Golden AGE

1932

The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE

in this issue

EXPLORATION

IN BLACK AND WHITE

ON HOME RULE FOR INDIA

REMOVING CAUSE OF DISEASES

FLOOD CONTROL

"NEW TOWER OF BABEL"

LIFE HINGES ON OBEDIENCE

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Exploration Reduced to a Science

FIFTY years ago an explorer was an individual. He went out at his own expense, expecting adventure, and received it, and brought back what he pleased to receptive, uncritical scientists. Today exploration is a business in which numbers of young scientists have their expenses paid for them by a university, a national museum, a learned society, or a government, and look upon adventures as the result of bad planning.

Today for the first time in history it is possible for an explorer to make a business of exploration and to make money out of it. All publicity agencies are bent on making explorers famous and pay them real money as well. The news rights of any good story today are worth a fortune.

A fully equipped scientific exploration expedition costs from $50,000 to $500,000. An explorer calls attention to the fact that such an expedition must consider problems of equipment, radio, press and magazine stories, syndicated features or articles, personnel, and legal items, and to these details must be added the basic one of facing death in the wilderness, and the collection and preservation of scientific specimens under the most perilous circumstances.

Exploring involves the hardest kind of physical exertion and the capacity to endure such exertion under stress, both for long periods of sustained endeavor and in the trying moments of emergency. It frequently happens that the explorer's search for facts about the unknown may result in a race with time against starvation.

There are people who have the wanderlust and the desire to explore born in them. There were recently in New York two children, a boy three and a girl four years old, who at that time had already been in forty-three countries, on four continents. At the time they passed through New York with their parents they had never been ill a day and had never stayed so long as a month in any one place. These little folks can travel by themselves and can prepare food for themselves. They are familiar with camel meat, shark meat and buffalo milk. At the time they passed through New York they were on their way as part of an expedition to the South Sea Islands.

A German woman, the daughter of a Berlin engineer, while yet a child participated in an exploration expedition to Africa, and although she is now married and has a family she still feels that she must go again.

At the present time expeditions are in preparation to visit a dozen or more little-known corners of the world. There is no trouble finding people who would be glad to go along. The trouble is in picking out the right ones to take and the right ones to leave at home.

The use of the airplane and the dirigible has changed the entire business of exploration, and it is bound to continue until the remotest sections of the earth are surveyed and charted and until no land longer remains veiled in mystery.

So recently as the year 1800 western and northern Canada were unknown; the western part of the United States was unexplored; almost nothing was known of South America; Japan was still a closed land; Australia (then called New Holland) had but 2,000 inhabitants who knew nothing of the country back from the coast; little was known of the northern and central parts of Asia; and so little was known about Africa that it could well be called the "Dark Continent" in every sense of the word.

There is, of course, no need for anybody to go on tours of exploration to Europe, and yet something is always coming to light in even the oldest settled countries. Thus, it was not until the summer of 1931 that it was discovered that there is a geyser in Switzerland. This geyser erupts regularly every fifteen minutes, shooting a stream of water thirty feet into the air. There it has been working away faithfully in that little

country for thousands of years completely hidden away from the eyes of man until recently. One would have supposed such a thing quite impossible.

Discoveries in North America

Very little is known of Greenland, and much of northern Canada and Alaska yet remains to be photographed from the air; but this work is being rapidly done, and it will not be long before it is completed.

In the airplane photography of Canada and Alaska there is practically no danger of a man's being lost in the bush or starving, as the planes are always sent out in pairs. The different bases know each day where every plane is operating and where every man may be picked up.

It seems hard to realize that nothing was known of the Yellowstone National Park until after the Civil War; yet such is the truth. On September 14, 1867, the *Montana Post* contained the following announcement of the discovery of a region some knowledge of which is now in almost every home in the land:

An exploring party, which has been to the headwaters of the Yellowstone river, has just returned and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days they traveled through a volcanic country, emitting blue flame and living streams of molten brimstone. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they traveled, and every movement seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of "hell".

If we were to think of exploration of North America we should think of it as it appears to the uncivilized natives of other lands. Two Uganda boys were brought over from Central Africa by Martin Johnson to care for three gorillas and two young chimpanzees. When they saw the auto traffic on Fifth Avenue, their opinion was that all these people must be crazy. They were familiar with autos, having seen something of them in Africa; they could not understand how the colored people of Harlem could be rich enough to own their own autos. In Uganda, black boys earn $4.00 a month.

These two African boys were soon adopted by the Harlemites, several hundred of whom paid 50c apiece to hear the language of their ancestors. Each time the Uganda boy lectured he received a crisp one dollar note and a pair of knickerbockers. In all, he lectured eight times and got $8.00 and eight pairs of knickerbockers. His manager cleared several thousand dollars.

When these Uganda boys first came to New York they had a wonderful time playing with the electric lights, turning them on and off as fast as they could, but within three weeks' time they wanted $5.00 a day for an eight-hour day, wanted to sleep in a big hotel down town, wanted an auto to ride in, and all the ice cream they could eat, and wanted plenty of bright clothes and shiny shoes. When these lads return to Central Africa it is going to be hard to get back to the conditions under which they live there, but they will have something to talk about for the rest of their lives. They have been explorers in a foreign land.

There is some exploratory work yet to be done in parts of Mexico and Central America. It is said that in the island of Dominica, in the West Indies, although the island is only thirty miles long and sixteen miles wide, there are birds and other forms of life which have not been found elsewhere. A moth with a wing spread of nine inches was recently brought back by an expedition to Honduras.

Exploration in South America

As late as 1850 very little was known about South America, and there still is a great deal of the continent that remains unexplored. In 1850 Dutch Guiana was called Surinam, and the northwest corner of the continent was Terra Firma or Castile del Oro. In that period the South American Chimborazo, 20,000 feet high, was thought to be higher than any other mountain in the world. At that time there were stories of Amazonian women, of Indians with heads under their arms, and of cities of gold; but none of these have ever been found.

There are many difficulties in the way of South American exploration: Boa constrictors able to kill an ox as readily as man; ants that can destroy life of any kind that comes within their reach; malignant malaria which kills within a few hours, and natives who are afraid of white men with their rifles and drive them back with poisoned arrows. In the jungles of Brazil there is a ferocious fish, the river piraya, which attacks men and beasts, if by accident they are thrown into the water. A shoal of pirayas has been known to attack and consume a full-sized ox in twenty-five minutes.

One group of scientists made six separate attempts to locate the source of the Orinoco river

in Venezuela and finally succeeded. Dr. Herbert Spencer Dickey, who directed each of these expeditions, states that his last trip was the hardest journey ever made in more than thirty years of experience of tropical rivers and jungle trails, and that the worst part of it was the food.

South American explorers are urged to carry the lightest luggage possible for travel and scientific work, very light but strong tents, folding canoes of canvas, light sporting rifles, dependable flashlights, folding camp beds, finely woven mosquito nets, flannel shirts, woolen socks, cavalry boots, and loose-fitting clothes made of khaki. The food supplies recommended are compressed tablets of strong concentration and of as many varieties as it is possible to obtain. Candy, hard bread, tea and coffee are also recommended.

Explorers in Brazil say that the greatest care must be exercised in the selection of carriers, canoemen and muleteers. Mistakes in the choosing of these men often result in the failure of an expedition through the 'camaradas'' abandoning their job.

Five-sevenths of the world is yet unmapped, and probably there is at least this proportion of South America yet to be visited and charted. It has only recently been discovered that the headwaters of the Amazon are linked with the headwaters of the Plata river. This discovery confirms a long-standing hypothesis of geographers who have noted the identical fishes and animals in both rivers and river basins.

More than 2,000 miles off the Chilean coast lies one of the most curious pieces of real estate in the world, Easter Island, one of the most isolated inhabited spots on the earth, and one of the least accessible. Only a few explorers have ever visited this place, a fragment of volcanic land of 45 square miles in area. This island contains 260 enormous tombs, some of them 300 feet long and 15 feet high, topped by terraces that in some cases measure 100 feet in width. Face down, more than 600 colossal stone busts lie scattered on the island. These colossal tombs and overturned statues suggest to our mind the work of demons, perhaps dating from before the flood and possibly overthrown at the time of the flood.

Far to the north of Easter Island, but nearer the South American shore, are the Galapagos Islands, where are to be found giant turtles and other forms of life not found elsewhere on the globe. It is said that the going on the Galapagos is the worst in the world. There is vegetation everywhere except on the later lava flows, but it is all rooted amid rocks and boulders and ridges, and the thorn bush is dominant.

A German scientist and his wife, the last we knew, had been living on one of the Galapagos Islands for about a year. The ship which left the couple promised to return and get them in five months, but never came back.

Exploration in Asia

An explorer who has returned from Siberia tells of some of the peculiar problems one is unexpectedly called upon to solve. Suppose in your travels you happen to meet a large, shaggy bear, one able to make away with a dozen men as well as one. There are just two things you can do. You can either shoot to kill him or you can peel off all your clothes and start to dance; and the better you dance the safer you are. The bear becomes puzzled by the sudden disappearance of the dark clothes and the equally sudden appearance of a white figure, all arms and whirling legs, and beats a hasty retreat.

This explorer was interested in the strange life of the tundra frog. From September to June, if one picks up one of these frogs and drops him on a hard surface he breaks into bits as though he were made of China; yet during July and August he lives the happy life of any normal frog.

Every summer the birds sweep into Siberia in great profusion; but they stay only a few weeks. By the end of July they gather for their southward flight, and on their way south frequently break down the telegraph wires by perching upon them in such great numbers that the wires are unable to bear the load.

There have recently been several expeditions into the interior of China. On one of these the party ran out of sugar, but finally found some traders who had some. Roy Andrews, the explorer, said of this sugar incident: "We were willing to pay any price for it. Then it was divided up into little mounds and each man drew lots so that no one would get a larger mound except by luck. Each one was allowed to eat his sugar as he pleased. He could gobble it all at once or save it and eat it little by little. One of the party thought to save the delicious flavor by mixing it with water, and the water drew every kind of bug in China and Siberia to his

party. However, it was too good to waste; so he just closed his eyes while he drank."

On a more recent trip to the interior of China, Mr. Andrews and his friends found it difficult to get their specimens out of the country. Their work was interrupted by a Chinese organization, The Society for the Preservation of Cultural Objects. No one can blame the Chinese for wanting to keep in their country the relics of by-gone ages which are to be found there. No country desires to have its antiquities carted off to other lands.

Recent explorers in China express surprise at frequently finding cities of 15,000 or more population where no white man has ever been seen. Many of these cities have no roads or trails where a horse could walk; all their supplies are brought in on the backs of coolies.

Early in the year 1931 Bertram Thomas, newspaper man, surprised the world by crossing the Arabian Desert, a land one and one-half times as large as France, and particularly difficult to enter or to travel through because mountains rim it in on the east and south, and deserts on the north and west. Moreover, all around the outer rim of the desert area are tribes that are independent of control, that guard their few wells and water holes jealously and look upon travelers from the outside world as meddlesome and trespassers meriting death.

At the time Mr. Thomas crossed this desert it was believed by the natives to be the home of spirits; and that part of their belief is correct. Its drifting sands were also supposed to hide the ruins of old cities; and some such ruins were found. They also held the belief that there were oases in the interior where strange tribes lived and great quicksands would swallow up the unwary traveler. But Mr. Thomas found neither the oases nor the strange tribes, nor the quicksands.

The Field Museum Syrian Desert Expedition, of Chicago, believes that it has found in Mt. Horeb the rock which supplied the thirsty Israelites with water. They said that a steady creek of cool liquid flows from the rock and forms the Wady Musa, or Stream of Moses.

Exploration in Africa

In the year 1800, except for a small settlement at Cape Town and the Nile valley, the whole interior of Africa was unknown. As late as 1850 maps showed mountain ranges extending across Africa where the Congo Basin actually lies. Most of Africa was explored within the memory of men now living. The great explorer Henry M. Stanley has been dead twenty-seven years.

A New York woman, Mrs. Delia J. Akeley, has spent months at a time living in the Belgian Congo among the pigmy tribes that so interested Mr. Stanley. Mrs. Akeley says that a good pigmy wife can be obtained for a good sharp knife, while others not so comely may be bought for salt or other trifles. Cannibalism is still practiced, and friends of those who have recently died sleep on their graves so that their neighbors will not dig them up and eat them.

Mrs. Akeley says that the pigmies are a very clean race and bathe regularly. They are very fond of salt, toy balloons, tobacco and soap. She says that in any village these little people are the size of normal ten-year-old children. They are difficult to locate, and disappear quickly if an intruder approaches. Their language comprises hardly more than 300 words.

The big game that made exploration in Africa so dangerous even twenty-five years ago is rapidly passing away. The elephant herds are being reduced in numbers, and it seems that most of the largest elephants have been already slain. It takes the fun out of being an elephant when they come after you with a high-powered truck and a big gun.

Elephant hunters say that ten years ago 100-pound tusks could be obtained. Five years ago a hunter was fortunate to get an 80-pound tusk. Today he is glad to get a 50-pound tusk.

Although an elephant cannot see clearly more than 75 feet away, his senses of hearing and smell are so acute that he can locate impending danger at a distance upward of 300 feet. An astonishing thing about elephants is that they can go through the densest foliage and undergrowth without making the slightest sound.

It is not now believed that elephants live to be hundreds of years of age as was formerly thought to be the case. Their age is evidently about that of man, and when an elephant gets to be eighty or ninety years old he has about reached his span.

A traveler tells of how the blacks in Africa use the demons to help them in their hunting expeditions. He says: "While I was on this spear-hunting safari we followed several herds into waterless country in the Bahr-el-Ghazai district of the Sudan, where the elephants usually trek to water only every third or fourth night.

When they do, nothing will stop them. We followed this particular herd all day, and at night I was ready to give up. I made camp and stopped. Baballa, a young hard-bitten Mandala hunter, who was said to be something of a magician, then came to me and said he thought he could 'bind' the herd with his magic rope. These 'magic ropes' are not uncommon in Africa. They are usually about a yard long and made of Dompalm fiber. Baballa sat down with the rope in his hands and went through the motions of tying his arms, legs, ankles and neck, muttering incantations as he did so. His muscles became taut, and he relapsed into a semi-trance. He sat so for a few minutes, and then suddenly relaxed, grunted 'That is good' and rose to his feet. Next morning we ran into the elephants only half a mile from camp and killed one! They were almost stationary. By all reckonings they should have been miles away."

Martin Johnson, famous big game hunter, reports having come at one time upon a group of not less than 25,000 crocodiles, some 35 feet in length, massed one on top of another along a river bank and extending for over a mile. They had congregated at this spot to eat fish, which were here in great profusion.

Johnson was pleased to find at Miami the identical flowers and fruits which were raised on his farm at Paradise Lake in the heart of Africa. He thinks the world is becoming less beautiful because the works of man so mar the landscape.

Johnson warns against walking far from camp at night in the lion country without a gun and a powerful flashlight. Lions always growl before attacking. An experienced hunter upon hearing the growl can spot the lion with his light at a distance of 300 or 400 feet. The lion is halted by the sudden glare and the hunter has a chance to shoot. Many have been mauled to death through failure to heed this advice.

An African explorer told of having seen eleven persons within a period of six weeks who had been maimed by leopards. The leopard is considered one of the most dangerous animals in the African jungle because of his marvelous body, his intelligence and his courage.

Explorers in Africa have to go prepared to withstand great changes of temperature. In the desert regions in the daytime the temperature is 100°F., while at night it drops below the freezing point. One explorer states that he suffered more from cold than from heat while traveling over high elevations.

It is not so hard as you may think to keep the path across the trackless desert. The markers along the way are the skeletons of the camels that have had to give up the fight. Sometimes there are more than 200 skeletons to the mile.

The airplane and the auto are being greatly used in the exploration of Africa. Strange as it may seem, Africa has been crossed at least twice, once from west to east and once from east to west, in auto trucks. The trip each time took about a year. One would think that the load must have consisted principally of gasoline, and the supply would have to be renewed every time a trade route was crossed. The survey of Rhodesia by airplane has just been completed.

Some explorers give their attention almost entirely to obtaining specimens of the animals peculiar to the country or locality visited. One expedition which went to South Africa brought back a herd of sable antelope to Philadelphia. When the antelope were brought back, bits of landscape were also dismounted and packed up with infinite attention to detail. Leaves of trees and bushes were carefully stripped off and packed. Acacia trees were felled, sawed into sections, which were numbered, and the parts were shipped to be reconstructed later. The bush on which the sable feeds was uprooted and, with other native plants and flowers, packed in excelsior. Grass and stone and even some of the soil itself were taken, so that the sable antelope's background in its Philadelphia setting might be absolutely truthful. Photographs and sketches which include tropical sky and cloud effects, will be of help in reassembling this bit of Africa in America.

Exploration in Australasia

Besides exploring in Africa, the Martin Johnsons have been in the South Sea Islands among the head hunters and cannibals. The New York *Times* tells us of one of their experiences. It says:

They found the real cannibals on the island of Malekula, and they came near to being eaten by them in one of the feasts they had come to picture. The Johnsons had already seen the rites of the cannibals under the chief Nagapate. They saw the head-hunters going about their careful and intricate art of smoking and preserving their grisly trophies. Then Nagapate decided to detain them. When they resisted, he had them captured in the darkness. The Johnsons were separated. What would have happened next if Nagapate's in-

tentions had been carried out was not revealed, because just as the savages had got their captives to the ceremonial ring at the top of a hill, one of the things that can believably happen only in melodrama occurred. Far below the hill, but in plain sight of the cannibals and the Johnsons on the hill, the British patrol boat Euphrosyne, on its regular tour of inspection, steamed into the harbor and lowered a boat. The savages thought it had come to the rescue. The Johnsons encouraged the idea. Nagapate's men were confused. They allowed the Johnsons to start down the hill. When they were half way down they saw the Euphrosyne starting to put to sea again. The savages saw that, too. Then they heard the conch-shell signals of the savages who were trying to intercept them. But by running at full speed through the cane that tore their faces the Johnsons managed to get to their own boat in time to beat the cannibals.

There are pigmies in the heart of New Guinea, as in the heart of Central Africa. These pigmies trembled in awe when a match was struck and when a reading lens was used to bring the sun's rays into a heap of dried leaves; but the little brown pigmies did something the full-sized white man could not do. They sawed fire out of a piece of wood with a strip of flexible bamboo.

Throughout that part of the world fire is also made with a popgun, technically called a "fire syringe". This instrument consists of a wooden tube, with a short plunger fitting tightly in the bore of the gun, and a wad of tinder packed in the lower end of the tube. To produce fire the native draws the plunger out and then drives it home smartly. The heat produced by the compression of the air ignites the tinder.

There are still some cannibals in Australia. Sir Hubert Wilkins gained the confidence of some of these. Some of their rules were that only young men may eat babies; the flesh of young girls is eaten only by the old men of the tribe; women are not allowed to eat young boys; but anybody may eat grown-up men or women. This cannibalism persists among those who have some vague knowledge of "Christianity". Sir Hubert Wilkins told of a wife stealer who was put to death and then eaten. The reason given was: "Now that he is dead and his spirit gone to Jesus, it is not likely it will return to harm us; so why should we waste such fine, fat meat?"

During the year 1930 there was an exploration into Dutch Borneo. Head-hunting is forbidden by the colonial government; but the Dyaks believe their departed kin will need slaves in the abode of death, so they do not think it out of order to decapitate a servant. Heads are considered valuable, too, to ward off sickness, famine and disaster.

The explorers in Borneo found the humidity in the jungle very great. This made photography difficult, and the ordinary tasks of travel were trying. They were often troubled by leeches, which seemed to be everywhere. These found a way of getting through the eyelets of shoes, and it was not unusual at night to find a dozen or more of them bunched together like a ball of snakes.

In one place the expedition was in a huge morass for two days. The first night they had to remain standing, as there was no dry spot available to make camp. Often the men sank to their knees and over their heads in water and there was constant danger from crocodiles.

The assaults upon the Antarctic continent continue, but work there is done only at tremendous risks, often accompanied by great physical suffering. Nevertheless the Byrd Expedition has shown how the land may be mapped, and without a doubt the work will be done in due time.

A Strong Denunciation of Hollywood

J. A. R. CAIRNS, magistrate of the Southwestern Police Court of London, in an interview gave expression to the following severe criticisms of the American enterprise centered at Hollywood, California. He said: "Film producers are fouling civilization. They exhibit human love as something disgusting, nauseating and revolting, and after they have debauched the youthful minds our criminal courts and hospitals are left to clear up the litter, while moneybugs clear off with the moneybags. Constantly in my court here I see girl-mothers faced by lads challenging their obligations of paternity. I do not hesitate to say that Hollywood is earning a distinction second only to Gomorrah. I can respect misguided enthusiasm and honest error, but here are men deliberately exploiting every human frailty for cash."

Farmers' Incomes Lowest Since the War

THE Standard Statistics Company estimates that the gross income of American farmers for 1931 will be about $7,000,000,000, which is a drop of more than $2,000,000,000 from the low figures of last year, and makes 1931 their worst year since the war.

Paints Used by the Old Masters

IT IS claimed that the secret of mixing paints possessed by the old landscape and portrait artists has been rediscovered after having been lost for two centuries. The essential fact is that the paint is unusable commercially, but must be made fresh by the artist as used.

School Hiking Obligatory in Austria

IN THE secondary schools of Austria five days in the year are set apart as obligatory days for hiking trips. As in Germany, there are hostels in every city where a bed without white linen can be had for 4c; with linen, 12c. Food can be had at cost, but the travelers must bring their own plates and knives and forks.

Free Apples and Pears in Germany

GERMANY had such a bumper crop of apples and pears in 1931, and there was such a poor market for them, that in some places signs were erected, "Help yourself to fruit, but take care not to damage the trees." God can certainly not be blamed for the chaos which now reigns in all parts of Satan's empire.

A Vest Pocket Cracker

A VEST pocket cracker, composed of wheat and milk, has been developed at Ohio State University. Two or three of these, it is claimed, contain all the elements needed by a full-grown man. They would have some use, no doubt, as aids to the diet of travelers in desert places, or for explorers.

Toronto Revivalist Thinks Baal Is Deaf

REV. FRANK HALLEY, Toronto revivalist, is evidently quite convinced that Baal is deaf. Becoming satisfied that more and probably louder prayers were necessary, he threatened to throw his wife out of the window because she was not praying often enough to suit him. She got afraid and swore out a warrant for his arrest. Seems too bad that Baal should have got Halley into all this trouble.

Where State Church Still Exists

CHURCH and state were separated in Mexico in 1859; in Brazil, in 1899; in France, in 1905; in Portugal, in 1911; in Russia, in 1918; in Chile, in 1925. The union still exists in Belgium, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland, Bolivia, Columbia, Venezuela, Argentina, Peru and Paraguay.

Brazil Getting Rid of Its Coffee

BRAZIL has given up its plan of dumping its surplus coffee into the ocean. That method was found too expensive and too slow. The new method is to burn the surplus, and 7,000,000 bags have been purchased to that end, with something like half the total already burned. It is hoped to burn nearly 17,000,000 bags, all together.

Landing Troops on Foreign Soil

IN THE past 115 years Uncle Sam has landed troops upon foreign soil on more than one hundred occasions. Usually such landing of troops by a great power is regarded merely as intervention. Theoretically it is done only to protect foreigners from local disorders; actually it has often been done to protect investments, as in Hayti and Nicaragua.

Artificial Hay-Drier

SOME advantages are claimed for an artificial hay-drier. The hay is chopped fine and drawn by suction through a revolving cylinder charged with hot air. The dried hay can be stored indefinitely without sweating, fermenting or discoloring. The crop as a whole is higher in protein and fat values and lower in fiber content than sun-dried hay and is preferred by the cattle. It retains its natural green color.

Liberty of Conscience in Spain

ARTICLE XXV of the new Spanish Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience and the right to practice any religion compatible with public morals. The anticlerical spirit now exists everywhere throughout Spain. It has been decided to expel from Spain and to seize the property of all religious orders which take a vow of obedience directly to the pope. The country will have no senate; parliament will consist of a single chamber. On the vote ending the age-long union of the Spanish state and the Catholic church the Assembly voted 287 to 41 that "no official state religion exists".

Only One Element Undisc vered

OF THE ninety-two elements which chemists are agreed compose all matter, only one now remains undiscovered. The ninety-first one, an insoluble solid, is found in samarskite, and is so rare that it is calculated it would take two million pounds of this rare ore to produce one pound of the newly discovered element. Dr. Papish, of Cornell University, was the discoverer.

The World's Fastest Train

THE world's fastest train, the "Cheltenham Flyer", on the Great Western Railway, is supposed to do the 77¼ miles from Swindon to Paddington in 67 minutes, but on her first run on the new schedule the train made the journey in 59 minutes and 30 seconds, or 7½ minutes under her own extremely fast schedule. On this occasion the entire trip was made at the rate of 78 miles an hour, some of it at a speed of 85 miles.

Compressed Air Auto Propulsion

A LOS ANGELES inventor has devised an automobile operating on compressed air. Before starting, the compressed-air tank is filled to about 500 pounds pressure. As the air goes through the engine most of it is recaptured and recompressed. The compressed air is heated by electricity from batteries and a generator, and as expanding the air in the tank doubles the air power, and the escape of used air is slight, it is believed the invention has a good future. No fuel is used.

Should Turn to Christ Our King

THOSE were courageous words of Cardinal Hayes, that "in the crisis that confronts us we should turn, with greatest confidence, to the headship of the human race, namely, to Christ our King". To do that would mean the end of every government that is bolstered up by battleships, machine guns, flame throwers and poison gas; the end of every crooked system for gouging the common people financially; the end of medical tyranny; and the end of every religious system, including his own, which dishonors God by falsely accusing Him of planning to torture any of His creatures, either temporarily or permanently. Judge Rutherford's little 10c book on "Hell" gives the straight of it to anybody who really cares to know what the Scriptures teach on this subject.

The Dictatorship in Germany

FEAR of communism has brought about the establishment of a dictatorship in Germany. Censorship of mail, press, telephone and telegraph messages is provided. Restaurants and other popular gathering places of enemies of the government may be closed at will. Homes suspected of being the meeting place of either communists or fascists may be entered without the formality of a search warrant. The new rules occupy a book of 100 pages.

Duprene, the New Synthetic Rubber

DUPRENE, the new synthetic rubber, is more resistant than natural rubber to the swelling action of gasoline and other chemicals that attack rubber. It can be vulcanized by the application of heat alone. The new rubber is made of coal, limestone, salt and water and gives the same type of X-ray diagram as natural rubber. The Du Pont Company is building a plant at Deepwater Point, N. J., for the manufacture of this rubber on a commercial scale.

The Mule vs. the Man

CONTRACTS of the State of Minnesota for the construction of highways specify the 48-hour week, but on the ground that 75 hours a week is the most profitable weekly working time for a mule, a Minnesota judge granted an injunction restraining the state from enforcing the clause. In a day when there is so little work to be had, and so great need that days should be short, so that as many men as possible may find work, it seems too bad that the judge had his eye on the mule.

Seven Big Corporations

SEVEN of the great corporations of the United States are the Anaconda Copper Company, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Bethlehem Steel Company, General Electric Company, International Harvester Company, Montgomery Ward & Company and Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company. There was a time in the year 1929 when the average price of the stocks of these seven companies was $140. Then came the crash and the average price of the stocks fell to $67. But at the close of business October 3, 1931, the average price of the stocks of the same seven companies was only $22.50, only one-third as much as the lowest reached in the time of the 1929 panic.

Ireland's Drastic Safety Act

FRIGHTENED by the spread of communism and acts of terrorism by other revolutionary agencies, Ireland has passed a law denouncing twelve organizations as illegal and placing acts of terrorists under military law. Any three members of the military court can inflict the death penalty or life sentences and there is no appeal, but the government may modify or rescind sentences. The passage of the law has created a profound impression. Nervousness and apprehension are everywhere, and trouble is noticeable in many faces.

Opium Conference Moves to Siam

BECAUSE there were too many publicity men at Geneva, and because they asked too many embarrassing questions from a band of men who have no intention whatever of cutting down their opium profits, the opium conference has moved all the way around the world to Bangkok, Siam. The old gang from Geneva, the ones that really want to profit from the trade, are now at Bangkok, and nobody who knows anything about their past deliberations has any idea that they will do anything to lessen the dope curse now resting upon so great a portion of the world.

The Medical Trust in Iowa

MOST of our readers know that Norman Baker's great radio station KTNT at Muscatine, Iowa, was finally ruled off the air, supposedly because of antagonism to it by the Medical Trust; but we chanced only now to learn of something which preceded that event, and as it seems to hook up very well with what followed, we let our readers see it. This is part of a letter by Mr. Baker, sent out by him in May, 1930. It tells its own story:

I suppose you heard of the attempt to dynamite Radio Station KTNT, and the attempt which was made upon Mr. Baker's life by gunmen for his activities against the Medical Trust. Friday, April 10, about 1:20 a.m. three gunmen were detected lying in wait outside the Baker Institute, and one of them was shot and carried away by his comrades to an automobile standing in the alley. Telephone wires were cut at one of our buildings in an effort to stop any call for protection, when they attempted to dynamite the station about 5 o'clock that same morning. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning two bombs were thrown at the transmitter room of KTNT radio station in an attempt to put the station out of business.

Cattle Stampede in the Caribbean

A CATTLE stampede on land is bad enough, but a vessel plying the Caribbean seas recently had the terrible experience of a cattle stampede on shipboard. The ship struck bad weather, the fences and pens began to break, the cattle became mad and frightened, and in the pandemonium that ensued all but twenty out of a cargo of one thousand were either killed outright or so badly injured that no use could be made of them. Many fell overboard and were slain by sharks. It was with greatest difficulty that the ship could be kept from sinking.

In Too Big a Hurry

FOUR times a man in Los Angeles presented himself at the Georgia Street Receiving Hospital, stating that he had been beaten and robbed and that he was suffering from severe pains in the head. Three of these times he was given a hurried examination and put back into the street. The fourth time he was sent to the General Hospital, where he was found to have a fractured skull, and where he died fourteen days after his injury. Looks as if somebody had been in too big a hurry in the first three examinations.

Secretary Stimson Overrides the Senate

ON THE floor of the United States Senate, and at the polls, the American people have said that they want nothing to do with the League of Nations, yet Secretary of State Stimson, by executive action, disregarded and overrode this deliberately expressed mandate of the nation and aroused Japan's resentment by sending to Geneva an "unofficial observer" to cooperate with the League in its actions in respect to the Chinese-Japanese troubles in Manchuria. Uncle Sam has trouble, and only trouble, to expect from entanglements of this kind. The United States has absolutely no right to have a representative at the table of the Council of the League of Nations until the United States Senate has given its consent. The position is well taken that if the United States is to join with the League of Nations in giving orders to Japan to keep out of Manchuria, it may not be long before Japan and the League of Nations will be giving orders to the United States to keep out of Hayti and Nicaragua; and that is something Big Business might not like at all.

An Interview with Cannibals

DR. LEE S. CRANDALL, of the New York Zoological Garden, is back from a visit to New Guinea, where he had an interview with cannibals. His party was without food; they had to have it; the only place to get it was in a cannibal village, a completely enclosed place of twenty houses, arranged side by side around an oval space in the interior. Against the advice of his native guides Doctor Crandall climbed the tall three-barred entrance barrier and descended inside the village. Gifts broke the ice and won food and friendship. "Give and it shall be given you, good measure, pressed down, heaped together and running over shall men give into your bosom."

Luebeck's Wonderful School

LUEBECK, Germany, has a wonderful school. Every class room receives sunlight the whole day long; there are no dark corridors; there are flower pots in every window; there is a tiled wash basin in every class room; there is a gymnasium with shower and foot baths which is open before and after school hours; there is an assembly room with stage; there is a kitchen where warmed milk is provided; and one room provides a planetarium where single stars or a representation of the entire heavens may be studied at the will of the teacher. In addition to the playyard there are covered balconies where the children may play in wet weather.

"The Church in the Modern World"

A BOOK bearing this title, and for sale by the Baptist Book Store of Louisville, Kentucky, contains the following passage which shows the complete confusion of mind as to what was accomplished at Calvary nineteen hundred years ago. In the new book, which is by G. Stanley Russell, the doctrine of the Ransom, one of the most important doctrines of the Christian, is completely repudiated in these words:

> The Great War in which, by the huge crucifixion of Christ in a myriad lives for and by sin, the world has been shamed and raised into new and loftier thought and action, into a most determined effort to renounce the barbarism of war and erect the foundations of civilization on peace, into a fresh sense of its unity with God and itself, is part of Christ's atoning work.

So the Great War is a part of Christ's atoning work, is it? And Sherman said that "war is hell"; and the real fighters all say that it is. Rev. Dr. G. S. Russell should not write any more books.

Why Be So Unjust?

AT ENGLEWOOD, Colo., a federal agent caught a schoolboy with three ounces of wine in his possession and was so wrought with indignation that he clubbed the boy with his gun, fracturing his skull and killing him. Another federal agent, at Santa Monica, California, ran into President Hoover's brother-in-law just at an embarrassing moment, when he happened to have in his possession a gunnysack containing nineteen pints of liquor. But instead of fracturing his skull he advised him to protect himself and the president by giving a false name. Why be so unjust? It tends to undermine all respect for law.

General Smuts on the Next War

THE next war, says General Smuts, "will pay scant attention to armies and navies or to the other paraphernalia of war. It will go straight for the populations and for the immense urban aggregations. It will fight with new unheard of chemical and biological weapons. It will cover the fair land and the great cities with poison and disease germs. There will be no escape, not even for the statesmen and the war makers, and a pall of death will rest over all. Even now the laboratories of three continents are busy with their deadly researches. And in due course some lunatic or criminal will press the button and the flower of the human race will be trapped and destroyed."

Reverend Andrew Caraker to the Front

AT BALTIMORE, Md., Armistice Day, November 11, 1931, at an American Legion banquet, Rev. Dr. T. Andrew Caraker stated that if Jesus Christ had lived in 1917 He would have been the first to volunteer in the American army, and the first to wear a gas mask, shoulder a rifle and enter the trenches. This shows exactly what to do with Rev. Andrew Caraker at the outbreak of hostilities. Give him a gas mask and head him for the front line trenches. Merely as a matter of information we remind Reverend Caraker that when greenhorns first put on gas masks they sometimes vomit in them, but do not dare take them off, as it means death. But we do not feel that such involuntary ejection of bile from Reverend Caraker's system would do him any harm, and hence we are strong for him to have first chance. Indeed, he seems to be engaged in mental vomiturition right now; for what else could you call his regurgitations?

Hebrew Free Loan Society

THE Hebrew Free Loan Society, Inc. (Gemilath Chasodim), 108 Second Avenue, New York, with one branch in Harlem, one in the Bronx, and two in Brooklyn, has eight officers and twenty-eight directors, all with typically Hebrew names. On the Society's letterhead appears the following printed information:

> The object of this society is to loan money to those in need, instead of giving alms, and thus assist respectable people whose character and self-respect will not permit them to receive alms, but who will accept a loan which they can repay and thus overcome the difficulties in their struggle for a means of livelihood.
>
> Money is loaned in any sums up to five hundred dollars to applicants irrespective of nationality, religion, or race, or expense of any kind, the borrower repaying the loan in weekly instalments.

Our Inconsistent Financiers

EVER since the World War the so-called great financiers of the world have tried to get all the principal nations away from paper money and over to the gold standard. They got what they wanted. This made everybody want gold; and the strongest got it, the same being Uncle Sam and La Belle France. But as soon as they got the gold standard in general use England found she could not maintain it and had to go back to paper. Then the same great financiers said that was a good thing. The fact of the business is that anything that will enable them to hang on to their pile just a little longer is in their eyes 'a good thing'. If England were swallowed up in a financial collapse it would draw down these prognosticators of America along with the rest. The more paper money there is issued, the worse it is for the creditor class. It is to their interest that there be as little real money as possible. That is why they prefer the gold standard and dear money.

Two Hundred Causes of Death

LIKE everything else, the subject of death has been standardized and there are now just two hundred ailments from which the physician may choose in making out the death certificate. Of infectious and parasitic diseases there are 44; of cancers and other tumors, 11; of rheumatic diseases, nutritional diseases, diseases of the endocrine glands and other general diseases, 14; diseases of the blood and blood-making organs, 8; chronic poisonings and intoxications, 3; diseases of the nervous system and of the organs of special sense, 12; diseases of the circulatory system, 14; diseases of the respiratory system, 11; diseases of the digestive system, 15; diseases of the genito-urinary system, 10; diseases of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperal state, 14; diseases of the skin and cellular tissue, 3; diseases of the bones and organs of locomotion, 3; congenital malformations, 1; diseases of early infancy, 4; senility, 1; violent and accidental deaths, 38. If we would be slain with industrial poisons there is a list of 168 from which to choose. Of bacterial parasites there are 49; and of animal parasites, 41. As it is now, we all have to go, and we don't have a great deal of choice as to the route. What a wonderful world it will be when it is true here on terra firma that "the inhabitant shall not say I am sick".

What the World Might Be

IN THE magazine *Liberty* H. G. Wells tells what the world might be. He says: "All the necessities of the human population, food, abundant transport, clean, fresh, and beautiful housing and furniture, adequate health services, education, social security, could be supplied now under modern conditions by something between twelve and twenty years of not too arduous work on the part of everyone. The town, the countryside, would be undergoing constant revision and improvement: the world city would be constantly more gracious and pleasant; the world garden, constantly more beautiful. The layout of industry could be as exciting as a game." And then Mr. Wells tells us why we do not have these happy times now, and everybody knows he tells the plain truth when he says:

> It is no good mincing matters when it comes to saying why we have not this universal well-being at the present time. Most of our rulers and directors are, to put it plainly, narrow-minded, self-centered, mentally indolent, pompous and pretentious creatures of the past; and we others are fools enough to tolerate their mismanagement. These ruling and controlling people have got enough for themselves, they stick to the controls like barnacles, they live in relative comfort and immense dignity, chiefly engaged in the defense of their own conceit, and the mass of us lack the spirit, will, and understanding to call them to account. A thousand million human creatures are leading lives of want, humiliation, limitation, and toil; scores of millions are in immediate danger of the futile tortures of war, and these dull, self-protective folk in control of things do nothing of what they might do and pose for our respect and admiration with infinite self-complacency.

Education Compulsory; School Attendance Not

JUDGE HENRY NEIL, publicist, of East Aurora, N. Y., dropped in to see us the other day, and let fall the interesting bit of information that while education is compulsory in the United States, yet school attendance is not.

He went on to say that the United States Supreme Court had settled this matter in the Oregon case, having decided that the parent must see to it, either by giving the instruction himself or arranging to have it given by others, that the child shall not grow to maturity without ability to read and write. It is proper for the state to provide education for its future citizens, but if a parent provides for that education otherwise, then he is not obligated to accept the state's provision. That seems to settle the education end of it.

Perhaps this information will be of value to the anxious parent in Ohio who wrote us the following letter recently:

About July 20, 1931, Dr. Baldridge, county health doctor of Butler county, Ohio, vaccinated the daughter (age 5) of Mrs. Roof of No. 10 Howman Avenue, New Miami, Ohio (about 4 miles from Hamilton). The little girl was in perfect health when vaccinated, but never got well afterwards. Dr. Harry Deubel, No. 230 Dayton St., Hamilton, was their physician. The girl was taken to the hospital, where she was doctored ten days. Her parents were not informed as to what was her disease, until, on the death certificate it was pronounced "Vaccine Encephalitis". (It was because of frequent cases of Vaccine Encephalitis that Holland recently abandoned compulsory vaccination.) The Mr. Roof has two other children not expected to live, from same disease. Hamilton has ordinance compelling all school children to be vaccinated before attending school this fall. I have two children to go to school and I intend to resist this ordinance.

A Surprising Lesson in Dental Ethics

THE man who claims to have the largest dental business in the world (he has 35 offices in the United States) seems not to think highly of dental ethics, or medical ethics in general. In a book narrating his own experiences he makes this statement:

The object has been the same in each case: to keep the common herd out of the professional pasture; to perpetuate a system which will keep knowledge, necessary to the well-being of the human race, in the hands of the few for the profit of the few; and to make the multitude believe that it can never aspire to any such heights of wisdom.

Narrating the efforts which were made by the ethical to discipline him for giving dental lectures on the streets, for advertising, for cutting prices, and for doing other things displeasing to his professional brethren, he sets forth the following surprising statement of what some dentists once considered ethical treatment of the public at the time they were laboring to convert an erring colleague from the error of his ways.

They would send a patient to me and, after I had extracted his teeth, they would take him in hand, and, under pretense of "rectifying" my "blunders", they would put arsenical paste or fibre, saturated with carbolic acid, into the tooth socket, and let nature take its course. When the inevitable trouble followed, they would tell this unfortunate that I had given him blood-poisoning; he would have to go to the hospital, and he should certainly file suit for damages against me. One peculiarly vicious case I recall was that of a Fourth avenue barber, into whose tooth socket one of the "ethical" dentists placed arsenical fibre after I had treated him. When I saw him later, he had a hole in the side of his face into which I could stick my fist. Before he died, he visited my family physician and laid before him the whole plot.

WBBR'S New Organ

THE other day S. H. Toutjian, organ specialist, showed us some of the interesting things about WBBR'S new organ, a very great addition to the studio. Though the console or keyboard is on the floor of the main studio, yet the works of the organ itself are located on the first and second floors beneath. The sounds come up through gratings in the floor.

The organ has 730 pipes, all sizes and lengths. When one of the pipes is too long to go in the place where it is supposed to go, it is just tied in a knot so as to take up the surplus length. It seems that the sound that emerges from its throat is just the same when the pipe is as crooked as a ram's horn as it is when it is straight as an arrow.

First is the open diapason tibia clausa, a very heavy full-toned flute. It takes 73 pipes to carry all the variations of that. Next is the bourdon flute, a softer, lighter flute; this one has 85 pipes. Next comes the viol d'orchestre; it has a cutting violin sound and represents the violin, the viola and the cello; it has 73 pipes. The violone, which is the counterpart of the bass violin, has 12 pipes. The viol celeste is a softer string sound and takes in the cello, viola and violin; it has 73 pipes. The clarinet, heavy and light, eight feet and four feet, has 61 pipes. The kinura, or Turkish oboe, a very sharp, cutting sound, is

eight feet and four feet, with 61 pipes. The vox humana imitates male human voices and has 73 pipes. The French trumpet takes in the trombone and cornet and has 73 pipes. The French horn, a very heavy reed sound, has 17 pipes. The harp and harp celeste have 49 notes, and the cathedral chimes have 20. WBBR has the reputation of furnishing the very best high-class music that goes out over the radio from any station in New York. This new organ will add to its ability to give the best.

Scranton Electric Company

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., has a minimum bill of only 70c a month for electricity used in the home, or 3½c for the first 50 kilowatt hours. After that the rate is less. That Jamestown can afford to do this is proved by the fact that the municipally owned plant which provides these rates is making money; it recently bought out its privately owned competitor, after the latter had vainly tried by legal methods to force it to charge higher rates. Another reason why the Jamestown plant can afford to charge but 70c for 20 kilowatt hours of electricity is that the cost of those units of electricity at three-tenths of one cent per kilowatt hour would be but 6c, anyway. That leaves 64c to go on, and 64c is a big margin on current that costs but 6c at the switchboard. But now see the situation in Scranton, the Electric City. Current can be produced as cheaply there as anywhere under the sun, yet, in the face of these hard times, the Scranton Electric Company first holds up the poor miner with a flat charge of $1.00 per month as a "Ready to Serve" charge. This is before they give him any current at all. Then if he uses 20 kilowatt hours he is charged another $1.00 for that, making a total of $2.00 for what the Jamestown householder is able to get for 70c. No bigger rascality was ever practiced under the sun than the imposition of these so-called "Service Charges", "Ready to Serve Charges," "Room Charges," etc., etc., now commonly laid upon the poor all over the country by the infamous Power Trust. Under the pretense of lowering rates they have actually increased them to the poor, while lowering them to the rich. If that is not the spirit of the Devil, name something that is. If the Scranton Electric Company had any shame at all it would stop charging in Scranton three times what the same current costs the householder in Jamestown.

New York Temporarily Suspends Vaccination

THE world will usually get out of the way to let any man pass who knows where he is going, is headed that way, and seems determined to continue his course. It gives us peculiar pleasure to point out that the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau of New York is dead set against parents' being forced to have their children vaccinated unless they wish it done; its face is headed toward medical liberty, and it has just achieved a real triumph in the direction of its efforts.

In the fall of the year New York city had another mild epidemic of infantile paralysis. The Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, therefore, acting on behalf of the numerous parents that share its sentiments and support its work, requested the board of education to suspend vaccination requirements, owing to the fact that much medical opinion holds it unwise to vaccinate against smallpox while infantile paralysis is prevalent.

The board of health thereupon did the right thing. Its general medical expert told the district superintendents to advise principals to excuse children at the first sign of sickness, and added that upon the request of a parent a child need not present a vaccination certificate for admission to the schools this fall until the danger period is over. He also advised against the removal of tonsils and other minor operations during the danger period, on the ground that the lowered resistance of the child might work to its injury if exposed to infantile paralysis infection.

It seems to us that the board has done just the right thing; and now if they will make it permanent, and let those who wish to be vaccinated be vaccinated and those remain unvaccinated who do not believe in it, and are willing to run the risk of being unvaccinated, we shall be getting somewhere. So long as the ones who wish to be "protected" are "protected", why demand that those who do not wish to be "protected" should be "protected" anyway, even if it kills them?

It would be inconsistent for parents who have had their children vaccinated to claim that such children are exposed to danger by coming in contact with those that have not been vaccinated; indeed, the purpose of their vaccination is to remove that very fear.

As Men and Monkeys View It *By G. H. Dixson (Oregon)*

PERHAPS the following figures from reports of the United States Treasurer and bureau of statistics may shed some light on at least one fruitful cause of our present business depression.

In 1920 incomes of $1,000,000 or more totaled $77,078,139. In 1929 they totaled $1,185,135,330. In 1920 incomes of $5,000 or less totaled $15,-274,217,215. In 1929 they totaled $8,282,000,000.

Thus in the last ten years the many skilled workers, small business men and the professional classes, those who usually spend about all their income, keeping the money moving in the channels of trade, have had their incomes cut almost in two, while the super-rich, who were already receiving vastly more than they put back into the channels of trade, now have fifteen times as much income as they had ten years ago, and are obliged to hunt "foreign markets" to loan their "surplus" because the dear people at home have no more gilt-edged security to put up for it.

Our wise statesmen and expert financiers seem somewhat addled, according to all their conflicting pronouncements, regarding the cause of and cure for our distressed condition. Among the numerous causes they assign they would have us believe it is because our granaries and banks are bulging with a "surplus" of commodities and money. Yet we see millions of our people suffering from want.

We ween there would be no suffering from hunger among a tribe of monkeys because nature had produced more coconuts than the monkeys could consume. But had they been endowed with as much intelligence as our efficiency experts, and had nature also made all the leaves on the trees dollar bills, most of the poor monkeys would have to go hungry to bed because of an overproduction of food and an inflation of the currency.

Oh, would some power the gift 'd gi'e us
To see ourselves as monkeys see us!
From much injustice it would free us,
And foolish notions.

What a Confession!

ON OCTOBER 12 an airplane went up over Sacramento, California, sponsored by the Community Chest of that city, and showered the city with the usual annual appeal for funds. The appeal started off with the following extraordinary statement of the way in which our national leaders, the apostles of Big Business, and their spokesmen, have fulfilled their promises to the boys that went to France, that on their return (if they returned) they should come back to a new world, a world in which every man would love his brother and there would be a square deal for everybody all around.

It would be the time which everybody has been looking for, when the common man would get what is coming to him. Big Business, his big brother, would step aside and let him have his share: not in the neck; oh, no, Big Business would not do that. But read:

Fourteen years ago our streets were full of marching men—grim, determined men—marching on to the roll of drums and America's bugled summons to sacrifice. The patriotism of every man, woman, and child in Sacramento was put to the test. Men and women gave of their lives and treasure that *those inner things* we call "America" might be served. Today the drums are still, and the bugles silent. Yet again our streets are full of men—grim, silent, shuffling men—tramping, searching men—seeking food, shelter, existence for themselves and their families. Again *America and those inner things we call "America" are tested.* So give without stint this year.

Well do we remember when that past master of the great American art of windjamming, Woodrow Wilson, let fall from his pen or his lips the statement when the Russians first threw off the yoke of czardom, that "the way in which we now treat the Russian people will be the acid test of our friendship for that great people", and in no time, because the Russian idea of government is so different from the way we do things in Sacramento, and everywhere else in America, he was one of the first to insist that, in our holiness, we should not recognize the Bolsheviks or have anything to do with them. We were too honest and too pious for that. But now the Russians have plenty of work, and we have little; they are full of hope, and the most we can say for our great and near great statesmen, orators, financiers, militarists and others that have made us what we are is that if they are full of anything it is mostly prunes.

Items from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

IN THE second or third century, when it was a custom for the priests to pray all night for the dead, in front of the images of Buddha, they naturally became very sleepy. It was then that a Siberian priest tried coffee, and found it was very good for the purpose, and then all the priests began to use it.

It has been discovered in a Japanese university that one part of ash and twenty-five parts of water kill the germs of diphtheria and dysentery within five minutes.

Dogs and foxes sometimes get nervous diseases and eat their young. Cats will hide their young if men gaze at them in a strange way. When whales are attacked they protect their young ones under their fins, near their breasts. It is claimed by whalers that when whales with young are shot there is such a piteous look in their eyes, as if begging for their young, that even the whalers themselves cannot endure it.

A medical examiner's office in Tokyo claims that babies conceived in the spring are the superior ones; those conceived in autumn take second place; those conceived in winter take third place, and those conceived in summer are the most inferior ones. The children of parents engaged in professional life are of the first grade; those of manufacturers and business men are of the second grade; those of motherless homes are the most inferior. The first-borns of a family are found inferior to the second-borns, who, however, surpass all the others. Most only-begotten sons and daughters are inferior.

The mild fall season caused the second blossoming of apricots and pears in many parts of Korea.

The tears of human eyes are said to be poisonous to germs, so that the washing of the eyes with tears is good for them.

Russian oil is now sold in the Far East at prices with which the Standard and Texas oil companies cannot compete. It now claims 70 percent of the markets of northern Manchuria, and 20 percent to 30 percent of southern Manchuria.

The Chinese and Japanese people have a curious method of naming other countries, as revealed by translations of the terms employed. The Chinese refer to their own country as the Central Flourishing Country, while the Japanese refer to China as Support How? indicating that in their judgment it must eventually fall. Both the Chinese and the Japanese refer to Japan as Sun Origin, but the significance of the Japanese name is that the sun never perishes. The Chinese refer to Korea as Highly Beautiful; the Japanese call it Morning Calm. The Chinese refer to Russia as the Sudden Country, while the Japanese call it the Dew Country, as indicating their thought that when the sun rises the dew perishes. The Chinese refer to the country of Great Britain as the Flourishing Country; the Japanese use the same term, but it signifies that it is a sister country of Japan. The Chinese refer to France as the Law Country, because international law is written in French; the Japanese call it Buddha Country, signifying that it is above the human. The Chinese refer to Germany as the Grace Country, while the Japanese call it Alone Peace, as indicating their great admiration of German militarism. The Chinese call the United States the Beautiful Country, while the Japanese call it the Rice Country, because rice is the staple diet of the Japanese. The aforementioned terms are in common use in Japanese newspapers, textbooks and official letters, and are often on the lips of the people.

A German scholar has shown that hypochondria can be treated with the violin, and that the oboe calms nervous disease. A harp is good for hysteria, and music in general is good for spasms. The stomach loves rhythm, and when soldiers have lost their appetites they can be recovered by notes on the bugle.

In a district near Seoul millions of honeybees came together and fought for three days. All were slain in the battle.

When one is in a strange land and knows not which is north or south, and has no magnetic needle, the watch may be used as a compass by observing the following rule: Point the hour hand toward the sun; draw an imaginary line from the letters XII to the center of the watch and see the angle that is made with the hour hand; a line dividing the angle into halves is a north and south line. For example, it is 4:00 p.m. when one wishes to know the direction. Point the hour hand toward the sun; the minute hand will be at XII. The line passing midway passes the letters VIII and II. The former is the north and the latter is the south, when seen in the Northern Hemisphere.

A Chinese doctor claims that when one's navel is seen directly from the front it will always be found that the left-handed person has his navel turned toward the right, while the right-handed person has his navel turned toward the left.

As to Home Rule for India *By Arthur Cartwright (Calif.)*

MUCH expression is given throughout the world on the Indian situation and Mahatma Gandhi's struggle for the freedom of the people of India in home rule.

As one who has been in India and made a study of her people, religious rituals and Indian administration, I submit a few points to show that India in its present condition is not ready for independence. What the Hindus need is protection against themselves until God's kingdom is set up in their midst. An educated Hindu may endeavor to gloss over certain parts of this article with explanations, but the statements made cannot be disproved or shaken.

The religious books of the Hindu are called "sastras" (or "shasters"). They teach that after the destruction of the former world by a deluge, a divinity whose name is Vishnu composed himself to sleep on a thousand-headed serpent which floated upon the surface of the waters. During a nap of some millions of years a water lily grew from his body. From this flower issued Brahma the creator.

Having formed the world anew and created many of the gods, he proceeded to create man, when the four classes or castes into which the Hindus are divided issued from different parts of the body. The Brahmans from the head, the Kshatriyas from his arms, the Vaisyas from his breast, while the Sudras had their ignoble origin in his feet. The Brahmans are supposed to be entitled to a very high rank, while the Sudras are hardly recognized as human creatures.

These four classes have from various causes been divided into many distinct castes. The people are slaves to this caste system, as there is no possibility to change from one caste to another. It is like the laws of the Medes and Persians, fixed and unalterable. The gulf is great indeed between the highest and the lowest caste, the Brahmans and the Untouchables.

The pernicious influence of caste is illustrated by this incident: A woman was lying by the side of the street, apparently in the agonies of death. The villagers were passing to and fro without manifesting the least interest or sympathy. When asked for an explanation of their conduct they replied: "Why should we take care of her? She does not belong to our caste." A little rice water had been offered her, but she would not drink it, simply because the person offering it belonged to a lower caste. Had she tasted the rice water or eaten any food cooked by those of a lower caste she would have lost her caste. And what then? Her own children would have fled from her as from one infected with a plague. Her husband would not have permitted her to enter his home. Had any friends or relatives dared to associate with her, they too would have lost their caste and been involved in the same disgrace. Thus they would necessarily become outcasts and vagabonds.

By the device of caste there are over sixty million British-Indian subjects who are denied all social rights, including such elementals as access to public water supply; for they are believed to convey pollution, by touch, by approach and sometimes even by visibility. When walking in the street they must keep on the side opposite the sun, lest their filthy shadows should fall upon the consecrated Brahman. They are forbidden any calling save those deemed shameful, and are barred from the hope of making their children any happier than themselves. They are cakes of dirt, in the eyes of the Hindus of other castes.

Untouchability, so the Hindu code teaches, is incurred by sin. For example: The man who kills a Brahman will eventually, after myriads of reincarnations upon earth in unclean insect form, be born into the world an Untouchable, the greatest curse upon a Hindu. Untouchable he will be through thousands of re-births to suffer degradation, want and pain, for sins which he is supposed to have committed, which he knows not of. But the fact of his birth in the caste of the Untouchables is proof enough of his sin.

By implanting and maintaining this lethal idea in the minds of the people Hinduism has atrophied the very manhood of its prey. Today there are sixty million Untouchables, creatures in human shape, most of whom submit to regard themselves no better than crawling worms.

Gandhi has long disowned this system. "Untouchability," he writes, "is a snake with a thousand mouths through each of which it shows its poisonous fangs. Untouchability is for me more insufferable than British rule, and we shall be unfit for Swaraj home rule so long as we would keep the sixty million Untouchables, one-fifth of the population, in bondage. This change must precede home rule, and not follow it."

Bound by an official pledge not to interfere in the religious belief of the Indian people, the

Government of India has refrained from coming to the rescue of the sixty million Untouchables.

This system of caste is one of the most terrible engines of tyranny and oppression that human ingenuity and selfishness can invent.

There is no such thing as a united India or a national voice. There is no compatibility or affinity between the Mohammedan and the Hindu. They are as opposite as the poles, and so long as there is a Mohammedan in India he will go at the throat of a Hindu. A Hindu takes delight in killing a Mohammedan, and a Mohammedan takes delight in killing a Hindu.

A girl is betrothed as a little child, too young to know anything about it. They are not at their own disposal in marriage. She may be betrothed to a youth, or it may be to a widower of fifty. She must, according to strict religious code, marry as soon as nature will permit (twelve years of age or less in tropical India), and in nine months will be a mother. To find an old maid in Hindustan would be like looking for a needle in a haystack. She is a phenomenon.

The girl going to her husband by her twelfth year or earlier has little time or chance to learn from the Hindu shasters. But one thing she will surely have learned: her duty towards her husband. As taught in the "bible" of the Hindu peoples, there is no other god on earth for a woman than her husband. Let him be debauched, immoral, a drunkard, deformed, aged or infirm, let his defects be what they may, a wife should always look upon him as her earthly god. Thus she will enjoy the reputation of a faithful and virtuous wife.

Mr. Gandhi tirelessly denounces the dominance of this old teaching by which, by sheer force of a vicious custom, even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over women which they do not deserve and ought not to have.

Child marriage and its results are terrible. Take a girl child married at twelve years of age. A pitiful physical specimen in bone and blood. Force motherhood upon her at the earliest possible moment. She must be a woman before she knows she is one. Statistics show that each generation sees the death of 3,200,000 of these child mothers in the agonies of childbirth. Their babies at birth weigh about five pounds. This is somewhat above the average.

These children should be playing with their dolls rather than becoming wives and the mothers of children. Boys who ought to be getting their lessons in school are rearing families, and we men here in the Occident would feel ashamed of ourselves if going into society with a little girl of twelve years of age as our wife and mother of children. There is no manhood or womanhood in this.

The prayer of the parents is that the gods will give them children. But give them boys; when a boy is born there is rejoicing and jubilation, but if a daughter is born the innocent little thing is a "woo", a hated thing. 'Tis a grievous calamity, as with the Chinese parent. So little valued is the life of a female infant that it is said "a good for nothing girl is born".

The failure to bring forth a son is the unpardonable sin, and for this a husband can put his wife aside and get another. If girls come along one after another the chances are that some of them will die. They are a cash liability.

The result of such consummation before bodily development not only weakens the health of the girl, but produces children who are sick and weakly. Infant mortality is great. Of Indian babies born alive "Indian Statistics" show that about 2,000,000 die each year; that over 40 percent of the deaths of infants occur in the first week after birth, and over 60 percent in the first month. The number of stillbirths is heavy on account of the sheer inability to bear the strain of coming into the world.

The average life of the Hindu is about twenty-three years. They have no resistance to fight against decease. They cannot transmit a strong, virile vitality to their posterity, and the husband, in the majority of cases, has to arrange for his remarriage several times during his lifetime, on account of the successive deaths of his young child wives. Early to marry, early to die.

Mahatma Gandhi has announced that he lived with his wife as such at thirteen years of age. (Young India, 1926).

The Hindu widow is accursed in that the fate of widowhood can be but for one cause: the enormity of her sins in a former incarnation. From the moment of her husband's decease till the last hour of her own life she must expiate those sins in shame and suffering and self-immolation. Her hair is shaven, she becomes the menial of all in her late husband's household. She can never marry again. By the death of her husband she is revealed to be a creature of innate guilt, of evil portent, and she herself is convinced of this: She has the curses of her mother-in-law in that if it were not for her (the wretched crea-

ture) her son might be in the land of the living.

The widow was formerly burned to death, thereby escaping the torture of Hindu widowhood in the hope for a happier birth in her next incarnation. The Indian government has long put a stop to the burning of widows. So she suffers her martyrdom believing that her misery is one of merit, one that the gods have pronounced upon her for her sins. The burning of widows still goes on in the independent states outside of British India.

This experience is the same with the little child who is betrothed, even though she knows not her husband, never has seen him or been of his bed and board. Mr. Gandhi bitterly denounces this forcing the curses of widowhood upon a child who knows not of her husband. The number of widows is about 27,000,000. (Government Statistics) It is not surprising that many of these widows go astray and become a menace to society.

In some respects Mohammedan women enjoy great advantages over their Hindu sisters: their freedom from infant marriage and from enforced widowhood, with the train of miseries worked by each. But upon coming to the threshold of maturity (about twelve years of age) the Mohammedan woman is married. She then passes into a practical life of imprisonment within the walls of her home, never to leave her apartment nor see any male save her husband and her son, and never to see the outside world, from the day of their marriage till the day of her death.

You look upon a little Mohammedan girl playing with other children, laughing, jumping, skipping in the joy and pleasure of her childhood life. It is sad indeed to think that in a short time she will be behind the Mohammedan veil as a prisoner for life.

There are about 40,000,000, it is estimated, behind the veil. This Purdah system, relegating women to the dark and dingy parts of the house, bad sanitation, confinement, lack of air and exercise, makes a perfect breeding place for the white death. Between 900,000 and 1,000,000 persons, it is estimated, die annually of tuberculosis in India. (*Ibid.*, page 285.)

The peoples of India are very poor and impoverished. Farm labor is five to eight cents per day. Unskilled city workers, five to ten cents per day. Skilled workers, twelve to sixteen cents per day. (Review of Trade of India) Gandhi, on being shown the effects of his boycott on the textile industry of Lancashire, England, mills closed down, unemployment, and poverty caused thereby, remarked, "Your direst poverty is wealth indeed to the people of India." Wages at present are slightly in advance of this schedule.

These problems of home weigh heavily upon the mind of that great soul, Mahatma Gandhi, in his fight for the independence of India and the uplifting of the Hindu mentality, and he says, First, let us get home rule. Then we will strike at the pernicious fundamentals of Hindu religion. To do this first before getting home rule would be to cause an upheaval of the ground beneath his feet.

The new government of Great Britain will not give Mr. Gandhi any encouragement for Indian home rule. He goes back to India a disappointed man. What will happen now, we shall have to wait and see. The clouds are dark and threatening. England's Armageddon is rapidly approaching its consummation in that land. England holds on to India for economic purposes and will not get out, till put out; and so will it be.

India is sick, ignorant, illiterate, dark, pagan, locked tight and fast in a system of religion that for thousands of years has held the poor people in the most cruel bondage. God's kingdom will release them from this. They will walk in its light and be the beneficiaries of God's gracious designs and purposes.

We think of that brave little band of Jehovah's witnesses going forth with the Kingdom message and its glad tidings in this land of spiritism, theosophy and occultism. Yet, under these conditions of opposition their love for God and truth enables them to keep on keeping on.

(Of course the Devil has no shame, but it would almost seem as if the situation he has created in India would be enough to develop it. It seems hard to try to analyze the mental processes of one who would labor for centuries to try to create a condition which would be an infinite reproach to the Creator if He were in any wise to blame for it. But neither the Devil nor Great Britain can dodge the responsibility for the tangle in India. Britain could have given India education; she could have helped millions of the Hindus into a larger and fuller life, and the irony of it is that if she had really spent for Indian welfare the taxes that were raised in India, both countries would today be prosperous where now both are in distress.—*Ed.*)

Removing the Cause of Epidemic and Contagious Diseases

By H. C. Temple, M.D. (Ohio)

THERE is a cause for everything that exists. Diversities that exist in mind and matter are not accidental, but the result of cause and effect.

The creative power of an infinite and almighty Jehovah was the first cause of all things; and man's violation of Jehovah's righteous laws resulted in his expulsion from Edenic happiness and brought upon the human race the divine curse with all its attendant evils resulting in death.

Jehovah God is the God of nature, and all violations of the laws of nature, whether wilful or through ignorance, are violations of the divine law, and as such bring evil results and added afflictions to the human race, which, if properly understood, might be avoided.

This fact has long since been recognized, and great efforts have been put forth to trace every human ill to its source and, if possible, remove the cause. Much progress has already been made in the prevention of diseases in consequence of increased knowledge of etiology, and the microscopic revelation of bacteria has brought to light many sources of human diseases hitherto unknown.

In ancient times men resorted to fetishes and superstitions; and even today this is a great barrier to removing the cause of many ills, and to the progress of human happiness. To the ancients, and to medieval man, epidemic diseases mysteriously appeared from nowhere and disappeared for no reason. To explain them the stars were called upon; to stay their progress the gods were employed, and sacrifices, prayers and fastings ordained. We now know that they are but the result of the dissemination of minute living entities carried by perfectly natural means from country to country and from man to man, attacking and destroying those weaker than themselves.

They have their parallels in the misfortunes of agriculture, such as the occasional devastating appearances of locusts, of army worms, of cutworms, of cotton boll weevils, of gypsy moths, and many other well known enemies of the forests and fields.

But the ancients were not so restricted in their knowledge of disease, its cause, its cure and its prevention, as many have been led to believe. Their knowledge of etiology and prophylaxis, crude as it may have been, was used to a good purpose to hold in check and to stave off many human ills.

Babylon had a sewerage system, and brought its water supply a long distance through open channels. Later the practice of medicine became well established, physicians were licensed and their fees prescribed by law.

Egyptian physicians practiced various specialties and used forms of minor surgery. But the ancient Hindu excelled all others of their day in the art of surgery.

The ancient Hebrews conceived disease as an expression of the wrath of God, to be removed by moral reform, prayers and sacrifices. They ordained forms of medical jurisprudence and established public health bureaus. The valley of Hinnom was used as a garbage disposal-works for the city of Jerusalem. And Jesus speaks of this valley as a symbol of complete annihilation.

The Jews prescribed few remedies; they were interested chiefly in the prevention of disease. They quarantined persons afflicted with such diseases as leprosy, and burned their excreta together with any articles which might become contaminated. Lepers were isolated from the company of all others, and upon the approach of anyone they were required to give warning by crying out, "Unclean, unclean."

The Persians took many precautions against epidemic diseases. Cyrus the Elder boiled drinking water for his soldiers when on his military campaigns, and employed every known agency to prevent disease.

The Greeks gave to the world Hippocrates, who is called the "father of medicine"; he was the greatest physician of ancient times. He was born in the island of Kos, about the year 460 B.C., and died in 377 B.C. He was distinguished for his remarkable skill in diagnosis, and his accurate and vivid description of morbid symptoms. Many striking sayings are scattered through his works which have passed into familiar use. Among his genuine and popular writings we note the following: on "Prognosis", "Aphorisms," "Epidemics," "Diet in Acute Diseases," "Wounds of the Head," and on "Air and Water".

The Romans are remembered chiefly for their achievements in hygiene; they provided ventilation for their houses, practiced cremation, and built sewers, drains, public bath pools and great aqueducts. The fall of Rome and the dark age which followed were marked by retrogression

in sanitary science. Sanitation gave way to filth and pestilence. War, ignorance, and brutal prejudice appear to have constituted the ruling spirit, and this period stands out as the most insanitary era in the annals of history.

In spite of all the progress man has made since the beginning of time, it was not until the opening of the nineteenth century that his knowledge of the human body and the enemies to which it is exposed made possible the prevention of any epidemic or contagious disease.

The first discovery of what was later proven to be a disease-producing bacterium was made about 1850, when the French pathologist Davaine, on examining the tissues of cattle which had died of anthrax, discovered the constant presence of minute rods, shown later by Robert Koch, a German bacteriologist, to be the cause of the disease.

It was in 1857 that the French chemist Louis Pasteur discovered the true nature of the process of fermentation, also a knowledge of the chief maladies which have scourged man and animals, and of the measures by which either the body may be protected against these diseases or the poison neutralized when once within the body.

Pasteur showed that the aging of wine by bacteria could be prevented without changing its taste by heating it to a temperature of 55 to 60 degrees centigrade. This principle has since been applied to the preservation of milk, and now much of our milk is kept free from the harmful action of bacteria by this simple heating process, universally known as pasteurization.

Pasteur was the first man to demonstrate beyond dispute that all forms of microbian life have ancestors and a numerous progeny, thereby dispelling the idea that they came into existence spontaneously. He held the belief that it is within the power of man to rid himself of every parasitic disease.

Stimulated by and coincident with the successful investigations of Pasteur, Joseph Lister, an eminent surgeon of Edinburgh, became convinced that many wound diseases are due to germs, and by using antiseptics he soon established his thesis and paved the way to the present practice of aseptic surgery. His work represents one of the most brilliant triumphs in establishing the germ theory of infectious diseases.

Robert Koch, a German bacteriologist, announced in 1882 the discovery of the micro-organism of tuberculosis, causing a profound sensation throughout the world. He proved beyond a doubt that the bacteria of tuberculosis were the origin and the only cause of the long dreaded disease, The Great White Plague, consumption. So conclusive was his evidence that in a surprisingly short time it was universally accepted.

The following year, the germ of Asiatic cholera was discovered, and one year later was brought to light the bacillus of diphtheria and also that of tetanus, and further developments regarding the bacillus of typhoid fever.

Within very recent years the terrible menace of typhoid fever has been reduced to a small and still reducible fraction of what it once was. Figures compiled by the Prudential Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., show that the rate has been reduced from 32 deaths per 100,000 in 1901 to 8 in 1925.

Diphtheria is justly regarded as one of the most dreaded of the diseases of childhood. It has come down to us from antiquity under such names as "Egyptian sore throat", "Syrian ulcer," "malignant sore throat," "putrid sore throat," "gangrenous ulcer," "membranous croup," and the like, until the name diphtheria was given it by the French physician Bretonneau in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Until the fruitful discoveries of Klebs, Loeffler, Behring, and others gave us the cause and the methods for the cure and control of diphtheria, few diseases had presented such high mortality, and there had been few before the march of which we were so helpless. An outbreak of diphtheria in a community caused a shudder of horror, for the old records are full of instances where all the children of a family were swept away in spite of all that the medical knowledge of that time could do. But thanks to our modern discoveries, there are now few diseases about which we know as much as diphtheria. Its prevention and control are feasible, provided sanitary authorities and the general public intelligently cooperate.

Yellow fever has been until recently one of the most horrible and shunned epidemic diseases in the United States. It appeared in this country 112 times between the years 1702 and 1878, being the most frequent and destructive in the Southern states, especially in the city of New Orleans.

From 1800 to 1879 yellow fever, with two exceptions, visited the United States every year. During this period the great epidemics were

those of New Orleans, in which there were 290,020 cases and 8,101 deaths, and Memphis, with 17,600 cases and 5,150 deaths.

Over four and a half million dollars were contributed in 1878 for the relief of the stricken cities of the South, involving a total estimated loss to the country of not less than $100,000,000; the epidemic of 1878 cost the city of New Orleans alone over $10,000,000.

The work done by the United States Army in 1900 under the direction of Doctors Reed, Garroll and Lazear, in research work among the yellow fever victims in Havana, proved conclusively that yellow fever is transmitted by the Aedes aegypti mosquito. Soon after this discovery the danger of yellow fever in the United States was virtually eliminated; and in 1905, under the direction of Doctor Joseph White, of the Public Health Service, yellow fever was driven from the southern states.

Typhus fever prevailed in epidemic form in this country well into the nineteenth century. Now that the methods of its transmission are understood, serious epidemics of this disease need no longer be feared. The difference between the former great and the present diminished danger has been brought about, not through the discovery of the specific micro-organism, for that has still eluded the search of the bacteriologist, but through the discovery of what is of equal importance, the means by which the disease is spread. The investigations of Nicolle, Cover, and Consell of France, of Goldberger and Anderson in this country, and of Ricketts and Wilder in Mexico, beginning in 1909, have definitely proven that this disease is transmitted through the bite of infected lice. This disease is not contagious in the ordinary sense; it cannot be caught from the patient; and if the lice are prevented from passing from patient to doctor or attendant, there is no transmission of the disease.

Bubonic plague killed approximately one-fourth of the population of Europe in the Middle Ages. Within a generation the means of its control has been learned. Even at the present time, in places where sanitary measures cannot be enforced, the disease spreads and people die in great numbers. Thus, in India, in 1901, there were 362,000 cases, with 278,000 deaths. In the first six months of the epidemic of 1907 the deaths in India were much more numerous, reaching a total of 1,062,908.

But where sanitation is possible and cooperation between the authorities and the people succeed, as in New York, San Francisco, and other American ports to which the infection was brought, the disease did not spread. Plague seems to be primarily a disease of the lower animals, such as marmots and rats, and only secondarily, and, one might say, accidentally or incidentally a disease of human creatures.

Our forefathers feared (with reason) Asiatic cholera, which is no respecter of climates. Science has made it a vague memory among the people of the United States and Europe, but it is still destroying many millions of human lives in India.

It is probable that malaria was more responsible for the decline of the culture of both Greece and Rome than any other single feature. At the present time even this disease can be controlled.

Among several scientific aids developed in the new age, the X-ray has been of incalculable value in the study of many diseases and has helped materially in their conquest. It is difficult for one who has not made a special survey of the history of diseases to realize under what improved health conditions we are now living.

In marked contrast to the decline of infectious and communicable diseases is the trend of death rate from degenerative diseases, such as affections of the heart, Bright's disease, diabetes, cancer, apoplexy, influenza and pneumonia. Not only has the death rate from these degenerative diseases failed to decline, but it has actually increased at a rather rapid rate.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system have increased from 70 per 100,000 in 1870 to over 300 in 1920. Where Bright's disease caused 50 fatalities per 100,000 in 1870, it now causes almost twice that number.

Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage) was causing 30 deaths per 100,000 in 1870; today it is causing 100 deaths for the same number of persons. And cancer, one of the most dreaded and deadly of this group, is steadily increasing, until now more than 100 victims per 100,000 are claimed annually, whereas in 1850 approximately 30 fell victims to the disease.

These few examples indicate the potency of scientific investigation to combat the menace of disease and to aid in the release of a greater and stronger man power to do the world's work. The record of the past gives certain promise to the future. A vast field for investigation yet lies before the zealous investigator into the source of human ills and the means for their relief.

Suggestions for Flood Control

By Frank Hoskins, C. E. (Illinois)

IN PRESENTING a plan to control all flood waters, develop a complete system of internal water transportation, convert 200,000,000 acres of land into nut and fruit orchards and forests of valuable timber by a plan of bonds and national bank financing, the writer takes into consideration the fact that $6,000,000,000 of farm mortgages are due or becoming due and their foreclosure is a certainty unless something big is done; this condition is further complicated by 5,000,000 Americans' being wholly or partially unemployed and our being in the midst of the greatest depression ever known.

If this can be done, without increase in taxation, but at a profit that in fifty years will enable the states to abolish taxation, although it proposes the largest expenditure ever made in a time of peace, the writer believes it will appeal to Americans.

The proposed expenditure does not equal the indebtedness created in 1917-20 for the World War, with this difference: then the U. S. A. mustered over 4,000,000 of the best men in the world to destroy other human creatures and property and left our country burdened with a debt of over $25,000,000,000.

This move will put the over 4,000,000 of idle Americans to work at good wages in transforming almost worthless plains and mountains into nut and fruit orchards and valuable forests, and control nature so that thereafter there will be neither floods nor drouths in our country, but peace, plenty and prosperity instead of poverty caused by destruction, drouth and floods.

There is only one diversion of water practical on the east side of the Mississippi river. That is of the Tennessee river, in Alabama, to the Tombigbee river and Mobile bay. West of the Mississippi the proposed Grand Canal will divert all flood waters from the Rocky mountain region. Heavy rains east of these at the same time that flood water is coming from the upper Mississippi and Ohio rivers might cause some flood in the lower Mississippi. To prevent it the Arkansas river could be diverted to the Red river in eastern Oklahoma; the Red river to be diverted into the Trinity river and Galveston bay, and also into the Sabine river and Sabine bay. These diversions would always keep the Mississippi river within the present embankments.

The Grand Canal, to divert all the flood waters of the Rocky mountains not held back by the large reservoirs in the mountains, will have two starting points:

1. At a big dam on the Yellowstone river, in southwest Montana, to divert all the flood waters of that river.

2. A high dam on the Missouri river below the mouth of the Little Missouri river or at some other point in North Dakota or eastern Montana, to divert the flood waters of the Missouri to join the Canal from the Yellowstone river. The Grand Canal to then run south, through South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma to the Pecos river in Texas.

Along this Canal not less than 100,000,000 acres of land to be acquired on which to turn all flood waters, this land to be planted to forest and fruit trees. Black walnut is the fastest growing good timber tree and it will predominate with a view of grafting to English walnuts south of the north line of Kansas. Hickories can be planted, part to be grafted into soft shell or thin shell pecans as far north as practical. As the catalpa is the fastest growing tree, it will be planted in rows between the walnuts and hickories, to be cut for railroad ties until the size of the other trees requires the land. Pines will be planted on the sandy land, and some of all other varieties of trees will make up the forests. Forty years of falling leaves and water will make the soil equal to any in the world.

"The New Tower of Babel"

IN AN article bearing the above title which appears in *The Household Magazine*, the Reverend John Thomas Stewart, pastor of a Congregational church in a small town in the Middle West, unburdens himself quite plainly. We select, here and there, a few choice sentences, from his published reflections:

The Protestant clergy of the villages and towns has lost more heavily in prestige, authority, and influence than any other professional class in America. To what depths of inconsequence have we sunk! Our sole gain has been in numbers, a hollow victory. Our lowly position in the current scheme of things American cries to that heaven once believed in for mercy if not justice. Our enemies denounce us as charlatans and our

friends damn us with the faint praise of "harmless". The good old days when we parsons were the learned men of our communities are gone forever. And the denunciation of our morals has become a national pastime.

"The restlessness of our ministry" is a national worry with every sect. Also the cause of this unrest is thoroughly understood: with five churches struggling to exist where only one might thrive, it means that five pastors must each live by and work at one-fifth of a man's job. This over churching not only provokes restlessness in the clergy; it invites scorn from the laity. Directly because of this calamitous situation, I have never found in one of my churches a substantial family that was willing for a son to enter the ministry.

Starting with my own church: our budget is six thousand dollars. The Methodists raise at least as much, and the Baptists one thousand dollars more. That makes nineteen thousand dollars for the largest three. Ten remaining churches cost not less than six thousand dollars to maintain. The total is twenty-five thousand dollars. This is, or ought to be, an intolerable burden on a town which can boast of one wealthy family. Moreover, it must be borne in mind the burden is not equitably distributed; for a clear majority of the Protestant families does not contribute a cent to the support of any church. In other words, the multiplication of churches in the United States has accompanied a decline in the constituency. This explains though it does not condone the bizarre means which are everywhere taken to raise money for religious (sic) purposes. The burden falls heaviest upon those families whose women are active in the innumerable societies.

Consider that grand total for a moment. Twenty-five thousand dollars! What could not be obtained with such a sum in the way of preaching, beautiful house of worship, inspiring music, religious literature and instruction, recreational equipment and leadership, not to mention charity which in every over-churched town has to fight for a pittance. But by the time thirteen Christian churches have got what they must have in order to meet competition on a crowded field, there are little money and few workers left for Christian charity. Think what might be accomplished of spiritual and moral good if such a sum were placed in the hands of a competent committee of laymen charged with responsibility for the whole community. It is a dizzy prospect, sick with chagrin.

As a matter of fact, the whole system of church financing is as full of holes as a sieve, rotten with dishonesty and brazen misrepresentation. One sectarian official, a charming minister but a realist in finance, was relating to me a few weeks ago some of his experiences in dealing with rival promotional secretaries in a large city: it was a phantasmagoria of intrigue, trickery, padded statistics. He said bluntly, "We don't expect the man responsible for promoting his denomination's aims to tell the truth." Why, then, should we be surprised if our moral prestige has fallen?

There ought to be a Blue Sky law passed for the protection of gullible Christians.

Inevitably the clergy suffers worst in any slump in church finances. A recent issue of a denominational journal reports cuts in preachers' salaries from one end of the country to the other, ranging from fifty dollars to twenty-five hundred dollars. One large church, in order to save money, told its minister at the beginning of summer that his job had been dispensed with for three months, but he might return to them in the fall if he had found nothing else to do. I know of another church which had had a pastor with one child and got another pastor who had ten children, and greeted its new shepherd with a reduction in salary of four hundred dollars. His wife soon presented him with his eleventh child.

The radio has only aggravated a situation which was already confusion worse confounded. We will take our seeker's schedule by hours and the Central Standard time.

7 a.m. Few Protestants are up. "Morning Watch," which includes, on an ordinary Sunday, music from church colleges, talks on Bible lessons by Fundamentalists (paradox though it is, they are far more energetic in using the radio than Modernists), hymns, prayers, and sermonettes from the larger stations, talent supplied by church federations and guaranteed to offend nobody.

8 a.m. Most of our church members are eating breakfast; some played bridge too long last night and are still asleep; many deacons are playing golf, especially men with 100-plus scores. Judge Rutherford, successor to Pastor Russell, on an international hookup denouncing all churches, preachers, and governments indiscriminately; undoubtedly listened to by more people than any other preacher, not excepting Drs. Cadman and Fosdick; equally opposed to prohibition and tobacco, and defining Christendom as the State of Satan.

9 a.m. German Sunday Schools are in session; on the air the International Bible Lesson by a Fundamentalist contradicts everything the liberal preacher is going to say at 11 o'clock.

10 a.m. All Sunday Schools are in session: sixty percent of all children are at home reading the comics.

11 a.m. The Tower of Babel is filled. "The scriptures are true." "The scriptures are partly true." "The issue is trivial." Typical town of 1,000, Protestant pew space for 2,100; combined attendance on all services 200. Keep that proportion for church attendance.

12 m. Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Unitarians, Christian Scientists have for the most part done with public religion for the week. The Tower empties.

Life Hinges on Obedience

THE Scriptural conditions under which one may gain eternal life are that he must get a knowledge of the only true God; give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

We hope now to spend a little time together considering some of the evidence which convinces us that everlasting life and all the blessings that go with it are contingent upon obedience.

One of the most beautiful stories in the Bible is the account of how Isaac got his bride. The story is familiar to all, but we touch a few of the main points. It was Abraham's desire that the bride of Isaac, his only son, should be taken from among his own people. In this story, as in many of the other experiences of Abraham, we have an allegory in which Abraham represents the heavenly Father and Isaac represents Christ.

As Abraham desired that the bride of Isaac should be taken from among his own people, so the great Jehovah God ordained that the bride of Christ should be chosen only from among those who are already in some sense His people. Abraham would not have in his family as the bride of his son a young woman taken from one of the godless families of the heathen among whom he dwelt.

Abraham instructed Eliezer to go into what was then the far country of Mesopotamia to find the young woman who would thenceforth be Isaac's life companion. The sending of this servant into a far country represents the sending of the holy spirit all the way from heaven to earth to select from among the people of God those who would be found worthy to be the everlasting companions of His Son.

If the woman who was to be invited should prove unwilling to come, then the servant was not to be charged with any remissness. Thus is shown the fact that nobody is forced to accept the gifts of God and the ministrations of the holy spirit. They may be either accepted or rejected; the will is left free.

Eliezer, the servant, set out across the desert on his long trip to Mesopotamia. Ten camels bore him and his retinue. The ten camels represent the Word of God, the vehicle which throughout the period of selection has borne the holy spirit to those who are to be fellow heirs in the Kingdom with their Head and Master, Christ Jesus, our Lord.

At length Eliezer and his camels reached the city of Nahor, Abraham's deceased brother, in Mesopotamia. The Bible story of how Rebecca, the granddaughter of Nahor, was revealed to him as the Lord's choice is so beautiful that we insert the whole story at this point just as it appears in holy writ:

And he made his camels to kneel down without the city, by a well of water, at the time of the evening, even the time that women go out to draw water. And he said, O Lord God of my master Abraham, I pray thee, send me good speed this day, and shew kindness unto my master Abraham. Behold, I stand here by the well of water; and the daughters of the men of the city come out to draw water: and let it come to pass, that the damsel to whom I shall say, Let down thy pitcher, I pray thee, that I may drink; and she shall say, Drink; and I will give thy camels drink also: let the same be she that thou hast appointed for thy servant Isaac; and thereby shall I know that thou hast shewed kindness unto my master. And it came to pass, before he had done speaking, that behold, Rebekah came out, who was born to Bethuel, son of Milcah, the wife of Nahor, Abraham's brother, with her pitcher upon her shoulder. And the damsel was very fair to look upon, a virgin, neither had any man known her; and she went down to the well, and filled her pitcher, and came up. And the servant ran to meet her, and said, Let me, I pray thee, drink a little water of thy pitcher. And she said, Drink, my lord: and she hasted, and let down her pitcher upon her hand, and gave him drink. And when she had done giving him drink, she said, I will draw water for thy camels also, until they have done drinking. And she hasted, and emptied her pitcher into the trough, and ran again unto the well to draw water, and drew for all his camels. And the man, wondering at her, held his peace, to wit whether the Lord had made his journey prosperous or not. And it came to pass, as the camels had done drinking, that the man took a golden earring of half a shekel weight, and two bracelets for her hands of ten shekels weight of gold; and said, Whose daughter art thou? tell me, I pray thee; is there room in thy father's house for us to lodge in? And she said unto him, I am the daughter of Bethuel, the son of Milcah, which she bare unto Nahor. She said moreover unto him, We have both straw and provender enough, and room to lodge in. And the man bowed down his head, and worshipped the Lord. And he said, Blessed be the Lord God of my master Abraham, who hath not left destitute my master of his mercy and his truth; I being in the way, the Lord led me to the house of my master's brethren.

As soon as Laban, Rebekah's brother, heard the story which his sister told, he ran out to Eliezer and said, "Come in, thou blessed of the Lord; wherefore standest thou without? for I have prepared the house, and room for the camels." And then it tells how Laban ungirded his camels and gave them straw and provender, water to wash his feet, and food for them to eat, but Eliezer would partake of none of this food until first he had made his errand clear.

He went directly to the heart of the matter, stating that he was Abraham's servant and that the Lord had blessed his master greatly and that he had come seeking a wife for Abraham's only son. He told of Abraham's faith that the angel of the Lord would prosper him in the way and then narrated the remarkable story of how Rebekah had been disclosed to him as God's choice for the bride of his master's son. He told of his gifts of bracelets and earrings to Rebekah and the account proceeds:

> And I bowed down my head, and worshipped the Lord, and blessed the Lord God of my master Abraham, which had led me in the right way to take my master's brother's daughter unto his son. And now if ye will deal kindly and truly with my master, tell me: and if not, tell me; that I may turn to the right hand, or to the left. Then Laban and Bethuel answered and said, The thing proceedeth from the Lord; we cannot speak unto thee bad or good. Behold, Rebekah is before thee; take her, and go, and let her be thy master's son's wife, as the Lord hath spoken.

We know that Laban was loath to part with his sister, for the next morning, when Eliezer wished to immediately return to Abraham with Rebekah, Laban and his mother faltered somewhat and desired that she might remain with them another ten days. It seemed hard to give her up so soon, but Eliezer insisted that there be no delay. "And they said, We will call the damsel, and inquire at her mouth. And they called Rebekah, and said unto her, Wilt thou go with this man? And she said, I will go."

The reason we have told this story is that it illustrates a principle which is very dear to God; and that is, prompt obedience to His will on the part of those who discern what His will is. Both Laban and Rebekah were promptly obedient. It was hard for them to part; it meant the breaking up of their old home and the taking out of it its greatest attraction.

It was a custom in patriarchal times for the oldest son to gradually become the head of his father's house, and this seems to have been the case in the home of Bethuel and Laban, his son. Laban was evidently the active head of the home, as his name is mentioned first, and he was the principal spokesman. He could, therefore, without a doubt, have put his foot down and refused to allow his sister to depart in the company of this man, who, until a few minutes before, had been a total stranger to them both.

If he had declined to entertain the proposal made by Eliezer, some other woman would have been the bride of Isaac, and therefore the mother of the "thousands of millions" that have descended from her, and that go to make up the entire Jewish race living today.

Think of what this includes, comprising all the men and women most honored by the Lord for about two thousand years of human history: Jacob, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Gideon, Samuel, David, Solomon, Isaiah and all the prophets, and Christ Jesus and Mary His mother, and all the holy apostles and all the early church.

It was Rebekah's descendants who wrote the Bible, practically every word of it.

It was one of her descendants who, as ruler of Egypt, was the central figure and hero of one of the greatest stories ever written.

It was one of her descendants who, on peril of his life, ten times went into the court of Pharaoh and demanded that Pharaoh should let the Israelites go out of bondage.

It was her descendants who followed Moses through the Red Sea, and under Joshua subdued the Promised Land. It was her descendants, including the rulers as well as the ruled, who went to make up the only race on earth of which God has been the real guiding head.

It was one of her descendants, a mere stripling, who put to death the great giant, Goliath, and accomplished other deeds of valor that have given him a secure place in history.

It was one of her descendants who had the courage to walk in and tell the king of Israel to his face of his great sin before God.

It was one of her descendants who called down fire from heaven in the presence of the entire federal council of churches and their 450 priests of Baal.

It was one of her descendants who raised the Shunammite's son to life.

It was one of her descendants, Esther, who at Mordecai's command, took her life in her hands and went in before the great king (Ahasuerus) to plead for the life of the Jewish people.

It was three of her descendants who refused

to bow down before the golden image which had been set up on the plain of Dura and were thrown alive into the burning fiery furnace.

It was one of her descendants who was cast into the lion's den because he dared to disobey the law and go down upon his knees before his Creator three times a day, as was his wont, with his windows open toward Jerusalem.

It was one of her descendants who went in and stood before Belshazzar and told him that his kingdom had been weighed in the balance and found wanting and was about to be divided between the Medes and Persians.

It was principally the descendants of this woman who are referred to in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews as those "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. Women received their dead raised to life again: and others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection: and others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment: they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; (Of whom the world was not worthy)."

It was one of her descendants, a beautiful young man of thirty-three, who, when He was asked, "Art thou a king, then?" calmly looked in Pilate's face and replied, "I am a king. To this end was I born, and for this cause came I into the world."

It was one of her descendants who a few hours later on Calvary's brow provided the ransom price for man's redemption from sin and death, and a few days later could say in all sincerity and truth, "All power is given unto me in heaven and earth."

Try to imagine the joy that will fill Rebekah's heart when she awakens in Palestine, some happy day, before long, to find that almost the entire drama of holy writ was enacted by those who owe their existence to the fact that she obeyed the will of the Lord when Eliezer asked her to accompany him; and if her joy will be so great that we cannot fathom it, that joy will be shared by Laban her brother who first, and before consulting her, said, "The thing proceedeth from the Lord; we cannot speak unto thee bad or good. Behold, Rebekah is before thee; take her, and go, and let her be thy master's son's wife, as the Lord hath spoken."

How does this make you feel about the matter of obedience? Does it not make you feel that when a thing proceeds from the Lord you wish to be quick to see His hand and quick to obey His voice? We all instinctively recognize that Laban and Rebekah, because of their prompt obedience, are justly entitled to the happiness that will be theirs when they awaken in the golden age.

We cannot point to Moses as one who was promptly obedient; but he obeyed in the end, and until we realize that he was a fugitive from justice, in danger of apprehension as a murderer, and therefore liable to be executed, we do not get the proper focus on his conduct. He was afraid, and needed to have his fears soothed.

It is true that he had many excuses to offer. He did not consider himself a suitable person; he did not know the personal name of the real Deliverer; the people would not believe him, nor hearken to his voice; he was slow of speech; he asked that somebody be sent in his place; and though he was eighty years of age he even asked his father-in-law for a few days off, probably in the hope that the old man would say "No". Even when he had finally started, God had still to bring to his attention the fact that in respect to his son he had been disobedient to the covenant of circumcision which God had entered into with Abraham and his posterity.

One by one all these objections were overruled, and finally he obeyed and returned to Egypt to obey God's commands. Thereafter everything shows that he was just the right man for the job in which he had been placed. It took courage to go in before Pharaoh and ask the privilege of leading two million of his subjects, and all their livestock and other property, out of the land. But when Moses finally got under way nothing could stop him.

He had the satisfaction of going in before Pharaoh; and when the rod that Aaron bore was cast before him not only had Moses the intense satisfaction of seeing it turned into a serpent, but when Pharaoh's spirit mediums performed a similar feat he had the satisfaction of seeing Aaron's rod swallow up theirs.

It was forty years later that Moses died, while yet his eye was not dim nor his natural strength abated. Many a time in that forty years Moses

must have chuckled over that experience. The fact that he mentioned it when he wrote the book of Exodus shows that he remembered it, and it would be impossible to remember a thing like that without an inward smile.

If Moses never got another thing out of his several tilts with Pharaoh, that one alone was worth the price of admission. When the last end of the last tail of the opposing serpents went down the neck of Aaron's, and the serpent had again become a rod in his hands, one can almost imagine overhearing Moses say to Aaron, "What do you know about that? Wasn't that enough to take your breath? Did you see the startled look on the old boy's face?"

Bright and early the next morning, Moses stood again by Pharaoh's side and turned the waters of Egypt into blood, not only in the rivers, but in the ponds and pools of water and vessels of wood and stone. Don't you suppose he got a big thrill out of that? That was another blessing for him to remember, and that one and the previous one would not have been his if he had not been obedient to the call.

A week later he was right back there in the court telling Pharaoh that the frogs were going to overrun his whole country. How do you suppose he felt when they began to jump this way and that and you couldn't move without having one of them jump between your legs? Moses only laughed. He knew why Pharaoh was attending that frog festival, and he never heard any music that he enjoyed more than to hear them croaking. It was just that much more proof that his mission would be a success in the end.

The next job was to tell Pharaoh and all his crowd that they were going to be lousy. Probably some of them were already that, but they were going to get worse. And they did. And when Moses and Aaron saw the Big Bugs digging in their hair for the little ones, and knew that in a few minutes they would have bigger ones and more of them, it was only fun for the two that had come to tell them the plain truth, that they must let God's people go.

And then they came to tell them about the flies. They were not going to have a few of them. They were to have just billions and billions of them. Pharaoh couldn't open his mouth without getting twice as much fresh meat in it as there is in a 15c railroad sandwich. It was no use to try to keep them out of his nostrils or eyes or ears, and when Moses saw his arms going like a windmill in the vain attempt to brush them away he only laughed.

So far it was only fun. Nobody had been seriously hurt. But Moses was in desperate earnestness, and so thereafter the plagues became harder to bear. All the animals in the realm took sick. It had to be. One after another the things that Pharaoh depended upon to fortify his will were taken from him. It was his fault that the animals were taken sick. His rebellion against God's will was the real cause.

It is something like the financial sickness that is upon Christendom now. All the financial animals are sick. More than a thousand banks have gone down in a year's time, some two hundred of them National banks, members of the Federal Reserve, though the Federal Reserve was brought into existence to prevent that very thing. The Federal Reserve system is an episcopalian system: it does the things it ought not to do, and leaves undone the things it should do.

Moses did not laugh when the animals were sick, but he did say to himself, 'This would not need to have been if Pharaoh had been willing to let the people go, but he wouldn't. He was determined to have his own way, and now look at him. He hasn't a healthy piece of livestock in his entire realm.'

So far, Pharaoh had not personally had much trouble. He had been inconvenienced by the waters' being turned into blood, and by the excessive quantities of frogs and lice and flies throughout his realm, and upon his person, and he had been angered by the sickness of his livestock, but the next one that was sick was himself. He had boils.

Those who have had boils, several of them at one time, say that as a source of entertainment they leave little to be desired. You wake up in the morning with them, and until you are worn out late at night you never forget that you have them. They are there, and you know where they are. You could touch each one tenderly, if you wanted to, but you don't want to, and don't want anybody else to.

When Moses looked at Pharaoh, with carbuncles bursting all over him, he had to turn his head when he laughed; but Pharaoh didn't laugh. He didn't feel like it. He felt like saying something. And what he felt like saying isn't fit to print; and so we don't print it. He had it in for Moses after that. But Moses didn't care; he was on the Lord's side; Pharaoh was on the

Devil's side, and getting the worst of it, and deserved so to do.

Next came the hail. All the crops were ruined. Starvation was ahead of the land. How much better it would have been had he yielded to the will of God. Next the locusts came along and ate up all that the hail had spared, and then a terrible darkness, so thick it could be felt.

And finally came the dreadful announcement that all the first-born of Egypt must die, from the first-born of Pharaoh to the first-born of the lowliest servant in the realm, and the first-born of beasts; in the hour when he lost the heir to his throne Pharaoh knew, and the Devil knew, that Israel would go free.

Try, if possible, to picture in your mind this panorama as it was unfolded before Moses. Here, for the first time in history, was what might be called a one-man invasion of a great nation, the greatest and "wisest" and most powerful nation of its times. The man whom God selected for the invasion was a shepherd at the time, and, according to his own statements, he probably had some form of impediment of speech, doubtless the result of long years out on the ranges with his cattle, with none with whom to converse, except for a few minutes at the breaking and the close of day.

The meekest man in all the earth, he was finally brought to obedience, and, as a result of that obedience, came to see the mightiest empire of his time completely humbled in the dust, and 2,000,000 slaves, his own people, granted their liberties.

How do you suppose he felt when he saw them go out of Egypt laden with the riches of the Egyptians which were their due for the unpaid labors they had performed?

How do you suppose he felt when, his great army of followers all safely across the Red Sea, he stretched out his rod and the waters came in upon Pharaoh and his crowd and the fear of recapture was definitely ended?

How do you suppose he felt when he was up in the mountain forty days alone with God? What must have been his feelings as, at his word, food was provided, and rocks burst open to gush forth the fresh, sparkling waters which the company must have to live?

What must have been Moses' inward joy when the tabernacle was reared and arrangements had been perfected for a typical meeting-place between God and man, illustrative of the realities that have come to us through Christ?

And how did he feel when, after forty years of usefulness as the leader and teacher of this great army of people, he finally went up into the mountain to die, after first telling them that "a prophet shall the Lord your God raise up unto you of your brethren like unto me; him shall ye hear" and thus prophetically he looked ahead to the coming of the Son of God, the great Savior and Deliverer?

None of these, and of countless other blessings that came to Moses in those forty years, would have been his portion except for his obedience. Had he not obeyed he would have lived perhaps a few years longer an unknown shepherd back there in Arabia Petrea, and then he would have died and have left no impress upon mankind.

How is it now? Moses is rightly considered one of the grandest persons in all history, strong, humble, wise, loving, gentle, just, merciful, faithful and self-sacrificing. Great as a lawgiver, great as a general, great as a ruler, there is no question that he always sought to honor God's name above all others, and sought the welfare of his fellow men.

When he awakens from the sleep of death and takes the place that is awaiting him as one of the visible administrators of earth's affairs in God's kingdom here below, he will surely be one of those that will shine with the glory of God, even as away back there he had to wear a veil over his face before the children of Israel could look upon him.

The thing that Moses then sought to bring about will come to pass easily and naturally, because Christ as its invisible ruler will be directing and overruling all of earth's affairs. It will be easy then for Moses and Joshua and David and all the other faithful ones to give the people the kind of government they need and for which they were taught to pray.

In the realm of the law, and as an administrator, there will be none that will occupy a higher place than this man, this shepherd, who at length was persuaded that it was the will of God he should leave his flocks and herds and appear as His representative in the court of Pharaoh.

Disraeli (sometimes called Lord Beaconsfield), Louis Brandeis, and other great lawgivers of his own and other races, will esteem it their greatest honor and their greatest privilege to come and learn at the feet of the man who in his day was "the meekest man in all the earth", and they will find him as meek in the future as

he was in the past. "The meek will he [God] guide in judgment, and the meek will he teach his way." "Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth."

When the greatest men of the earth assemble in council, in the age that is at hand, none will have a more honored place than Moses, and he will have that place because he was obedient; and he would have had no place at all had he not been obedient. His only regret then will be that he did not more immediately recognize and accept the will of God when it was first revealed to him in the burning bush back there in the desert of Arabia Petrea, some thirty-five hundred years ago, and undertake without argument and without delay the arduous duties which he so well performed when he finally came to them.

How to Eradicate Insects

By Dr. C. T. Betts (Ohio)

POPULAR MECHANICS, issue of September 21, 1931, contains the following:

Insects around the home, such as roaches, ants, croton bugs and bedbugs, can be destroyed by using a solution of alum, 2 lb., dissolved in 3 or 4 qt. of water. Heat this solution to the boiling point and apply it to the cracks and crevices with a brush, where the insects are likely to be.

Is it not wonderful how the editor of a magazine like *Popular Mechanics* will publish the truth about a simple matter of this kind where it affects roaches, bedbugs or ants, yet will publish nothing against the alum used in baking powders for human food? Probably he thinks the little, delicate cells of the human body are more powerful to resist poisons of this character than the vermin above mentioned.

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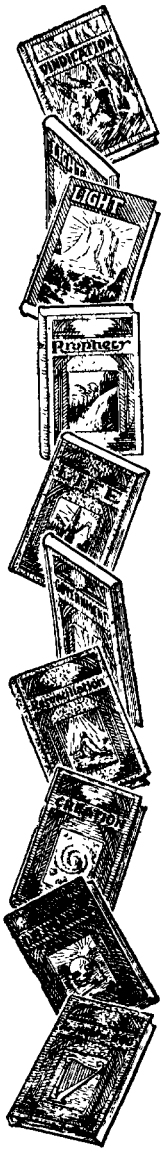

IN THESE times of perplexity, trouble and oppression people are apt to feel depressed and they often turn to reading as a means of diverting the mind. This diversion is often an expensive proposition, however. To spend two dollars, or even a dollar, for a novel which is read and laid aside is extravagant, especially in these times. Rental libraries charge fifteen to twenty-five cents merely for the use of a single book, which must be returned in a few days, and therefore must be read hurriedly. Popular magazines cost from ten to thirty-five cents a copy and are usually filled with advertisements and much frivolous reading, or reading of negative value. At the best, these means of diversion provide but a few hours of forgetfulness, leaving the mind still more dissatisfied with things as they are. They fail to supply what people really need.

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The Posts—Ancient and Modern

WHEN Haman wished to put to death Mordecai and all his people "letters were sent by posts into all the king's provinces, to destroy, to kill, and to cause to perish, all Jews, both young and old, little children and women, in one day, even upon the thirteenth day of the twelfth month. . . . The posts went out, being hastened by the king's commandment".—Esther 3:13, 15.

When the power passed from Haman into the hands of Mordecai, the latter "sent letters by posts on horseback, and riders on mules, camels, and young dromedaries". "So the posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and pressed on by the king's commandment."—Esther 8:10, 14.

When Hezekiah sent word to Israel inviting them to come to Jerusalem to keep the passover "the posts went with the letters from the king and his princes throughout all Israel and Judah". "So the posts passed from city to city, through the country of Ephraim and Manasseh."—2 Chron. 30:6, 10.

We know that Job was familiar with the posts as they traveled in his day, for he said, "Now my days are swifter than a post: they flee away, they see no good."—Job 9:25.

The Prophet Jeremiah also, foreseeing the end of Babylon, prophesied, "One post shall run to meet another, and one messenger to meet another, to shew the king of Babylon that his city is taken at one end."

Xenophon relates that about 559 B.C., Cyrus, king of Persia, appointed couriers and places for post-horses, building for the purpose on all the highroads houses for the reception of the couriers where they were to deliver their packages to the next, and so on. This they did day and night, and they are reported as moving with astonishing speed.

The regularity and swiftness of the Roman posts were remarkable. Houses were erected about every five miles. Each of these houses was constantly provided with forty horses, and by the help of these relays one could travel 100 miles a day along the Roman roads.

In the days of the Emperor Theodosius, Cesarius, a magistrate of high rank, is known to have traveled from Cappadocia to Constantinople, 665 miles, and to have arrived the sixth day, about noon. In the Theodosian code some mention is made of post horsemen and orders given for their regulation.

It is known that China, in the year 1280 (A.D.) had 300,000 horses and men to carry communications; but all of the services so far mentioned were irregular. This article shows how very recent is regular, efficient, dependable postal service.

Early American Postal History

The records of the first sixty years of American postal history were destroyed by fire in 1836, and there is now no means by which names can be supplied of early postal officials. The first legislation providing for postal service to the Pacific coast was enacted in 1846. It provided for a mail service to Oregon by ship from Charleston, S. C., to the Isthmus of Panama and then by ship to Astoria, Oregon.

The arrival of a mail steamer in those early days was a most important occasion. Month-old eastern newspapers sold readily for a dollar apiece. In a short time local papers, extras, were on the street containing news that had been published on the Atlantic coast a month before.

To obtain letters positions were taken in the line before the delivery window of the post office on the day or night before receipt of the mail. Men and boys who made a business of coming early to hold a place in this line were always able to sell out at a good price.

The first postage rate to the Pacific coast was 40c for a single letter. In 1855 the rate was made 10c a letter. In February, 1858, a record was set of 21 days 2 hours and 13 minutes for dispatch of mail from New York dock to San Francisco wharf.

On September 15, 1858, the first over-land mail coaches left St. Louis and San Francisco simultaneously. The trip, which was from St. Louis via Fort Smith, Ark., El Paso, Tex., Tucson, Ariz., Fort Yuma, Ariz., and Los Angeles, Calif., took 23 days and 4 hours. The total distance was nearly 2,800 miles.

The Pony Express

The famous pony express was established in 1860 to carry mail between St. Joseph, Mo., and Sacramento, Calif., a distance of 1400 miles. Between its eastern and western terminals the pony express maintained 190 stations for the exchange of horses, and employed in the service 500 horses, the best to be had, and eighty carefully picked riders, brave, determined young men, selected for their nerve, light weight and general fitness.

Nothing was allowed to interfere with the transport of the mails, and day or night, in sunshine or storm, the packages went on. If a rider was killed, the one next to him did double duty until a substitute could be provided. Buffalo Bill covered one such double stretch when he rode, continuously, 320 miles, in twenty-one hours and forty minutes.

The pony express cut the time of the overland mail to ten and a half days. The quickest trip ever made was the dispatching of President Lincoln's inaugural address, which was carried across the continent in seven days and seventeen hours.

On October 24, 1861, the first transcontinental telegraph line was completed and the pony express service went out of existence. The Union Pacific Railroad was opened in 1869.

The Post Card Innovation

It will be a surprise to many to learn that the inventor of the post card, Emanuel Hernan, an official of the Vienna post office, died within the present century. His demand for permission to send printed or written communications through the mails without an envelope was a complete innovation, but as soon as his post card was introduced, its use spread immediately all over the world.

The postal service on land is one of the heaviest users of motor vehicles. The mails constitute one of the chief sources of revenue to the railroads. The mail subsidies constitute an important factor of the merchant marine, and without revenue from the mails it is doubtful if there would be any air transport in the United States even yet.

Most United States mails are carried by rail, and when check-ups have been made it has been found that mails sent by rail in the usual way are often delivered as quickly as when sent by air, and in some instances more quickly.

If the time of transit between the air terminals were the only thing to be taken into consideration, the air mail would be an easy victor; but there are fogs and storms to contend with, and the air terminals are of necessity located at considerable distance from the cities which they serve and it takes time to cart these mails back and forth between the termini and the post offices where they must be handled, the same as any other mail.

All kinds of vehicles are used to transport the mails. On the island of Niuaford, in the Fijis, every four weeks a native swam a mile out from shore to meet the mail steamer. He carried the island's mail each way until finally a shark attacked and killed him and the mail he was carrying was lost. Henceforth a large canoe will be sent to meet the ship.

In Edwards, Colo., for thirty-six years past a veteran of the mail service has been transporting the mails from post office to railroad station and back in a buckboard wagon drawn by a mule. This man claims to have the only mule-driven conveyance in the federal mail service.

The Air Mail

It is now twenty years since the first mail was carried by air in the United States. The first mail flight was made September 23, 1911, when a flimsy plane traveling only sixty miles an hour dropped on the Mineola Fair Grounds a packet containing 640 letters and 1,280 post cards.

For a long time America lagged behind some of the European countries, but the subsidizing of air mail transportation, i.e., the carrying of mail by air at less than its actual cost, has had a wonderfully stimulating effect and the service now extends to every part of the nation.

In the year 1930, $19,000,000 was appropriated for air mail, of which amount about $7,000,000 was returned in air mail pay. The difference, $12,000,000, is an investment in the aeronautical industry intended to promote national prosperity and to insure national security. This $12,000,000 is improperly charged to the post office department.

At present there are about a million pieces of

mail traveling every twenty-four hours over the 43,000 miles of air mail lines in the United States. These million pieces weigh a total of 25,000 pounds and bring in about $50,000 a day in the sale of stamps.

In the year 1931, there were numerous extensions of existing air mail routes, including services between New York City and Atlantic City; St. Louis and Memphis; Cheyenne and Denver; Boston and Bangor via Portland; New York and Kansas City; Albany and Boston via Springfield; Albany and New York; Albany and Cleveland; Philadelphia and Atlantic City; Washington and Atlantic City; Cleveland and Nashville.

In the last fiscal year 16,228,453 air mail miles were scheduled by the post office department, and of them, 14,939,468 were flown. The weight of the mail transported by plane was more than 7,770,000 pounds. Of the 15,000,000 miles that is flown annually in the carriage of mails through America's skies, half the distance is flown at night.

One concern, the United Air Lines, carries about 60 percent of the air mail volume of the nation and is the largest airway operating company in the world. This concern has 120 air transport planes in operation calling at more than 40 major cities. It is claimed that 90 percent of all existing air mail contracts are held by four large organizations and their subsidiaries. There is not now in the United States any government-owned and government-operated air mail service. It is all in the hands of private parties.

It is believed that the development of air mail service has hardly begun. A man can now mail a letter in New York one morning and his correspondent on the Pacific coast can be reading it the next evening. In instances when the winds are right, the air mail planes have traveled 200 miles an hour. Experience has shown that the mails are really safer in the air than anywhere else, and because air mail transportation is so safe large sums of money are often transported in that way.

To encourage the sending of mail by air, one of the air mail lines supplies its customers with gummed stickers bearing the words "Air Mail", to be attached to the letterhead of every letter dispatched by plane. It is found that letters bearing these stickers receive special attention, and it is claimed that 40,000 firms are now using them.

Aids to Air Mail Service

During the period while the air mail service is in process of development it is inevitable that there would be some loss of life, but, all things considered, it is surprising that there has not been more. Meantime, conditions are steadily improving.

The air mail pilot is lighted on his way by powerful light beacons placed every ten miles. Besides these beacons that by means of intermittent colored signals indicate their identity and the location of landing places, the pilot is assisted by radio beacons that flash signals to him as he speeds along above the clouds.

Before an air mail pilot leaves the ground, he is handed a weather report, for which he signs. These reports are sent in from along the line of the mail routes and from either side of it for several miles. So important are these weather reports that their possession may mean life or death to the aviator.

One of the most dreaded spots for flying in the United States is above the mountains in the vicinity of Bellefonte, Penna. For miles in this district, the hills are heavily wooded and there are few places where emergency landings can be made. Nevertheless, the planes, heavily loaded with mail and express, go over this territory constantly day and night and in almost all kinds of weather.

When forced down, air mail pilots have had some terrible experiences. Sometimes they are killed outright, and that is easy; sometimes they jump and the parachute lands them safely, but, even so, the way to civilization may be long and difficult.

Somewhere in the wilds of the Rockies an aviator who thus escaped death died of starvation, and in the spring the notes which he had written narrating his experiences were found tied to the bushes along the route which he took to his death.

In Nevada, another aviator, flying at night, dashed out of the clouds into the tops of some cedar trees. When he came to, he was 8,000 feet up a mountainside, but managed to walk twelve miles in pain and misery through the snow so that a wrecking crew would be sent to recover the mail.

Experiments are still in progress as to how mail packets and other parcels may best be delivered from moving airplanes. A recent invention is a net stretched on uprights. The package to be delivered is suspended from the plane by a

rope just strong enough to safely hold it. When the package hits the net the rope is severed by sharp teeth on the top of the crossbar that holds the net in place. This method of delivery is said to have worked successfully.

Air Mail Services Elsewhere

While the air mail services have been expanding in the United States they have not been standing still in countries to the north and south. One of the greatest of Canadian air mail achievements is the service between Edmonton, Alta., and Aklavik, at the mouth of the Mackenzie river, 200 miles above the Arctic Circle. Last year this point on the Arctic ocean (visited by Col. Lindbergh and his wife on their trip to Japan) received eighteen mails and some intermediate points received more than forty mails.

Formerly if this territory received one mail a winter, it was lucky. The dog teams used to get the mails through somehow, but, in the nature of things, could not make many trips in a season. Regular first-class mail rates applicable throughout Canada are used on the route from Edmonton to Aklavik.

There is now air mail service from the United States to both coasts of South America and extending to within 600 miles of Cape Horn. By the extension from the far southern city of Commodor Rivadavia to Buenos Aires a letter takes but ten days to travel between Patagonia and the United States, and, if necessary, could be carried all the way to Aklavik by air. This is nearly half way round the world and, taken collectively, makes the longest air mail route.

On the west coast of Chile one air route covers the length of the country, 2,500 miles of straight-line flying. Brazil has an air mail service to the interior state of Matto Grosso, as well as a service the whole length of the eastern coast. The inauguration of the service to this interior state shortens the time for mail delivery by ten days. If not already in operation, it is hoped soon to establish a weekly air mail service between Brazil and the west coast of Africa. Experimental flights have already taken place.

As a general thing, mails from the United States to South America reach their destination a week quicker when carried by air than when carried by ships. It is expected that if and when an air mail service is operated between the west coast of Africa and the Brazilian coast European mail will reach Brazil in two days and a half, Argentina in three days and a half, and Chile in four days and a half.

Miami is the jumping-off place for mails from United States to South America.

Semi-Ocean Air Mail Service

It seems that it was only a few months ago that we first recorded the initial experiments of catapulting mail planes from the decks of the Europa, but all summer long in the year 1931 the planes were catapulted not only from the Europa, but from the Bremen, the Aquitania, and other vessels.

The planes leave the liners from 700 to 1300 miles from port, landing the mails as much as twenty-eight hours ahead of the regular schedule. These catapulted planes are equipped with wireless, and are thus able to keep in touch with vessels that may be near them.

Recently two of the brave men who operate these catapulted planes lost their lives in an explosion of their plane off Nova Scotia after they had already made a safe landing from the vessel and had taken off again during the night on the continuation of their trip to New York.

With the construction of larger and stronger planes, it is seriously planned to inaugurate a trans-Atlantic air mail service with Charleston as the western terminal. Meantime, German scientists are working away at their rocket theories and tell us of their hopes to carry mail from Germany to the United States in something like half an hour; and, frankly, that seems to us just a little bit too fast.

Air Mails in Other Lands

The Germans have been experimenting with the transit of mail bags in the air from one plane to another. The experiments are said to have been successful, the mail being dropped and picked up by means of a hanging cable with a fork-like hook attachment. The cable is designed to break easily, if caught, so as to prevent a crash.

The Swedes have a night air mail route to the European continent which is now in its fifth year. It makes six trips a week. There is also a night air mail service from Reval, the capital of Estonia.

The London-India air route traverses France, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Italian Libya, Egypt, Palestine, Transjordania, Iraq, Persia and Baluchistan. The mail goes through in seven days and nine and three-quarters hours.

The Imperial Airways route from Egypt to Cape Town, when in operation, it is believed, will be one of the most difficult on account of the peculiar weather conditions and difficulties of landing. Nevertheless, a part of this route is already in operation, and one may go from London to Mwanza in Tanganyika territory, 5,114 miles, in nine days, a journey that takes thirty-two days by ship and train.

In certain parts of London and New York and other large cities, separate post boxes for air mail are provided. The British post office issues free adhesive labels marked for air mail.

When the Graf Zeppelin went around the world, it carried a load of mail, but, owing to the number of countries visited and the fact that none of the mail was registered, a large part of it failed to reach its intended destination.

German philatelists complained that most of this mail that went astray seems to have disappeared in Japan, and concluded that somebody in Japan must be as much interested in making stamp collections as they are themselves, and not quite as much interested as he might be in whose stamps he took.

The Postal Business as a Business

Every day that it is in existence the postal business gives the laugh to the people that claim that the Government cannot do anything properly, because there is no other organization on earth comparable to the Post Office Department in the size of its personnel, the miles covered, and the business handled.

It is the government's largest business establishment. The operation of this business requires regularly more than 370,000 persons. These operate 49,063 post offices and 503,000 miles of post routes. Every year they perform the task of carrying the mails some 720,000,000 miles.

Postal receipts afford a very just barometer of business conditions. For years past, the normal growth of the Brooklyn post office service has been about 6 percent, in direct proportion to the annual increase in the borough's population. Owing to the current business depression, Brooklyn's usual normal growth has ceased and an almost stationary condition has come about.

For the past ten years the postal deficit has averaged around $50,000,000; but there are many expenses loaded upon the post office department which properly belong elsewhere. Newspapers are carried around the country for less than cost. The excess cost is not properly chargeable to the post office department.

American ships are given large subsidies for carrying mail. The purpose of these subsidies is to build and maintain an American merchant marine. The excess cost should be properly charged to the navy department. Other large subsidies are given for the carrying of the air mail. The excess cost should be charged to the war department.

The rural free delivery of mails costs every year several million dollars more than is obtained from it. The excess cost should be charged to the department of agriculture.

The post office department handles for members of Congress franked matter at an average annual loss of more than $700,000 in revenue. The cost should be charged to the House of Representatives or the United States Senate, as the case may be; and so we might go down the list, pointing out the costs of franking of mail of others than members of Congress; free delivery for the blind, and differentials in favor of religious, educational, scientific, labor, philanthropic, agricultural and fraternal organizations. There is no just reason why the extra expense involved in the handling of these items should be loaded upon the post office department.

Congress Fixes the Revenue

The post office department is not allowed to fix its own rates of postage; Congress does that, and therefore is responsible for the revenue received. If there is insufficient revenue, Congress is to blame. The post office department does not fix the hours of labor of its employees. Congress recently reduced the hours of labor of post office employees to forty-four hours per week. This reduction alone added $13,000,000 to the annual cost of operation of the mails.

Looking about for ways to increase the receipts of the post office department, the postmaster general, in July last, gained the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to increase the limit of weight of a single parcel from fifty to seventy pounds and to increase the combined length and girth from eighty-four to 100 inches.

It was calculated that this decision would mean at least $5,000,000 to the post office department. Naturally, this ruling was fought by the Railway Express Agency on the ground, properly taken, that this increase in the size of pack-

ages would seriously divert express business to the postal service.

In the further effort to increase postal revenues, parcel post supervisors have been appointed at sixty of the largest post offices. The duties of these supervisors will be, among other things, to see that classes in civics in the schools and colleges are instructed in the proper manner to wrap, pack and address their packages.

Thus the public will become more parcel-post-minded, and it is expected that there will also follow a partial wiping-out of economic loss occasioned every year through the improper wrapping and addressing of fourth-class mail matter.

There has recently been an increase in the rate of postage to foreign countries, but it is seriously to be questioned whether such an increase of rate is a good thing for the country as a whole.

In the search for revenue, governments sometimes do very unwise things. Thus, China has made the postage rate so high as to practically destroy her correspondence with foreign countries. Three years ago a ten-cent stamp would carry a letter from China to the United States. The present rate is twenty-five cents a letter, which is more than the traffic will bear.

In the postal business two busy seasons are recognized: Christmas-time, when it is necessary to take on 40,000 temporary employees, and vacation-time in the summer, when the sweetheart mail is unusually heavy.

Permissibles and Unpermissibles

At a British post office, if one knows his address, but is otherwise lost, he can mail himself home. The British also have a system by which, if one wishes to prove that a letter has been posted, there is no need to register it. For one cent the post office supplies a certificate of posting.

Also, if one loses the last mail collection, and if he has an urgent communication to send, he may ring up the head post office of the district and dictate his letter. It will be written out and sent off with the night's mail. The charge is six cents for the first thirty words; two cents for every ten additional words, plus the postage and telephone fees.

Queen bees may be sent from one continent to another; but firearms may not be sent. Not infrequently the customers of mail order houses try to return by parcel post firearms which have been sent to them by express, but such shipments are confiscated in the mails.

Some do not know that after a letter has been mailed it ceases to be the property of the one mailing it, but becomes the property of the one to whom it is mailed. Nevertheless, such is the case. Sometimes, but rarely, a postmaster, when the circumstances are explained to him, may return a letter to the sender, provided it has not yet left the mailing office.

New Mailing Devices

The mail bags used in the air mail service are made of asbestos, so as to practically eliminate any loss of air mail through fire. These bags, when subjected to an actual fire test, withstood the heat perfectly.

Germany has been paying much attention of late to the details of handling the mails. A device tested at Leipsic, Germany, does away with postage stamps. Dropping a letter or a post card into a box the sender inserts coins covering postage into a slot and pulls the lever. The fact that the postage is paid is then printed on the face of the envelope. This machine works somewhat like a cash register, automatically recording the total amount of postage paid during a given time.

At a Berlin post office, when the letters posted in a certain slot have reached a specified weight, they are conveyed automatically to the sorting room.

At Munich there is a mechanical post office, circular in shape, with sorting equipment in the center and loading apparatus about the circumference. Packages are stamped and dropped into openings, where they are carried by slides and endless belts to the proper loading platforms.

In England, to frustrate theft of pouches, the bags are strapped to a platform connected to an electrically operated alarm system. An attempt to loosen the straps sets off a siren and lights a red lamp.

New York has a robot railroad mail sorter. The photo electric eye guides the sacks filled with mail for a certain city to the requisite loading platform in front of the proper railroad car.

Houston, Texas, has a mail box so placed that persons desiring to mail letters can drive slowly past and mail their letters without stopping to get out of their cars.

A recent invention signals the housewife immediately if anything is placed in the mail box.

The Postal Inspectors

There is always work for the postal inspectors. There are something over 500 inspectors in the service. They average to investigate about 200 cases a year apiece, and it necessarily follows that many hundreds of arrests occur as a result.

In Bridgeport, Conn., the inspectors arrested a mail clerk who was getting a big kick out of reading the private love letters of a divorcee. When arrested he admitted that he had opened and read about twenty-five letters and found them so interesting he could not refrain from following them up.

The uses of Republican National committeemen in the states of the solid south was revealed when it was discovered that postmasters in Mississippi paid to such putative lords of the realm $2,000, $1,500 and $700 for their respective jobs.

When a mail plane was wrecked near Polk, Pa., it had on board a consignment of diamonds. Before the inspector arrived there was a scramble for the gems, some of which were sold by the villagers for two or three dollars apiece, only to learn later that they were worth thirty or forty times that much.

Some Odd Things

If you see a letter or a post card with numerous x's on it, you may know that signifies so many kisses, and harks back to the day when the bulk of the people could not write and made their signatures by a cross. After the letter was written by the village clerk it was solemnly kissed, in token of faith; and when education rendered the x no longer necessary as a signature, it was still used as a symbol of a kiss.

Some odd things happen occasionally. Thus, as an express plane was passing over the Caribbean sea the wind blew off a hatch cover and a full bag of ordinary letter mail was dropped into the waters beneath.

All the letters mailed at Darmstadt, Germany, on December 31, 1928, were date-stamped "January 32, 1932". Manifestly, the Volstead Act is not in operation in Germany.

Somebody at St. Thomas, Ont., got the idea that when a two-cent stamp is cut in two in the middle, each half is equal to a one-cent stamp. Everyone of those letters went to the address with postage due on it, as a cut or torn stamp is a mutilated stamp, according to the postal laws, and cannot be accepted for postage.

Immense Real Estate Holdings

The post office department is one of the world's biggest organizations owning real estate. It holds title to buildings worth hundreds of millions of dollars. The new Chicago post office is the largest in the world. It is 800 feet long, 350 feet wide, and 200 feet high, having about fifty acres of floor space.

The first post office in Boston was established March 12, 1637, in a private home, and there are still in the United States numerous post offices that are located in private dwellings. While the country was developing there were times when the post office was merely a shelf in a blacksmith shop, a box car on a siding, a barroom, or even a hollow tree. When Abraham Lincoln was postmaster at New Salem, Ill., he carried his post office in his hat, so he said.

Discovering that Uncle Sam needs a building in which to do his post office work, sundry and divers statesmen of the Teapot-Dome variety have in recent years made a good living at the expense of the rest of us. One man in Chicago admitted that he had financed fourteen postal substations in that city. In some instances the postal department has paid rentals on buildings that range as high as 60 percent a year on the investment.

Delayed in the Mails

It does not always follow that when you drop a letter in the mails it will be delivered as quickly as you think it will. On April 5, 1926, William J. Miller, assistant United States attorney, 34th Street Post Office, New York city, mailed his letter of resignation to his chief. The letter had only to mount one floor in the same building. It was delivered on May 6, 1931, more than five years afterward, meantime having been lodged in a crevice of the sorting cabinet.

In 1919, Mrs. H. LeCluz, Blue Point, N. Y., on Long Island, mailed a letter to Mrs. Wm. Bason, consoling her on the death of her husband. The letter traveled three miles to Sayville and arrived in a little more than ten years, after the woman herself was dead.

A post card mailed at Folkestone, England, took twenty years to reach Birmingham, a distance of seventy miles. *The Pathfinder* tells us that "Tom Winshull of Birmingham, England, was a bit puzzled when he received a letter addressed to him and signed 'Lilly' in which the writer expressed regret for her hasty refusal on the night before and suggested that if Tom

would renew his proposal it would be promptly accepted. Winshull hadn't proposed to anybody, and he set out to solve the mystery. He learned that the letter was mailed in 1909 and was intended for his father."

In the United States Charities Building, 105 East 22nd Street, New York city, twenty-five letters and post cards dating as far back as 1903 were found in the mail chute twenty-eight years afterward.

In 1929, Gen. Robt. Lee Bullard received a letter mailed to him forty-four years previously by a buddy with whom he had soldiered.

In June, 1931, several business letters mailed sixty-four, sixty-five and sixty-seven years ago were found in an old-fashioned double-paneled front door, in Manchester, England.

In Oberlin, Ohio, in May, 1931, seventy years after it had been mailed, a letter was delivered to the daughter of a man to whom it was addressed.

The Letter Carriers

It was in 1862, at Cleveland, Ohio, that Joseph W. Briggs, postal employee, acting as a window delivery clerk at the post office, conceived a system of mail delivery and collection. In the end, with the cooperation of the Cleveland postmaster, he became the first city delivery letter carrier in Cleveland. Prior to that time letter carriers received no specified salaries. They were paid according to the amount of mail they delivered.

Today we would think it almost impossible to get along without the postman. It is illegal to detain him on his beat. Years ago it was largely a walking job. Today much of his time is spent stuffing letters in apartment house mail boxes. It is probable that great improvements could be made in the delivery of mail from door to door so that it would not be necessary for letter carriers to carry the great bags which weigh some of them down.

An improvement would be to have depots here and there, even if nothing more than locked boxes on posts, where the mails for certain districts could be delivered in bulk by light delivery wagons, thus keeping the contents of the letter carriers' sacks down to a minimum at all times.

A New Orleans letter carrier, thirty-five years in the service, estimated that he walked 200,000 miles, equivalent to eight times around the globe, during his mail-carrying jaunts.

The letter carriers know that they are on their feet a great deal, and seem to think the government might do something about it. The National Association of Letter Carriers voted unanimously that "whereas many letter carriers develop foot trouble from excessive walking, such as callouses, corns, bunions, strains and fallen arches, it would be a big help to get free treatment for same".

The Rural Free Delivery

The first rural free delivery appropriation by Congress was made in 1896. The farmers could not see why they should pay part of the cost of free delivery of mails in the cities and not enjoy some of its advantages in the country.

By 1926 there were 45,000 routes serving one-fifth of the people of the United States. Improvement of highways is bringing about a consolidation of rural routes, cutting down their number at the rate of twenty a week. In five years about 2,500 routes have been absorbed by other routes. The standard rural mail delivery service route in the United States is twenty-four miles.

The government is particular about the rural mail boxes, and hence we have 7,000,000 of them all of the same design. Furthermore, they must hereafter be mounted on posts that are painted white, to add to their visibility in the interest of highway safety.

Besides the rural free delivery routes there are 11,788 star routes traveled by contractors carrying the mails back from railroads to villages.

Nixies and Freak Addresses

Nothing will make all the people careful at once or sensible at once, and probably there will always be a certain proportion of postmasters who will get some satisfaction out of trying to decipher cryptic and illegible addresses. Years ago a letter addressed simply

Wood
John
Mass

was correctly delivered to John Underwood, Andover, Mass. In 1927 a letter mailed in Ireland addressed "Al, N. Y.", went correctly to Al Smith.

The photograph of a man's dog enabled a postmaster at East Hampton, Conn., to deliver a package to the owner of the dog. The postmaster at Southampton, England, delivered a letter addressed as follows:

"To the Chemical Cleaners who are Dying an Overcoat for Arthur Lewis. Near the bridge

same street as the market is in, near top of St. James Road, Southport."

A letter marked "Personal" addressed to William Shakespeare, Stratford-on-Avon, England, was returned to the sender in Springfield, Mass., marked "Deceased, 23 April 1616", after three postmen had actually tried to deliver it.

Every year there are many letters addressed to Santa Claus. These all go to the dead letter office, to be disposed of.

The following are the official instructions for the proper addressing and depositing of mail matter:

Before depositing your letter or gift, give it "the once-over". Be sure that it is properly addressed. Include the street and number, post office box or rural free delivery route. Give your return address as sender in upper left corner. Make certain that the postage paid is sufficient. If in doubt as to the amount required consult the post office. Affix the stamps carefully and invariably place them in the upper right corner. Write on a slip of paper your name and address as sender and the address the gifts are intended for. Put it inside the package, so that if by any mischance the wrapper or tag should become detached, the post office will have a clue to the owner. Wrap your parcels securely. Use several thicknesses of strong paper, and several turns of good strong twine. Protect all articles from breakage with ample packing. The post office will tell you just how to wrap different things if you will inquire. All fragile articles should be marked fragile. Insure all valuable parcels. Do not leave any parcels on the top of street mail boxes or deposit parcel post packages within such boxes. All parcel post packages must be brought to a post office or station.

Mailing Lists

The mechanical addressing of mail has resulted in the building up of huge mailing lists. The government is prepared to correct such lists for a fee of 65c per hour spent on the job. The New York post office receives and registers 2,500 removal notices daily. This means that mailing lists quickly become obsolete and need to be frequently revised if they are to be of value. Immense quantities of valuable advertising matter are lost through the effort to use inaccurate lists. Advertising matter of this class furnishes more than 50 percent of all the dead letters handled during the year.

Sometimes one business concern will lend its mailing list to another at fees of from three to eight dollars a thousand names. By resorting to this method one company has sent copies of a single circular to as many as 5,000,000 persons.

Uncle Sam now spends $2,000,000 annually searching city directories and other books of reference for the purpose of correcting and completing improperly and insufficiently addressed mail. There has been talk that the government may eventually make it compulsory to place return addresses on all letters and parcels. But how such a regulation could be enforced is not apparent.

The post office department has denied the request of certain large mail users to use the mails in distributing unaddressed advertising matter by carriers of city delivery offices.

The Dead Letter Office

Every year about 25,000,000 letters reach the dead letter office at Washington. These letters contain remittances of the value of about $5,000,000. About 70 percent of these remittances are returned to the senders. As the New York city post office alone delivers 17,000,000 letters every day, the dead letter figures for the country as a whole seem very small. The New York city post office daily handles 350,000 pieces of misdirected mail and 80,000 pieces of mail without any street address. It supplies daily 44,000 pieces of mail with correct addresses.

Four times each year, the post office conducts a sale of unclaimed goods, most of which has been misdirected or has improper or illegible addresses. Some of the articles offered for sale in the last post office auction were: straw hats, overcoats, lamp shades, violins, blankets, hair nets, bathing suits, tennis racquets, patchwork quilts, ice cream freezers, pitchforks, keys, a crutch, a set of false teeth, a book of travel written by a Prussian prince more than a century ago, several dolls, dog muzzles, riding boots, auto accessories, and almost every conceivable kind of wearing apparel and household appliance.

The biggest and most foolish dead letter anybody ever tried to deliver is the one that contains the creeds of Christendom. Not a person alive believes their confusing and conflicting testimony that there is one God and at the same time that there are three different Gods who are one in person and equal in power and glory; not a person ever believed or could believe that God is infinite in power and love and yet that He has been so overreached by another's cunning that the best He can do is that millions roast forever in agony. All the creeds are in the dead letter office.

Canada—on the Highroad to Asia

THE air mails are changing the face of the earth. Every day that goes by takes us farther into the world that is to be, and farther away from the world we knew yesterday. The highroad of the future is through the skies. Canada is on the highroad to Asia and already occupies almost her full measure of it.

If you were at the northeastern tip of the United States, on a summer morning, and had an extra fast plane, you could be in the southwestern corner of the country by nightfall. You would go from the 68th to the 117th meridian of longitude and drop down from the 47th to the 33d parallel of latitude, but you would not be any nearer Asia than when you started.

But suppose now that instead of heading southwest you headed northwest. With the same plane, in the same time, you could reach Aklavik, the northern terminus of the Canadian Air Mail Service, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. You would go from the 68th to the 135th meridian of longitude and rise from the 47th to the 68th parallel of latitude, but because the meridians of longitude are nearer together, the distance would be about the same.

But at Aklavik you would be not a great way due east of the mainland of Asia, and with quite level land underneath you all the way, except for the 36 miles across Bering Strait. Another jump across the same type of country would take you to Yakutsk, well down into eastern Siberia. Manchuria, the key to Asia, lies 1,000 miles straight south of Yakutsk. Japan and Australia are in the same line.

The inset on the large map in the center of the magazine shows that Yakutsk is the natural air center of the world. This Siberian city is about midway between New York and London over a route that, all governments cooperating, would be as safe as the route across the United States, traveled by airplanes night and day, almost every day in the year.

The Highroad to Asia is almost certain to be via Aklavik, Nome and Yakutsk, and we confidently hope to see an all-the-year service connecting the Eastern and Western hemispheres by this route. The Canadians seem to have seen it coming, and are to be congratulated on their foresight and enterprise.

This is in part the route taken by Colonel Lindbergh on his recent vacation trip, and is a natural route for flying, as the mountains and oceans, with their exceptional perils to aviators, are avoided. The cost of one battleship would probably provide beacons to light the whole route.

Poor though she is, Japan can pour out money and blood like water in the effort to keep the Chinese from profiting from the competitive railroads the latter country has built in Manchuria. The nations can always find the means to fly at one another's throats, but when it comes to cooperation in the effort to make this a better world in which to live they are far from doing it, at least in Manchuria.

However, it is a real pleasure to witness the splendid cooperation between Canada and the United States in the development of air mail service on both sides of the line. The through air mail service from Toronto to Winnipeg is via Detroit and Chicago, which is its natural route.

Mails leaving Toronto at six o'clock at night are in Chicago at 11:00 p.m., and in Winnipeg at one o'clock the next afternoon. Returning, the mails leave Winnipeg at 12:40 p.m.; they are in Chicago at 11:15 p.m., and in Toronto the next morning at 7:30. Who shall say that this is not a huge convenience to the business men of Toronto, Winnipeg, and the intervening cities of Hamilton, Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Fargo, Grand Forks and Pembina, served on the way?

Despite the financial depression that has covered the whole earth with a blanket of pessimism the Canadian air mail service has in the past two years experienced a startling growth. The following are the official figures:

CANADIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

	Trips Scheduled	Miles Flown	Pounds Carried
1928	1,000	199,604	245,060
1929	2,335	490,641	430,636
1930	4,779	1,608,687	527,212

Our attention having been drawn to the extraordinary enterprise of the Canadians in opening up and maintaining a through all-the-year air mail service to Aklavik, on the edge of the Arctic Ocean, we wrote to the department, asking for some further information about what they are doing to the north of us.

The response which follows was gratifying in the extreme. Every one of our readers will peruse it with keen interest, we feel sure.

Canadian Air Mail Service *By G. Herring, Chief Superintendent (Ottawa)*

THE aeroplane has developed in a quarter of a century from the unlovely kite of 1903 to a streamlined thing of swiftness and beauty; and in that brief span of years it has added untold richness and color to life, giving a new meaning to heroism and adventure, and, above all, proving itself of prime usefulness in modern business. Not the least of its contributions is the great advance it has worked in the postal communications of the world, and many of the most brilliant and valuable achievements of aviation have been in connection with air mail service.

No one who has felt the lift and pull of a speeding mail plane traveling at one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour, with a load of mail on board and with the earth far below, and has divined the singleness of purpose with which the throbbing machine seems to seek the shortest possible route to its destination, can have any doubt as to the efficacy, value, and reality of air mail service. This experience has not been shared by many, yet there are countless thousands who regard the air mail service as an accomplished fact and the most striking development of modern postal service. But it is the business man whose enthusiastic support is needed if air mail service is to be a complete success.

The most ardent booster for air mail would scarcely argue that aviation is yet entirely independent of weather conditions. Fog, blinding snowstorms and smoke from forest fires are some of the hazards which even the most daring pilot hesitates to face. Yet experience has shown that in Canada an efficiency percentage of at least 85 in winter, and nearly 100 in summer, can be depended upon, and it is upon the basis of an 85 or 90 percent efficiency record that the air mail service appeals to the business man and the mailing public for steady, consistent patronage. Spasmodic use of the air mail is of little or no use. If the business man or banker makes a regular practice of sending his more important correspondence by air mail, and eighty-five percent of it (an exceedingly modest estimate) gets through according to schedule, the plan is well worth while. Banking and financial houses can save much of the interest on funds in transit; insurance companies, manufacturers, wholesalers, branch houses, all these and many others will find that the air mail service can be of real value and assistance to them if they will give it a trial over an adequate period.

It is not only between the larger centers of population that air mail service is of great value to this country. In fact, few countries are in a position to derive more positive and immediate benefits from internal air post services than the Dominion of Canada. Her vast areas and comparatively attenuated population; the great distances which separate her principal urban centers, and the various widely scattered settlements and mining and fur-trading areas to which access by other means, especially during the winter months, is difficult and sometimes scarcely possible, combine to render postal communications by air peculiarly valuable and wellnigh indispensable in Canada. In addition, under a reciprocal arrangement with the post office department at Washington, Canada is able, by establishing with ease numerous points of contact with the extensive network of air mail service in the United States of America, to take full advantage of the remarkable facilities which now exist not only in that country but from there to Mexico, the West Indies, and Central and South America.

The establishment of Canada's official air post services is of comparatively recent date, but the conveyance of mail matter by air within this country has been an actual fact for over ten years. The advent of the modern aeroplane accelerated the development of Canadian gold mining regions beyond all precedent, enabling prospectors and miners to work on a scale formerly impossible; and the postal requirements of these men, whose work was carried on in remote and otherwise almost inaccessible districts, were ministered to, almost of necessity, by aeroplane. As a temporary measure, permission was given by the post office department to the operating aviation companies to carry letters, entirely at the senders' risk and subject to a small fee ranging from five to twenty-five cents per letter, in addition to the regular postage. This fee, which was retained in its entirety by the operating company, was covered by a cachet or "sticker", analogous to a postage stamp, affixed, for the prevention of any possible confusion with the office stamps, to the reverse side of the envelope.

The successful operation of numerous "sticker" services demonstrated beyond all cavil the essential practicability of air mail transport in Canada, for these services were conducted in many cases under considerable operating difficulties, although not on hard and fast schedules.

Canadian civil aviation assumed proportions

in 1927 which justified the post office department in utilizing the facilities available for the fast transport of mails, not only to remote areas, but between the larger centers of population. Services of the latter type, of course, had to be arranged on definite time schedules, and this involved a much greater problem. As a beginning a service of daily frequency between Montreal and Toronto was established on October 1, 1928.

On the same date an international air mail route between Canada and the United States was established, from Montreal to Albany, the capital of New York state. The Canadian post office department pays for the transmission of mail on the southbound trips between those points only, but the United States postal administration operates a service from New York city to Montreal, via Albany. The train connections are such that on the southbound journey there is no advantage gained by flying the mail between Albany and New York.

This service, which is of daily except Sunday frequency, has functioned with remarkable regularity, maintaining an average operating efficiency of very nearly one hundred percent.

On July 15, 1929, the Montreal-Toronto route was extended westward to Detroit, via Hamilton, London and Windsor, Ontario, and thus a point of contact with the United States air mail routes westward was established, in addition to providing the most densely inhabited portion of Ontario with speedy air mail service.

On August 16 of this year that portion of the service between Montreal and Toronto was eliminated at least for the present. The superlative excellence of the train service had always made this part of the route difficult to operate successfully from an aviation standpoint. It is hoped that as conditions improve it will be possible to restore the service between Canada's two largest cities, as this will always be an indispensable link in any Canadian transcontinental air mail route.

There are formidable difficulties in the way of transcontinental all-Canadian air mail service. The tremendous barriers represented by the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes are problems which will be no easy conquest on any regular scheduled service.

The very difficult flying country in New Brunswick constitutes another serious problem: the scarcity of suitable emergency landing fields, the densely wooded areas and the broken nature of the country present difficulties hardly less than the more spectacular Great Lakes and the Rockies.

Notwithstanding the difficulties of operation in the Maritime Provinces (fog, perhaps the airman's greatest enemy, is one of the commonest on the Atlantic Coast Line), it was decided early in December, 1929, to conduct an experimental service between Montreal, Quebec, Moncton and Saint John. The route originally followed was over all-Canadian territory, but the experimental flights indicated that this was not giving the best results. On January 27 the service was divided into separate parts, one plane operating between Montreal and Quebec and another flying from Montreal across the state of Maine to Saint John and thence to Moncton. These services have been withdrawn for the present.

On March 3, 1930, the most ambitious step towards a trans-Canadian air mail route was taken when a night service of daily frequency was established between Winnipeg and Calgary, via Regina, Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, with a northern link to Saskatoon, North Battleford and Edmonton. This service effects a saving of twenty-four hours in the through movement of mails and gives fast inter-city service between the principal centers of population in the Prairie Provinces. On August 16 this trans-Prairie service was rearranged by linking Calgary direct to Edmonton and eliminating service between Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and North Battleford.

A further international link was provided on February 2, 1931, when a service between Winnipeg and Pembina, N.Dak., was established. This route connects with United States services to Saint Paul and Chicago, etc.

Further links in the coast-to-coast chain are those from Winnipeg east across Ontario, and between the Rocky Mountains and Vancouver. The former will require considerable ground work before advantageous flying can be done, as, in order to make the necessary connections, night flying will probably be essential.

It is in the outlying portions of Canada, however, that the most valuable work of the air mail service has so far been carried on. Until recently the remote settlements along the iron-bound north shore of the Saint Lawrence River, on Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, and along the sub-arctic reaches of the Mackenzie River, have been almost cut off from civilization during the winter months. Communication was necessarily by dog-team and other primitive methods until the

recent dramatic change to swift aeroplanes reduced the duration of mail trips from weeks to hours. A journey along the north shore of the Saint Lawrence River, which formerly occupied about three weeks, is now made in as many hours. The enormous boon conferred upon the inhabitants of such districts is difficult to estimate. It is in this respect, undoubtedly, that Canada has most to gain at present by air mail service.

The establishment of contract air mail service in the Mackenzie River district, the most northerly of all air mail services, in December, 1929, attracted world-wide attention and was a remarkable achievement in every way. The long route of nearly seventeen hundred miles from Fort McMurray, down the Athabaska River, along the south shore of Great Slave Lake and down the whole of the mighty Mackenzie River, is a historic highway and it entered into an entirely new phase of its existence when the first mail planes took off from McMurray on December 10, 1929. Hitherto, in the winter months, dog-teams had been the sole means of conveyance; and the volume of mail was correspondingly small and limited to letters and a few newspapers. Contrast this with the remarkable conditions obtaining on the advent of air mail facilities: five tons of mail carried on the first flights; over a thousand pounds for Aklavik alone, as compared with less than two hundred pounds for the whole of the previous winter, laboriously and slowly carried in by dog-team; and all this done with speed, precision and comparative ease. This is undoubtedly the most brilliant achievement of the Canadian air mail service so far.

A similar service in the Peace River area was established on January 31, 1931.

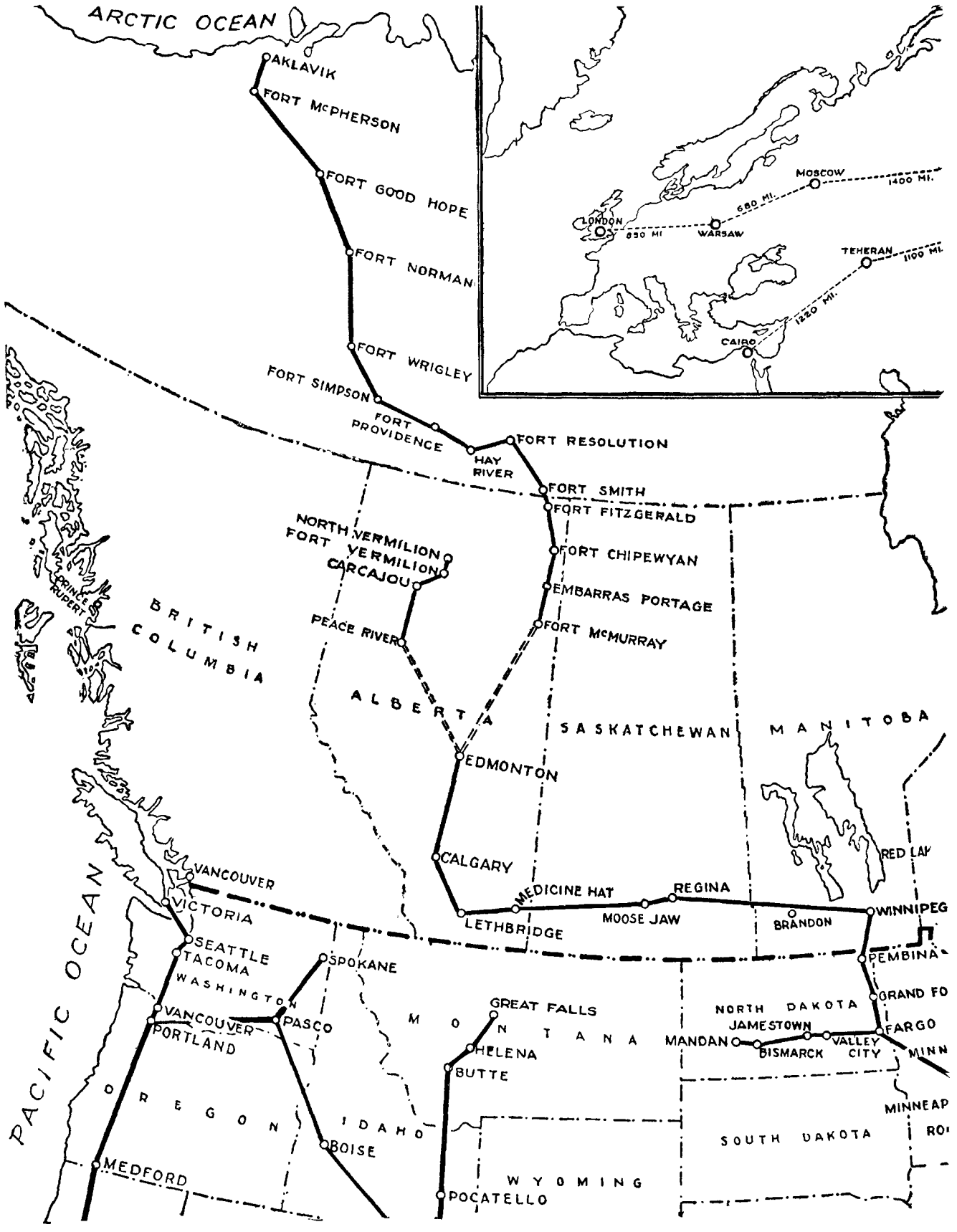
The chief remaining routes are those which penetrate the rich mining areas of Ontario and Manitoba. Red Lake, Siscoe and Chibougamau are names well known to mining men. They are the principal mineral areas served by air mail in Canada. Aeroplanes convey swiftly and regularly mails that would otherwise have to be transported across lakes and rough country unprovided with roads, and deliver in a few hours letters that would by any other means be days in transit.

So far the Canadian post office department has not insisted upon any special rate of postage for letters conveyed on air routes other than inter-city services. It has carried them to the remote districts and the mining areas at ordinary domestic rates. These services may thus be described as humanitarian in purpose and accomplishment.

It is, of course, a commonplace of aviation that the circuit of the globe in northern or southern latitudes is much easier than nearer the equator. This primary factor in air communication between Europe and North America makes the position of Canada a commanding one on the inter-continental airways of the future. The possibilities have already been indicated by a service between Montreal and Rimouski, on the south shore of the Saint Lawrence River, which has been operated with signal success by the Canadian post office department since May, 1928, for the expedition of incoming and outgoing British and foreign mails by the Saint Lawrence route. The conveyance of mails by plane to and from Rimouski, the first and last point at which the Canadian trans-Atlantic steamers touch during the "open" season of navigation, has resulted in savings of three days on the outward journey and nearly as much on the inbound trips. Experimental flights between Montreal and the Strait of Belle Isle during the 1930 season of navigation effected enormous gains.

The significance of these achievements is apparent when permanent services to and from the Strait of Belle Isle, and across the sub-Arctics, are considered. By a Belle Isle or Labrador service mail from Europe can be delivered in Chicago with gains of several days over the New York route, while a complete trans-Arctic air mail service across Canada, Greenland and Iceland would place Europe in almost unbelievably close contact with North America, and the Orient.

The development of flying fields and provision of lighting facilities, to say nothing of the constant improvements in aircraft which may be expected during the next few years, will undoubtedly do much to facilitate the performance of regular scheduled air mail services within Canada. Meanwhile the efficiency percentages maintained by the different operating companies are remarkably high. In addition to holding the world's record for speed over contract lines, the Canadian air mail renders service of the utmost value to the business man, the settler in the back country, and the prospectors and miners who have added so much wealth to our country. It is not an experiment, but a *fait accompli* of which the Canadian people have every reason to be proud.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FORT WRIGLEY
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FORT RESOLUTION
FORT SMITH
FORT FITZGERALD
FORT CHIPEWYAN
EMBARRAS PORTAGE
FORT McMURRAY
NORTH VERMILION
FORT VERMILION
CARCAJOU
PEACE RIVER
PRINCE RUPERT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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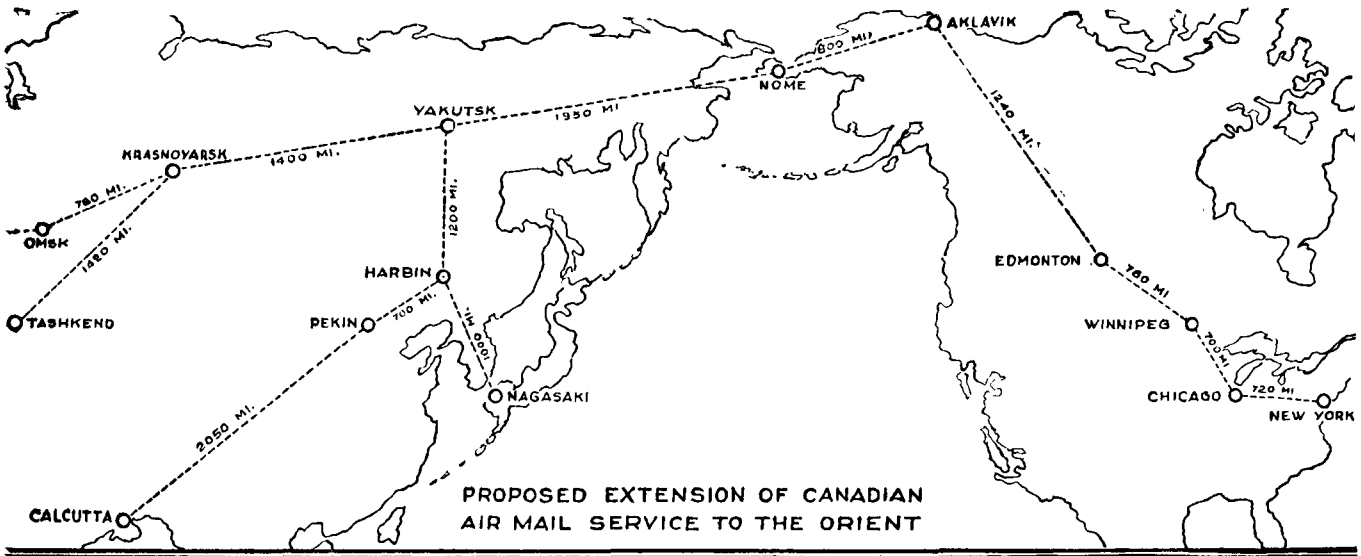
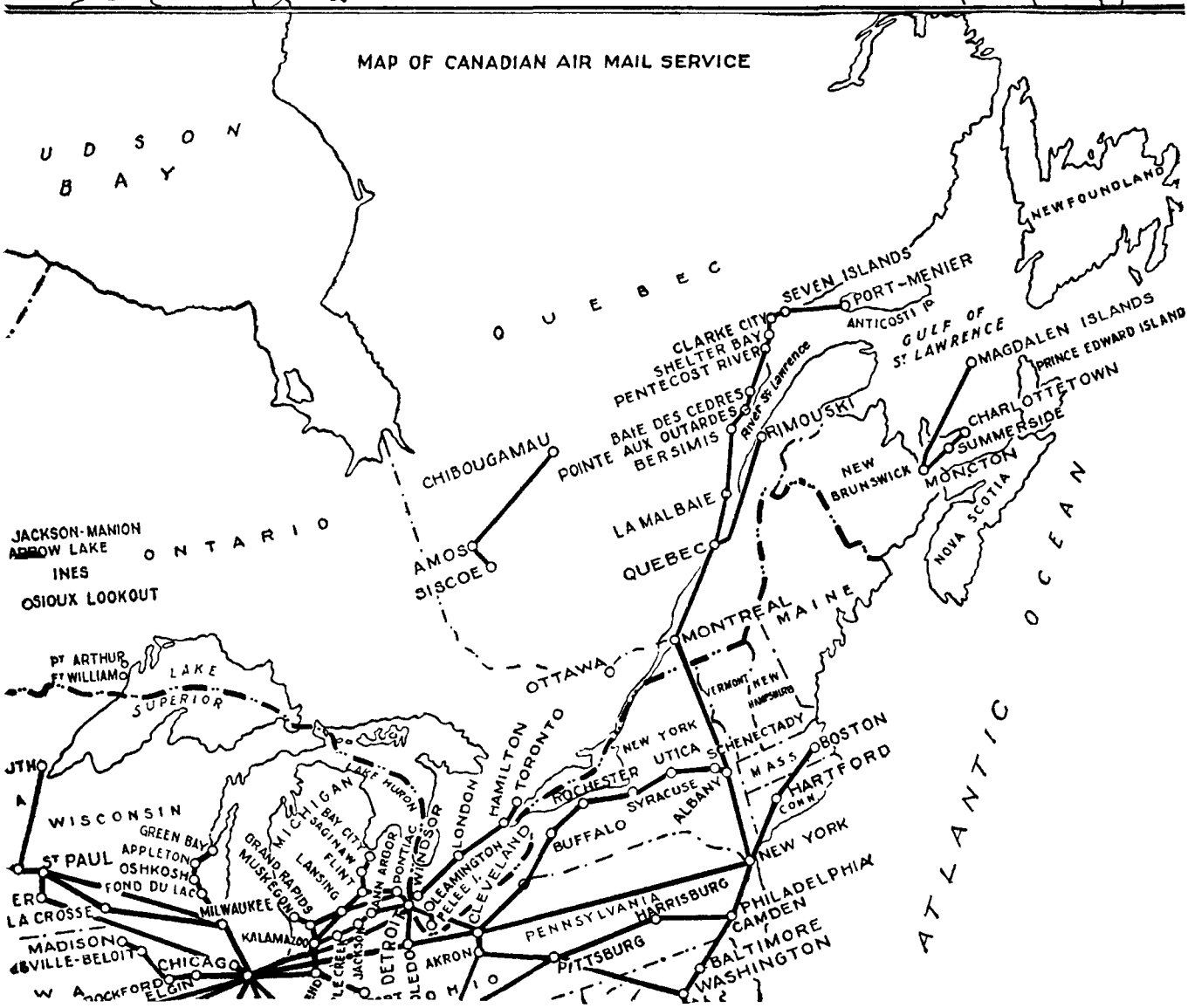
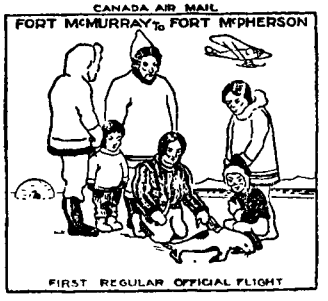
CAIRO



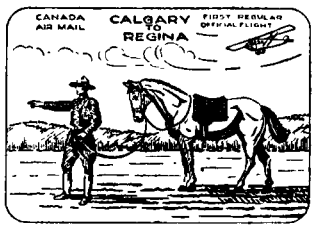
PROPOSED EXTENSION OF CANADIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE TO THE ORIENT

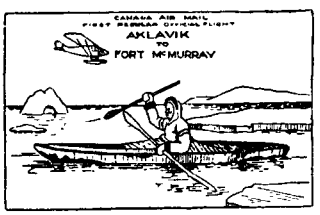
MAP OF CANADIAN AIR MAIL SERVICE

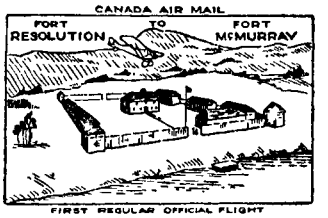


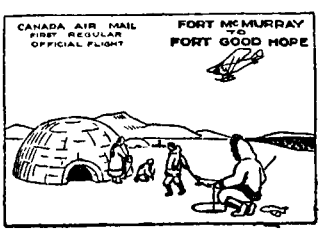


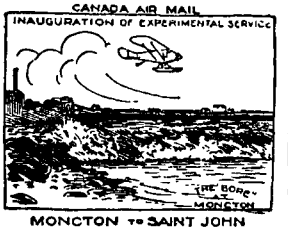
CANADIAN AIR MAIL "STICKERS"











CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
NORTH BATTLEFORD TO SASKATOON

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT McMURRAY

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
MEDICINE HAT TO REGINA

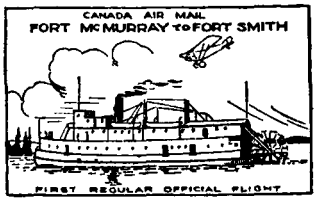
CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
NORTH BATTLEFORD TO WINNIPEG

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
FORT VERMILION TO PEACE RIVER

CANADA AIR MAIL
MEDICINE HAT TO MOOSE JAW
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

CANADA AIR MAIL
MOOSE JAW TO REGINA
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
PEACE RIVER TO FORT VERMILION


CANADA AIR MAIL
FORT McMURRAY TO FORT SMITH
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
MOOSE JAW TO WINNIPEG

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
REGINA TO WINNIPEG

CANADA AIR MAIL
HAY RIVER TO FORT McMURRAY
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT
CALGARY TO MEDICINE HAT

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
Wolverine
CARCAJOU TO PEACE RIVER

CANADA AIR MAIL
EDMONTON TO REGINA
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

POSTE AÉRIENNE, CANADA
PREMIER PARCOURS OFFICIEL
QUEBEC A SAINT JOHN

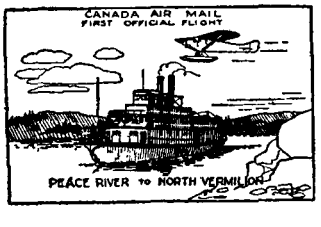
CANADA AIR MAIL
CALGARY TO MOOSE JAW
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

POSTE AERIENNE, CANADA
PREMIER PARCOURS OFFICIEL
MONTREAL A MONCTON
PONT DE LONGUEUIL

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
PEACE RIVER TO CARCAJOU

CANADA AIR MAIL
NORTH BATTLEFORD TO REGINA
FIRST REGULAR OFFICIAL FLIGHT

POSTE AÉRIENNE, CANADA
INAUGURATION D'UN SERVICE D'ESSAI
CHATEAU de RAMEZAY, MONTREAL
AD 1708
MONTREAL A QUEBEC


CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
PEACE RIVER TO NORTH VERMILION

CANADA AIR MAIL
FIRST OFFICIAL FLIGHT
REGULAR
CALGARY TO WINNIPEG

POSTE AERIENNE CANADA
D'UN SERVICE D'ESSAI
MONTREAL A SAINT JOHN VIA QUEBEC

Seen From the 'Plane

Switzerland's Low Birth Rate

SWITZERLAND has the lowest birth rate in Europe, it being but 70 per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 and 45. Germany has 73, France 80, Italy 104, Spain 114, Poland 136, and Bulgaria 160.

Everybody to Be Commandeered

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALLENBY, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, said: "The next war will be the complete end of civilization as we know it. Everything and everyone will be commandeered."

Americans Are Small Book-Buyers

AMERICANS are small book-buyers. An investigation recently made by O. H. Cheney and staff reveals the fact that the American public buys only about one book per person per year.

Frankton, Indiana, Has No Taxes

FRANKTON, Indiana, a town of 1,000 inhabitants, is absolutely taxless and without a cent of bonded indebtedness, due to municipal ownership of water and electric utilities. The town charges eight cents for the first 40 kilowatt hours, and four cents for all over the first 40.

Pasadena's Profitable Municipal Lighting Plant

PASADENA (California) municipal electric lighting plant in the month of August, 1931, had a total income of $116,378.81, of which $70,507.00 was net profit. The production costs were about one-fourth of a cent per kilowatt hour, the lowest in history.

Size of the Radio Audience

WHAT is the possible size of a radio audience in the United States? There are 17,313,000 radio sets in the nation, and the average size of family is 4.1, so that the potential audience is 71,000,000 persons. The five boroughs of New York city have 1,021,651 radios.

Homeless Jewish Children in Palestine

THE village of Benschemen, Palestine, was built and is entirely administered by its population of 200 Jewish children brought from Russia in 1926. The ages of these children range from 3 to 17 years. The older ones manage the farms and shops and take care of the younger ones.

Spain Loses One-Third of Employees

THE government of Spain, by the stroke of a pen, has lost one-third of its employees. These were hangovers from the old regime and reported at their offices only once a month, to collect their salaries. As soon as they were removed the salaries of the real workers were increased 20 percent.

What the Shrinkage Amounts To

THE national debt of the United States is about $17,000,000,000. Double it; that makes $34,000,000,000. Foreign countries owe our government $11,000,000,000. That makes a total of $45,000,000,000. Well, the drop in the market value of American stocks in 25 months is $12,000,000,000 more than that vast total.

In Less than a Year

NOT only did Montagu Norman, president of the Bank of England, say that "unless drastic measures are taken to save it, the capitalist system throughout the civilized world will be wrecked within a year", but he went further and said, "I should like this prediction filed for future reference."

What the Preachers Accomplished

IN *The Alliance Weekly* for September 5, 1931, Dr. Frederic W. Farr tells us what the preachers accomplished. He says: "In 1927, sixty thousand preachers preached 3,000,000 sermons without having a single convert. In 1928, ten thousand churches, with an average membership of over 1,000, did not have a single addition to the church. On the other hand, thousands of members were lost each year."

Honesty, Decency and Veracity

HONESTY, decency and veracity was the theme of a sermon preached by Reverend Patricia in South Boston on October 25. It was an appropriate theme. Right in the middle of his sermon he was arrested for swiping two suitcases of men's clothing, and at the time of his arrest was wearing one of the suits selected from one of the suitcases. He had promised to get two young men jobs in a Hartford hospital, but at an inconvenient moment disappeared with all their belongings. Longing for consolation, they dropped in at the little church and recognized the man, the voice and the clothes. They got a big thrill out of Reverend Patricia's sermon on honesty and decency.

The Uses of Glass Silk

GLASS silk, or glass wool, or spun glass, as it is variously called, is used for heat insulation in ships, locomotives and engine rooms. It would be entirely possible to make a beautiful dress of the material, and this has actually been done. The threads are about one-thousandth of an inch in diameter. The world's only glass silk factory is at Glasgow, Scotland.

1,000 a Day Sent to Prison

THE condition of our civilization is attested by the fact that in America 300,000 are committed to prison every year. If there were added to this the number that ought to share the penalties of those actually committed, what would the total be? Besides the foregoing there are 70,000 new patients admitted every year to institutions for the care of the mentally afflicted.

Ford Discards Machines to Help Workers

THOUGH no man has probably done as much as Henry Ford to make the people machine-minded, yet Henry Ford, in order to help the unemployment situation, has this past year employed hundreds of men in agricultural work and had them do their tasks with a hoe instead of with tractors, so that more men could have work.

Destruction of Wild Life

IT IS impossible to take an automobile trip of any distance and not see the bodies of the little wood folks, where they have lost their lives trying to cross the road at night. The lights blind them and they do not know what to do to escape. On a single piece of Pennsylvania road three and one-half miles long fifty-two deer and one hundred and ninety-six rabbits were killed in one year.

Kill Van Kull Bridge Completed

ONLY three weeks after the opening of the great George Washington Bridge across the Hudson River the Kill Van Kull Bridge, between Bayonne and Staten Island, the largest arch bridge in the world, was opened. The new bridge, in connection with the Holland Tunnel, reduces by twenty minutes the time needed to make the trip from Greater New York to Staten Island. Specially favorable combination rates have been made, so as to encourage use of the new bridge. The Kill Van Kull span is 1,675 feet; it cost $16,000,000.

Kaieteur Fall, British Guiana

THE Kaieteur Fall, British Guiana, has a total height of over 800 feet, and a sheer descent of the water of 741 feet. The width of the hard rock over which it plunges is 370 feet. It has only about one-tenth the volume of Niagara, but is one of the world's most impressive spectacles and one of its most valuable water-power sites.

Most People Agree with Hughes

THOUGH by a five to four decision the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that an applicant for citizenship must put allegiance to the Constitution ahead of allegiance to God, yet most people will agree with Chief Justice Hughes and his associates Holmes, Brandeis, and Stone, that Congress has never made such a law, and, it is hoped, never will.

A Courageous Doctor

C. C. GRANT, M.D., a courageous doctor of Winthrop College, in South Carolina, in a letter to the New York *Times,* calls attention to the fact that the removal of tonsils renders the victims more liable to contract rheumatism, heart disease, ear troubles, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, mumps, scarlet fever, pneumonia and cancer; all this is provided they do not die under the knife.

Real Cause of World War

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Dayton *Daily News* says: "The real cause of the World War was the fact that 20,000,000 men who did not want to go to war, and who had no reason for going to war, and who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by going to war, were afraid to say 'No' when they were ordered to go to war by a few hundred politicians who did not go to war."

Ellensburg (Washington) Municipal Plant

WHO was it who said that it is impossible to find a man that will honestly manage a municipal electric lighting plant? The rates of the Ellensburg (Washington) plant have been slashed more than one-fourth, yet last year the plant turned $18,000 into the city treasury. The bonds against the plant are being retired, and when they are all paid off there will be a cut in the taxes. The Power Trust is in error in assuming that all the people who know how to manage electrical plants are crooks.

Unreasonable Immigration Restrictions

A CANADIAN man has five children, two of whom were born in the United States when he was on a visit to this country. When the time came for his return to his own country the Canadian government refused to admit his youngest children, on the ground that they were born in another country. As a consequence these two little tots are separated from their mother and are now wards of the court in the state of Washington.

222,225 Speakeasies in the U. S.

MAJOR MAURICE CAMPBELL, editor of an anti-prohibition magazine, estimates, as a result of a nation-wide canvass, that there are 42,000 speakeasies in New York state, 40,000 in Illinois, 20,000 in Pennsylvania, 15,000 in California, 10,000 each in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Michigan, 7,500 in Wisconsin, and 5,000 each in Connecticut, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana and Ohio. Seems like a bad guess for Montana.

Terrible Drought in Zululand

ZULULAND is being devastated by the worst drought in history. No rain has fallen for more than a year. The Mkuzi river is now nothing but an expanse of sand. The native women dig holes in the sand and have to wait for as much as an hour to get one cup of water to assuage the thirst of their families. Cattle are dying of starvation, and vultures from all parts of South Africa are migrating into the stricken area.

Capitalism on Trial for Life

CALLING attention to the telephone-girl dummy directors, the fake "investment counselors" who are really bond salesmen, the watered stock, the concealed practices by which executives pay themselves billion-dollar bonuses disguised as "administrative expenses", and the rising figures of unemployment, the *Herald-Tribune* says that Otto Kahn, Gerard Swope, Nicholas Murray Butler, the dean of the Harvard Business School and the editor of *The New York Law Journal* have agreed that capitalism is now on trial for its life. That is the exact truth, and the final act of the trial, the execution of the just sentence of Almighty God against the whole system, is at the door, and announcement of that stupendous fact is being made to every home in Christendom.

Conditions in Germany

THE German middle class is disappearing. Thousands of trained officials receive less than $500 a year, and half of that goes in taxes of one form or another. Wages were recently cut 15 percent or 20 percent. The finest city homes have declined in value from $100,000 to $15,000. The young Germans have no love for capitalism and no confidence in it. They are determined they will pay no more reparations. The country will probably go Bolshevik in due time.

World Increase in Unemployment

THE International Labor Office reports a great increase of unemployment in Germany, Italy, Great Britain, France, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Austria. In some of these countries, notably France, Holland and Czechoslovakia, the number of jobless is now several times what it was a year ago. In New York city one out of every four workers is unemployed.

King George's Chaplain

REV. CANON T. GUY ROGERS, chaplain to King George V, now on a visit to the United States, made the following remarkable statements: "The church will offer no more assistance in recruiting soldiers, nor will it supply chaplains to the armies. We shall say to youth that he who shoulders a gun shall be an outcast and that the conscientious objector shall become a hero." And we cannot help but wonder how he stood in 1914 to 1918.

Cholula the Most Churched City

THE other day, when a great fire broke out in Cholula, Mexico, the dispatches carried the information that though the total population of the city is only 10,000, yet the city has 100 churches. The mere statement of this fact is sufficient to prove that the Mexican Government has good grounds for its contention that the church business in Mexico has become a business, and that it is not operated for the benefit of the people, but for the profit of the people that are in the business. It holds that the people have too large a share of their earnings diverted to the erection and maintenance of useless ecclesiastical buildings, and that time which they should spend in working is given over to too many holy days for their own good.

The Russian Ice Breakers

ALL the great maritime nations that have ice-bound ports now have ice breakers. The most famous of them are the Russian ships, which keep the way open all along the northern coast of Russia and as far as the mouth of the Yenisei river, in Siberia. These boats make their way through ice twelve or thirteen feet thick. They are so constructed as to ride up on the ice, which, if not broken otherwise, is crushed by the weight of the boat itself.

Legalization of Euthanasia

DR. C. K. MILLARD, Leicester, England, has prepared a bill which would legalize a quick and painless death in certain cases of incurable and painful disease. Application would have to be made by the person desiring it; two doctors would have to certify that the applicant is suffering from a fatal and incurable disease and that death would be slow and painful; a third would have to investigate and certify to the facts; and a court would have to issue the permit.

Peace Soldiers of the Philippines

THE peace soldiers of the Philippines, better known as the "Philippine Scouts", are rated one of the best bodies of native peace-time troops in the world. Recruited from the former head-hunting tribes, these scouts are now well trained troops, capable of almost any kind of work, and graduate into positions of responsibility in their home communities, where they exercise a good influence. They are considered the equals of any colonial troops of other nations in India, Morocco or elsewhere.

The Six-Hour Day

THE Du Pont and Kellogg industries are experimenting with the six-hour day and report that the results are more satisfactory than with longer hours. When the day was reduced from twelve hours to ten, and again from ten to eight, there were those who foresaw all kinds of trouble unless the longer hours were retained, but the eight-hour day has been a good thing. A six-hour day would give work to many more men. And the five-day week, to still more. Taking the kids out of the factories and putting them back in school would give work for additional men; and withholding positions from married women would provide still more opportunities for employment.

Southern Commission on Lynching

THE Southern Commission on Lynching, George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga *News,* chairman, has finished its studies, and reports that of twenty-one persons lynched last year two were certainly innocent and eleven others possibly so. In forty years fewer than one-fourth of the persons lynched were accused of attacks on white women. Grand juries seldom indict mob leaders, even when known. Sparseness of settlement, lack of education, and low economic conditions all tend to increase the prevalence of lynching.

Western Electric Will Hire Cripples

THE Western Electric Company, after studies made of 652 men and women with physical defects, has decided that hereafter cripples will be given employment at regular pay. They are not so quick to resign, they make more effort to adapt themselves to their work, they are less liable to be absent because of sickness, and they are more careful to avoid accidents than those not handicapped. Their only handicap seems to be that they are more liable to be absent because of reasons such as marriages and funerals.

The George Washington Bridge

THE George Washington Bridge, from 179th Street, New York, to the Palisades at Fort Lee, N. J., is at present the greatest bridge in the world. Each of its towers is higher than the Washington monument. The span between them is 3,500 feet. The four cables each of them a yard in diameter and made up of 26,474 separate strands, are capable of holding in suspension at one time ten of the largest ocean-going liners or battleships fully loaded. The New Jersey approaches to the bridge cost about $15,000,000. The bridge head road itself is the world's widest concrete thoroughfare and provides for the movement of automobiles in thirty-five parallel lanes. When completely paved the bridge's roadway will provide eight traffic lanes, sufficient to accommodate 30,000,000 vehicles annually, but the capacity can be increased to 60,000,000 vehicles annually by the construction of another floor swung below the present roadway. The cost of the structure is $60,000,000; the tolls will be 50c for pleasure cars, $1.00 for buses, and 10c for pedestrians. It was ready for use six months ahead of time. 57,778 vehicles used the bridge the first day. That was pretty good for only four roadways: a rate of over 20,000,000 vehicles a year.

Bombing Plane Dedicated and Christened

THE bombing plane City of Canterbury has been duly dedicated and blessed and is now ready for any murderous work that may be entrusted to it. The plane weighs eight tons, carries two and one-half tons of gasoline and two and one-half tons of bombs, and can remain in the air 12½ hours. It was dedicated by Rev. S. Wilson, mayor of Canterbury. He christened the plane by throwing wine on its bows and said that he prayed God's blessing on every man who would fly in her. Of course, God will pay a lot of attention to that. Probably the next thing you hear the plane will have crashed and killed every man on board.

The Inactive Social Surplus

THE president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Glenn Frank, says: "The key to national prosperity is the release of the present inactive social surplus of buying power. And a score of America's outstanding business men, bankers, and industrialists have, as I have already suggested, told me that if a larger share of this social surplus could be wisely routed into the pockets of the consuming millions who, for personal and family consumption, both need and desire to buy more, the wheels of industry and the marts of trade would quickly begin to hum with new activity, economic depression would become a memory throughout the United States, and that, in the long run, the minority now owning this surplus power would actually be better off as far as total wealth is concerned."

German Communist Demands

GERMAN communists recently made the following demands: "Confiscation of the banks, industry and land; stopping of the Young plan payments, and repudiation of capitalist debts; the arrest and trial of all capitalists responsible for the financial crisis; full guarantee of all small deposits; confiscation of all deposits exceeding twenty thousand marks (about $4,700); the immediate opening of all factories; confiscation of all food supplies, clothing, etc., for distribution among the masses; confiscation of all large houses so as to provide homes for the unemployed; mass strikes against non-payment of wages; increase of unemployment and social welfare rates; withdrawal of all emergency decrees; abolition of police terror, and withdrawal of all prohibitions; and the disarmament of all fascists."

Pleading for a Six-Hour Day

PLEADING for the universal adoption of the six-hour day, the publisher William R. Hearst, after calling attention to the fact that since the beginning of the nineteenth century hours have been decreased from fourteen to eight, said it is now time for another reduction, and added:

> It has been the habit of the employing classes to take the full benefit of labor-saving machinery and capitalize it, depriving the working people of their due share of this benefit. The advantage of labor-saving machinery should be distributed to the employers in greater profits, and to the consumers in cheaper prices; but, above all, to the working people in shorter hours, better wages and better living conditions.

How Tammany Secured Its Victory

PERHAPS you wondered how, with New York reeking with corruption, Tammany adherents managed to secure such a great victory in the November (1931) elections. The explanation is easy. At some polling places, according to an article in *The Nation,* were thugs, aided by police, who forced their way into the voting booths and cast the votes of others for the democratic candidates even when the person supposed to be voting intended to vote otherwise. When protests were made against illegalities the ones protesting were attacked and no attention was paid to the guilty. The police officers acted as if their one concern was to see that the democratic ticket was elected, and to prove to the people that they must not expect to try to do anything to remedy matters.

How Lords Are Made

IN A BOOK entitled *Discretions,* Frances, Countess of Warwick, tells how lords are made. The honors of the realm were exchanged for campaign contributions. She says: "The old system was so blatant in its methods that I have known of men being called to the Central Office in order to advise about people of wealth, in the provincial cities, who might be approached with a hint that an honor would be given." She says that this will be denied indignantly, and that the truth always is denied, and that she knows of cash payments for titles that never reached the party treasuries at all, because the wives of ministers grabbed them before they got to the party cash box. Don't you wish we had the nobility and royalty in America?

The Foolishness of War

REFERRING to the foolishness of the World War, *The American Guardian* says:

The high-contracting parties have learned by now that the nations of this earth are but one big family. Not a very nice family, it is true, but a family nevertheless. And that being the case, the individual members of the family don't help themselves by destroying the family's larder, bedding, work clothes, tools and dinner pails, to say nothing about separating each other from such handy adjuncts as hands, legs, bowels and heads. It took the family some twenty-five million cripples and corpses and two hundred thousand million dollars in money to learn a lesson they could have picked out of any Gideon Bible for nothing.

Sunday Newspaper a Necessity

THE Kansas Supreme Court has just decided that Sunday newspapers have become a necessity and that their sale is no violation of the Kansas blue laws. Every such decision makes increasingly more absurd the foolish attempts of some to criticize or to stop the Sunday door-to-door presentation of the gospel in printed form. If Sunday newspapers are works of necessity, how much more the literature that brings hope of an end of Satan's way of doing things and the inauguration of an era of lasting peace, prosperity, health, happiness and everlasting life!

Theological Hold-Up Men

TWO theological students of Tehaucana, Texas, got the collection idea uppermost in their minds and held up and robbed a taxicab driver of $2.00. They seemed to think that so long as they took up a collection they had done a pious thing, no matter how they got the money. Well, that was a mistake. In the eyes of the law they erred, and got five years apiece in which to think it over. The ones who first got them to thinking about collections as an easy way to make a living are the ones who are to blame for this. Why teach a young man that the most important business in the world is taking up a collection and then jail him for five years merely because he does not use the right method? How much wiser and better to teach them an honest way to make a living. For those who have a leaning toward making a living from collection baskets there is no better prescription than overalls and alarm clocks. They have to come to it in the end. For five years now the young men will be dressed in overalls, and if they don't get up when called they will have to go to the dungeon.

Sinclair Mixing Up in Demonism

UPTON SINCLAIR has written a new book, *Mental Radio,* narrating the experiments of himself and wife in telepathy. He says, in one place, "The subconscious answers questions, and its answers are always false; its answers come quietly, like a thief in the night. But the other mind, the deep mind, answers questions too, and these answers come, not quietly, but as if by inspiration, with a rustling of wings, with gladness and conviction. These two minds seem different from each other. One lies and rambles; the other sings and is truthful." We merely add that the demons are teasing Mr. Sinclair.

A Universal Sign Language

SIR DENISON ROSS, director of the School of Oriental Study in London, lecturing in New York, thinks it possible that Chinese may become the universal sign language of the world. The reason is that less than one thousand signs are needed to convey almost every idea. The signs are easily learned. About fifty of them bear close resemblances to the pictures from which they are derived. Thus, the Chinese sign for a person is that of a letter *Y* turned upside down. At a glance you can see the body and legs, with suggestions of head and feet. Here is something anybody can learn without much mental effort.

It's Wrigley Who Pays

IN THE Kewanee (Ill.) *Daily Star Courier,* October 17, appeared an advertisement of the First Baptist church, Reverend Wilfred Noble, pastor, advertising "The Flavor Lasts", "A gospel message on a famous trade slogan," to be preached the next Sunday evening. The advertisement went on to explain: "A tasty token with the compliments of Wm. Wrigley, Jr., for each one." If the Bible were to be rewritten now, with conditions such as at Kewanee generally prevalent, a well known passage would have to be altered to read something like this: "And seeing the multitudes would not come to hear him otherwise, he advertised that he would give a slab of chewing gum to whoever would come and listen: and when Tom, Dick and Harry, and all the other cheap skates that could be bought off with such a small inducement, had finally come to listen to him, he opened his mouth, and if he had talked for six months steadily you could not have learned a thing from what he said, for the whole idea that was in his mind was how he would get something for the collection box."

First Resurrection and Better Resurrection

THE resurrection of the dead bears an important relationship to the establishment of a perfect government over mankind. Sacred Scripture says: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years." (Rev. 20:6) Consequently, every one who will be a member of God's heavenly kingdom that shall bless all the families of men on earth must be brought forth in this first resurrection.

Had death never entered our earth, there would have been no need of Christ's kingdom to be set up, nor of a resurrection of the dead. Also, if Christ had not died for our sins, there would have been no resurrection of the dead possible. Jesus was the first of God's creatures to undergo a resurrection of the dead. Had Jesus not proven faithful to the death of the cross and God been justified in raising Him to life again, no one else could ever be raised from the dead; or, to put the argument in the Apostle Paul's language: "If Christ be not raised, . . . then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ [that is, even dead Christians] are perished." (1 Cor. 15:17, 18) In full agreement with this the Holy Scriptures call Jesus "the firstborn from the dead". (Col. 1:18) No one, therefore, dying prior to Jesus' death and His resurrection and ascension to heaven could possibly have gone to heaven, not even Moses, nor Elijah, nor Enoch, who walked with God and who "was translated that he should not see death", nor John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus. Elijah was seen to go up in a chariot of fire heavenward, or skyward, but he never got to heaven, nor has Enoch been translated there; for Jesus, who was in heaven at the time these faithful men died, and who came down from heaven long after their death, said: "No man hath ascended up to heaven, but he that came down from heaven, even the Son of man." (John 3:13) Jesus' words must be taken as full "gospel truth", because He surely would have been able to tell if they had arrived up in heaven. Even after Jesus had ascended and returned to His heavenly Father, none of these faithful men had gotten to heaven; for ten days after His ascension the spirit of inspiration came upon the Apostle Peter, who then said: "Let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch David, that he is both dead and buried, and his sepulchre is with us unto this day. . . . For David is not ascended into the heavens." (Acts 2:29-34) David will never get to heaven; neither will John the Baptist nor any faithful prophet and servant of God preceding John's ministry, for none of them will be members of the kingdom of God. Jesus settled that point when He said: "Among those that are born of women there is not a greater prophet than John the Baptist: but he that is least in the kingdom of God is greater than he." (Luke 7:28) It must be, then, that though John the Baptist and all his fellow prophets may be resurrected, it will not be in the first resurrection or to a life in heaven. This raises the question: What kind of resurrection, then, will they have?

According to the Scriptures there are two general natures, namely, that which is natural to this earth, or terrestrial, fleshly, and human, and that which is spiritual, heavenly, or celestial. God's own Word (1 Cor. 15:40, 44) says: "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial: but the glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another. . . . There is a natural body, and there is a spiritual body." Hence, if these servants of God before the days of Christ are denied a heavenly estate, God will surely bless them with everlasting life in a natural or terrestrial body, bringing them back from the grave as human creatures. To many it seems unthinkable that this earth will remain for ever, as Ecclesiastes 1:4 plainly states, and that human creatures will enjoy everlasting life in perfection upon it. Most church-going people think that at the resurrection time all the dead, patriarch, prophet, saint and sinner, will come forth out of the tombs with identically the same human bodies which they had at the time of dying; that then, after having had God's judicial decision rendered against them each individually, the disapproved ones will be taken, in their fleshly or natural bodies, into an invisible place to suffer for all eternity, but those who meet God's approval will be caught away from this earth and be wafted in their bodies of flesh and blood and bones into heaven itself. Those holding this view seem never to have noticed the inspired objection thereto, as stated in 1 Corinthians 15:50, which reads: "Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God." Hence those who come forth from the dead as human creatures must remain such on this earth if they

live forever. This is why the least in the kingdom of God will be greater than John the Baptist; because John will return to life as a human creature of flesh and blood and as such could not inherit the kingdom of God which is invisible, heavenly, spiritual.

It will be for the benefit of mankind who are to be resurrected to everlasting life on our planet that God will retain the services of John the Baptist, Moses, Elijah, Enoch, and such other faithful Old Testament characters on this earth forever. If these holy men of God will not be admitted to heaven, it is certain that all the rest of our race, the babies, young children, and grown-ups, the heathen as well as the average church-going people, will never be accounted as worthy to receive an entrance into heaven. Who of them has undergone anything compared with what these holy men endured? Hearken to the account of their hardships as briefly recited from chapter eleven of the book of Hebrews: "By faith Abraham, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went. By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.... For he endured, as seeing him who is invisible. And what shall I more say? for the time would fail me to tell of Gedeon, and of Barak, and of Samson, and of Jephthae; of David also, and Samuel, and of the prophets; who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens. And others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover, of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, were tempted, were slain with the sword; they wandered about in sheepskins and goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, tormented; (of whom the world was not worthy:) they wandered in deserts, and in mountains, and in dens and caves of the earth."—Heb. 11:8, 24, 25, 27, 32, 34, 36-38.

Why did these men endure such things? Was it patriotism for some earthly government? Was it devotion to some political cause or to some religious system organized by men, such as Protestantism, Catholicism, the Anti-Saloon League, etc.? No! answers God's Word. It was their faith, faith in Jehovah as the true and only living God. "Without faith it is impossible to please him: for he that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a rewarder of them that diligently seek him. For by it the elders obtained a good report." (Heb. 11:6, 2) The faith of these "elders" in Jehovah God, the complete dedication of themselves to His will, and their self-denying obedience to God's Word, this is what distinguishes them from men and women whom history records as having suffered in religious wars, missionary efforts to bring heathens into religious denominations, political battles, wars of patriotism, and such other like things promoted and engineered by men and by human organizations.

Since God's Word speaks so approvingly of these faithful "elders" or "ancients" (*Douay Version*), it implies He has a worthy reward for them. But according to Jesus' words and other scriptures it will not be a heavenly reward as members in the spiritual kingdom of God. Some of these "ancients", such as Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David, and Zerubbabel, were ancestral fathers of Jesus as a man, and of these the forty-fifth Psalm, which is prophetically addressed to Jesus Christ, says: "Instead of thy fathers [they] shall be thy children, whom thou mayest make princes in all the earth." (Vs. 16) That is, Christ Jesus, as Jehovah's servant, will raise these "ancients" who were His earthly forefathers and restore them to life on earth through the power of His ransom sacrifice; and they, thus receiving life through Jesus, will become His children, even children of Him whose "name shall be called . . . The everlasting Father". (Isa. 9:6) They will thus be children of a heavenly King, the glorified Jesus, and He will make them earthly representatives of His invisible kingdom, or "princes in all the earth". It is timely to point out right here that those who have part in the first resurrection to be with Jesus in His heavenly kingdom shall be "kings and priests of God and of Christ"; they were never "fathers" of Christ Jesus, but Jesus calls them his "brethren" or brothers. (Heb. 2: 11, 12) Christ Jesus and His brethren, the Kingdom class, will be ever invisible to mankind; but as for these "ancients" who are to be made princes in all the earth Jesus said: "Many shall come from the east and west, and shall sit down with Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, in the kingdom of heaven. But the children of the king-

dom shall be cast out into outer darkness." (Matt. 8:11, 12) "There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, when ye shall *see* Abraham, and Isaac, and Jacob, and all the prophets, in the kingdom of God, and you yourselves thrust out." (Luke 13:28) That is, in the time of the control of earth by the kingdom of heaven when the "ancients" are awakened from death and given their office as princes in all the earth, then John the Baptist and the faithful patriarchs and other "ancients" will be actually seen by the eyes of the people on earth, even by the eyes also of those who opposed Jesus on earth. Christ, the heavenly King, and His faithful saints in glory, will constitute what the Apostle Peter calls the 'new heaven' to displace the Devil's present wicked invisible, spiritual government over men; and these resurrected "ancients", then made earthly princes, will displace our present earthly governments and will constitute what Peter calls "a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness". (2 Pet. 3:13) Read the Old Testament account of these faithful "ancients" and note their refusal to worship any other God than Jehovah, their obedience to Him, and their contending for that which is true, righteous, and good for the people and glorifying to God. These things guarantee that they shall rule the people in righteous judgment (Isa. 32:1) and shall faithfully and honestly serve the Lord in public office for the eternal welfare of their fellow man, the common people. The invisible kingdom of Christ and His joint-heirs, His true church, will back up the efforts of these "ancients" as princes, thus causing God's will to be done in earth as it is in heaven.

Exalted indeed will be the station of these holy men of God as representatives of Christ's kingdom. Nevertheless, they will be less than the least of the members of the heavenly kingdom of God. The inspired record of Hebrews 11: 39, 40 says so in these words: "And these all, having obtained a good report through faith, received not the promise: God having provided some better thing for us [that is, for Jesus' Christian brethren], that they without us should not be made perfect." The tested and proven faithfulness of the "ancients" has, of course, earned for them something better than the world of mankind, but not better than Christ Jesus and His faithful disciples. Thus the reward of the "ancients" is "a better resurrection", superior to that of the human race in general; for so it is written, in Hebrews 11:35: "And others were tortured, not accepting deliverance; that they might obtain a better resurrection." However, God's Word says plainly that the faithful Christians have some still better thing provided for them. Theirs is the best, for they are "heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ".

It follows, then, that the exaltation of Christians will be yet higher than this "better resurrection" of the faithful "ancients". Theirs is "the first resurrection". (Rev. 20:6) By this may be understood both that it is the first resurrection to take place, and also that it is first in order, rank, and importance. Christ Jesus was the first to enjoy this exalting resurrection, and that was nineteen hundred years ago. There having been no dead ones resurrected prior to Him, that makes His resurrection "the first resurrection" indeed in point of time. Some may object that God used the prophet Elijah to raise the dead son of the widow of Zarephath, and the prophet Elisha to raise the lifeless boy of the Shunammite woman; and also that Jesus himself raised the son of the widow of Nain, and the daughter of the ruler Jairus, and, lastly, His dear friend Lazarus, who had been dead four days. This is true, but these people were not resurrected; they did not thereafter remain alive for ever on this earth, but died again in course of time. Why? Because Jesus had not yet died as a ransom sacrifice for all mankind. Therefore these, though miraculously reawakened to life, still remained in their sins and hence under the pains of death. To be resurrected means to be brought forth from death into perfection of being and of life, free from sin, imperfection and death. Thus it remains true that "now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the firstfruits of them that slept" —1 Cor. 15:20.

On raising Jesus from the dead God rewarded Him with a change from man's nature, which Jesus had had for thirty-three and a half years on earth, back to heavenly or spiritual nature, which He had had with His heavenly Father before the world was and up till the time that He "was made flesh". But God rewarded Jesus with spiritual nature of the first rank or order, namely, with the divine nature, God's own nature, having the peculiar property of immortality. Thus our Savior's resurrection was not alone first as to time of occurrence, but first in that it was highest and best. Jesus' resurrection was therefore invisible, because it was spiritual; that is, He was not raised as a human, but as a spirit creature. This cannot be disputed or

scoffed at, because the Apostle Peter himself was inspired to write, in his first epistle, chapter three, verse eighteen, saying: "Because Christ also suffered for sins once, the righteous for the unrighteous, that he might bring us to God; being put to death in the flesh, but made alive in the spirit." (*American Revised Version;* also other modern translations) Jesus' resurrection being spiritual, this explains how Jesus was invisible for most of the forty days between His resurrection and His ascension, and how He could perform the same miracle performed by Gabriel and other angels in Old Testament times, namely, suddenly materialize a human body fully clothed, show himself to human eyes, twice in familiar form and the other times in unfamiliar form, and then suddenly dematerialize and become invisible again.

The soldiers who kept watch at the sepulcher did not see Jesus arise from the tomb; they saw merely the angel who descended from heaven and rolled away the stone from the sepulcher's mouth, and at the sight these soldiers "became as dead men". What God did with the fleshly body of Jesus in order that He might not suffer His "Holy One to see corruption" the New Testament records do not say. But God has disposed of Jesus' flesh according to His own power and will, just as effectively as He hid the body of Moses and of Enoch and of Elijah. Thus God forestalled any possibility of so-called Christians' mimicking the heathen by making a holy relic out of the fleshly body of Jesus, preserving it in a coffin in some religious building, holding pilgrimages there, and placing a commercial value on having possession of that body and charging the religious crowds a money price to gaze on that body. If men will do such things with what they claim are pieces of the "cross" on which Christ's body was crucified, what would they not have done with the actual fleshly body of Jesus? Our Savior did not take His human body to heaven with Him, because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom". Before He came to earth He had gotten along in heaven without a human body; why should He need one, or be obliged to have one now in His heavenly glory? Jesus' earthly body was a 'body of humiliation', being, as the inspired record (Heb. 2:9; Phil 3:21) says, "made a little lower than the angels." At His death He was "sown in dishonour", but three days later was "raised in glory", "being made so much better than the angels." (Heb. 1:4) Thus our Redeemer gave up or sacrificed for ever His nature as a man, never to take it back again, but that it might remain available as a ransom price through which the dying and dead race of men might have restored to them perfect human life on earth under God's kingdom. For Jesus himself said: "The bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world." (John 6:51) As to His present immortal nature, Jesus, many years after His resurrection, appeared in a glorious vision to the Apostle John, and said: "I am he that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys of hell and of death." (Rev. 1:18) Because God has now committed the keys of death and hell to Jesus, the statement (Matt. 16:18) is true that "the gates of hell shall not prevail against [the true church of Christ]". For, though every true member of the true church must die sacrificially as human creatures as did Jesus and 'make their deathbed in hell', the tomb, the grave (Ps. 139:8), yet Jesus will use the keys committed to Him, and will unlock "the gates of hell" at the time He returns and sets up His kingdom and thus release His true and loyal followers from death into life eternal, immortal. Thus, as it is written, "the dead in Christ shall rise first."—1 Thess. 4:16.

On the night before His crucifixion the Savior gave the promise for the comfort of all true Christians: "I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there ye may be also." (John 14:2, 3) In His prayer uttered shortly thereafter, He said: "Father, I will that they also, whom thou hast given me, be with me where I am; that they may behold my glory, which thou hast given me." (John 17:24) This means that though, as Jesus himself said, "the world seeth me no more" (John 14:19), and though the faithful "ancients" will never see the divine Jesus, yet His true followers, who are "branches" in Him, "the true vine," will see the glorified, immortal Jesus and be with Him forever in heaven in the mansion prepared for the divine house of sons, the members of the kingdom of God. They will see Jesus as He now is, and not as He was when a man on our earth.

John's first epistle (3:2), addressing God's anointed sons, or Christians, reads: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be [that is, in the resurrection]: but we know that, when he [Jesus] shall appear, we shall be like him: for

we shall see him as he is." To see Jesus as He is now in celestial glory, it will be necessary that Jesus' Christian brethren experience, as did Jesus at His resurrection, a change of nature from human, natural or fleshly, to the heavenly, spiritual and divine. The direct promise of such a change to divine nature is given in so many words in Peter's second epistle (1:4), which reads: "Whereby are given unto us exceeding great and precious promises; that by these ye might be partakers of the divine nature." And, in 1 Corinthians 15:51, 52, Paul writes to the same effect, and be it remembered that the apostle is writing, as he states in the beginning of his epistle (1:2), "unto the church of God, . . . to them that are sanctified in Christ Jesus, called to be saints"; hence his words here may not be applied to babies, nor to people of the world in general, no matter how moral, nor even to valiant soldier boys dying at the front. The apostle's words are: "We [faithful Christians] shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump [and not any sooner]; for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead [Christians] shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed." Thus the Lord's footstep followers, if faithful unto death, will experience the same kind of resurrection as did their Head, their Master.

The words of Romans 6:5 assure true Christians of this reward, saying: "For if we have been planted together in the likeness of his death, we shall be also in the likeness of his resurrection." The Apostle Paul said he counted all things to be but loss that, as his epistle to the Philippians (3:10) reads, "I may know him, and the power of his resurrection," that is, Christ Jesus' resurrection. If, then, faithful Christians are to know the power of Christ's resurrection and to be in the likeness of His resurrection, and since Jesus had an invisible resurrection as a spirit creature, since He was resurrected in the glory and power of a celestial or heavenly body, since to Him was given the prize of immortality, incorruptibility, and the divine nature at His resurrection, then all His faithful Christian brethren should experience the same. But will they?

Hearken to the inspired promise recorded in Paul's epistle, 1 Corinthians 15:42-54, and remember that these words are written neither to the human race as a whole nor even to the faithful "ancients", but exclusively to those who gain the crown of life by proving faithful unto death as Christ's followers. Hence the apostle is here describing the special resurrection of the Christian dead, and none other. The promise reads: "So also is the resurrection of the dead. It is sown in corruption; it is raised in incorruption: it is sown in dishonour; it is raised in glory: it is sown in weakness; it is raised in power: it is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body. . . . As we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly. Now this I say, brethren, that flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God; neither doth corruption inherit incorruption. Behold, I shew you a mystery: We shall not all sleep [mark you, he does not say, We Christians shall not all die; for Christians must all die, showing faithfulness unto death and losing their earthly life. But those who have died before Jesus comes again and sets up God's kingdom have had to lie asleep in death, unconscious, and out of existence, awaiting the time when the Lord at His kingdom awakens them out of the sleep of death and ushers them into heavenly life, changed from human creatures, as they formerly were, to spiritual creatures. To lie thus asleep in death is not necessary, however, for those Christians who are 'alive and remain' until the Lord sets up the kingdom and begins the resurrection of those who are 'the dead in Christ (who) must rise first'. These 'alive and remaining' Christians must eventually die as human creatures, but at death they will not enter into a long sleep, as did the apostles and early Christians, for the Lord Jesus is already returned to receive His disciples unto himself. In view of this the Apostle Paul says that not all Christians shall at death sleep on], but we shall all be changed [that is, at the resurrection], in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet [a symbolic one] shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed. For this corruptible must put on incorruption, and this mortal must put on immortality. So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, Death is swallowed up in victory." Good reason, therefore, that Revelation 20:6 says: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection: on such the second death hath no power, but they shall be priests of God and of Christ, and shall reign with him a thousand years."

Students of the Bible have strong evidence

from the inspired Scriptures, fully supported by all the facts in evidence since the close of the World War in 1918, that we are now in that time when faithful Christians dying do not remain asleep in death for any length of time, but are "changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye": the moment of their death being the moment of their resurrection change. Their resurrection being to heavenly life and spiritual realms is therefore invisible; hence those witnessing the death of such faithful Christians do not discern with their physical eyes the stupendous change that has taken place, but solemnly embalm the human corpse and bury it. Now is therefore the blessed time marked in Revelation 14:13, which reads: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from *henceforth*," that is, from this time forth until the membership of Christ's body or church is completed. The year of the great World War, 1914, marks the beginning of Christ's invisible, heavenly government over mankind. Very soon now the full membership of the heavenly government or kingdom class will be made up as the last Christians on earth die and Jesus receives them unto himself by the resurrection. In due course, also, and that not in the far distant future, the "better resurrection" of the faithful ancients will occur and they will take over all human affairs as earthly representatives of the heavenly kingdom. Then, God's kingdom being in full sway over earth, for Satan will have been bound and his evil organization destroyed, the raising of all the rest of the human dead will take place. (John 5:28, 29) Then all shall be brought "to a knowledge of the truth" (1 Tim. 2:3-6), and "whosoever will" may without hindrance accept the truth, and obey it, and receive at the hands of earth's new King the unspeakable blessing of life eternal on our earth, which God's kingdom will then transform to Edenic glory and beauty.

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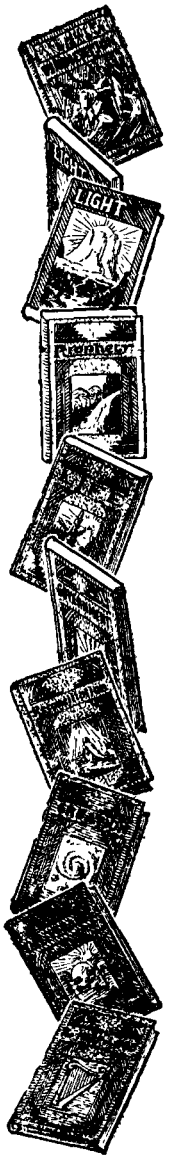

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The Land of the Incas

THOSE who have read Prescott's *Conquest of Peru* will have been so impressed by the superior civilization of the Incas to that of their conquerors that they will perhaps give little thought to the earlier civilization upon which the Inca structure was based and which, in its way, is quite as noteworthy.

The early builders of Peru, like the Incas who followed them, invented only ideographic signs in lieu of an alphabet and therefore have left no history except such as may be gleaned from their works of architecture. These works of architecture are the most important in the Western world at the time when the first discoverers landed in America, and would be remarkable if found in any part of the world at any time. They are really in a class by themselves.

The valleys of Peru are lined with terraces ten feet high, and sometimes more than fifty terraces one above the other. The retaining walls of these terraces were built with great care. Back of the walls was dumped a coarse, gravelly subsoil, overlaid with a fine, rich topsoil. This work involved the laying of millions of perches of stone and the transportation of millions of tons of soil, and it is not known today where the soil was procured or how it was handled.

Not only are there tens of thousands of acres of these colossal terraces, or "hanging gardens", as they are sometimes called, but there are in Peru cities built up on the mountainsides in a manner similar to the terraces. Stones used in the construction of these cities are, some of them, so large that it would tax the power of any modern engineering device to handle them. These stones are laid one upon another with such precision that the unaided eye cannot discern the joint. It can be found only by means of a lens.

The Indians claim that the structures erected by the Megalithic or Big Stone people were never built at all, but were the work of enchantment. That claim has been made for the construction of the pyramids of Egypt, the ruins of Baalbek at Palmyra, and also for the great images found on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean.

In at least three of these localities, namely, Peru, Egypt and Syria, there are traditions to the effect that the laws of gravitation were suspended when these structures were built and that their construction and erection was supervised by the angels. We are thus enabled to recognize the influence of the demons in these structures, their objective, of course, being to turn the minds of the people away from Jehovah God to themselves and their works.

While on this subject, we mention that at Baalbek there are blocks of stone twenty feet off the ground which are twelve feet in breadth, twelve feet in thickness, and sixty-four feet in height, and there is no machinery in existence today that could raise a stone of that weight to such a height.

Throughout the districts of Peru where these terraces cover the slopes of the mountains other immense works were undertaken and carried out successfully. The courses of the rivers were narrowed and straightened by the building of walls of enormous strength.

A system of aqueducts was built and the work was so well done that in modern times all that has been necessary to put them back into operation was to dig out the sand which in the course of centuries had drifted in and filled them.

Since the advent of the airplane, which is now flitting hither and thither over Peru, many ancient cities, hanging gardens and aqueducts have been located, the existence of which were not previously known.

The Advent of the Incas

About the year 1160 (A.D.) Manco Kapac (i.e., Manco, the ruler) appeared on the shores of Lake Titicaca, the highest navigable body of water in the world, and now constituting part of the border between Peru and Bolivia. Manco, the first of the Incas, informed the simple Indians that he had been sent by the sun to instruct them. He established his capital at Cuzco, and his descendants in what is regarded as the golden age of Peru, in 450 years, built up a remarkable civilization covering parts of the territory now included within Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Argentina.

Prior to the arrival of the Spaniards, Peru contained six times its present population; money was unknown; labor was enforced on all for the benefit of all; the wants of the people were few and were easily satisfied; and there were frequent holidays and festivals.

Large flocks of llamas were grazed on the plateaus, while the hardy vicunas and alpacas roamed the upper heights in freedom but were driven together at stated periods to be shorn and killed. The wool yielded by these animals, and the cotton grown in the plains and valleys, were woven into fabrics remarkable for their fineness of texture and brilliancy of color.

The *Coming of the Spaniards*

What the Spaniards did in Mexico, they did in Peru. A tribe of bloodthirsty and conscienceless assassins, dressed in armor, accustomed to the use of horses, and provided with guns and other superior weapons, they had no difficulty in seizing this great country which, at the time they entered it, had few soldiers, crude weapons, and little need for any.

In September, 1532, the Spanish murderer, Pizarro, with a force of 177 men, twenty-seven of whom were cavalry, invaded Peru on what was purely a robber's expedition. On November 16 of the same year, this band of thieves and murderers seized and imprisoned Atahualpa, the then reigning Inca (or ruler or high priest of the sun').

To gain his liberty, Atahualpa is reported to have said: "I will give gold enough to fill a room 22 feet long and 17 feet wide, up to a white line which is half way up the wall." He said that up to that mark he would fill the room with different kinds of golden vessels, such as jars, pots, vases, besides lumps and other pieces. As for silver, he said he would fill the whole chamber with it twice over. He undertook to do this in two months. The gold and silver were melted in May, 1533, and on August 29, 1533, Atahualpa was garroted, and the Spaniards proceeded to utterly wreck the Inca civilization.

As to what it was that Pizarro and his men wrecked, let his own confession, sent to the king of Spain after his death, provide all the evidence that is needed. We recommend this confession to the careful consideration of the great financiers of Wall Street, to President Hoover, to Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, and to all the other pillars of the existing social order who have made the America of our fathers into the monstrosity that it is today, and we wonder how long it will take to extract a similar confession from these dignitaries:

> The said Yncas governed in such a way that in all the land neither a thief, nor a vicious man, nor a bad, dishonest woman was known. The men all had honest and profitable employment. The woods, the mines, and all kinds of property were so divided that each man knew what belonged to him, and there were no lawsuits. The Yncas were feared, obeyed and respected by their subjects, as a race very capable of governing; but we took away their land, and placed it under the crown of Spain, and made them subjects. Your Majesty must understand that my reason for making this statement is to relieve my conscience, for we have destroyed this people by our bad examples. Crimes were once so little known among them that an Indian with one hundred thousand pieces of gold and silver in his house, left it open, only placing a little stick across the door, as the sign that the master was out, and nobody went in. But when they saw that we placed locks and keys on our doors, they understood that it was from fear of thieves, and when they saw that we had thieves amongst us, they despised us. All this I tell your Majesty, to discharge my conscience of a weight, that I may no longer be a party to these things.

After robbing Peru of its gold and silver, Pizarro returned to the sea-coast to build a city from which he could prevent some other thieves from taking from him the territory which he had taken from the Incas. Accordingly, seven miles from the mouth of one of the rivers flowing into the Pacific, and therefore seven miles from the present port of Callao, he founded the City of the Kings, the name of which was subsequently changed to Lima, the present Peruvian capital.

At the time Pizarro and his fellow thieves and murderers seized Peru there prevailed, and indeed there still prevails in some districts of the country which they overran, an "ayllus", or community land system. This is a system of family communism by which the products of the common work are distributed, or by which certain tracts of land are allotted to each family in a community. In the operation of the original "ayllus" system the tracts of land were periodically redistributed to suit the size of a family, but in no case could the family sell or give away its tracts.

The Advent of the Catholic Church

Imagine now the distress and confusion brought upon these millions of peaceable, peace-loving and prosperous people when the Spanish freebooters brought along with them another variety of priests who, like the Incas, claimed to have divine right to rule and to teach, but unlike the Incas, desired to keep the people in ignorance and to take possession of their lands, which, as a matter of fact, they claimed actually belonged to them to do with as they saw fit.

This latter line of priests acting under the instructions of an old man living at Rome who at times wears a triple crown supposed to make him the complete boss of heaven, earth and hell, his representatives proceeded to turn Peru into that portion of his empire represented by the third crown, the lowest one, as is their custom wherever they get a foothold.

The Decay of Peru

It cannot be wondered at that Peru has decayed, and that instead of a happy, busy and prosperous agricultural population estimated by some to have been as high as 30,000,000, the total number of inhabitants is now only about 5,000,000. The attempt to carry the burden of pillaging conquerors and conscienceless priests has been too much for the poor natives, who still constitute 57.6 percent of the population.

The language of the common people of Peru is not Spanish, but Quichuan, the language of the Inca period.

Of the entire population of Peru, only about 13 percent claim to be white. It is these whites of Spanish descent who govern Peru. About 24.8 percent of the population are classed as mestizos; about 4 percent are Chinese and Negroes.

In bygone days the natives used to pay the Inca (the 'ruler of the sun god'), in order to be assured of good crops, and while there has been a desperate effort on the part of the Catholic priests to switch these payments to themselves, yet the natives can well remember in their traditions the greater prosperity they had under the original Incas and are unconvinced that the Pizarro priests are as effective in procuring for them the temporal blessings they desire. Accordingly, all through Peru are thousands of Indians who still offer burnt offerings of medicinal and aromatic plants to the Incas to avoid the risk of offending them.

In 1914 some 70,000 of these poor native Peruvians gathered themselves around a native who proclaimed himself the new Inca and demanded the return of their lands and the re-establishment of the "ayllus". Two thousand of these poor creatures were killed before their aspirations for the return of their former rights and privileges were eventually crushed.

The Peruvian Climate

Though Peru lies wholly within the torrid zone and one part of it reaches to within a few miles of the equator, yet the country has every climate imaginable. The eastern two-thirds of the entire area called the Montana division is completely covered by great forests containing an untold wealth of tropical timber trees of the most valuable woods. The western edge of the country, a strip some thirty miles in width along the Pacific, is an arid, treeless belt, a complete desert except for oases provided by the forty-six river courses which cross it and the irrigation works built before the days of the Incas and now reopened and again in use. Between the two zones above mentioned is the Sierra or mountain region, which is the heart of Peru and the backbone of the South American continent. This district is of comparatively limited extent, being only about 380 miles from north to south.

It thus happens that the natives of Bolivia and Peru, though living within the tropics, enjoy the stimulating climate of high temperate zones because of the elevation of their homes and valleys among the Andes. But although it often gets bitterly cold in the mountains, yet among the natives neither men nor women wear any footgear other than sandals.

The highest peaks in Peru are Coropuna,

22,900 feet high, and Huascaran, 22,240 feet, but throughout the mountain region are many peaks 16,000 to 22,000 feet high. The line of perpetual snow is usually at about 16,400 feet, though in some situations a thousand feet lower.

Up from the south, along the entire western edge of Peru sweeps the Antarctic Current of cold water, bringing along with it a great quantity of fish that are everywhere else in the world strangers to such latitudes. The effect of this current is to cool the coastal plain somewhat, so that the hottest days of summer, from December to May, rarely show a temperature higher than 80°F., or the coldest in winter lower than 60°F.

From June to November the Peruvian coast is subject to heavy fogs. These fogs are the source of very heavy dews, sufficient in many places to sustain a growth of grass. But, taken as a whole, it would be hard to find a more desolate region than the coastal desert of Peru.

The waters of Peru are rough, and as the shore line is almost unbroken, the country is without good harbors except at Callao, the port of Lima and Paita.

On account of the great height and width of the Andes, the prevailing winds of the east are stripped of their moisture before they get to the coastal region, and therefore there are places in Peru where rain falls perhaps only once in ten or twelve years. In such sections the houses are built for shelter from the sun, not from rain, and when the showers do come, they do serious damage to the contents of the homes, and also to the cotton and other crops which are sustained by irrigation.

The Sierra section contains some of the grandest scenery in the world. In one place high up in the Andes, thousands of feet above sea level, are deposits of marine shells showing that the entire region was once an inland sea. In one place is a mountain of rock salt said to be so clear that a newspaper can be read through two inches of it.

In the Montana section grows every specimen of tree and plant known to South American botany. This district includes fibrous plants and flowers in greatest profusion.

The Irish Potato from Peru

The Irish potato did not come from Ireland; it came from Peru, and this is Peru's greatest single gift to mankind, and the world's most productive crop. It is probable that the present-day value of a single world crop of potatoes exceeds that of all the gold that the conquerors took from the Incas.

Those who know say that there are 200 varieties of potatoes growing in Peru with which the rest of the world is not yet acquainted. The potato did not come into instant use in Europe. It was after two centuries, and not until the period of the French Revolution, that it began to be grown as a crop.

Before Pizarro and his fellow thieves and murderers entered the country Peru had more than sixty species of plants under general cultivation, and this country has been and is the chief center of plant domestication in the new world.

Anything that will grow anywhere will grow in some part of Peru. Wheat, oats and barley are grown in the higher regions; sugar, cotton, grapes and olives, in the river valleys of the coastal section. Coffee and Indian corn are also grown, and there is an abundant supply of rubber. Coca is found wild in the forests, and there are cultivated plantations. Peru supplies all the cocaine used in the world.

The fruits grown in Peru are oranges, grapes, bananas, lemons, alligator pears, cherimoyas, papayas, loquats and sapodillas. The cherimoya is used extensively in flavoring of ice cream in Lima.

As Peru has a great variety of plants, so it has also a great variety of animal life. In the Pacific Ocean off Peru seals and fish are plentiful. In the coastal regions are lizards, scorpions and tarantulas. In the Sierra are found the wool-bearing animals already mentioned, the llama, alpaca, guanaco and vicuna. The vicuna is diminishing rapidly. In the Montana section are found snakes, boas, vipers, alligators, turtles, parrots, flamingoes and all the creatures, big and little, that inhabit the tropical forests of Brazil.

No End of Mineral Resources

In the early history of Peru, hundreds of shiploads of guano were taken to foreign shores. When these deposits began to be exhausted, those who were engaged in that industry turned their attention toward the rich mineral deposits which make Peru a center of hidden treasures. Coal exists in Peru in vast

quantities in all sections and in all forms. Ninety-five percent of the world's vanadium comes from Peru.

There are 10,000 mining claims on record, but only about 1,200 are being worked at all, on account of their inaccessibility. There is a great variety of mineral enterprises, including petroleum, silver, copper, vanadium, gold, coal, nickel, wolfram, cobalt, iron manganese, magnesium, graphite, sulphur, marble, porphyry, jasper, jade, alabaster, gypsum and kaolin.

The prevailing world-wide depression has resulted in the suspending of operations of the mining and smelting companies, and 4,000 miners are idle until the price of copper rises. These copper mines, like most of the other mines of Peru, are owned by Americans.

From Donkey's Back to Airplane

Peru has no through railroads or wagon roads, and, until the invention of the airplane, had almost no way to get from one part of the country to another except on foot or by donkey. To go from Iquitos, on the Amazon, in the northeastern part of Peru, to Lima, the capital, used to take from twenty-five to thirty days of hard travel by mule and canoe. At present this trip is made in three days by one of the most spectacular air routes in the world. In the days of the rubber boom Iquitos was one of the richest towns in South America. The city is regularly reached by steamer service from the Atlantic.

There are plenty of children in Peru who are very familiar with the airplane, but have never seen a locomotive or an auto in their lives. Although Peru is about the size of Texas, Oklahoma, Nevada and Utah combined, yet there are hundreds of villages and towns in which the inhabitants have never seen a wheeled vehicle of any sort.

Roads are in process of building, and there is a national road conscription law establishing compulsory road service for all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty years. At present there are about 2,500 miles of roads available for autos, of which 250 miles are considered good.

As showing the effect of the construction of good roads, a road was recently paved leading back into a district inhabited almost exclusively by Indians. The year before the road was rebuilt 1,000 bags of potatoes came over it to market; in the year after it was rebuilt, 100,000 bags of potatoes came over the same road.

The Avenida Progreso, six miles long, connecting Lima and Callao is broad enough to accommodate eight motor cars abreast. It was opened up for public traffic in 1894.

The first railroad in South America went into operation April 5, 1851. The Central Railway of Peru, the world's highest standard-guage railway, starts inland from the port of Callao, passes through Lima, climbs the western Andes and passes through the Calera tunnel at an altitude of 15,865 feet. A branch of this road at Morococha reaches an elevation of 17,000 feet, the highest point reached by a standard-guaged track.

The through inland route from Mollendo to Buenos Aires is broken by the 150-mile steamer trip on Lake Titicaca. This lake, 12,545 feet above sea level, is the highest large lake in the world. Three steamers ply its waters between the port of Guiqui, Bolivia, and Puno, Peru. The Indian balsas that are the principal craft on Lake Titicaca have hulls which are made of bundles of dried bulrushes. These quickly become water-logged and the boats must be hauled ashore frequently to be dried out.

Aside from Lake Titicaca, Peru has some 3,000 to 4,000 miles of navigable rivers, all of them tributaries of the Amazon.

The Peruvian Cities

As is to be expected in a thinly populated and decadent agricultural country, the cities are very small. Cuzco, the ancient capital, which is 10,500 feet above sea level, has a population of but 26,000. This city is the mecca of all the Indians in southern Peru. Experts can tell what district a visitor is from by the cut of his garments and the patterns used. 704 feet above the city of Cuzco is the ancient Inca fortress, Sacsayhuaman. Some of the stones in this structure are 30 feet long by 12 feet wide, and very thick. These huge stones are fitted together perfectly without mortar or cement.

Arequipa, on the railroad from the port of Mollendo to Lake Titicaca, is called the City of the Stars and is one of the loveliest places in Peru. It lies at an elevation of about 8,000 feet and a hundred miles inland from Mollendo in the Chile River valley. Its population is 48,000. Towering over the city at an altitude of 19,250 feet is the great El Misti volcano.

This volcano often sends clouds of sulphurous vapor into the air or spurts hot water and steam from its half-mile-wide crater.

Mollendo, the port of Cuzco and Arequipa, has but 7,000 population, and though it is a port, it has no harbor at all. Even in calm weather the swell is so heavy that passengers must be lifted from the tender to the deck in a chair operated by a steam crane. There are days when the captain of the port is obliged to exercise his power to stop all communication between ships and shore. Nevertheless, despite these conditions, this port handles a large amount of commerce consisting of hides, wool and various kinds of minerals that originate in southeastern Peru and in Bolivia.

Peru has another port, if either of them may be called such, which is as rough as Mollendo; that is, Salavery. This, like Mollendo, is little more than a roadstead, and owes its activities to the fact that there are extensive rice and sugar cane lands in the vicinity.

The principal port of Peru is Callao, with a population of 53,000, and the port of Lima, the capital, which latter has a population of 250,000. Callao has one of the finest harbors on the Pacific. The largest steamers discharge freight directly on the wharves. The island of San Lorenzo and two long breakwaters provide a large body of protective water.

Lima was the capital of all South America long before the issuance of our own Declaration of Independence. The mummy of Pizarro is shown to all visitors in the cathedral in Lima.

Peruvian Commerce and Finance

There are nearly a thousand post offices, so that the country is quite well provided with postal facilities. Mail between the United States and Peru may be transmitted between the two countries at the rate prevailing for domestic matter.

Foreign investments aggregate $400,000,000, of which $250,000,000 represents American capital and half that amount British capital. The British own most of the railways; the Americans control the copper and the vanadium mines and the oil wells. Before the World War, British trade with Peru was greater than that of the United States, France and Germany combined; but these conditions have changed and the United States now buys 35 percent of Peru's exports, and supplies 39 percent of her imports.

The Swedish Match Company pays $800,000 a year for twenty years for the exclusive right to manufacture and sell matches. As a consequence matches sell at five times the price charged elsewhere, and matches made by any other company are not allowed.

Agricultural laborers are paid forty to fifty cents a day, and city workers about $1.00 a day. The standard of living of the working class is of necessity pitifully low.

The unit of currency is the libra or gold pound sterling of $4.8665, and the tenth part thereof the gold sol. One sol has 100 centavos, making the centavo worth a little less than half a cent.

The Influence of the Church

As already stated, the operation of the Roman Catholic church has been to the disadvantage of the Peruvian people. Many of the lands which belonged to them were sequestrated to the church, and this sequestration is still going on. As everywhere, the church has backed the aristocracy against the people and has consorted with the land-owning and military classes to keep the common people in subjection and to keep them so busy trying to make a living that they will not have time to worry over the liberties and blessings they have lost or to think about the curses they have received in exchange.

The New York *American* tells us that years ago among the Spanish priests there was a custom (though we presume not of any general application), when wedding fees dropped off, to herd the young people of the village, even down to twelve or thirteen years of age, into a room in the church, lock them in for the night, and in the morning, as they passed out in pairs, one priest married them, while another collected fees.

The children have no toys and live a playless childhood. As soon as a child is able to walk it is set to work, and it is not uncommon to see a three-year-old child collecting firewood or driving the sheep or rendering some other service such as would be possible for a child of such tender years. Ten years ago the working hours of textile workers were from six o'clock in the morning until midnight.

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the state. All churches and convents belong to the state, and the government appropriates an-

nually about $100,000 for the maintenance of public worship.

Political and Educational

Voting is compulsory, but is limited to the literate, so that the number of qualified voters is only about 5 percent of the population. A curious provision is that those who are married, even though under the normal voting age of 21 years, are entitled to vote, provided they can read and write.

The president holds office for a term of five years, and may be reelected for one additional term. There is a senate and chamber of deputies corresponding with the American Senate and House of Representatives.

Military service is universal and compulsory; two years in the active army and thirty years in the three reserves.

The most ancient university in the New World is that of San Marcos, at Lima, founded in 1551. The University of Cuzco was founded in 1598, and the college at Arequipa in 1616, four years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth. Primary schools are of two classes: common and vocational. Elementary instruction is free and "compulsory" for children between the ages of seven and fourteen years. In Lima school luncheons are provided for the children of the poor and a fresh air school takes care of the children threatened with tuberculosis.

Besides the road conscription law which exacts two weeks of road service each year from each adult male and without any compensation, there is also a special kind of forced, unpaid domestic service to the landlords for several weeks every year. This enforced personal servitude known in Peru and Bolivia as "pongeaje", though abolished by law, is actually enforced for the landlords by the local authorities.

The tenants of big landowners not only are forced to give unpaid, personal service to the landlord, but are forbidden to leave the landowner's district. Peasants working on the estates of big landowners are paid in products of the soil, and almost never see any currency.

Peru's Era of High Finance

It is only a little more than a year since Peru closed an era of eleven years of high finance by the overthrow and imprisonment of President Augusto B. Leguia after a period of virtual dictatorship. A sergeant in the Peruvian army in the war with Chile, later an insurance salesman, and eventually president of Peru from 1909 to 1912, President Leguia in the latter year went into voluntary exile, but made good use of his time principally in New York and other financial centers, forming acquaintances with American financiers who were disposed to invest millions in Peru provided the country would be adequately developed.

On July 4, 1919, President Leguia returned, seized the government, and ruled the country as virtual dictator until the time of his overthrow August 25, 1930. It is not believed even by President Leguia's enemies that he was corrupt or that he sought other than Peru's best welfare. When he seized the reins of government, the foreign debt was $12,000,000. At the time of his overthrow it was more than nine times as much. The money was spent in the sanitation of thirty-one Peruvian cities, the reorganization of the army and navy, the reconstruction of the educational system, the reopening of huge irrigation works, and the stamping out of yellow fever.

That he thought he was making himself the savior of his country is evidenced by the fact that he had busts and life-sized statues of himself erected in nearly every hamlet of the republic and had himself presented with gold medals and testimonials galore. He left behind him some splendid concrete boulevards in regions sparsely settled by the very poor. No doubt somebody will get the benefit of these boulevards in due time, but so far the principal benefactors were the contractors who built them.

About 500,000 hectares (1,235,500 acres) of oil land were handed over to the Standard Oil Co. Peruvian statesmen who objected to this policy were deported, without trial, to the barren island of San Lorenzo, to which island Leguia himself was sent by his captors as soon as the hard times in the New York stock market made it impossible for him to get any more money.

The claim is made by some of Leguia's enemies that he cannot deny that his children and relatives and friends received millions of dollars as commissions and profits on the foreign loans and public works contracts. It is believed that he also was well aware of the fact that his children were heavily interested in the public gambling houses which during his tenure of office were open in all parts of the republic,

an evil which he legalized by an amendment to the constitution.

If it had not been for a falling off in the world demand for sugar, cotton, wool, petroleum and copper, Leguia would probably still be in office, for he would still be able to borrow money in New York. Nevertheless, it is believed that his prestige was seriously injured by the Tacna-Arica controversy with Chile, which was settled in a way considered inimical to Peru's interests.

While Leguia was in power, Americans administered the Peruvian customs service, ran the Peruvian navy and aviation corps, administered tax collections, and drew up Peru's budget. Legislation suggested by Americans favoring the exploitation of oil fields and copper mined by American companies to the detriment of Peru's interests was enacted. Virtually all American industries were almost entirely exempt from taxation.

Toward the latter part of his tenure of office Leguia was drawing away from the people whose interests he had first championed and always claimed to champion, and was taking steps to turn the entire government of the country over to the Roman church. Thereupon the people turned against him, and uprisings in Lima and Arequipa put an end to his official career in two days' time.

While Leguia was in office freedom of the press was entirely abolished; only newspapers supporting his dictatorship could be published. And while, for the sake of appearance, parliament was maintained, only candidates designated in advance by Leguia could be elected to it.

How evident it is that a great future awaits Peru! It has all the resources of field, forests, minerals, scenery and climate that the heart could wish. It needs only the just and generous constructive and forceful reign of earth's new King to make of it one of the delights of creation.

The Mooney Case in a Nutshell

WE CANNOT attempt to equal Mayor Walker's eloquent and moving appeal for a pardon for Mooney, but we can state the whole case in a nutshell. F. C. Oxman, cattleman and perjurer, known to have been standing in the Woodland (Yolo County, California) railroad station at 2:06 p.m., July 22, 1916, swore that at the moment he was at the corner of Steuart and Market Sts., San Francisco, 110 miles away, where he saw Mooney take a suitcase, supposedly with a bomb in it, over to Steuart Street. That particular perjury, devised, aided and abetted by private detective Swanson, District Attorney Fickert and Police Officer Draper Hand, condemned Mooney.

That is all there is to it, and in fifteen years California has not been able to elect a governor with the honesty or backbone to face the single fact contained in that sentence. It was on that evidence that Mooney was sentenced to be hanged. Everything else about the case is irrelevant and immaterial.

As far as Oxman's whereabouts at the time are concerned, they are perfectly established. He had luncheon that day with a cattleman, Earl K. Hatcher, and his wife, near Woodland, Calif. They drove him to the 2:15 p.m. train. That Oxman wrote to a Mr. Rigall in Illinois and wanted him to come to San Francisco and swear perjuriously that he met Oxman there on the day of the explosion is also a fact. Oxman is dead, and ought to be. He was not the only perjurer in the case; there were others, but their lies were unimportant. It was Oxman's testimony that convicted Mooney.

Judge Griffin, who tried Mooney, has said that "every witness who testified against Mooney has been shown, by facts and circumstances developed since his trial and which are incontrovertible, to have testified falsely. There is now no evidence against him; there is not a serious suggestion that any exists".

Thirty witnesses, and eight photographs taken by three different photographers from three different positions, show that four minutes before the explosion took place Mooney was on the top of the Eilers Building, a mile and a quarter away, viewing the parade.

Captain Duncan Matheson, who assembled the evidence for the prosecution, the foreman of the jury that tried the case, all the living members of the jury, the attorney general of

the state, the warden of the prison where he is confined, and honest editors and jurists all over the land have expressed their opinions that here is one of the grossest cases of injustice ever perpetrated. The editors of the Baltimore *Sun*, the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin* and *News*, the Chicago *Times* and the New York *World-Telegram* feel about the matter as we do, and the number is increasing. The only reason Mooney remains in prison is that Big Business as represented by United Railways in San Francisco has decided he must so remain, and all of California's governors and her supreme court justices too, and all the electors of the state are in contempt of the whole civilized world.

A Copy of My Letter to Governor Rolph *By Mrs. Mary Mooney*

(Written from St. Joseph's Hospital, San Francisco)

Governor James Rolph, Jr.,

State Capitol,

Sacramento, California.

DEAR GOVERNOR:

Sure and I'm sick and in the hospital or I'd come to see you meself to talk to you about my son, Tom Mooney, so I'm writin' you this letter. In all the long years since my boy was in prison, I've never bothered any governors, as I thought 'twould look like I wanted pity and I didn't and don't want any now. And I want my boy to get a square deal like any other man, and it's up to you to give it to him.

Governor Rolph, I came to this country from old Ireland before you was born. I've lived here over sixty years. I raised my children to be honest. Our whole family was hard-workin' people. Tom was the oldest child; he worked his head off to help the rest of us. His father died when Tom was a small boy. He never in his life did anything that wasn't honest.

Sure, 'twas because he was honest and a brave boy and stood up like a man to fight for his own people, the workin' people, that they framed on him and purty near hanged him. Faith, and I'm proud of my son because he wouldn't sell himself to nobody for money or an easy job. That's the way I brought him up.

My son was framed on by the corporashuns because he fought for the workin' people. They wanted him out of the way. Take the main witness in the case: Oxman. Sure and I told the scoundrel when he was walkin' out of the court after he swore my boy's life away for a few dollars, "You're lyin' on my boy and tryin' to put the rope around his neck, but faith, with the help of God you'll never do it." He never answered me, but hung his head for shame.

You're the fourth governor since my boy went to jail and his purty black hair turned gray. He became an old man in jail. Sure and it's the sixteenth Christmas he'll be spendin' in jail. Mayor Walker, God bless him, was sure my boy would get out for Christmas. He said to Tom, "Your mother's got a new son." I hoped and prayed that he'd be out by Christmas, like all them other boys you're lettin' out.

Now it looks like you're usin' my boy for a football like all the other governors did. You kick him to Mr. Sullivan and I guess he'll kick him back to you. You say it'll take three or four months to look over the facts. Faith, and it makes me old Irish heart sick to hear that old blarney. Sure any schoolboy could know all the facts in three or four hours. And you were mayor when it happened and marched in the parade and sure should know all the facts.

Three or four months might not be long for you, Governor, or for Mr. Sullivan, but it's a long time for me what's been waitin' for over fifteen years and for my boy what's had almost sixteen years stolen from his life.

Governor Rolph, I'm over eighty years old. Faith, and I'm sick; my eyesight is failin' but my mind's clear. I don't care about meself. I ask you in the name of all that's just and holy to let my boy out. Sure and I'm too sick to go see my boy. I hope and pray for a pardon so my boy can come and see me and put his arms around me a free man before it's too late. Free my boy and get the blessin' of an old Irish mother.

Motherly yours,

(Signed) MRS. MARY MOONEY

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

THE ruling factors in Canada have combined together in an effort to force prosperity, but they realize the fact that there is little hope of deceiving the people into believing prosperity is here so long as there are hundreds of thousands unemployed. A survey of the happenings of the last parliamentary session gives some idea of the Government's effort to deal with the problems facing Canada, particularly that of the unemployed. In this connection we quote from *The Canadian Magazine:*

Measures for Public Relief

Faced with national unemployment and rural distress of unprecedented magnitude, Parliament, by legislation, gave the Government blanket authority to meet both problems. Since the full extent of the need could not become evident until late autumn, the ministry was unable to give Parliament any definite information upon the amount of money required. Informed opinion places the figure at $70,000,000, of which $20,000,000 will be required for farm relief in the West, and $50,000,000 for unemployment generally. The Government may spend more or less; there were no strings attached to the power given Mr. Bennett by Parliament.

The relief scheme was outlined to Parliament by the prime minister. All relief expenditures will be met out of borrowed capital, not current revenue. Authority to spend money will lapse on March 31, 1932.

The Government will attack rural distress by creating a relief area in the drought-stricken parts of the West. This area will comprise all of southern Saskatchewan. Administration will be carried on by commission, and whatever money necessary to carry the tens of thousands of destitute farmers through the winter, maintaining them on their farms, providing sustenance for man and beast, seed grain for the new crop, this will be provided.

General unemployment will be met by four policies:

1. There will be a national program of public works, to be paid for entirely by the Dominion. These works will comprise all manner of public buildings, wharfs, breakwaters, etc.

2. There will be a program of works to be carried out by municipalities and provinces with the financial assistance of the Dominion. This was done last autumn, following the September session, but this year the federal government will bear a greater share of the cost. The responsibility of formulating the program will lie with provincial governments.

3. The Canadian Red Cross will be given money to clothe and feed all destitute women and children.

4. The federal government will bear a larger share of direct relief than was the case last year.

The Farmer Hard Hit

With depression on every hand people in all walks of life are giving much thought to the situation and some are gradually awakening to the fact that prosperity cannot come from robbing the farmer. Speaking of this awakening the Toronto *Globe* editorially says:

It is gradually dawning on the Dominion that, while continuous efforts have been made to meet the emergency of city populations, the farmers of Canada have suffered a disastrous collapse in their sources of revenue and are seriously embarrassed. Today the food producers are surfeited with goods which are salable only at ruinous prices, city people in their reduced employment and often lower wages have decreased buying power, which, in turn, reacts on the farmers. Thus the "vicious circle" is at work again and the farmer is caught in its relentless movement. He cannot buy as he did, he is forced to forego necessaries of life, and from his emergency the merchants and manufacturers are likewise victims.

If the farmer suffers, all must suffer. Despite our multiform activities in urban industry agriculture is still the chief, and the well-being of our country rests ultimately on our wheat fields. If they fail us, everything bears the mark of that failure, and everything tends toward ruin. It is a thought which should sober us people in the cities and towns of the Dominion. Sometimes we are inclined to think that our industry and commerce are the heart and hub of our civilization; sometimes we are apt to think that the energies of our great merchants, financiers and business men are the foundation rocks upon which the business structure must rest. Far, far from it!

The farmer not only provides our food, but his contact with the soil brings new wealth into being. Compared with him, the city man is a middleman, a trader, one whose very activity and profit depends on the success of the primary industries, such as farming, mining and fishing. No one, therefore, can remain indifferent to the position of the primary producer.

We are all familiar with the disastrous slump in the price of wheat, upon which the prosperity of a large part of the Dominion is dependent. We know, too, that fruit and vegetables are cheap, and we hear of loads of farm produce that scarcely find a market. It is only when we compare prices that we realize the extent of the blow from which the farmer is suffering.

During the past two years, ever since the slump which was heralded by the crash in the stock market in the fall of 1929, there has been weakness in commodity prices. While copper, cotton, silver and other articles not directly related to agriculture have tumbled in value, the products of the farm have taken a

similar course. We may delay building a house, or buying clothes or a silver service, but we must have food, the output of the farms. Yet the farmers' products have felt the decline, and those who depend on farmers' patronage have felt the consequent reaction. Here is a table of comparative prices of first-quality products on the Toronto markets since the stock crash:

	October 1, 1929			October 1, 1931		
Wheat	$1.49¾	—	. . .	.55½	—	....
Steers	8.25	—	9.25	6.50	—	....
Calves	15.00	—	15.50	9.00	—	9.50
Lambs	11.00	—	....	5.00	—	7.00
Hogs	11.75	—	.... .	5.00	—	5.50
Chickens	.18	—	.28	.14	—	.24
Butter	.40¼	—	.40½	.20	—	.20½
Eggs	.41	—	.43	.28	—	.....
Potatoes	1.75	—	2.00	.40	—	.50

At the moment Canada is rich in food but poor in markets. Wasting food in the East should be conveyed to starving settlers in the drought-stricken portions of the prairies. There should be no problem in this land of plenty which is beyond the powers of solution of the governments concerned.

Nice Old Man for Sale Cheap

The following news item appearing in the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* under the caption "For Sale" tells of the sad state of affairs in Western Canada:

A self-styled "honest, well-liked old man of 59 years", J. C. Zulauf, of Laird, Sask., has offered himself for sale cheap.

There's a tragic note in every line of a letter he has written to the *Star-Phoenix;* he couldn't pay for an advertisement, he said.

"I will offer myself for sale cheap," the letter reads, "as I have no home, no family, no work. Have not had work for the past three years, that is, with salary.

"Am a British-born subject and a pioneer of Saskatchewan. Arrived at Rosthern in the year 1899. I am a carpenter and painter by trade. I always made my living on these trades till the last three years. I went begging and working for my board and went without meals lots and lots of times.

'I am an honest, well-liked old man of 59 years on the 3rd of September next, and a Lutheran Christian. I have been pretty well over Saskatchewan and find no work at all at present, not even for my board.

Somebody should take pity on me, as I do not like to starve to death. You can advertise this letter in your paper if you like, as I have no money to pay for it at present.

"Yours respectfully,
"J. C. Zulauf, Laird, Sask."

Gold Standard, and How

Canada, boasting, claims she is still on the gold standard; but is she? The following item from the *Border Cities Star* answers the question:

Canada may be on the gold standard, but just try and get gold at the local banks in exchange for their bills.

This morning a man went to the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Canada. At each bank he presented one of that bank's notes and asked for gold.

At the Bank of Montreal and the Bank of Commerce he tendered a ten-dollar note. At the Imperial he offered a five-dollar note.

In each case he was refused the gold.

He asked if Canada was on the gold standard and if the banks were ready to pay in gold.

The satisfaction he got was to the effect that the ten-dollar note was worth ten dollars in Canada, but he just could not have that note exchanged into gold this morning.

They Never Lose Their Charm

That the discussion of finance is not confined to Wall Street or St. James is reflected in the following item from the *Financial Post:*

Almost overnight everyone has become an international financier. Exchange, the gold standard and foreign credits are now discussed by the man on the street in all their phases; even barbers intersperse their comments on the world series with some succinct views on world finance. But there is an individual in Montreal who is probably still in search of information; she is a member of the chorus of elevator girls who relieve the monotony of vertical transportation in one of the city's largest office buildings. Her car was filled with a buzz of conversation which all centered around Great Britain's currency inflation; everyone seemed to be too preoccupied to even give her his customary smile. At the ground floor she detained the last of her passengers as he stepped from the car. "Say," she said with a puzzled look, "what is the Gold Standard? Is it a daily paper or a weekly?"

Salvaging Canadian Wild Life

That the white man is most wanton in the destruction of that which the Lord has so abundantly supplied is brought to our attention in the following item culled from the Toronto *Evening Telegram:*

What is described as one of the most romantic tasks in the world is the labor of love undertaken by Grey Owl in the new Riding Mountain Park in Manitoba. The bearer of this picturesque name is an Indian of high culture who has specialized in the ways and habits of the wild life in which the great reserves of Canada abound, and by the systematic devotion of his talent and his pen he is contributing nobly to the preservation of such animals as the beaver. They

come at his call, they take food from his hands, and he is revealing to the world at large the secrets of one of the most wonderful of all living creatures.

The purpose he has in view, coupled with a melancholy prophecy which one hopes will be disproved, is admirably summed up in his own words: "It seems a crying shame," he writes, "that these animals should have been slaughtered to the point almost of extinction. They are just going the way of the buffalo. But their stumps, houses, dams and all their work will long remain against man for his shameful waste in the exploitation of the wild lands and the dwellers therein. Many a useful short cut on a circuitous canoe route, of great assistance in the proper ranging of valuable forests against fire, has become impracticable since the beaver was removed, as the dams fell out of repair and the smaller lakes and rivers became too shallow for navigation. Soon all that will remain of this once numerous clan of Little Brethren of the Waste Places will be their representative in his place of honor on the flag of Canada."

Increased Automobile Registration

An increase of 44,249 motor vehicles registered in Canada for the year 1930 over the previous year is noted in the preliminary report of highways and motor vehicles issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. There were 1,239,888 vehicles registered on December 31 of last year, or one for every eight persons in the Dominion, as compared with one for every 8.2 persons the previous year.

Ontario led the registrations with nearly half those of the rest of Canada, the number being 564,669, as compared with 178,976 in Quebec, which came second; and Saskatchewan was third, with 129,861. Alberta had 102,652; British Columbia was fifth, with 98,943; Manitoba sixth, with 79,308; Nova Scotia seventh, with 43,036; New Brunswick eighth, with 34,833; and Prince Edward Island ninth, with 7,402 motor vehicles. Yukon territory had 208 vehicles registered.

Ontario also led in automobiles per capita, with one to every 5.9 persons. British Columbia had one to every six persons; Alberta, one to 6.4; Saskatchewan, one to 6.8; Manitoba, one to 8.5; Prince Edward, one to 11.6; New Brunswick, one to 12.2; Nova Scotia, one to 12.9; Quebec, one to 15.3; and Yukon Territories, one motor vehicle to every 17.2 people.

Hudson Bay Fisheries

The Canadian Press, speaking of the prospect of a large industry for Hudson Bay fish, says:

There is a great future for the fishing industry in Hudson Bay, in the opinion of John Ingebrechtson, who with a crew of eight men sailed a 30-foot fishing smack over Canada's inland sea this summer.

Four samples of commercial fish taken by net from the waters of the bay have been forwarded here by the experienced fisherman, together with a letter telling of his experiences. "The most prolific species of fish encountered," he wrote, "is a pink salmon of fine quality." His men hauled in several hundred pounds of salmon in one fishing field far north of Churchill, and there was apparently no limit to the quantity there.

Ignoring the Everlasting Covenant

It is reported that cancer has been "successfully" grafted on monkeys. How the monkeys must appreciate human achievement!

The Collapse of Morality

That the morals of mankind are becoming very low is evidenced by a report appearing in the Toronto *Evening Telegram* which reads:

The moral code practiced by Catholics and non-Catholics came in for a sweeping denunciation last night from Rev. Michael Pathe, C.S.S.R., of Omaha, Nebraska, during the course of address at St. Patrick's Church.

Father Pathe declared that the world today was rushing drunkenly into paganism and was falling back into the condition where its womanhood would be degraded and manhood weakened. He claimed there were Roman Catholic young women who told their confessors that they were unable to find a single Roman Catholic young man who had respect for womanhood and that in future they would look for lovers outside of the faith to be fathers to their children.

"Outside of the Catholic church," he said, "the fundamental law of nature and of God is cast out. But it is sadder still to have to acknowledge that inside the church matters are not much better.

"In our ranks the disregard of the law of God in the sixth commandment is so bad that leaders in the church are pitilessly helpless to stem the tide of immorality.

"The Catholic young manhood of today is as a class bending down to a filth of public practice that degraded the young manhood in the days of the Roman Empire. The average young man who has finished his schooling and has gone out into ordinary work has an idea that a woman is made for no other purpose than to satisfy the beast that lives in his uncultured heart. He is not at a loss for women who will live his way.

"There is being written today the most disgraceful chapter in the history of American immorality."

Photos by Carrier Pigeons

GERMAN military men have invented a tiny automatic camera which is strapped to the breast of a pigeon and takes two hundred pictures while the bird is in flight. The pictures are as plain as could be desired.

Quarter Million Fewer Railroad Workers

IN AUGUST, 1931, the Class I railroads had 226,000 fewer persons on their pay rolls than in August of the previous year. There was a drop of 22,000 from the number employed in July, 1931. The number still remaining on the pay roll in August, 1931, was 1,288,074.

Canada Now Has 10,000,000

CANADA now has over 10,000,000 population. In the last ten years Quebec and Ontario each gained a half million. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island slipped back a little, but all the other provinces together gained another half million.

Church Bonds in Default

THE total indebtedness of Protestant churches in the United States is now estimated at about $135,000,000. Of this amount, bonds of the total of some $7,000,000 are now in default, and church property and church promises are no longer considered a good risk by banks.

America's Huge Consumption of Paper

AMERICA consumes 200 pounds of paper for every man, woman and child in the country, each year. One-third of this is newsprint paper, more than half of which comes from Canada. A great amount goes for containers for packing purposes, including paper bags. Building operations consume large quantities.

Wyandotte Refunds 10 Percent of Its Bills

THE Wyandotte (Michigan) electric division of municipal service made so much money for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1931, despite the fact that they furnish free light bulbs to consumers and charge an average of only 5 cents per kilowatt hour, that on December 1 they refunded to each consumer 10 percent of his net electric bills for the previous year. Anybody who thinks the Power Trust would have done this, indicate it by holding up the right hand.

Augusta Goes to Municipal Ownership

AFTER a seven-hour discussion in which representatives of the Georgia Power Company tried to prevent it, the city council of Augusta, Georgia, in a session lasting until 3:00 a.m., voted 14 to 2 in favor of the issuance of $2,500,000 in bonds to build a municipal electric light and power plant.

General Decline Revealed by Canal

THE general decline in world business is very well shown by the decrease in business being done by the Panama Canal. The daily average of commercial transits through the canal in the banner year of 1929 was 17.62; in the first ten months of 1931 this had decreased to 13.85, a fall of over 21 percent.

Honesty of South African Negroes

THE South African natives are so absolutely honest that until they come in contact with whites they never think of locks, bolts or bars; but after a very short acquaintance with white men both the native and the white have to resort to locks in order to be sure of keeping anything.

Germany Loses 2,500,000 Church Members

SINCE the World War there has been a decrease of 2,500,000 church members in Germany. No doubt by now most of the honest people in Germany have withdrawn from these institutions, which all can see are just what the Scriptures declare them to be, 'cages of unclean and hateful birds.'

Los Angeles Municipal Plant Profits

FOR the year ending June 30, 1930, the net profits of the Los Angeles municipal light, water and power plant were $4,224,498.82. What do you suppose the Power Trust burglars would not be willing to give for this plant if they could only gain possession of it? What a gold mine it would be!

Suicides Double in Ten Years

PRIOR to the year 1920 the average number of suicides per year was 750, but in the year 1930 the number had increased to 1,471, and this year will show an increase over even that high figure. Most cases are said to arise as a result of an over-sensitive feeling of loneliness.

3,600 Square Miles Photographed in Two Days

IN TWO days recently two men in a plane flying at 20,000 feet above the earth photographed 3,600 square miles of territory along the western boundary of the state of Maine. A five-lens camera was used which enabled the photographing of country seventy miles distant. The actual work of photography was done in three hours of flying.

Onions Destroy Aluminum Dishes

THE Buffalo *Evening News* of November 21, 1931, cites the experience of Buffalo Boy Scout Troop 66. Members of the troop left some onions piled on the aluminum dishes used by the troop and they were overlooked. In a few months the dishes were so eaten by the action of the onion juice as to make them look like sieves.

Building Roads Through Swamps

BY A NEW method roads are built through swamps with surprising speed. The surface is covered with gravel 20 or 30 feet deep, as required. Then dynamite is touched off in the soft mud beneath and the gravel on top settles into the hole thus made. That is all there is to it, and in that way a solid road can be made on short notice.

British Empire Formally Dissolved

BY THE Statute of Westminster the British Empire has been formally dissolved. For it has been substituted the British Commonwealth of Nations, with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Ireland as free as England herself, and with the right to abolish appeal to the Privy Council, which is the last remnant of imperial supremacy.

The Blue Laws of New Jersey

THOUGH Sunday baseball is now legal in twenty-six states, and motion pictures are lawful in nine states, yet New Jersey is still under such strict blue laws that it is illegal on Sunday to play a piano or phonograph or to listen to the radio, and the only vehicle in which one may lawfully ride is a carriage. No New Jersey store may open on Sunday. The blue law is a dead letter in all the particulars just named, but occasional arrests are made under it, the effect of which is to bring all law into contempt.

Sir John French's Trip

FIVE years before the World War Sir John French, British general, made a trip through Belgium to map out a route by which British troops could march on their way to attack Germany. So it seems that both Britain and Germany were bent on violating Belgian neutrality, and the Germans beat the Britons to it.

Lions Increasing in Kenya

LIONS are increasing so rapidly in Kenya, British East Africa, that station masters shut themselves up in their stations at night and emerge on platforms only when trains arrive, and then beat on tins to frighten the lions off. In the dry season they frequent the neighborhood of the water tanks. Rhinoceroses are often seen on the trip.

Picking on the Dogs

AT THE fete of St. Hubert, Florines, France, the dogs have been blessed for another year, and that doubtless means that for a year to come more of them will get licked in fights, and get thorns in their paws and fleas in their pelts, than would otherwise be the case. It is bad enough to bless humans, who can help themselves, but why pick on the dogs?

Snows of Many Colors

A GREAT variety of microscopic organisms, multiplying with inconceivable rapidity, has, in various parts of the world, and at different times, caused snows to be red, yellow, blue, greenish-yellow, and violet-brown. Of these odd colors, red is the most common. In addition to the foregoing reasons for colors in snows, dust from deserts or elsewhere often colors the snows of the Alps and of other places.

Why the Workweek Must Be Shortened

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has made the observation that in 1929 work which took the average man a 52-hour week in 1919 could be done in 34 hours, but the workweek in manufacturing industry was actually shortened only to 50 hours. That is, an 18-hour decrease in necessary work time was compensated for by only a two-hour decrease in actual work hours. Manifestly the displaced labor can be occupied only by reducing the hours of those who work.

Tuberculosis Vaccine Experiments Still Go On

DESPITE the Luebeck disaster, experiments with the C-B-G tuberculosis vaccines are still going on in France, Germany, the United States, and other countries. Those who are using the serum contend that the death of the seventy-six infants, and the serious illness of the one hundred and sixty-seven others, was not due to the serum in itself, but because other cultures were used than the ones intended.

Fewer Army Air Accidents

ARMY flying is getting safer and safer. In the year 1931 there were but 21 fatal accidents out of 396,961 aircraft hours. In proportion to the number of hours flown this is less than a tenth what it was ten years ago. The number of fatal accidents in 1931 was in proportion to the total accidents as 1 to 21.7. In other words, out of a total of 456 accidents 21 were fatal.

People Flocking to the Cities

IN ENGLAND 80 percent of the people live in cities; in Australia 67 percent of the people live in cities; in Germany, the same; in America 56 percent are city dwellers; and in France and Canada, about 50 percent. The largest growths of city population are in the big cities, London, New York, Paris, Berlin and Chicago. The smaller cities seem unable to keep the pace.

Smokers Started the Chicago Fire

IT SEEMS now, after nearly a century has passed, that it was not Mrs. O'Leary's cow that started the big Chicago fire by kicking over a lantern, but was sparks from the pipe which four boys were using in the hayloft where they were learning to smoke. These boys saw Mrs. O'Leary milk the cow, and they knew it was after that event that the sparks from their pipe set fire to her barn and destroyed the city.

What a Man Is Worth

A 140-POUND man is composed of ten gallons of water, enough fat to make seven cakes of soap, enough carbon for 9,000 lead pencils, enough phosphorus to make 2,200 match heads, enough magnesium to make one dose of salts, enough iron to make a medium-sized nail, enough lime to whitewash a chicken coop, and enough sulphur to rid one dog of fleas. The total value is about $1.00.

20,000 Buffalo in Canada

AT ONE time it was feared that the bisons that once roamed the plains of North America in vast herds would completely die out, but Canada took the situation in hand just in time and fenced off large reserves where the animals live much as they did in the days of long ago. As a result the Canadian herds of 800 have increased to about 20,000. Most of this increase has taken place since the year 1908.

On the Same Day

ON THE same day that the director of home economics in the schools of Philadelphia declared that the children of the city are getting only half the milk they need to develop their bodies, the Dairy Advisory Committee of the Farm Board urged all dairymen to sell their heifer calves for veal and to reduce the size of their herds by killing at least one cow in ten; all of which shows what a perfectly wonderful civilization we have.

Steel Shell Diving

UNTIL recently divers could go but about two hundred feet below surface, and then required two hours or more to emerge from the air pressure. By the steel shell diving method, the diver works in oxygen of ordinary pressure, and does his work by means of various mechanical tools attached to the outside of the cage in which he makes his descent. Of late the Italians have done considerable work as deep as 400 feet below the surface.

Baptist Eloquence Pruned

THE Georgia Baptist State Convention made a bold statement that seven millions of people in America are out of work through no fault of their own; that one percent of the people own 33 percent of the wealth; and that 28,000,000 people have to depend on charity; and then one of the lay members of the flock, who happened to be governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of the Sixth District, got busy and told them what he thought of the figures. Then the statement went back to the pruning committee, and when it finally came forth to the light of day the number out of work was a million less, and the number depending on charity was eight million less. So things are getting better, anyway. At least the figures are getting better, whether the facts are or not.

Can You Beat It?

A CALIFORNIA judge denied naturalization to a man because he asserted his belief in government ownership of public utilities. Why not go a step farther and take away citizenship from any person who complains because the public utilities, under the pretense of reducing charges, have really increased them to the poor and reduced them to the rich by making a flat service charge or ready-to-serve charge or room charge before actually rendering any service whatever? Probably the judge who made that decision has stock in some public utility.

Thousands of Men Bumming Rides

THOUSANDS of men are bumming rides on freight trains, sometimes as many as 300 on a single train. Negroes are moving from the North to the South, where food may be easier to find and where they can at least keep warm. Whites from the Southwest are headed north and east, looking for work or for the better organized relief of the older cities. In some towns the tracks are patrolled just to see that the poor unfortunates do not drop off but keep moving. Police bother the riders in the East, but not in the West. In whole sections the police have ceased trying to cope with the situation.

The League's Failure in Manchuria

REFERRING to the League of Nation's utter failure to deal with the Manchurian situation, the Manchester *Guardian,* hitherto the League's champion, has turned about face with the following drastic statement:

> If the League can do no more than this in such a case when no European power is directly implicated, and when the United States government is prepared to countenance if not cooperate in any action it may take, what hope is there of its being effective in more complicated disputes? How is it possible to hope that should the 1914 situation recur in Europe a 1914 cataclysm would be avoided? The fact that Manchuria is now and is likely to remain virtually a Japanese protectorate is in itself of small moment. Powerful nations, notably Britain, have been in the habit of grabbing pieces of territory from weaker nations since the beginning of history, and Japan, having equipped herself with an army and navy like any Western power, is only making a belated attempt to put them to their accustomed use.

Stool Pigeons in French Guiana

WHILE the world has many terrible penal colonies, Siberia for those that offend the Soviet, the Lipari islands for those who offend Mussolini, and horrible places off Chile and Peru for offenders to the south of us, yet it is generally admitted that French Guiana is the worst place in the world. It would be bad enough in any event, but stool pigeons make it worse. Some of these, seeking a way to curry favor with their jailers, recently spread a false report that Americans were constructing a railroad in Dutch Guiana, and they thus encouraged two hundred to make a break for liberty. These poor men waded through swamps up to their necks; some of them were killed by snakes; others died en route from other causes. At length the little company reached the nearest Dutch village, only to find they had been lied to, and there was nothing for them to do but surrender and be returned to the place from which they had escaped. The stool pigeons helped to bring about their surrender and return.

Wholesale Murders in the East

JUST at present the wholesale murders which are taking place in the Orient, and which are referred to in the papers as "War" or "Threats of War", are having quite a pronounced effect on prosperity. As soon as blood begins to flow and nations start in with their old pastime of butchering one another business takes an upward swing. Headlines in the papers tell the story, and here are some of them in all their shamelessness: "Silver Prices Soar on War Threats"; "Trading a Record"; "Rumblings in the Far East Bring Dealings in 7,500,000 Ounces on Futures Market Here"; "Traders Expect Demand"; "Look for Buying by China and Japan"; "Point to Rush Before World War"; "Other Staples Advance"; "Copper, Rubber and Cotton Register Gains"; "Rises Stir Optimism in the Chicago Area." And now, as Big Business has no other god but money, and cannot get the money without prosperity, and cannot get prosperity without war, you know the real reason why the old men in the countingrooms are always for war. The Devil is for war, too; it is the only way he knows to keep his empire in a semblance of order. When the Prince of Peace is in control all this will be completely changed. And the time for the change is at hand.

Report on Judge Rutherford's Havana Lecture *By Edward Clarke (Cuba)*

LECTURE came in fine through the air at the first hour, but was much clearer at the second. Truly Jehovah's name must be vindicated. For a long time I have never seen a larger gathering of people. Surely there is famine in the land of Christendom for the word of truth.

There are two radios in Palmarito, and both owners welcomed the audience satisfactorily. The streets were crowded; one would sometimes hear this: "Keep quiet, let's hear the prophet." Though the night was a little cloudy at first, yet it did not prevent the turning out of both small and great.

There are eleven radios in Miranda, and comparing it with Palmarito I can say all were nicely attended. I can of a truth say that the lecture has been highly appreciated by all, for everyone is asking when he will speak again, including myself. All glory and honor to God.

Thanks to the judge and the brethren for their great help to us in these isolated places. I have gained double strength. Thank God!

Panama Canal Information

JUDGE RUTHERFORD recently passed through the Panama Canal, and sent us some data of this great enterprise, published by the Government, from which we glean the following facts:

It is believed that in ancient geologic times there was a natural channel here, but earthquakes, still prevalent along the western coast of the Americas, threw up a ridge which, at the place where the canal crosses, was 312 feet above sea level.

The digging of the canal required the removal of dirt equivalent to fill a hole 15¾ feet square right through the center of the earth, from pole to pole, and involved the construction of a dam a mile and a half long which is half a mile wide at its base. When tropical storms burst upon the isthmus there are occasions when more than a solid foot of water falls within a day. Gatun dam is built to withstand just such sudden falls of water.

At the place selected for the canal the distance between the shores was 34 miles. The route taken by the canal, up the valley of the Chagres river and down the valley of the Rio Grande, makes the length from shore line to shore line 40 miles. The distances from deep water to deep water are ten miles greater.

The surface of Gatun lake is 85 feet above the Atlantic ocean. Three double locks, each 1,000 feet long step the largest vessels up and down on the Atlantic side. These locks are 110 feet wide and 70 feet deep and are capable of handling any vessel afloat. The Atlantic entrance to the canal is 33½ miles north and 27 miles west of the Pacific entrance.

Gatun dam, heretofore referred to, slopes gently to its summit, 105 feet above sea level. Its gradually sloping sides, a mile and a half long and half a mile wide, have been planted with grass and shrubbery and are the site of an 18-hole golf course. The spillway of this dam is 808 feet long, and the spillway channel itself is 285 feet wide.

The width of the canal channel is 500 feet, by not less than 42 feet deep; in the Culebra cut the width is 300 feet.

Though the normal level of the Pacific ocean is but 8 inches above that of the Atlantic, yet there are times when the tidal variation is as high as 21 feet; hence a lock would be necessary for safe navigation; and by putting three locks at each end of the canal it became unnecessary to cut a channel 85 feet deep for a distance of 32 miles.

The present capacity of the canal is 48 ships per day. There is every known convenience for repair of vessels, and the supplying of them with coal, fuel oil, water, foods of all kinds, ice, and what not. The large dry dock can receive any ship afloat.

As early as 1520, navigators began to talk of making a strait where the canal now lies. The French began operations January 20, 1882, and the Americans on May 4, 1904. The first ocean steamer passed through on August 3, 1914, the day Germany declared war against France, and the day the king of the Belgians appealed to King George of England.

The average ship pays about $4,500 in tolls for transit through the canal. This figures out at something like 65 cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, and if a ship can save over six days of time it is always profitable for her to use the canal. Reduced to mileage, this is fixed at 1,440 miles.

The canal is now operated to about one-third of its capacity. The tolls pay all expenses of operation and return about $18,000,000 a year, which is something more than the interest charge of 3 percent on the $535,743,840 invested. The operation of the canal and the extensive adjuncts of railroad, hotels, and other features necessary to make it a first-class enterprise necessitates the employment of approximately 3,300 Americans and 12,000 other workers.

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230 Poisoned at Overbrook

IT IS the boast of the aluminum cooking utensil people that nearly all the hospitals of the country cook their food in nothing else. So far, so good. That is to say, so far so good for the aluminum utensil business, as a business. It makes a good advertisement to be able to say that your salesmen have been bright enough to crowd your wares into all the hospitals.

But it is awfully embarrassing to try to keep out of the papers the constantly recurring items that people by the hundred are being stricken in those same hospitals and that the doctors, those wise men, are never able to find out what it was that made the victims ill. The only thing the doctors are sure of is that hundreds are suddenly made ill, and 'aluminum is not to blame'.

On Wednesday, December 16, at the Overbrook Hospital for the Insane, Newark, N. J., they had a Christmas dinner containing chicken salad, minced ham, fruits and ices, and out of 280 guests all but about 50 were taken ill two hours after the feast.

Of course the authorities did not know and never will know what it was that made all these people sick. The superintendent of the institution, Dr. Guy Payne, said that the fowl used in the salad appeared to be in good condition, and we have to say frankly that we are thoroughly well convinced that Dr. Payne has told the truth, and that there was really nothing the matter with the food itself. The whole difficulty we can well surmise is to be traced to the utensils in which it was cooked and in which the food was allowed to be stored.

From the newspaper reports we select a paragraph which explains just why the real cause of this wholesale poisoning will never be found. It reads:

> Dr. Albert Edel, toxicologist, is analyzing samples of food eaten at the party and yesterday reported his examination thus far shows there were no metallic poisons in the food.

Kind friend, that is all there is to tell. Without a doubt in the world all those people were made sick because the food was made and stored in aluminum utensils; and now thou knowest the uses of a toxicologist. It is his duty to rush quickly into print and to make it clear to the public that there has been no metallic poisoning of food. That is so that more aluminum utensils may be sold to yet other asylums. His duties end right there.

Incidentally, the same newspaper that assures us that "there were no metallic poisons in the food" also contains in one line the declaration by O. O. McIntyre that "nine hundred were poisoned by food at a bank executive luncheon two months ago; it did not reach the newspapers".

We suppose that many of those executives would be willing to writhe in agony rather than see aluminum shares go down; but, on the other hand, it would be a little hard to get nine hundred of them to all see the light at one time, and we honestly think that unless the doctors turn about face and begin to tell the facts about the dangers of cooking in aluminum there are sorry times ahead for some of them when the truth actually leaks out.

The Great Conspiracy Against God's Anointed *By R. H. Barber, Bethel*

A PAPER called "Witness Bulletin" and published by Norman Woodworth has been given wide circulation among *The Watchtower* subscribers. So has P. S. L. Johnson's paper called "Present Truth". Both of these papers carry an emphatic denial of the warning given in *The Watchtower,* that the hypocritical clergy and the "man of sin" are now forming a conspiracy against Jehovah's witnesses in the earth. They both assert, with emphasis, that they know of no such conspiracy and are having no part in it.

This has resulted in many questions' being asked by Jehovah's witnesses, as to how these statements and the *Watchtower* presentations can be harmonized. These questions led me to a more careful study of the *Watchtower* articles and the scriptures on this subject, with the following results:

The following texts *foretell* such a conspiracy, locate it at the time when Jehovah sets His King on His holy hill, Zion, and assure these "witnesses" that the conspiracy is doomed to an ignominious failure, and with dire consequences to the conspirators, namely, their everlasting destruction.

Psalm 2:1-9: "The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the Lord, and against his anointed, . . . yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion. . . . I shall give thee the heathen for thine inheritance. . . . Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel." Again, in Psalm 35:4-8, we read: "Let them be confounded and put to shame that seek after my soul: let them be turned back and brought to confusion that devise my hurt. . . . let the angel of the Lord chase them. . . . For without cause have they hid for me their net in a pit, which without cause they have digged for my soul. Let destruction come upon him at unawares; and let his net that he hath hid catch himself: into that very destruction let him fall." (This reminds us that Haman was hanged on the very gallows which he had built for others.)

Psalm 83:2-5, also, warns of this coming conspiracy. It reads: "For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult: and they that hate thee have lifted up the head. They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones [hidden in the secret place of the Most High]. They have said, Come, and let us cut them off from being a nation [the holy nation]: that the name of Israel [the Israel of God] may be no more in remembrance. For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate [a conspiracy] against thee." Verse seventeen tells of Jehovah's purpose to destroy these conspirators.

Isaiah mentions this conspiracy, in chapter eight, verses nine to fifteen. It reads: "Associate yourselves, . . . and ye shall be broken in pieces: . . . Take counsel together, and it shall come to nought; speak the word, and it shall not stand: for God is with *us*. . . . Say ye not, A confederacy [a conspiracy], to all them to whom this people shall say, A confederacy [a conspiracy]; . . . and many among them shall stumble, and fall, and be broken, and be snared, and be taken." Matthew 24:48-51 also mentions this conspiracy in the following words: "But and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming; and shall begin to smite his fellow-servants, . . . the lord of that servant ["evil servant", the "man of sin"] shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, . . . and shall cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites [the hypocritical clergy class]."

Again, in Matthew 24:24, we are told of "false Christs" whose purpose is to "deceive the very elect". In 2 Peter 2:1-3 we read again of these conspirators, as follows: "There shall be false teachers *among* you, who privily shall bring in damnable heresies, . . . and many [spirit-begotten ones] shall follow their pernicious ways; by reason of whom the *way of truth* shall be evil spoken of. And . . . they [shall]with feigned words make merchandise of you: whose judgment . . . lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not." Still again, in 2 Thessalonians 2:1-12 we read of a "lawless one", called the "man of sin" and the 'son of destruction', who opposes, and exalts himself; who will be manifested during the *parousia* of Jesus Christ; who will be under Satan's power and control, and show "signs and lying wonders", and will deceive those that are lost. This text reveals that the "man of sin" was once associated with the anointed; that he fell away, and became "lawless" and a liar and a deceiver.

The entire book of Esther is a great drama, picturing this conspiracy and its utter failure.

So also, the conspiracy which resulted in Jesus' death is an illustration of a greater conspiracy in our day.

A careful study of the Esther conspiracy and the one against Jesus reveals that the hypocritical clergy *initiated* the conspiracy, and that the government or civil rulers were duped or tricked into becoming parties to the same. This was true of both Ahasuerus and Pilate. This proves that the clergy element of Satan's visible organization is more wicked than are the financial and political elements. But, wicked as were those hypocritical Pharisees and scribes, there was another who was far more wicked, corrupt and repulsive. His name was Judas, the "man of sin" and the "son of perdition" so necessary to the success of that first conspiracy. These wicked needed his assistance in connection with the success of their plot, and they got it for thirty pieces of silver.

Thus the one who had been the intimate friend of Jesus, who had eaten bread at the same table, and who had been in line for the Kingdom, became a traitor. From these facts we learn that the conspiracy against Jehovah's anointed in our day will *originate* with the clergy, and that in some way they will deceive the governments into becoming a party to the same, and then to make their scheme successful, the Judas class, the "man of sin" will appear as a coconspirator with the hypocrites. This act of betrayal will occur before Armageddon, and the conspiracy will be a failure, because the governments will learn that they have been duped or tricked into becoming parties to the conspiracy. When they learn of the duplicity and hypocrisy of the clergy element, they will turn upon these hypocrites and rend them.

This is shown by the fact that King Ahasuerus turned upon Haman, who pictured all the conspirators, both the hypocritical clergy and the "man of sin". It is also shown in Revelation 17:16, 17, which reads thus: "And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the [wild] beast, these shall hate the whore [the ecclesiastical wing of the Devil's organization], and shall make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and burn her with fire." Thus seen, the "man of sin" will come into the picture later; he will be hanged upon the gallows of his own making, be caught in the net which he set for others, and have his portion with the hypocrites.

In giving us this warning through *The Watchtower* the Lord is only fulfilling His promise to show us "things to come". However, while the "betrayal" is evidently in the future, nevertheless, the consistent and deliberate effort of those who have separated from the company of God's anointed, to cause division among the same, and thus alienate from their number all they possibly can, *is a conspiracy* "against the Lord and against his anointed". Such efforts are being made at the present time, and have been made in the past. Thus there is a *present* conspiracy on the part of the "man of sin". Letters and magazines are mailed to the companies of Jehovah's witnesses for the deliberate purpose of causing confusion in their ranks, and opposing and hindering the work they are doing. Radio broadcasts are put on the air at the very moment that the WATCHTOWER electrical transcriptions go on the air, for the same deliberate purpose of causing confusion and division. If this is not conspiracy, please tell us what conspiracy is?

It matters not whether these deny that this is intended as a conspiracy. The facts are there, and cannot be disputed, that a studied, persistent and deliberate effort is being made to cause confusion and division among Jehovah's witnesses. If these opposers do not believe that we are Jehovah's witnesses, *we know* that we are, and therefore their efforts are "against the Lord and his anointed". Judas may not have realized that he was a party to a conspiracy.

Demand for Narcotic Investigation

REPRESENTATIVE LORING M. BLACK, of Brooklyn, in demanding an investigation of the narcotic service, alleges that a high official of the Treasury department balked the New York federal grand jury in its efforts to complete an investigation which had already disclosed widespread incompetency and corruption, and declares that in another case, when evidence was presented to Washington that one narcotic agent was suspected of selling seized dope, not only was there no investigation made, but the investigating agent was discouraged from presenting the facts.

Who Is Your God?

A GOD is one who possesses or is supposed to possess superhuman and supernatural powers. It is natural for mankind to worship some god, and the kind of god that they worship depends largely on their environment, education and training. Men worship a god because they believe that he is worthy and deserving of their reverence and veneration, and that in some way he is responsible for their existence and controls their present and future destinies.

Millions of people ascribe superhuman and supernatural powers to images of wood, stone, gold and silver; others ascribe such powers to snakes, oxen, cows, the sun, the moon, and the stars; some reverence souvenirs of wood or old bones; the ancient Greeks had their gods of the sea, of fire, of war, and of the day and of the night. Man was born with an instinctive desire to worship something. Reverence and veneration are qualities possessed by all normal men and women. These qualities are God-given, and intended to be exercised toward their great Creator, Jehovah God, who is in every way deserving of the worship and reverence of His creatures. Losing faith in Jehovah God, doubting His existence, and neglecting to study His Word, men gradually lose all proper conception of the majesty of the great Creator; and having this inborn desire to reverence and worship something, they naturally turn to idol worship.

Blinded to the majesty of Jehovah, by their neglecting to study His Word, people came to worship the created things rather than the Creator, and ascribed superhuman powers to these created things. Paul mentions this tendency, in Romans 1:25, saying: "Who changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature more than the Creator." The terrible degradation which resulted from a worship of false gods is described in detail by Paul in verses 20 to 30 of this chapter.

Ignorance of the only true God, and a superstitious fear that they must worship and propitiate some god or be forever tormented, led mankind to make gods with their own hands and to ascribe to these the powers and qualities which they supposed a god should possess. Thus a multiplicity of gods came to be recognized. The natural tendency of ignorant, fallen mankind is toward a multiplicity of gods. The Greeks recognized many gods, but fearing that they had omitted one, they foolishly erected an altar to "the unknown god".

The Bible declares that there is but one God, and that His name is Jehovah; it claims that He is supreme, self-existent, all-wise and all-powerful; that He is eternal, and the source of all life, both intelligent and unintelligent; that He is the creator, sustainer and ruler of the universe and everything in it; that He is the giver of every good and perfect gift, and hence is worthy of the reverence, the love, the service and worship of all His creatures. If Jehovah possesses all these qualities, attributes and powers, it must be admitted that He is worthy of worship and praise.

But what does it mean to worship God? It means to have respect for, admiration for and praise for Him; it means to love and serve Him; to recognize and acknowledge His excellencies, and as far as possible to exalt Him both by word and deed; it means to acknowledge Him as the author of our being, and hence our Father; and to acknowledge Him as our protector, counselor and our deliverer. When the children of Israel had turned from God and were worshiping idols, the Prophet Jeremiah said of them: "The house of Israel is ashamed; they, their kings, their princes, their priests and their prophets, saying to a stock, thou art our father; and to a stone, thou hast brought me forth."

Professing Christian people laugh and scoff at the gold, silver and wooden gods of the heathen, because they realize their utter helplessness. Yet the blinded and ignorant heathen honestly believes that his god possesses supernatural powers and is worthy of his worship.

The heathen conception of a god is that he must be vindictive and cruel, and therefore must be appeased with some sacrifice; and history records the fact that the lives of millions of men, women and children have been taken to appease these blind, deaf and dumb gods. Millions of children have been cast into the Ganges river to appease some mythical god who was supposed to live in its waters. Iron furnaces like human forms have been constructed and thousands of infants have been placed in its red-hot arms and burned to death, while relatives and neighbors beat tom-toms to drown the cries of the sufferer, in order to appease some god that did not exist.

The Bible mentions the names of some of the gods and goddesses which the ancients worshiped, among which are Baal and Ashtaroth, Molech, the queen of heaven, and Diana of the Ephesians. All Christians know full well that these are mythical gods; in other words, that there are no such gods.

Christian people ridicule these crude conceptions of a god, and wonder at the ignorance and superstition which impels a heathen to worship them. Of course, Satan himself is the author of all these misconceptions of God and His attributes. His purpose in foisting such false ideas on the people is to belittle the great Jehovah God; to heap reproach upon Him; to belittle everything religious, and to so disgust people with God and religion that they will turn away from God, away from the Bible, and thus will the more readily become his servants.

But while Christian people have ridiculed the ignorance and stupidity of the heathen and their idolatrous worship, and have considered it their bounden duty to convert them to the service and worship of the true God, yet it has remained for professing people to give to the world three different conceptions of God, which, if possible, are more foolish and ridiculous than the heathen conception. Christian people also ascribe to their God, the great Jehovah, attributes which are as wicked, vindictive and vicious as those which the heathen gods are supposed to possess.

Millions of Christian people have a conception of God which is summed up in the phrase "the triune God", by which term they mean three gods in one. Such a god would be a hideous monstrosity. Just how they can be three and yet be one is acknowledged to be a mystery, but seemingly the theory has been that the greater the mystery, the more truth there is in it, and the more it is entitled to be reverenced. This theory, known as "the Trinity", assumes that Jehovah God and His Son, our Lord Jesus, are one and the same person, and that, in some unexplainable way, a third person, called "the holy ghost", is also a part of this "God".

People talk glibly about the "trinity" as though it were a reasonable and proven theory, and as though the Bible had much to say about it. However, the Bible is absolutely silent about a "trinity", and there are no words in the Bible that can possibly be construed to mean a "trinity", or three gods in one. The theory is so unreasonable that it is positively foolish, and in dozens of different ways the Bible shows that the theory is utterly false. It is nothing less than another effort put forth by Satan to belittle Jehovah God; to make Him appear ridiculous and the laughingstock of intelligent creatures. Christian people need to stop ridiculing the heathen idea of God and investigate their own conception of God.

According to the Bible, God is the "father" and Jesus is the "son", and any person who will think for one moment will realize that a "father" and his "son" cannot be one and the same person. This hideous three-in-one theory is even more foolish than the Japanese idea that there are 15,000,000 gods. In 1 Corinthians 8:4, 6 we read: "To us there is but *one* God, the Father, of whom are all things, . . . and one Lord Jesus Christ, by whom are all things." In this text God and Jesus are mentioned as two separate and distinct persons.

If God and Jesus were one and the same person, then when Jesus died on the tree, the universe was without a God for three days, for it is written that Jesus was raised on the third day. (1 Cor. 15:4) In 2 John, verse 9, we read: "He that abideth in the doctrine of Christ, he hath both the Father and the Son." Jesus never taught that He was God or that He was equal with God, but in most positive language denied both suggestions, saying, "My father is greater than I." (John 14:28) Again, He said: "For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself." (John 5:26, 27) If God and Jesus were one and the same person, why should Jesus say that His Father had given to Him life and authority?

Jesus said: "I always do those things which please my Father." Again, He said: "I came . . . not to do mine own will, but the will of him that sent me," and on the tree He cried out, saying: "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" In all of these texts Jesus acknowledged God as His Father and as His superior in every respect. There are hundreds of similar texts, but there is not to be found in the Bible a single text that supports the idea of three gods in one.

Jesus also said: "I and my Father are one." (John 10:30) This text is supposed to teach that they are one *in person,* and is used to support the doctrine of the "trinity". But the text does not support this doctrine. Jesus and His

Father were one in work and effort. Jesus came to do the will of the Father, and He always did it. As proof that Jesus did not refer to a oneness of person, please notice that Jesus prayed to His Father that His disciples might be one with both Him and His Father. Jesus prayed thus: "I pray . . . that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they . . . may be one, even as we are one." (John 17:20-22) Anyone should be able to see that if Jesus prayed that His disciples might be one *even as He and His Father* were one, it has no reference to a oneness of person.

In Revelation 3:14 we are told that Jesus was created, and had a beginning. God was not created, and never had a beginning; for the Scriptures declare that He is "from everlasting to everlasting". The terms "trinity", "triune God," and "three persons in one God" are not found in the Bible. Satan is their real author, and his purpose in coining them and foisting them on an unsuspecting public was and is to misrepresent God and to cast reproach on the Bible by charging it with teaching false and ridiculous doctrines, and to thus alienate people from the service of the one true and only living God. Besides being a wicked slander against God, the doctrine of the "trinity" is nonsensical and unreasonable. As long as Christian people believe this doctrine they should cease to criticize or condemn the poor ignorant heathen for their misconceptions of God.

In recent years Christian people are putting forth another equally erroneous and foolish conception of God which is rapidly being accepted as a correct theory by those who do not have confidence in the Bible as the inspired Word of God. This theory assumes that God is simply a "natural law"; that He is not a personal, intelligent being, and that every thing that exists came into existence by a blind force, called law. It not only denies that God is a personality, and that He has intelligence, but it strips God of His attributes of wisdom, justice, love and power; it denies that God can have such qualities as mercy, long-suffering, patience and forbearance; it denies that He can be grieved with sin; that He can think, reason and act; that He can hear the prayers of His people and answer the same; or that He will punish the wicked for wrong doing.

If God is simply a "natural law", or a "good principle", then it follows that He can do none of these things. If God were nothing but law or a principle, then it would be superlative nonsense to say that He is the Father of Jesus, and that Jesus is His Son.

There are hundreds of thousands of people now living on earth who do not believe in a personal God, and Satan would like to get everybody not to believe it, if possible, and thus to deny the existence of a supreme, intelligent Creator. Those who deny the existence of a personal God also deny the existence of a personal Devil, and, not believing in the existence of a Devil, are, of course, off their guard, and open to his attacks. They are entirely unaware of the fact that Satan is wily, crafty, deceitful and cunning, and that his method of operation is to "blind the *minds* of them that believe not". —2 Cor. 4:4.

This text says that it is those who *believe not* whose minds are blinded; and it is manifest that if anyone is deceived, the deception must be made through the *mind*. Satan's method of leading people to oppose God is through an appeal to the mind; he suggests something to their minds. This appeal is usually an appeal to their fears, to their pride, to their ambition, to their love of good name, fame, friends; in short, an appeal to selfishness, and at once there comes to the mind a suggestion to follow a certain course or do a certain thing, or believe a certain doctrine, which satisfies their own selfish desire, and the deceived one is ignorant of the fact that Satan is the author of the suggestion. Particularly is this true if he does not believe in a personal Devil, and doubts that the Bible is the Word of God.

Still another conception of God is held by millions of people. They think of Him as being cruel, vengeful and hateful. They charge Him with having created a place where wicked people will be tortured forever; with having created a wicked, hideous creature called the Devil whose work is to do the tormenting. This conception of God likewise robs Him of all His attributes of wisdom, justice, love and power, and makes of Him a being to be dreaded, despised and hated. Nobody could worship or love such a God. If anyone should serve Him he would do it from motives of fear, and not because he reverenced or considered Him deserving of worship.

Satan is likewise the author of this degrading

conception of God, and put it into the minds of the people for the purpose of belittling Him and prejudicing intelligent creatures against Him. This is the most successful way to turn people away from God and the Bible, and Satan is shrewd enough to discern this fact. Moreover, the deception is much more successful because it comes through the educated, the prominent and the influential people of earth.

Now, let us ask ourselves the question propounded by our subject, Who is our God? Whom do we worship? Are we rendering the reverence and adoration of our hearts to the monstrosity God, the three-in-one God, the mysterious, unthinkable and impossible God? or are we devoting all our powers of mind and body and heart to the service of the devilish, fiendish, eternal-torment God, unmerciful, unloving, unjust and cruel? or are we serving the blind, deaf and dumb God, called "the God of nature"? Let us once and for ever put away these false conceptions of God, and let us take our instructions from the Scriptures, which picture to our minds a loving God; a God of mercy, patience and long-suffering; a God who hears and answers the prayer of His penitent creatures and who will forgive their sins and remember their sins no more.

Let us now examine what the Bible has to say about the true God. His name is Jehovah, and He is *one* God; Jesus is His Son; and the Bible is a book which He inspired holy men to write and which contains a revelation of His purposes toward mankind; He possesses the attributes of wisdom, justice, love and power, which He uses in wise, just, loving, benevolent ways, always to bless but never to injure His creatures; He is the author of various laws which are unchangeable, and which if obeyed always bring blessings, but if violated always bring a just and merited punishment. He asks His children to obey these laws, not for selfish purposes, nor simply to show His authority, but because obedience will bring blessings to His creatures and insure to them perfect liberty, perfect peace, perfect health, perfect happiness, and everlasting life.

Even in punishing His people for violating His law, God's purpose is not selfish, but to teach them lessons which will be for their everlasting benefit, unless they are so obtuse that they refuse to profit by them. He does not punish simply to show His power and authority, but to teach His people what course is right and what one is wrong, and also to teach them the lesson that He will not permit a persistently wilful sinner to live. Paul said: "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous, but grievous; nevertheless afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruit of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby." (Hebrews 12:11) Also, in verse 10 of the same chapter, he says that our earthly parents chasten us "after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his holiness".

God has exercised His *power* in the past, in creating all things that are in heaven and in earth, in condemning the first man to death for his disobedience; and in limiting the power of Satan and his agents at certain times, notably, by destroying the wicked race in Noah's day; by the overthrow of Pharaoh and his host in the Red sea; by the destruction of Israel's enemies on several occasions; by delivering Job from his trials and giving him wonderful blessings thereafter, and by the deliverance of Daniel and the three Hebrews. He will exercise His *power* in the near future in binding the Devil for a thousand years, and destroying his wicked power over the race; and again, by resurrecting all that are in their graves, and giving everlasting life to all the willing and obedient; and still again, by utterly destroying all the willful and disobedient in everlasting destruction, called, in the Scriptures, "second death." No sane man can object to such an exercise of power. There is nothing selfish in it. Jehovah did these things to vindicate His name, and to prove that He is the only true God and that all blessings come from Him.

God has manifested His wisdom and love, in His purpose to give His creatures everlasting life on condition that they obey certain just and righteous laws. His wisdom is manifested again, in His determination to give eternal life to no one except to those who appreciate it and who will not seek to abridge the right of others to enjoy the same privilege of everlasting life without fear or molestation. It is heavenly wisdom which has decreed that those who will menace the life, liberty or happiness of others shall not live, and that their punishment shall be everlasting destruction, and not eternal torment.

Justice and love will cooperate with wisdom in the execution of these purposes, so that when

all completed, no intelligent creature can condemn any feature of God's arrangement. When the divine purposes are understood it will be seen that God has never been unjust, unloving, selfish or cruel in His dealings with the children of men, but that He has always had at heart the very best interests of all His creatures. Then everybody will recognize the fact that He is worthy of our worship, adoration, praise and thanksgiving. Then men will recognize that God is love.

It will be the recognition of the fact that God is good, loving and merciful that will lead men to repent and come into harmony with His laws. Paul says: "Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?" (Rom. 2:4) Ah, yes. Here is the secret of true repentance. To properly worship and reverence God one must learn that He is good and loving. No honest man can worship a God who he believes will torment one of His creatures forever. He may dread Him; he may despise Him; but worship Him, never.

Many people who believe in the doctrine of eternal torment claim to worship and reverence Jehovah God. The real truth is that they dread Him, and hence cannot properly worship Him. We see these same people violating His laws every day, and a man who habitually violates God's laws deceives himself when he says that he loves God. Love is appreciative, grateful and responsive, and the man who claims to love God and is not grateful for the blessings which he receives at His hands daily, and does not render his thanks and give his praises daily is professing a lie. To worship God acceptably one must have a proper conception of His attributes.

Very plainly we are told what kind of worship God will accept, and how anyone must worship Him. He does not want a hypocritical worship, nor does He want anyone to worship Him because one dreads Him. In John 4:23, 24 we read: "The hour cometh . . . when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth; for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." This means that the time will come when everybody will know the truth about God; when all misconceptions and misrepresentations will be cleared up, and then everybody will worship Him acceptably, gladly, reverently and gratefully. This will be when Satan is bound, and when Christ's kingdom is established in the earth, and when the dead have been raised to life again. At this time, and under the light of an accurate knowledge of God, which will be the portion of all, those who wilfully and rebelliously continue to resist the spirit of grace will be cut off from all life in everlasting death, second death.

Such will be unworthy of life, and their punishment will be a wise and merciful act on God's part, and will guarantee that the time will come when there shall be no more sin and no more sinners. The majority of people believe that sin and sinners will always exist, exactly as they do now. If this were true, then God would not be using His wisdom and power in wise and loving ways, and would not be worthy of our reverence and worship. If He purposed to keep the sinner alive and torment him forever, God would be hated throughout all eternity; His creatures would despise Him because He had used His power so wickedly and unlovingly. They could not worship Him in spirit and in truth.

Let us for a moment look at the loving purposes of Jehovah God. First, He created the earth, purposing it to be man's everlasting home. That is still His purpose, and that is exactly what the kingdom of Christ is to do, namely, resurrect all the dead, bind the Devil so that he will deceive the nations no more, and then bring everybody to an accurate knowledge of His loving purposes and laws, and thus enable them to choose life or death, intelligently.

Surely this reveals the fact that God is good, that He is love, and makes Him worthy of worship and praise. God's law is that anyone who would not appreciate life and its blessings enough to keep from sinning, would not be worthy to live and should be punished with everlasting destruction. This complete destruction is pictured in the symbolic language of Revelation as a 'lake of fire and brimstone', which is explained in Revelation 21:8 as meaning the second death.

Most surely no one can find fault with such a penalty. It is reasonable, just and loving. After Adam had sinned and brought condemnation upon himself and his posterity God began to exercise mercy toward the race. He purposed to prove that He is justly entitled to be called

a God of love, and so it is written that "in his love and in his pity he redeemed them". (Isa. 63:9) He purposed to deliver the entire race from that condemnation, and the execution of that purpose cost Him the dearest treasure of His heart, His own Son, and so it is written that "God so *loved* the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." - John 3:16.

What a priceless gift that was! What an evidence of love! and what a demonstration that God is love, and worthy of the worship and praise of all His creatures! Surely He is the only wise and loving God.

It is not at all strange that God should reward His Son for His faithfulness and obedience under suffering, and for the unselfish sacrifice of His human life, by resurrecting Him from the dead on the third day, and giving Him a name that is above every name, both in heaven and in earth; above the angels, principalities and powers, and set Him at His own right hand, where He is clothed with all power in heaven and in earth. It is written of Jesus that "He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied".

In view of all these wonderful manifestations of wisdom, justice, love and power, it is no wonder that the Prophet Micah (chapter 7, verse 18) says: "Who is a God like unto thee, that pardoneth iniquity, and passeth by the transgression of the remnant of his heritage? he retaineth not his anger for ever, because he delighteth in mercy."

The time is soon to come when every other conception of God will be destroyed, and every one will know the true God. Even those in the graves will come forth to enjoy the same privilege. When the wilful ones are destroyed in the second death, *then,* it is written, "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord." (Ps. 150:6) They will be rendering *true* worship to Jehovah God. It will be the spontaneous outpouring of loving, appreciative and happy hearts. Then men will be ashamed of the reflections and reproaches which they, in their ignorance and stupidity, have cast upon the name of Jehovah God. Every honest heart will make quick acknowledgment and amends for all past wrongdoings, return to God's favor and love again, and enjoy eternally the blessings which God has prepared for those that love Him.

Even the destruction of the wilful and stubborn ones in the second death will be the last act of love and mercy that God can perform for them. Then will follow a clean universe, and all the intelligent creatures in heaven and in earth will be worshiping the only true God, the great Jehovah God.

Home Instruction of the Young *By Sam J. Logan (Wyoming)*

I WISH to congratulate you for the article in the November 25 (1931) *Golden Age* on "Misinstruction of School Children".

In our distress many children are not in school, for want of the necessities of life. I am privately instructing my children, and we are very well pleased with the results. We use Judge Rutherford's books for reading, instead of the so-called "classics" of the Devil's organization; instead of, "To die, to sleep, perchance to dream; ay, there's the rub," etc. (Shakespeare's *Hamlet*); or, " 'Dust thou art, to dust returnest', was not spoken of the soul" (Longfellow, *The Psalm of Life*); or, "Our country, may she always be right; but our country, right or wrong" (Stephen Decatur); instead of the arithmetic interest system, *The Book,* by Coin Harvey, etc.

If the colleges and higher schools are "hatcheries of infidelity", what are these schools to which these educated return to instruct others? The Reverend Gordon is at present teaching here. He said, "I burn Judge Rutherford's books, advise the people to do so, and will do the same to you if we [the clergy] ever get a chance."

The whole system is filled with mockery of Jehovah God and His Word.

The county superintendent was here this morning. He said the school where the children are supposed to go was the most ill-mannered school he ever saw in his experience. Does he think ours should go to learn ill manners?

Our Sunday Visitor and Its "Bureau of [Mis]Information"

IT IS a bad business that can be built up and kept up only by a deep-laid system of falsehoods. Sooner or later the truth comes to the light and then the business comes in for the contempt which it rightly deserves.

It is of public record that within the past year a man named Achille Ratti, alias "The Supreme Pontiff", the pope of Rome, in dispatches sent by him by personal messenger for publication at Paris, disclosed to the whole world that subjects of himself and his priests may make promises with mental reservations; in other words, they may follow the age-long custom and practice of the priests and officials of the Roman Catholic church of lying, which custom is approved in the church literature.

Lying has the approval of the Roman Catholic theologians and saints Alphonso Maria de Liguori, Antonio Escobar of Mendoza, Pope Gregory VII, Pope Innocent XI, and other church authorities, and is evidently part of the established policy of *Our Sunday Visitor* published at Huntington, Indiana, in the interests of the worst, most unprincipled, business on the entire earth.

In its issue of November 1, 1931, in its "Bureau of Information", *Our Sunday Visitor* publishes the following, and we publish beneath it the facts, which ought to convince any honest person that nothing it may say on any subject is worthy of belief:

Who is Judge Rutherford? I have several friends who have been disgusted by some of his sermons, and they have asked me about him.

Judge Rutherford is a man who has been delivering sermons against organized religion for about sixteen years. He preaches that there is no hell, and because of this doctrine has won the favor of many persons who, perhaps because of the life they lead, prefer to do away with the belief in eternal punishment.

The so-called "International Bible Students' Association", otherwise known as "Russellites", are making the claim in this locality that they recently converted a whole community of Catholic sisters to their "faith". One of my neighbors, who is intimately acquainted with the "Mother Superior" of this former community of Catholic nuns, is quite disturbed over this alleged happening. "Daughters of St. Rita" was the name of the community; Mother Raphael, superior; and the address of the community in 1921 was 9 Grove Street, Yonkers, New York. These people are exhibiting, to impress Catholics, a photograph of the alleged "Mother Raphael" in nun's garb. Her habit, crucifix and "beads" do make her look rather prepossessing. Is the claim false or true?

There was not, either in the year 1921 or any year before that time, a community of Sisters recognized by the Church under the name, "Daughters of St. Rita," at 9 Grove St., Yonkers, N. Y. In all these years the names and addresses of each religious community in the arch-diocese of New York, where Yonkers is located, were given in the "Official Catholic Directory". There were two communities in the city of Yonkers in the years 1920 and 1921; one more was added to the list in the year 1922. But the "Daughters of St. Rita" were not among them. No matter how many photographs "Mother Raphael" may have taken of herself, she will go down in Catholic history as an impostor and it will also be recorded that the "Russellites" have added one more to their already large list of impostures.

It was no doubt out of a full heart that William Hogan, a prominent southern lawyer, and formerly a priest, wrote, on page 172 of his book on *Popery*, that "I pronounce all Roman Catholic priests, bishops, popes, monks, friars and nuns to be the most deliberate and wilful set of liars that ever infested this or any other country, or disgraced the name of religion", but whether he wrote by inspiration or not we present now the evidence that *Our Sunday Visitor* HAS LIED.

First, we offer free to any subscriber for *The Golden Age* a copy of Judge Rutherford's book on *Hell*, What Is it? Who Are There? Can They Get Out? When you have read that book, with all the evidence it gives that the Bible hell is as different from the theological hell as day is different from night, you will understand just why *Our Sunday Visitor* wishes to convey the false impression that "he preaches that there is no hell".

Secondly, we have pleasure in publishing herewith a copy of affidavit of Maria Neuffer, formerly "Mother Raphael", covering the lies in the second set of questions. It speaks for itself.

State of New York }
County of Westchester } *ss*

Maria Neuffer, 9 Borcher Avenue, Yonkers, New York, being duly sworn, upon her oath states:

"Because the Catholic newspaper *Our Sunday Visitor*, published at Huntington, Indiana, on November 1st, 1931, published false statements concerning my-

self and others, I voluntarily make the following statement:

"I was born in Germany in the year 1868, and became a member of the Lutheran church as a child. I always had a great desire to serve Jehovah God, and to do so accepted the Catholic faith while in the city of Milan, Italy, and later entered a novitiate at Codogno, Italy, and became a sister known as Sister Raphael, in the regular way at the hands of a bishop. I served as a sister for years in communities at Codogno, Milan, and Rome, Italy, also at Madrid and Bilbao in Spain, and at London, England, where I served as Mother Superior of a convent for four years.

"During the many years that I was a Sister and Mother Superior the scheming for advancement by other members of the order, along with the sale of bones from the tombs in Rome as relics of the Saints, the payment of large sums of money for a cardinal protector, and for the securing of positions such as bishop and cardinal, made my heart sick, and caused me much sorrow.

"In the year 1905 the Mother Director sent me to America, and I came to New York in that year. I found conditions in the church in this country were just as bad as in Europe. There was the same jealousy, scheming, lying and evil speaking, instead of brotherly love and a desire to honor the name of the Lord. Refusing to submit to their evil ways although a member of the church, I earned my own way by nursing, and later founded an orphans' home in New York City with about 30 children. Until 1920 I had difficulty with the Catholic authorities, and then I removed to my present address in Yonkers, New York, where I continued to send the children from the home to mass and permitted them to attend the various Catholic functions, and still considered myself a Catholic and a Sister.

"In 1930, for the first time, I learned of the truth concerning Jehovah God and His Word when I heard Judge Rutherford speak over the radio, and I at once recognized it to be the truth that he spoke, and I then took my stand on the side of Jehovah God and withdrew entirely from the Catholic system and discarded the sister's habit I had been wearing. When I saw that the Catholic church was teaching error and misrepresenting God, and that the truth is taught in God's Word and is promulgated particularly by The Watchtower and its publications, I associated myself with such work in order to be one of Jehovah's witnesses; and I rejoice not only in the knowledge of the fact that Jehovah is God, and that the kingdom will bring blessings to me, but that all the people of the earth will have the opportunity for the blessings of life and happiness. I am more than pleased to tell those with whom I was formerly associated, and other good Catholics, that purgatory is not taught in the Bible but that it is entirely a myth arranged by men for the benefit of the few; that the doctrine of eternal torture is not true, and is not taught in the Bible; that saying prayers for the dead is wholly wrong and unscriptural, and that many other practices, such as the mass in the church of the Catholics, are entirely unscriptural and wrong. I advise all good, honest Catholics to provide themselves with the books published by the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society, and to take their own Bible and prove to themselves these things that are true.

"The statement in *Our Sunday Visitor* regarding my picture is entirely false, for I recall having only one picture taken years ago with the children of the home, and which picture I sent back to my people in Germany.

"The facts stated above clearly prove that I am not an impostor as claimed by *Our Sunday Visitor.*

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF I subscribe my hand this 24th day of December, A.D. 1931."

(Signed) MARIA NEUFFER
(formerly) Mother Raphael

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of December, A.D. 1931.

JAMES TAYLOR LEWIS
Commissioner of Deeds, City of Yonkers

THEN

So Will He!

The world wanted war;
so did he!

The world wants peace;
so does he!

The world will get what
is coming to it;
so will he!

NOW

Radio Witness Work

DETROIT, MICH. "I am one of your listeners and would like to thank you for the benefit I get out of listening every Sunday at 9:45 to the WATCHTOWER program. Judge Rutherford surely tells the truth. If all men were like him we would not have depression at this time."

Hillsville, Pa. "I certainly have enjoyed these programs. They have helped me out with my Bible lessons and filled my mouth with singing. My desire is to be present with you; I am with you in heart and mind. You have certainly opened the eyes of my understanding."

Galt, Ont. "I just felt I must write you and thank you for the wonderful sermon we heard this morning at 9:45 by Judge Rutherford. It certainly was good to hear such a satisfying explanation of 'The Great Image'. Surely God is with that man. We will all be listening in next Sunday for the second part."

Schenectady, N. Y. "Just listened to Judge Rutherford's lecture, which I think very fine. I trust he will keep on, as now is the time for truth to be known and surely he is telling it."

Chicago, Ill. "After listening to Judge Rutherford's lecture Sunday, December 13, I am convinced that his presentation of the Scriptures is correct. I wish to procure a copy of the book entitled *Life;* also a sample copy of *The Watchtower*. Please send me a list of books that will fit me for preaching this doctrine; also information on how I can connect with this great cause. I desire with all my heart to preach a gospel that will cheer the sad heart of humanity everywhere."—Rev. T. A. M.

Wabash, Ind. "I just heard your weekly talk and I only wish I might hear you oftener. It has only been the last two Sundays that I have heard your talks; they have filled a long-sought desire for some glimmer of light in the bewildering darkness in which I now am. If I understand right you covered your subject thoroughly in the book called *Life*. The first lecture I heard was covered by the book *Reconciliation*. I would know more of these and other books which I understand you have written on the Bible. It would certainly be a joy to find something that would stand an acid test of proof and of truth. This I understand you do most thoroughly. So I would like for you to send me literature concerning your books, that I may have a chance to read and study them.

- THE END -

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Until now one edition of the *Year Book* has been sufficient, but this year brings an unusual demand for it by people everywhere. Many have obtained it who have not heretofore manifested such interest. It is evident that these desire to acquaint themselves with the extensive aetivities of the I.B.S.A. Many have written for a second and even a third copy, with the intention of giving it to their friends so that they too might know more about this organization which is really interested in the welfare of the people and is trying to inform them regarding the purposes of Jehovah.

There is only one hope for the world, and this hope has been made known to millions of people through the publications of the I.B.S.A. and the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Up to the present more than 110,000,000 copies of Judge Rutherford's books have been distributed among the people, in more than fifty languages and dialects. If you have not read the I.B.S.A. *Year Book* and you are interested in knowing more about the activities of Jehovah's witnesses, you will find this a most welcome book.

The first half of the book contains a report issued by Judge Rutherford as president of the association, setting forth the work accomplished during the past year in the distribution of the Kingdom message. In addition, this remarkable report is a proof of the world's need of the Kingdom. The book also contains a text, with short comments, for each day of the year. These texts and comments have been a real help to students of the Bible.

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February 17, 1932

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The Propulsive Power of Light

By E. Charman (Quebec)

(With an Interrogation and a Reply)

FOR a number of years I have been a reader of *The Golden Age,* and I often get from it information that would not be found in any other publication. I was greatly interested in the article in issue of April 1, 1931, "Consider the Heavens."

For a long time I have been convinced that the astronomy which passes current today is almost as faulty as the prevailing religious doctrines and theories. Thinking that your readers might be interested in an astronomy that seems more reasonable and understandable and which gives more credit and more glory to the God whom we all worship, I wondered if you would not like to have us "consider the heavens" by and through the assistance which your columns might afford, particularly that little corner of the heavens apportioned to the solar system.

The following remarks are offered in the hope that you will put them into print and that some of your readers may be interested. My quarrel with astronomy as taught in the schools today is, first and foremost, in regard to gravitation. On it we are led to believe the processes and stability of the universe depend. And yet we are unable to obtain one proof or scrap of evidence that gravitation, of the Newtonian sort, has more real existence than Santa Claus or the fairies.

Of course we know that small articles are impelled to move toward the earth, but that they and the earth are attracted toward each other cannot be shown. There is nothing to indicate that a force is moving and acting from within the earth to draw small material things toward it.

A very recent scientific writer speaks of electrified particles, of which atoms are built up, sending out feelers or tentacles called lines of force to the bounds of space to pull upon other particles located in the far distance; but no such extensions of the particles make themselves evident to us. Those particles must have wonderful power plants within themselves to enable them to put out even the smallest sort of arms to the regions of the stars, billions of miles away. The idea is much like that of a certain religious sect, which holds that we do not see by means of light reflected from a distance, but that our eyes send out feelers, in perfectly straight lines, to objects that we cannot reach with our hands; and these feelers inform us about the distant objects by the sense of feeling and not by another sense, that of sight. These people think that the earth is flat! Well, the modern scientist does not think the earth is flat; but is not this belief in the tentacles, or feelers, of the atom quite as childish?

Scientists cannot give us evidence of anything whatever reaching out from the atoms, particles or larger items of material substance. The evidence seems to be that articles said to be "attracted" are really not *pulled* from within the earth, but are *pushed* from without. We do not ask anyone to take this as a child must take a fairy tale: without any evidence except the child's faith in our veracity. We have evidence of something moving toward the earth, all the time, day and night. That something is light, and it has been proven to be moving at the almost unthinkable speed of about 186,000 miles a second. If light is a flight of small material particles, or corpuscles, as Newton called them, those corpuscles must be very small indeed. When they are not in motion we cannot see them. When they are in motion they may strike in our eyes and cause the sensation of sight.

If light, as Newton supposed, is a flow, or ray, of material particles, flying at a tremendous speed those material particles must have some weight and push. If they are continually striking an article up in the air, a stalled aero-

plane, let us say, they will, either quickly or slowly, force it to earth. The light will not be striking from below, because the earth stops the light from that direction. It will strike from all sides, and from the top, but not from the bottom. The average direction will be in a line to the center of the earth, straight down, as we call it; and that is the direction falling bodies take. The light is coming all the time, day and night. A single star sends rays to every part of the surface of the earth facing it. Some scientists have claimed to be able to measure the weight and heat of a ray coming from one of the fixed stars. They would perhaps measure the weight of the light striking a surface of the size of a silver dollar, and might find it only one-billionth of an ounce. Not much power in that; but remember that the light of a star strikes all over a hemisphere of the earth, and that would include many more than a billion faces of the size of a dollar, so that the pressure against the whole earth is considerable, probably hundreds of ounces. And then there are many millions of stars shedding their light upon us. The air is said to be pressed against the earth to a weight of fifteen pounds to the square inch. If light has weight *it* may well be the one that is doing the pressing.

There is something about light, of the corpuscular, or material, kind that you may not have thought of: It could cause stars, suns and moons to rotate and revolve! And this valuable quality is entirely lacking in attraction. What is there in attraction to cause a globe suspended in space to rotate? Absolutely nothing.

And you may say, "Well, out in space, light would strike a planet equally on all sides, and how can its pushing power be made to turn the planet in one direction and not in the other?"

Ah! there is where light differs from attraction; and there is where the new astronomy, which we hope to consider in the columns of *The Golden Age,* differs from any astronomy which has ever been taught anywhere. It tells what causes both the rotation and the revolution of the heavenly bodies: stars, suns, moons and planets.

A little later I will quote the statement of a well known modern scientist to the effect that science has absolutely no explanation of the origin or continuance of planetary rotation.

For the present, take it from me that no reasonable explanation of such rotation can be given by anyone, in harmony with the prevailing astronomical ideas which include "attraction of gravitation" as an important astronomical function.

Before we go further, it might be well for me, not actually to build, but to imagine a mechanical illustration of the propagation and action of light. An eminent scientific writer has very recently used the popping of corn in a hot pan to illustrate the disintegration of radium, one kernel popping at a time, and not all exploding together; so perhaps I may be permitted to make use of the same homely means of illustration. But I will have to assign to the kernels of corn some unusual qualities, as unusual and almost as wonderful as the qualities attributed by scientists, in the not very distant past, to the "luminiferous ether", which ether is now pretty generally admitted to be altogether nonexistent.

To start with, the kernels will have to represent particles of material that may be turned into light; as bits of the wick of a candle, of wood or coal or any inflammable substance. The interiors of the kernels we will suppose to be packed with small, hard, round pellets, like little bullets or shot. And we must imagine them soaked in some highly explosive substance, like nitroglycerine. And we imagine the pellets held together by an outer coating very similar to the hull of an actual kernel of corn. Now we imagine a large metal pan and place on the bottom of it a layer of the kernels a few inches in depth; and in some way we must cement these together in a solid block. That done, we have ready a small imitation light-producing plant. Apply a lighted match to one of the kernels in the top layer and it will explode with great violence and scatter the little pellets outward in all directions. The explosion of the first kernel causes another, or perhaps a number of the nearer ones, to explode and scatter the pellets with which they were filled, as did the first one. And these again cause still others to explode, and so on, kernel after kernel. They do not all explode at once, but keep on like little bits of wood in a fire, individual particles burning up and communicating the flame to other particles. There would be an almost constant stream of the little pellets issuing from the exploding kernels. There would, however, be some distance in time and space between the pellets from the different explosions. All the pellets

are the same, but some may have been blown away more violently and therefore at greater speed than others.

We cannot think that the light of a candle travels with the speed of sunlight. Even if particles of light start out at the same speed, the different experiences which they will encounter in their journey will change their velocities. One little corpuscle of light goes through clear air, another through smoky glass; one through a piece of cheese, and another through muddy water. These substances all slow the speed, but at different rates. Different velocities may be recognized by the various color impressions made in the eyes. Our eyes are constructed for only a limited range of light velocities.

The lowest band of velocities which the eyes are capable of using in what we call sight produces a sensation which we name "red"; the next appreciable higher band of speeds we call "orange", and then follow "yellow", "green," "blue," "indigo" and "violet". But there are rates of speed below the reds (the infra-red), and rates above the violets (the ultra-violets), which make no impression on our eyes. Although light is material, there may be wave lengths to consider, the wave length denoting either the time or the distance between the shower of bullets which, as we noted, do not all start out together as in one grand explosion, but come from each "kernel" separately.

A few years ago the scientists were pretty well agreed that light was nothing substantial, but a mere condition of waves, or ripples, in an all-pervading ether. Now many of them believe light is (or is caused by) a flow of material but exceedingly minute particles (called by Newton "corpuscles"). We need not mention those who believe it to be both waves and corpuscles: (as some one has said) waves three days of the week, then corpuscles three days, and both on Sundays. The wave theory of light could not possibly account for any of the supposed functions of gravitation; could not move the earth or the planets or displace perceptibly even a small particle of dust.

But in the corpuscular form of light, the streams of little round "bullets" coming with unthinkable velocity could (and do) move the earth and planets and stars.

Now that scientists have gotten rid of the ether, we can think of the earth suspended in empty space, hung upon nothing,' as Job expresses it. It would not take very much force to move it to one side or the other of its regular orbit. A pressure of half a ton against one side, with nothing pressing on the opposite side, would, in time, change the course of the orbital flight. Or the removal of half a ton of the usual pressure would have the same sort of effect, in an opposite direction. And the rushing flood of the little "bullets" of light would, in one second, very far exceed the half ton I have used in my illustration.

And now we must answer the question which readers will no doubt have in their minds: How can revolution and rotation be caused by the power of light? Well, you probably know, or can understand, that a slow-moving bullet, from a gun, going through a wooden target would cause much more push against the target than a more speedy bullet of the same size. And if a lot of the slower-moving little light bullets were striking and going through a fringe of materials around the outer edge on one side of a planet and a lot of swifter-moving little bullets were striking and going through the same fringe from the opposite side, there would be more push on the side receiving the slow bullets than on the side receiving the swifter ones, and every ounce of weight pushing on either side would have an effect. A small push long continued would eventually move the earth, or a great push would move it in a shorter time. If there is no ether in space (as is now believed by many), if space is practically empty and void of friction, it would not take very much power to move even an object as large as the earth. It is its momentum that keeps it free from influences of little pushes this way or that. Without momentum the striking of a big meteor might start our globe moving out of its usual course.

If starlight is cut off from one side of the earth by the presence of a planet or moon, the pressure on that side is reduced and the earth moves slightly toward the obstructing body, and scientists observe what they take to be "attraction" by the latter.

The position of Neptune was calculated before that planet was actually discovered; calculated by the effect it had in changing the orbit of Uranus. This was accounted a great triumph for the theory of gravitation, but it might as well have been figured out as due to reduction of light push by reason of the presence of a

body obstructing the light in that part of the heavens.

From whatever cause the earth started in rotation (considered later), we find it now whirling on its axis at a speed of about 1,000 miles an hour.

A planet, or moon, once started in rotation will be kept going indefinitely, and the speed will be all the time increased until it reaches its limit. That limit will not be the full speed of light, because light flashing in an opposite direction will act as a brake, and slow down the rotating body.

Solid and smooth globes will respond to the slowing power of the brake much more readily than the spongy, liquid or gaseous globes, whose penetrable edges are greater in proportion. Light strikes the side that is turning away from it at a slower speed of impact than it strikes the side that is coming toward it. The light striking the projections from the sides of a planet or moon, such as trees and other vegetation, houses, barns, small hills, waves of the ocean, air, etc., goes right through (at least much of it does); and the light striking the on-coming side goes through quicker, and with less friction, than the light striking the receding side. There is consequently much more of a push on the receding side than on the approaching one, and the rotation is thereby kept up, and increased.

Planets whose mass is great, in proportion to their weight, rotate much more rapidly than such solid globes as Venus, Earth and Mars. It takes each of the planets named close to twenty-four hours to perform one rotation, while the insubstantial, light-weight, vapory planets, such as Jupiter, Saturn and Uranus, turn once in from nine to eleven hours, although they are all larger than the earth.

Light striking the equator of a whirling globe acts like a belt on the rim of a wheel. The spongy, vapory planets have less weight to be rotated, and a greater surface for the light belt to pull on.

The revolution of a planet around its sun is just as much due to light propulsion as its rotation is.

The light striking in front of the planet in the course of its orbital flight will strike with a swifter impact than will the light striking from behind. It is the slow light that has the greater push; so the light from the rear pushes the planet along in spite of the opposing, swifter, light coming on in front. Our great earth is said to whirl along in its orbit at about eighteen miles a second; very much faster than any bullet was ever driven from the mouth of a gun. Remember, please, that it is the light which goes *through* a mere fringe of the surface that counts in motive power. Light sinking into the body of a planet, and not going through, need not be considered, as that from one side has just as much push as that from another side. The rays that go through the material obstruction count. Those that go through with most friction have the most push; those that fly through quickly, with least friction, have the least push. Invisible light and radio waves are now supposed to penetrate the earth for 30 miles or more.

The theory, then, is that the sun and fixed stars all send out light which has a pushing force, and the stars do not attract one another, as required by the old gravitation theory: they push each other away, and none of them ever come near enough to collide. That is a much pleasanter idea than having a dread that stars may rush together, drawn by the supposed power of attraction, and stage a collision of blazing ruin and destruction.

I have lately been reading Sir James Jeans' book, *The Mysterious Universe,* which seems to be held in high esteem by those who believe in the gravitation theory, that is to say, by a great majority of the scientists and college men of today.

I am going to take the liberty of reviewing some of his statements, comparing them with the theories which seem to me to be more reasonable, and more likely to prove true, if a way is ever found to put them to proof.

Beginning on page 1 he says, "The vast majority of stars are wandering about in space . . . they travel through a universe so spacious that it is an event of almost unimaginable rarity for a star to come anywhere near to another star. For the most part each voyages in splendid isolation, like a ship on an empty ocean."

How can that be if the stars attract one another? Were they originally still more distant; and is each one now appreciating the attractiveness of the others, and striving to arrange a "get together" meeting?

Not so, he says! The universe is expanding,

and stars moving rapidly apart. On page 70 we read "it has for some years been remarked that the remote spiral nebulæ are, to all appearances, rushing away from the earth, and so presumably also from one another, at terrific speeds, which range up to 7200 miles a second. . . . The actual figures are important, because if we trace the implied nebular motions backwards, we find that all the nebulæ must have been congregated in the neighborhood of the sun only a few thousands of millions of years ago. All this goes to suggest that we are living in an expanding universe, which started to expand only a few thousands of millions of years ago."

The scientists tell whether a star is moving away from, or coming toward, the earth by the color of its light in the spectrum. If a star is rushing towards us the light which it sends out comes at greater speed than the average; if the star is receding from us the light comes at less than average speed. The slower rays are of a reddish color, and the swifter ones, violet, the various colors ranging themselves in the spectrum in the order of red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. If the rays in the spectrum have a tendency to gather to the red end, the star sending it is likely to be moving away from us, and astronomers estimate the speed of its movements by the color of the rays received: the more ruddy, the less speed.

The fact that so eminent a scientist as Sir James believes that the stars are moving away from one another speaks little for the theory of gravitation (that every particle in the universe attracts every other particle).

I have already quoted his remark as to the unimaginable rarity of one star's coming anywhere near to another, but he seems to think that at one time such an event did occur, and that to it is due the existence of the earth and all of the planets in the solar system.

On page 2 we read: "We believe, nevertheless, that some two thousand million years ago this rare event took place, and that a second star, wandering blindly through space, happened to come within hailing distance of the sun. Just as the sun and moon raise tides on the earth, so this second star must have raised tides on the surface of the sun. . . . A huge tidal wave must have traveled over the surface of the sun, ultimately forming a mountain of prodigious height which would rise ever higher and higher as the cause of the disturbance came nearer and nearer. And before the second star began to recede its tidal-pull had become so powerful that this mountain was torn to pieces and threw off small fragments of itself much as the crest of a wave throws off spray. These small fragments have been circulating around their parent sun ever since. They are the planets, great and small, of which our earth is one."

So now we know how the earth came into being. And we see how little Moses knew about it. At his school they probably never mentioned the star wandering blindly through space and getting so near our sun. Moses might well have gone to a night school where they taught my sort of doctrine: that one bright star simply cannot go near to another bright star, because both are pushing everything away by their heat and light rays. Sir James is even out of harmony with himself when he teaches that bright stars attract one another. Hear what he says on page 60: "Heat an ordinary six-inch cannonball up to fifty million degrees, the temperature of the center of the sun, and the radiation it emits would suffice to mow down, by its mere impact, like a jet of water from a fire hose, anyone who approached within fifty miles of it." Now here would be something new: a six-inch star of the temperature of our medium-sized sun, and, far from attracting anything toward it, that little red-hot star by its repellent rays mows down everything within fifty miles! Sir James also tells us (page 61) of a meteorite that fell in Siberia in 1908. He says it "set up blasts of air which devastated the forests, over an enormous area". Sir James has a great fund of facts like this at his command, but seems not to have learned what they, with such fierce energy, are trying to teach: that light and heat do not attract, but repel.

One other thing I would like to quote here, from his book, page 6: "Life can only exist inside a narrow temperate zone which surrounds each of these fires (stars) at a very definite distance. Outside these zones life would be frozen; inside it would be shriveled up. At a rough computation, these zones within which life is possible, all added together, constitute less than a thousand million millionth part of the whole of space. And even inside them, life must be of very rare occurrence, for it is so

unusual an accident for suns to throw off planets, as our own sun has done, that probably only about one star in 100,000 has a planet revolving round it in the small zone in which life is possible. Just for this reason it seems incredible that the universe can have been designed primarily to produce life like our own; had it been so, surely we might have expected to find a better proportion between the magnitude of the mechanism and the amount of the product. At first glance at least, life seems to be an utterly unimportant by-product; we living things are somehow off the main line."

Rather a gloomy horoscope for us! The only comfort I find in the writings of Sir James is that he doesn't appear to believe himself very strongly. If his idea of the way that moons and planets come into being is correct there are likely to be very few of them outside the solar system: none for all we know, for no telescopes have been invented powerful enough to disclose whether or not the fixed stars are attended by planets such as are found in the solar system. But I utterly reject his cosmogony of the earth and the planets. I don't believe our existence is due to the presence here of a blindly wandering star, running amuck through the heavens, and accidentally pulling out, by a gravitation that no star possesses, a portion of the sun, to be made over into planets.

The cosmogony of Moses leaves a chance that space may be plentifully supplied with planets. Most likely very many of the stars have their attendant satellites, teeming with life and happiness. We cannot go back to the old astrology that made the earth the center and most important point of the universe; neither can we, as reasonable creatures, think that our solar system is different from others, and the only abode of living creatures.

I beg to give one more quotation from Sir James relating to life on the earth and the planets. On page 14 he says: "To remain a possible abode of life, our earth would need to move in, ever nearer and nearer to the dying sun. Yet science tells us that, so far from its moving inwards, inexorable dynamical laws are even now driving it ever further away from the sun into the outer cold and darkness. And so far as we can see, they must continue to do so until life is frozen off the earth, unless indeed some celestial collision or cataclysm intervenes to destroy life even earlier by a more speedy death. This prospective fate is not peculiar to our earth; other suns must die like our own, and any life there may be on other planets must meet the same inglorious end." This inglorious end is what Sir James finds written all across the sky, and in that he does not hesitate to disagree with the psalmist who wrote, some years before Sir James was born, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handywork."—Ps. 19:1.

Sir James finds the sun throwing off by radiation the vast weight of 250,000,000 tons a minute (or about 4,000,000 tons a second). If that amount of material is thrown off with a great speed the sun cannot help but exercise a tremendous push against everything around it. And Sir James sees all, or nearly all, this material lost to our sun, and very little coming in from other stars to compensate for its loss. Does he think the material thrown off by suns goes away off into space, off into outer darkness, to be forever lost? The light theory of gravitation allows nothing to be lost. Every particle of light sent out eventually reaches some other star or planet. What is lost to one star is gained by another. If no star or planet intervenes the light goes on and on for millions of years; on and on until it does find a lodgment, so that matter is always conserved somewhere in the universe.

It is not necessary to suppose that our sun is growing smaller all the time. Only the radiation to the dark bodies, the planets, gives no return. They are growing all the time from the sun's waste, and that of the stars, but the loose material of the solar system, meteors, etc., help to make up for the light loaned to the planets, and so the balance may be pretty well maintained, and the sun may go on lighting and warming our earth forever.

Now a few words as to astronomy of the solar system.

We might begin with the sun. It is supposed to be a great ball of fire, about 852,900 miles in diameter, and perfectly spherical. The sun's density is said to be only one quarter that of the earth. Gravitation on the sun (the old kind) is figured as twenty-seven times as great as it is here, and an object dropped, near its surface, would fall 436 feet the first second. But if the light repulsion theory is correct an object like a block of wood, a hod of bricks, or a ton of coal would likely not fall at all. That 4,000,000

tons thrown off as radiation by the sun every second would prevent anything of ordinary weight from approaching its surface. Bodies as light as comets sometimes come as near as a million miles, but they never effect a landing; the sun's radiation sends them flying away out into space without a stop.

The sun is said to rotate on its axis in about twenty-six days, its surface turning about 4,300 miles an hour, while the earth turns only about 1,000 miles an hour. This seems to disprove the old saying that "large bodies move slowly".

I do not think anyone can show that the old-style gravitation could play any part in causing the sun to rotate; but it is splendidly adapted to be rotated by light repulsion. Its equator would be a very large rimmed wheel for the light belt to run on. The sun is not heavy in proportion to its size. It would be turned with comparative ease, considering its great size. And here the light has a chance to show what it can do.

The sun attends to the lighting and heating of the planets, and by raising the seawater into clouds to be distributed over the land it indirectly supplies the waterfalls that turn many of the wheels of industry. It may therefore well be termed the great light, heat and power institution of the solar system.

The first planet in order of distance from the sun is Mercury, whose diameter is 3,060 miles. Its orbit is about 36,000,000 miles from the sun. That orbit is, however, very eccentric, so that the planet is sometimes 15,000,000 miles nearer the sun than at other times. Its speed of revolution is about 109,360 miles per hour, while that of Earth is only 68,040 miles. It takes only 88 days for its revolution around the sun; and its period of rotation is also thought to be eighty-eight days, or, in effect, it has no rotation, but keeps the same side always turned toward the sun; but it is so near that luminary that it is hard to get a look at it, and the matter of rotation is rather one of theory than of observation.

Venus is about 67,000,000 miles from the sun. Its diameter is said to be 7,826 miles, while that of the planet on which we live is 7,919, a difference of only 93 miles. Venus performs its revolution in about 225 days (of our time), and it rotates on its axis in 23 hours and 21 minutes. It has no satellite. Its orbit is almost a circle, its distance from the sun being only about 900,000 miles different at different times, in an orbit of about 234,000,000 miles. My little cyclopedia states that an article falling to its surface would traverse 13 feet in the first second, while here it drops 16 feet.

The next little planet in the order of distance from the sun is Earth, and the distance over 91,000,000 miles. Her orbit, while not so near a circle as that of Venus, is not considered very eccentric as orbits go, there being a difference in distance from the sun at different times of about 3,000,000 miles, in an orbit whose diameter is about 182,000,000.

The earth rotates in exactly 24 hours. This exactness is due to the fact that our clocks were designed to measure the day in agreement with Earth's speed of rotation.

This twenty-four hours measures the time from the crossing of any given meridian by the sun until it crosses it again. That is called a solar day. But the time from the crossing of a given meridian by a fixed star until it crosses it again is three minutes and fifty-six seconds short of the twenty-four hours, as the stars rise over the eastern horizon that much earlier each succeeding evening; and a star will appear to circle the earth 366¼ times in a year, or while the sun appears to make 365.242 revolutions. The time taken in the 366¼ crossings of the meridian by a fixed star is called a sidereal year. The solar year is the one recognized in our calendars. But there is nothing exact in astronomy, and the calendars are of 365 days for three years and then 366 for one year, and still there is a difference of a fractional part of a day.

Earth is accompanied by a moon 2,160 miles in diameter. The moon could be piled on Canada, and would not reach from Montreal to Vancouver.

The moon always turns the same side, or face, toward the earth. This is said to be due to the supposed fact that the moon is not a perfect globe, but is elongated, and somewhat pear-shaped; and the large end is turned toward us, and held so by the "attraction" of the earth. If this were true we might expect that the axis of rotation would be from the stem end to the blossom end of the pear, but we know positively that such is not the case. We can observe the markings on the moon's surface, and could detect any rotation around a visible point of axis. No rotation whatever is seen, and no point on the moon's visible surface could possibly be one

of the ends of the axis of rotation. Select any point you like as its north, or south pole, and you will see that if the body of the moon rotated around an axis ending at that point we could observe the motion of rotation without the aid of a telescope. Some astronomer has suggested that the earth and moon act in this matter as one body, and rotate around an imaginary axis about 1200 miles within the circumference of the earth. If the two bodies were strung like beads on a long rod (240 thousand miles apart) the center of gravity, or balancing mark for the two, would be that point 1200 miles inside the earth (and always on the side toward the moon), and then the point of rotation would not be on the moon's surface, and would not be visible to us. The fact is that the moon does not rotate, but by its revolution around the earth it turns, as related to the sun and stars, once in about twenty-eight days.

The imaginary geo-lunar axis is supposed to move always on the true oval orbit around the sun, and never departs from it to go to this side or that. Both earth and moon, as complete and separate bodies, move spirally from side to side of the true oval, but the common center keeps to the line (so it is said).

It is possible that the earth may have been blown off from the sun by an explosion, and thrown out into space some ninety millions of miles, and that while it was still a shapeless mass ("without form, and void") it began its revolutions around the sun. The latter body is said to rotate with a speed of over 4,000 miles an hour, and any fragment thrown off would be given a movement toward the east.

And the effect of light propulsion would be to increase that movement continually; so that now we find the old earth rushing around in its orbit at a speed of 68,040 miles an hour, or about 1000 times the speed of an express train. Whether it is still increasing its speed we do not know, as there is no absolute unit of time with which it can be checked up. And how did it acquire a rotary motion? Certainly not by any magnetic attraction. A magnet draws only toward itself, and does not pull on one side more than another.

Henry Norris Russell, director of the observatory of Princeton University, says on this subject:

"They," that is, the astronomers, "are forced to the conclusion that the distribution of rotational momentum in the system is so peculiar that the planets could not have derived the large amount which they now have at the expense of an originally rapidly rotating sun. The only available explanation of their existence appears to be the one now familiar: that the planets were ejected from the sun during huge eruptions caused by the close approach of a passing star, and set moving laterally in orbits by the attraction of this star as it receded.

"So far the methods of astronomy, aided liberally by its inseparable companion mathematics, enables us to follow the problem. But in the chaotic turmoil which must have followed the great outburst, detailed calculations become impossible, and we have to accept it simply as a fact that eight large masses and vast numbers of small ones remained in motion about the sun."

I have read this over very carefully but fail to see in it any reason whatever why the earth, at that time, took on a rotary motion. The ejection of the earth by a rapidly rotating sun might give the earth a revolutionary motion, might start it in revolution around the sun, just as a bullet from a rifle on a rapidly moving train is given not only an outward motion, away from the train, but also a motion in the direction the train is taking. The bullet would land, not opposite the point where the gun was fired, but opposite the place where the train would be when the bullet landed. The bullet would not be caused to rotate.

You see, the earth revolves around the sun in an orbit not far from 572,000,000 miles long. The diameter of the earth is about 8,000 miles. If we make a diagram of that orbit by two lines, one representing where the outside edge travels (the edge away from the sun), and the other the course traveled by the inner edge (the one toward the sun), you will find that the outer line, or track, is about 50,000 miles longer than the inner one; so the outer edge of the earth moves 50,000 miles farther in one trip around the sun than does the inner edge. Then by mathematical necessity the outer edge must move faster than the inner one. There would be a difference of about 50,000 miles a year to start with, and the light propulsion would increase that day by day and year by year, until it reached a tremendous speed. As the part of the earth on the inside track will not be separated from the part on the outside, the in-

creased speed takes the form of rotation. The old-style gravitation gives no reason whatever for the rotation of planets.

We do not know whether or not the sun revolves around some other great star. If it does, our astronomers have not figured out which one it is. Some claim that the solar system shows evidence that it is traveling towards Vega; but if this is true, that rules Vega out as the center around which we revolve, for a heavenly body never moves very far towards its center of revolution, but always keeps at about the same distance. So far as we know, our sun may be really a fixed star, or nearly so.

And now, about the moon. Why did it not acquire a rotary motion as the earth did? As to the old-style gravitation: if it had nothing to do in causing the earth to acquire a motion of rotation, it has equally had nothing to do in preventing the moon from doing so.

The college theory is that, the moon being pear-shaped (which they only imagine), the larger end would be attracted more by the earth than the small end would be. But a magnet is just as likely to choose the little end as the big one, and if the object attracted has a long side (as a pear has) it is more likely still to choose the side in preference to either of the ends, especially if the magnet is larger than the object attracted.

We consider the old-time theory that the moon was blown off from the earth in some violent explosion that took place many years ago. It was blown out into space some 240,000 miles. It would start its career with no rotation, but would inherit some of the earth's eastward revolutionary motion. It would continue traveling eastward along with the earth. Its track in that journey would be about 2,160 miles wide, that being its diameter. And the outer edge of the track would be 13,570 miles longer than the inner edge. The outer side, the side more distant from the earth, must then move faster than the inner edge, and why has not rotation developed as in the case of the earth?

I used to think that the moon moved in a sort of spirals *around* the earth; but I now believe the moon's track in the heavens is only slightly curved first to one side, and then to the other side of the line of the earth's orbit. It crosses that orbit going outside of it, in receding slightly from the sun, and recrosses it coming back. It is never more than about 240,000 miles from the orbit, but the distance along the orbit from the outward crossing to the inward one is around 22,000,000 miles, so you can see that the width of one-half of the spiral around the earth is, as to its length, as 240,000 to 22,000,000. A diagram representing this, on a scale of 1,000,000 miles to the inch, would be twenty-two inches long and only one-quarter inch wide.

But even with that slight deviation from the straight line, the edge (or side), of the moon away from the earth will of necessity have to move a little faster than the edge that is toward the earth. And why doesn't the light repulsion increase that difference in speed, and work it into a rotation? Well, it does begin to do this, but scarcely makes a start before the moon recrosses the orbit going toward the sun and before the rotation more than makes a very slight turning movement. The turning slows down at the crossing of the orbit and then a slight movement begins in the opposite direction. It is the other side of the moon now that is farthest from the orbit and is traveling on the long side of the spiral track. The rotation scarcely begins in one direction before it is stopped and started the other way. These movements are very slight and can be observed only with a telescope. But they have been observed, and are known in astronomical parlance as the "libration of the moon".

The *Encyclopædia Britannica,* treating this subject, remarks: "The different points of the lunar globe must appear to turn about her centre, sometimes in one direction, and sometimes in the contrary, and the same appearance be produced as would result from a small oscillation of the moon." That is just what takes place, a small oscillation, and not a rotation.

The Encyclopædia continues: "The spots near the eastern or western edge of her disk disappear according as her motion in her orbit is more or less rapid than her mean motion." So it seems there is a slight tendency to rotate, the part away from the earth moving a little faster than the part toward the earth, but the change of the moon from one side to the other of the terrestrial orbit about every fourteen days reverses the motion, so that it never amounts to more than a very small part of a complete rotation, a part so small that it was not noticed until the telescope was invented.

Can anyone tell me how attraction can cause a globe to rotate? If a steel ball is hung near

a magnet it will be drawn towards the magnet, but it won't rotate. Why should it? There is no reason why there should be a pull on one side more than on the other, and if it pulls on both sides alike why should one side turn toward it rather than the other? If a magnet would cause rotation, that would establish perpetual motion and the magnet would become a favorite unit of power plants. We would have no need of dams and canals in the St. Lawrence, but could arrange to have magnets turn all our wheels, and create a busy hum for twenty-four hours a day, and at no cost at all.

The light propulsion theory does furnish a reason why planets revolve and rotate; but gravitation does not!

I find that many are satisfied with the old theory of gravitation because the power controlling some of the heavenly bodies can be shown to operate on the principle of proportion inverse to the square of the distance, as per Newton's formula: the greater the distance, the less the power.

Undoubtedly a power to which the name "gravitation" has been given does operate on that rule, the power diminishing in proportion to the square of the distance between the two bodies, but it takes some fine figuring to show why it should do so. It is easy to demonstrate that light distributes itself in quantity according to that rule.

If light is sent through a one-foot-square opening one foot away from its source it illuminates that one-foot space. Two feet from the light it will illuminate a square whose sides are each two feet. The distance from the light is two feet, the square of which is four feet, and the space illuminated is four square feet. Put a screen four feet away from the light that is shining through the one-foot opening and the space illuminated will be 16 square feet (or the square of the distance of four feet). The light coming through the one-foot opening is spread over a space measuring 16 square feet, and the light per square foot is only 1/16 as strong as that coming through the one-foot opening.

Well, now we'll leave the earth, for a time, a very interesting, but unimportant little ball of mud: interesting to those who have to live and pay taxes there, but of little account to the inhabitants of other planets.

All aboard! The next stop is Mars!

Mars is a planet with a diameter of about 4,400 miles, and it moves in an orbit averaging about 139,000,000 miles from the sun. Its orbit is quite eccentric, so that at one time it is 26,000,000 miles nearer than at others.

Seen through a telescope Mars (as well as most of the planets) has phases of light and darkness the same as the moon, but it is never all dark. Its orbit never takes it between the earth and the sun, and so the sunlight is always striking it on a part of the side that is turned toward the earth.

More has been written about Mars than about any other planet, but much of it is mere fiction and wild imagination; some is in the line of speculation as to the conditions on that planet, whether it has a population of intelligent creatures, like the people of earth, what the weather and temperature may be, and all such matters.

Most of the conditions imagined are badly affected by the false theory of gravitation, and some of them are remarkable for their absurdity. We are told that the people who live there are very much larger than we are here, a height of twenty feet being only ordinary. Gravitation is said to be so much less on that small planet that what would be a ton of coal here would weigh on Mars only ten or twelve pounds. Everything is of light weight there, and a man of Mars can manage with a body of giant size as easily as a bantam weight here can manipulate his diminutive fists and feet. The giant Martians can take up and carry masses of material that could scarcely be handled here by a steam shovel. The well known "canals" of Mars may have been dug by the Martians without any mechanical aids beyond enormous picks and shovels.

Queer, isn't it, that the Creator made the little planets fit only for very large inhabitants, and the large planets for mere midgets? If that sort of theory can be shown to be true, I would certainly be more inclined to give evolution the credit for creation than I have been.

Now the light propulsion theory is much more simple, if perhaps not so scientific. By it, small objects on the outside of a planet are supposed to be pushed toward it by the force of light, not pulled towards it by that 'unseen spirit which inhabits every particle and pulls on every other one'. Light probably strikes Mars with about the same force as it does the earth. Starlight, anyway, will be the same there

as here. Sunlight is spread out more there, and may be somewhat fainter. Starlight has come a great distance and may have slowed down a bit on the way, and if so, would really have more gravitational force than the light of the sun just starting out at great speed.

Lately I have seen in a newspaper an article showing that Mars is losing the nitrogen from its air because its atoms are so very light in weight that the planet does not hold them, and they drop off into space and are forever lost to Mars. So if that planet is habitable now, it won't be for long, if that writer is reliable. Creatures like men cannot get along without air and water.

But telescopes show white caps at the north and south poles of Mars, and these caps appear to melt and disappear when the summer season arrives. And if there is snow on Mars there must be some water.

If there are people on Mars, no doubt they are differentiated as here: carpenters, farmers, lawyers, doctors, loafers and workers. And their astronomers look up at the great planet Earth, ten times as imposing to look at as Mars is to us, and they tell their people 'it's a great pity Earth is so big; why the air there would be heavy enough to crush a man. Think of the people of Earth existing in a pressure of fifteen or sixteen pounds to the square inch, a load of two or three tons for each person! No, there's no life on Earth; that's sure. And besides they are so near the sun that the temperature there must be something awful. People might live near the poles in winter, but in summer they would have to burrow in the ground, and only come up at night to dig a few potatoes and carrots and hurry back with them to the cool shades underground. These summer resorts would be very expensive. Then there are ominous-looking black clouds floating about in Earth's air, something that is never seen in Mars. Evidently the terrible heat of the sun draws up the water of the oceans, and accumulates it in clouds until they have enough to flood the country underneath. Then the clouds burst, and there is a new deluge to record. The people underground have to batten their hatches and wait until they can see by their periscopes that the water has subsided. It's an awful place, and we can be glad we're living where we are'.

Although Mars is a lot smaller than the earth, it has two moons to our one.

One of these moons is quite near to the planet, only about 3,700 miles away, and it flies around the parent body with great velocity, so much so that it completes its revolution in about one-third of the time it takes Mars to rotate. This satellite is seen twice in the Martian heavens in one night. And that lends good support to the light repulsion theory. Anything high above a planet, and disconnected from it, is likely to move faster than the planet itself. The air around the earth, high above it, is always moving eastward a little faster than the solid globe. A balloon sent up six miles will always float away to the east. A monkey-wrench or hammer dropped down the shaft of a deep mine will always fall east of the perpendicular line.

But so far as we know, times may be just as hard on Mars as here; so we may as well move on now toward Jupiter.

There are some hundreds of little planets called "asteroids" between Mars and Jupiter. Gravitation does not draw them together and make of them one fair-sized planet. Probably they reflect enough light to keep themselves apart They must reflect light or we could not see them. Our moon reflects so much that it almost looks as though every particle on its surface constituted itself a mirror. And the earth reflects very much more. The light from the moon pushes the earth away, and the light from the earth pushes the moon away, to a certain distance; but as it gets farther out the reflected light spreads out and becomes faint (according to inverse square of the distance), and the starlight pushing in becomes more powerful than the reduced reflected light pushing out. The reflected sunlight pushing on the moon, together with the starlight also pushing in the same direction and coming from a whole hemisphere of the sky except the small patch covered by the earth, is sufficient to keep the moon out to its proper distance. If that reflected light were weaker, the moon would come a little nearer; if stronger, it would be pushed out a little.

Sunlight can push a gaseous body out much farther than it can send a solid one of the same weight. It pushes on only one side of a planet, and the gaseous ones present a much larger surface in proportion to weight to be pushed. The starlight strikes from all sides, and an augmen-

tation of size affects one side as much as another.

Every motion of the heavenly bodies, large or small, is regulated automatically. If one star gets too near to another the light push sends them apart. There are many millions of stars in the sky, and no one has seen two of them collide. I would fear to change the working of the universe to the gravitation theory. If by any chance one of the stars approached another beyond the line of safety, the gravitation law would cause their attraction to increase; they would approach nearer and nearer and be attracted more and more, and finally would collide with disastrous results.

The idea that a little extra attraction would cause one (or both) of the attracted bodies to move faster, and the extra speed would send one of them off on a tangent until it got to a place where it would not disturb the balance of the universe, is all bunk! Try it with a magnet. It will draw the escaping articles to itself; and so would a star if it were really a magnet.

Jupiter is the largest of the planets; 2½ times as large as all the other planets together. Its mass is three hundred times that of the earth. Its distance from the sun is about 475,692,000 miles. Its year is longer than eleven of ours. Jupiter's diameter is 85,000 miles. The density is only about one-quarter of Earth's. It has four moons. Its surface seems to be unstable, like moving clouds, always moving east, and it is thought that Jupiter not long ago was a burning globe and that it is not yet cooled off and solidified. Probably all of the planets were once ablaze; that is, if they were in the beginning blown off from the sun, and Jupiter and some of the others have not yet cooled.

Imagination, born of the gravitation theory, would make everything on Jupiter weigh much more than on the earth. And reversing the theory that little Mars may have gigantic inhabitants, we may expect those of Jupiter to be very small, about six inches high, but very strongly built to withstand the great air pressure and the terrible gravitation pull, perhaps having six or eight legs, like ants, to distribute the strain. But then again, by the time Jupiter has cooled off enough to make it fit for inhabitants things may have changed and the light pressure may be installed there so that gravitation will be the same as here and on the other planets.

The next planet is Saturn, the one with the wonderful rings, which so surprised Galileo when he first tried his telescope on them.

Saturn moves in an orbit about 872,000,000 miles from the sun. The orbit is quite eccentric, and the period of revolution over twenty-nine years. Saturn is the second largest planet in the solar system; diameter, 70,000 miles.

Saturn is much flattened at the poles. It rotates in about 10½ hours, and the rings take only a few minutes more.

It seems strange that the larger planets rotate in less time than the smaller ones: Jupiter in nine hours and fifty-five minutes, and Saturn in ten hours and thirty minutes, while Venus, Earth and Mars rotate in twenty-four hours, or a little less.

Gravitation does not seem to connect itself at all with the rotation of the planets, so of course it cannot tell us why the larger ones turn so very much faster than the small ones. Light repulsion (or propulsion) appears to fit right in with the facts. The greater the equator, the longer will be the rim of the wheel for the light belt to run on, and, no matter how great a speed has been attained by the planet in its rotation, it can never come anywhere near to the 186,000 miles a second of the light belt, and so is continually urged to whirl faster, and yet faster.

I have been unable to get any figures for the size of Saturn's rings, but from a picture of that planet in an astronomical work I measure the rings as 166,250 miles in diameter. As the rings and the planet turn in very nearly the same time (10½ hours), it follows that the planet's surface rotates one mile in about 1/6 of a second, and the outer edge of the outer ring turns one mile in 1/13 of a second. What there is in gravitation to make that outer ring fly at a speed a little more than twice that of the planet itself I do not know. Where is the magnet that gives the power? By the accepted theory the greater the distance of the attracting body, the less is the attraction.

If the sun is the magnet, why does it not make Venus and the earth rotate faster, as they are much nearer? Earth rotates about one mile in four seconds, and Venus about the same; Saturn one mile in about 1/6 of a second, and her rings one mile in less than 1/13.

Now the light belt that really turns these great wheels has a speed of 186,000 miles per

second, and it might continue to push the planets until a much greater speed than the present is attained.

The light belt pulls much harder on the rings than on the planet itself, because they are moving much faster than the planet and are therefore nearer to the speed of light, and so they give it more hold, or clutch, on the surface.

Next to Saturn comes Uranus, a planet with a diameter of about 33,000 miles (25,000 miles greater than the diameter of the earth).

Its orbit is some 1,750,000,000 miles from the sun, and its year is as long as eighty-four of ours. It is thought to turn on its axis in about nine and one-half hours; another planet very far from the motor but doing great stunts in the line of speed!

It has four satellites, and they revolve around Uranus, not as our moon does, but from east to west.

Neptune, until very recently supposed to be the most distant of the planets, is away out beyond Uranus, probably 2,745,000,000 miles from the sun. It is supposed to have one satellite. Both Neptune and Uranus are thought to emit light themselves instead of reflecting that of the sun. If so, they are still blazing as when thrown off from the sun, if they were ever thrown off.

Having no more planets on which our mental aeroplanes may land, we will notice briefly the comets, those uncertain messengers that have no regular routes, or time tables. They come suddenly into the solar system, uninvited and unannounced. Some of them may be visitors from outside the space properly belonging to our sun, from the lodging places of the other stars, "fixed" stars, as we have known them. Of the orbits of the comets we know very little.

The comets have brushes, or tails, of light, vapory substance. They travel at tremendous speed, but are supposed to be somewhat unsubstantial, mere candles without the candlesticks. The nucleus only is credited with substantial weight and form.

A remarkable peculiarity of the comets is that when they approach our sun the tails always swing away from it. As a comet passes around the sun the tail keeps the nucleus between itself and the sun, so after it turns to retreat away out into space the tail moves ahead of the nucleus, and the comet looks as if moving backwards.

The attraction of gravitation refuses, as far as comets are concerned, to play the game, or follow the rules laid down in the colleges; for instead of the sun's attracting the comets' tails, it seems to push them away.

That is dead right so far as the light repulsion theory is concerned, but it is hard on the professors.

Newton figured out very wonderfully the action and effect of the power that "guides the planets in their course", but he seems not to have recognized what that power was. He would have been quite right had he described it as having an effect *as if* every particle attracted every other particle.

The new astronomy, which is beginning to get a footing, will do well to disassociate itself from theories that are based on assumption growing out of the old ideas of gravitation. We should start out without their handicap, and should take as little as possible for granted, for very learned professors have been deluded by false assumptions.

OUR INTERROGATION OF MR. CHARMAN

We sent your very interesting article on to Prof. Alford, a teacher of physics in the University of Texas, and he advised us to print it, which we have in mind to do. However, before we print it, we feel like asking you to perform a couple of experiments for us or else explain to us why, in your judgment, it would be unwise for you to perform such experiments.

1. Some dark night, please go into a clothes closet and when all the lights in the house are out except the flashlight which you may have in your hand, please poise one of your wife's flatirons about four feet from your toes, and then shut off the flashlight, let go of the iron, and tell us what happens.

2. Suspend the same flatiron by a pulley from the ceiling; put the flashlight immediately under the iron so that the rays of light beneath will bear it up; let go of the string and watch carefully what becomes of the iron.

You may be able to explain to us why these experiments would be improper, but your reply will be much more convincing if you actually try the experiments and are able to bring word to us that the flatiron does not fall in the dark and that it is buoyed up by the rays of the flash-

light when the latter rays shine directly underneath it.

Perhaps you will suspect from the foregoing that we have some misgivings about your theory, and if such is the case we have to admit that your suspicions are well founded, despite the fact that you do certainly reason well as to what it is that keeps the planets revolving.

Like yourself, Prof. Alford of the University of Texas is an unbeliever in gravitation

REPLY TO THE INTERROGATION

I have your good letter of recent date and note with interest the experiments you would have me make, and which I am quite willing to make if, after reading this, you still wish me to; but I may say at once that if your object is to convince me that the rays of the flashlight will have no perceptible effect in holding a flatiron up in the air, there is no need of the experiments. I am already convinced and admit that they will not have any such effect. The flatiron will appear to ignore entirely the gesture of the flashlight.

But I suppose that what you desire of me is really that I shall explain why the light in which I have so much confidence fails me when called upon to do this little exhibition stunt, and why, instead of floating on the stream of light, the flatiron falls to the floor and does damage to my toes or demolishes my flashlight. Well, I still admire the wonderful light, and do not accuse it of playing me false.

I have not actually tried your experiment No. 2, but I am quite sure that the flatiron would fall to the floor and would give no evidence whatever of being "buoyed up by the rays of the flashlight when the latter rays shine directly underneath it". No doubt the fall would be delayed somewhat, about as a rifle bullet would be delayed by passing through a little fog or smoke, but the most refined method of measurement would scarcely be equal to determining the length of the delay.

Starlight is all the time pushing things toward the earth, with a pressure of not less than 15 pounds to the square inch. It may not push the flatiron to the earth so that it will weigh fifteen pounds per inch, because most of the light goes right through the iron as it would go through glass. You could not push away from you a ten-pound lump of soft butter with the point of a slender sharpened rod. The rod would go right through the butter and exercise almost no push at all. The same rod would, however, be capable of pushing a block of ice of the same size. And just so the pushing power of light depends somewhat upon the amount of resistance (or friction) offered by the material which it strikes. It is air, of such a depth as that which surrounds the earth, upon which light imposes the weight of fifteen pounds to the square inch. Water offers more resistance, and at the bottom of a lake, say forty feet deep, the pressure on the earth, sand or rock below would be very much greater than if the depression were filled with air instead of with water.

Light is capable of all sorts of speeds, from almost nothing up to 186,000 miles a second. It might be divided into many bands or rates of speed (octaves we could call them): 120 to 130 thousand miles per second; 130 to 140; 140 to 150; 170 to 180, and so on. The spectroscope makes some such divisions, but our eyes are sensitive to the effect of only one octave. Below that octave may be much more light than is in our narrow band of illumination; that would be the infra-red. Above our octave also may be more light: the ultra-violet. It is our octave, the band of visible light, whose speed (186,000 miles per second) has been measured, but the infra-red, slower speed, rays would have the most pushing power; and that light we never see. It operates in the night as well as in the day; on the dark clothes closet as well as on the veranda.

Since the great Lick and Mount Wilson telescopes have been with us, scientists are agreed that in the universe are billions of stars. Some would limit the universe to the space occupied by the visible stars; but I cannot think that it has any limit at all. The universe is everything, everywhere, with more or less material in all parts of it.

Every star that is visible certainly sends rays of light to our eyes; and if a billion stars are visible, at least a billion rays of light are continually striking every space of the size of a human eye. It is not likely, then, that any little flashlight or any light that humans can create will be capable of sending out sufficient rays to balance or to push against the tremendous weight of this starlight. And that is why the flatiron falls to the ground.

No Local City Taxes

BECAUSE they have their own municipal public utilities, there are no local city taxes in Chanute, Kans., Ponca City, Okla., Hawarden, Iowa, Spooner, Wis., South River, N. J., and fourteen other cities and towns.

2,342 Bank Failures in One Year

DURING the year ended October 30, 1931, there were 2,342 bank failures, with aggregate deposits of $2,008,729,000. This is much the largest number of bank failures ever recorded in any similar period.

Automobiling Six Cents a Mile

ACCORDING to the American Road Builders' Association the average cost of operating a light four-cylinder automobile is six cents a mile. A heavy six-cylinder car costs 9.45 cents a mile. There is no doubt of the substantial accuracy of these figures.

Food at a Cent a Dish

THE Bernarr Macfadden Foundation has opened a restaurant where the dishes of food will be served cafeteria style at a cent a dish. For five cents one can get a substantial and satisfying meal. The dishes are mostly of whole wheat in some form.

Two Summers in One

THE year 1931 had almost two summers in one in the eastern part of the United States, as mild weather continued till the close of the year. Near Norfolk, Va., strawberries were picked on Thanksgiving day, and in parts of North Carolina at the same time fruit trees were in their second bloom.

Farm Board Loses One Hundred Twenty Millions

TO DATE the Farm Board has lost on its wheat and cotton holdings about $120,000,000; but that does not represent all it has lost. In a time when some way was sought to help the struggling farmer the Farm Board paid some of its officials $50,000 to $75,000 a year. At least one man, reputed to have received $35,000 a year, an ex-dominie, never made a success of anything in his life until he got a job with this institution which was intended to do so much for the farmer, but has done so much only for certain individuals.

Empire State Buys Its Heat

THE Empire State, tallest office building in the world, buys its steam, like gas or electricity. There are now sixty miles of buried steam mains in the streets of New York, carrying an annual output of ten billion pounds of steam, at pressures of 100 to 130 pounds per square inch.

Wages of Maintenance of Way Workers

STUDIES of the yearly earnings of section laborers on railways shows that of 500 men 29 made wages of less than $500 for the year, 129 made wages of less than $750, 212 made wages of less than $1,000, and only 101 made over that amount. Not a man of the number studied made as much as $1,250.

Bootleggers Get a Meal a Day

A NEBRASKA judge has sentenced two bootleggers to thirty days in jail, and the sentence limits them to one meal a day. Intended as an act of cruelty, this will probably prove a blessing to the two men, as most people eat entirely too much, but it seems an un-American step for a judge to take.

Hordes Entering California

THE States Building Trades Council of California states that there are 290,000 unemployed in the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco and that each day one thousand destitute men are entering California, principally in box cars. The immigration by motor cars has also greatly increased.

75 Cents for Seven Lambs

W B. ESTES, a farmer at Littleton, Colorado, sold seven lambs to the A. A. Blakely Company at Denver. They were placed with Swift & Company for $3.30, and after the costs of insurance, inspection and commission had been deducted a check for the balance, 75c for the seven lambs, was sent to Mr. Estes. The Department of Agriculture followed the history of the seven lambs and reported that they were sold to consumers for $83.70. In one instance two lamb chops were sold for 85 cents, which was 10c more than Estes received for his seven lambs. Yet if you say anything about a thing like this, and want a better state of affairs, you are considered un-American.

Hard Times Crowd the Hospitals

IN HARD times the city hospitals do a rushing business, the admissions to New York city-owned hospitals in 1930 registering 180,652, as compared with 159,040 in 1929. There was also an increase of more than 20 percent in the number of children born in hospitals. There was a marked increase in the congestion of psychiatric and tuberculosis cases.

Ten Years of Peace Conferences

TEN years of peace conferences have produced 300 arbitration treaties and induced sixty-one nations to renounce war as an instrument of policy. The practical results are that the world is now spending on armaments about ten million dollars a day. The British share of this is about two hundred pounds a minute.

What the Friends of Soviet Union Claim

THE Friends of Soviet Union claim that the Japanese seizure of Manchuria has been ratified in all foreign offices, by the League of Nations, and by the American State Department, and that the United States, while sending diplomatic notes, is shipping munitions and poison gas to Japan, and American and Japanese generals are boasting of seizing Siberia.

Chicago to Los Angeles over Night

ONE of the railroads will shortly put on an overnight sleeping car service between Chicago and Los Angeles, making the trip in nineteen hours. Stops will be made at Kansas City and Albuquerque. There will be no rails nor need for any, for the cars will be airplanes and will make the trips through the skies. Each plane will have capacity for sixteen passengers.

Bridgeport Learning the Tricks

AT BRIDGEPORT, Conn., those entertainers who make a living by so-called "mind-reading" (which is merely a system of remembering a large number of questions and answers) have had a falling-out with those other entertainers styled "magicians" who perform physical tricks by making use of apparatus which is constructed with doors and shutters in unexpected places. As a consequence the boys and girls of Bridgeport are being shown how all the tricks are done.

Jersey Central Paid the Boys in Gold

ONE of the best stories of the year is that the Jersey Central paid $20 apiece in gold to each of six boys who collectively had come running to police headquarters in Plainfield with news of a broken rail. There is little doubt that but for their prompt action a wreck would have occurred. Some of the boys had never seen gold coins before.

Westbound Atlantic Travel Cut in Half

SOME idea of the general falling-off in world business in 1931 as compared with 1930 can be gained from the fact that the westbound passenger traffic across the Atlantic ocean in the latter year was reduced from 540,000 to 300,000 persons. As a result the Cunard Company has stopped construction on what was to have been the world's largest and fastest boat.

"Depression Special" in Idaho

WHEN two Idaho brothers returned to their courses in the University of Idaho they brought with them, on a truck, a little house containing two bunks, a bookcase, tables, chairs and a stove. The university authorities allowed them to park their cabin on the campus, and now their rent bill for the year is paid in advance, without its costing them a cent.

Minnesota's Building Program

MINNESOTA is taking advantage of the reduced cost of materials and supplies by spending $25,000,000 on roads and $4,000,000 in construction of public buildings. The taxpayers are thus getting something for their money; and since the unemployed must be sheltered and fed, it seems like a sensible way to meet the unemployment problem.

Forty Deaths from Football

FORTY deaths from football in 1931. Greatest country in the world. Forty deaths from football. Banner civilization of all time. Forty deaths from football. Tens of thousands of students in universities. Forty deaths from football. The crime center of the world. Forty deaths from football. Prohibition, unemployment, narcotics, federal council of churches, movies, politicians, militarism, newspapers, WCTU, football, sheol, hades, gehenna and tartaroo.

San Francisco's Unemployed Women

A SETTLEMENT house in the central part of San Francisco offered free lunches for unemployed women, thinking that possibly several hundred might be helped. They were swamped when more than three thousand responded to their invitation. The applicants were mostly office workers, temporarily unemployed.

The Big Incomes Are Too Big

THE big incomes are too big. In 1930 there were 149 persons who had total net profits of $355,661,694. Each of these persons had a net income of over a million dollars a year; eight of them had incomes of more than $5,000,000 a year. In addition, 19,539 people, with incomes of from $50,000 to $1,000,000 a year, had a total income, net, of $2,112,721,137.

On Prevalence of Goiter

IT IS found that sunlight helps to keep the thyroid gland normal. There is less goiter on the sunny side of mountains than on their shady sides. Cattle and rabbits that are kept in the dark show enlargements of the thyroid. Fear, worry, anxiety, anger, jealousy, grief or envy, and their incident disturbance of the nervous system, are contributory causes of goiter.

Plans for Knickerbocker Village

KNICKERBOCKER VILLAGE will be the name given to the great real estate development to take place on the lower East Side of New York city. Fourteen acres of tenements and ramshackle buildings will be removed from thirty-eight blocks, and in their place will be erected model tenements, with intervening park areas that will do much to make New York a better city.

Powers Hapgood in Council Bluffs

FOR offering to go bail for a man accused of exercising the right of free speech in Council Bluffs, Powers Hapgood, student, writer and newspaper correspondent, was mugged and sixteen separate prints were taken of each finger and thumb, every one of which he had to sign. The police of Council Bluffs evidently desire anarchy in America and are doing all possible to create it.

Migration Away from the United States

FOR the first time in history, the year 1931 indicates a migration away from the United States. In other words, more people left the United States and headed for Europe and other lands than came from those lands here. The hoggishness of Big Business has wrecked the country and multitudes are leaving for other lands where the common people have a better chance.

Assumption of Risk

A DECISION of the United States Supreme Court has just reaffirmed the principle that in accepting employment on a job the worker assumes the risk of defective tools and lack of goggles to protect his eyes, even if it results in the loss of an eye. He runs the risk of losing either his job or an eye, and if he loses the eye he cannot recover damages from his employer because of it.

Machine Sorts Cards Numerically

A MACHINE has been devised which sorts numerically and will classify and pile in order one hundred million numbered cards. The machine contains one hundred compartments and automatically puts in each compartment the cards intended for that section. It will take the place of many clerks in banks, railroads, hotels, telephone offices and other large organizations.

High Prices Saved the Man's Life

A MORGANTOWN (West Virginia) man determined to end it all. He paid off his butcher and grocer, bought himself a gun with which to finish himself off, and then stopped in at his undertaker's to arrange for the funeral. He asked for the latest bargains in unused coffins, and was so enraged at what he considered the excessive prices charged that he got abusive. With that the undertaker called up the police and had the man arrested. Now he is in jail for six months, and did not get the chance to kill himself after all, as the police took away his gun. What hard luck some people do have! And, of the two, the undertaker got the worst deal. However, he still stands a chance to make something when the man gets out, if he will only be more reasonable in his charges.

China Buries Writers Alive

THE danger of one's using his brains or his pen in China at this stage is well illustrated by what happened to Li Wei-sen, editor of the Shanghai *Red Flag*. On January 17 he was arrested by the British police in the international settlement and turned over to the Chinese authorities for trial. After being tortured for three weeks he was buried alive, along with four of his comrades, while nineteen others were shot over his grave.

The Schminkus Detonating Ray

THE Schminkus detonating ray, sometimes called the "death ray", the invention of a young German, can explode at a distance ammunition dumps, cartridges, bombs, hand grenades, sea mines, and all similar material in which explosives are used. The ray is expected to make all side arms, machine guns and cannons useless, as the ammunition can be exploded inside the weapons. The same will apply also to airplanes and tanks, it is believed.

Phoning over a Beam of Light

PHYSICISTS of the University of Idaho have invented a method of telephony over a ray of light. By this means conversation may be held between parties on mountain peaks as much as forty miles distant. The sending end of the telephone consists of an acetylene gas flame and a diaphragm which is built into the burner. Vibration of the flame, caused by speaking, operates photo-electric cells at the receiving end.

The Canny City of Seymour

SEYMOUR, Texas, was paying a private company too much for its electric current, so it built its own plant and secured 350 customers at a much lower rate. Thereupon, the privately owned company wanted to get its old customers back by making a specially low rate for Seymour, while it charged as much as ever elsewhere. By that means it hoped to ruin the municipally owned plant. But the Seymour people were wise in their day and generation. They went into the courts and restrained the privately owned company from offering any lower rates than those fixed by the city for its own customers and thus wrecking the municipal enterprise.

Tremendous Astronomical Possibilities Ahead

THE idea has been suggested, and seems not unreasonable, that a way may be found to do with light waves what is done by radio with sound waves. The latter are frequently magnified a billion times in an ordinary home radio set; and if this can be done with light rays, then huge, cumbersome telescopes which can magnify but 2,500 diameters will become things of the past and an entirely new era in astronomical research will begin.

Southern New England Fishermen's Association

THE Southern New England Fishermen's Association has been formed by some two hundred fishermen of eastern Connecticut and Rhode Island to resist the efforts of New York racketeers to collect so much a barrel for the fish which they see fit to bring in to the markets of New York city. It is predicted that if the racketeers get into trouble with these fishermen it will be real trouble for somebody besides the fishermen.

What Milwaukee Has Done

REFERRING to the accomplishments of Milwaukee's socialist administration, The Associated Press, Mother of all Trusts, said in the New York *Times*, Handmaid of Big Business, that "the city of Milwaukee has paid its bills, expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in unemployment relief, and at the end of the year will have about $4,000,000 in the bank. The cash can be applied to costs of municipal services next year".

Mrs. Ida Wood, Little Old Lady

MRS. IDA WOOD, little old New York lady, wanted to get away from her relatives, put her large fortune into $10,000 bank notes, and went to live by herself in a hotel. There she secluded herself, even doing her own cooking, but her relatives found out where she was, a nephew got himself appointed her guardian, and her money was grabbed; the court gave her physician a fee of $3,800 and bestowed $7,900 on detectives, and now her nephew has her money and her person and she is unhappy in "the land of the free and the home of the brave", a land, seemingly, where "nobody can't let nobody be".

Wabash May Be Split Up

IF THE Interstate Commerce Commission approves the proposition, the Wabash railroad, now in the hands of a receiver, will be split up, most of it going to the Pennsylvania. From the time the Wabash entered Pittsburgh, and thus came sharply in competition with the Pennsylvania, it was doomed. The Pennsy threw across its pathway every obstacle that immense wealth and political power could devise, and is now ready to swallow the bones that are left.

Voyage of the Roald Amundsen

THE Roald Amundsen, sixty feet long over all, came from Norway to New York via Spain, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Buffalo and Albany. When crossing the Atlantic the captain on one occasion was lashed to his steering apparatus for seventy-seven hours at a stretch, with the waves breaking over him most of the time. The expenses of the trip are paid by admissions to the boat at 25c a head, and the sale of postcards.

Rubber Tires and Rubber Pavements

IT IS hoped that the manufacture of synthetic rubber, now begun on a large scale, may ultimately bring about cities devoid of street car tracks in which rubber-tired vehicles will travel over rubber-surfaced streets, and thus city noises can be greatly reduced. It is calculated that New York city sustains an annual loss of $44,000,000 a year through interference with school work by the noises of transportation.

What the Government Could Do

IN HIS recent message to the Wisconsin legislature Governor Philip La Follette wrote: "They will tell you that the government cannot put 5,000,000 men to work, although they forget that they put 4,000,000 American young men to work at the business of war; that they squandered $40,000,000,000 of American money in the most wasteful and futile war of modern history. And still they will say that you are extravagant and wasteful and visionary because you propose to spend millions or billions to build highways and bridges and power plants that will make the farmer's and the worker's life better and happier. You may spend tens of millions to destroy, but nothing to build a richer and finer life."

Hurrah for Judge Borrelli!

HURRAH for Judge Borrelli, an Italian-American judge of the city of Chicago! Not satisfied with the progress being made by the police in cleaning up his section of the city he donned ragged clothing, and made the acquaintance of enough members of a certain gang that thirty-one arrests were made at one time. When the gang members came into court they were astonished to find themselves facing one of their old pals.

Ansonia Man Digs Own Grave

INSPIRED by the example capitalism has made of itself an Ansonia man, Wazil Radzevich, 68 years of age, has been spending his unemployed time in digging his own grave, touching it up with concrete and getting ready for the end. The principal difference is that Wazil expects to die, while capitalism is foolishly hanging on to the edge and is insisting that it will live and must live, even while the death rattle is in its throat.

Automobile Plant at Nizhni Novgorod

THE second largest automobile plant in the world is now located at Nizhni Novgorod, Russia. Patterned closely after the Ford plant at River Rouge, it is planned to turn out 70,000 Ford trucks and 50,000 Model A passenger cars a year. The production program for the first year is set at 70,000 cars. A complete modern city has been erected in proximity to the plant. Each group of five apartment houses will have a communal kitchen.

Appetite of Big Business

THE appetite of Big Business for all the business there is is indicated by the fact that in 1922 there were in the United States 30,325 banks and there are now 21,903. That means that almost one-third of the banks have either been merged into the big ones or have had to close up business. The credit facilities, and that means the right of a business to live, are now all in the hands of the big fellows who have shown that their one conception of business is to hog it all, in every direction, with no thought of a hereafter, and no interest in the welfare of the country as a whole. The fewer the banks, the easier it is for Big Business to gamble with the funds of depositors in such a way as to take over the finances of the entire country.

List of Defaulting Countries

THE list of countries defaulting in December, 1931, in their payments on war debts to Uncle Sam looks like a list taken from some geography: Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Esthonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. All these countries were glad to borrow, and while Uncle Sam was big enough fool to keep sticking his hand in his pocket he was a fine fellow, but as soon as he stopped handing it out and wanted some of it back he became a shylock unfit to live.

Rothschilds Burned the Coffee

IT IS believed that the agreement between the National Coffee Council and the Brazilian Government by which the latter burned 18,000,000 bags of coffee was brought about by the insistence of the House of Rothschild who had loaned the Brazilian Government $100,000,000, the issue being secured by pledges on the coffee crop. In other words, the American workingman must pay more for his coffee so that Rothschild & Company can get the interest on their Brazilian bonds.

Can't Tell Where They Got the Money

CAN you imagine a New York court attendant, on a salary of $3,270 a year, carrying around $2,000 to $5,000 in his pockets at all times, and acting as a walking bank for his fellow employees? Can you imagine him with accounts in eight banks, and with known deposits in seven years of $186,673.60?

Of course you can't imagine it; nor can anybody else. Yet that is but one of the scores and scores of cases brought out into the light by Samuel Seabury, counsel of the Hofstadter legislative committee. The man in question could not tell where his immense income came from. Of course not.

Seabury claims that in every direction in which he turns in his investigations of conditions in New York he finds similar conditions. Graft is so rampant and so shameless that there is merely a laugh in the court room as the grafters are caught in their lies. But nothing is done about it, and nothing will be done. The whole New York City government seems to be one reeking mass of corruption from top to bottom.

Incredible Speed of Armored Cars

IF REPORTS are to be believed the United States now has armored cars that will travel across plowed ground at the incredible speed of fifty miles an hour. Moreover, they carry machine guns which will deliver 700 shots a minute. Maybe these new cars will be used to distribute tracts in Manchuria. We know they won't be used for war, because the Kellogg Peace Pact says that war is a crime, and the nations are all agreed, aren't they? that they won't do any more fighting unless they honestly think that they really must.

Sad Conditions in Baltimore

COMMUNITY Fund workers at their seventh luncheon in Baltimore declared that there are now hundreds of men in Baltimore who are willing to do work of any kind for wages of any kind. In the same city the judge of the People's Court said that in the hundreds of eviction cases that come up before him the majority have given up hope and, when asked if they have money to pay rent, make no reply; others answer that they have no money with which to feed their children, let alone money to pay for moving.

Between 10,000 and 20,000 Diseases

THE National Conference on Nomenclature of Disease is expecting shortly to issue a book for doctors which will rename all known diseases and is expected to include between 10,000 and 20,000 titles in its 250 pages. If this were not so serious it would be funny; and that is no joke, for there is but one disease, and giving it 19,999 different names will not teach anybody that his health depends on what goes into his mind, what goes down his neck in the way of food and drink, and the amount of rest, work, fresh air and sunshine he receives.

The Voice of the Sky

AN AERIAL broadcasting device which can be used from an airplane and multiplies the human voice three million times will be used by the British Government to try to tell the liberty-loving and rebellious peoples of Iraq how happy they should be to let the British do their thinking and governing for them. It is hoped that these great voices coming down from the skies will have great influence with

the superstitious people. The device weighs 1,400 pounds. It has been used in America to direct the work of fighters of forest fires.

La Fontaine's Disappointment

JAMES A. LA FONTAINE, doing a large gambling business in Maryland, just over the line from the District of Columbia, was disappointed recently when he had to pay $206,000 to the Federal government to square unpaid income taxes for the past six years. His defense was that he did not know he must pay taxes on money made illegally. It is supposed that the reason he is never interfered with by the Maryland authorities is that his employees are chiefly the friends and relatives of Maryland politicians.

Baltimore Style Spreads to Paterson

YEARS ago Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, put his OK on stealing in preference to starving, and within a year President Willard of the Baltimore and Ohio, also of Baltimore, gave expression to the same idea. This Baltimore notion seems to be spreading. A man in Paterson, N. J., without work and without money, stole 400 pounds of Erie coal to keep his family warm, and when the case came up in court the judge on the bench refused to sentence him, stating that a father who steals to keep his family warm is better than a father who permits his family to go cold.

Psychology of War Debts

CHARLES E. MITCHELL, president of the National City Bank of New York, told the Senate Finance Committee that there is a generation of Germans born since the World War that objects to being faced with payment of the war debt in future years. In exchange Senator Reed, Pennsylvania, inquired why the progeny of Americans who are not even alive now should pay this war debt, while the progeny of the people who started it should go scot free. The outstanding fact is that the Americans were fools to lend the money. Every dollar that was loaned to France was a dollar invested against the best interests of peace, and as far as militarism is concerned it is now apparent that Kaiser Wilhelm and his gang might have gone clear through France to the Bay of Biscay and the country traversed would not be any more militaristic than it now is.

Sir George Paish Gives Us Sixty Days

THAT was bad enough when Montagu Norman, president of the Bank of England, wanted to go on record as saying that unless something unforeseen happens our civilization will be in chaos within a year. That was some six months ago, and would give us about half a year margin, but now Sir George Paish, one of the world's foremost economists, speaking on December 9, at Manchester, said, "If my information is correct, and I think it is, nothing can prevent a complete world breakdown within the next two months."

Did Not Know They Were Thieves

IN *The American Guardian* Oscar Ameringer says: "There is no need of berating the men who deprived the American people of their inheritance. They did not know they were thieves. Some of them do not know it even yet. Neither were they aware that in taking unto themselves the means of life of our people they were destroying the very foundation upon which our government was founded. What we are dealing with is a case of unpremeditated and more or less impersonal disloyalty and high treason to the American people, their government, their institutions, traditions and ideals, forced by social evolution."

Madness of New World Economics

REFERRING to the burnings of cotton, the destruction of wheat, the throwing of coffee into the sea, and now the proposal to destroy one in ten of all the milk cows in the United States, as advocated by the Dairy Advisory Committee of the Farm Board, the Manchester *Guardian* says:

> When it comes to madness the economics of the New World seem to offer more oddities than anything to be found in Europe. The Communists are not the only enemies of our existing order; those who are all for a reorganization are entitled to point with pride to several places where capitalism is doing its best to cut its own throat.

Spent $200,000 of the People's Money

A PRIVATE utility concern, noting the splendid results obtained by the Kansas City (Kansas) municipally owned light and water system, opened offices and spent $200,000 of the people's money trying to bluff and bulldoze the people into selling them the plant, but finally gave up in disgust when their profes-

sional solicitors were caught placing names on a petition at so much per name. In Kansas City, Kansas, the cost of 50 kilowatt hours of current is but $1.80, but right next door, in Kansas City, Mo., the cost is $2.75. The saving to the people in lower rates amounts to over ten times the amount lost in taxes.

War Is Wicked

A CERTAIN nation uses the billboards for educational purposes. One of its posters tells the people that "war is wicked, wasteful, stupid and unnecessary. Fifty nations by treaty have outlawed war. Why not disarm?" Now what nation do you suppose it is that is so interested in peace? One of the Christian nations, of course. Not at all. The professedly Christian nations are not Christian at all; they are pagan. Well, what country was it that put up the posters that war is wicked? Answer: It was China, poor heathen China, trying to tell her own people what is right, but actually telling the hypocrites of Christendom what is wrong with their way of life. Organized Christianity is a stench in the nostrils of mankind. Christendom has spread the gospel of murder around the world, and now the heathen are trying to bring about a better feeling by making an appeal to reason.

Relief: 1931 Style

IN AN article bristling with facts and filled with irony and sarcasm Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, treats the readers of *The Nation* to an analysis of the work of Messrs. Gifford, Young and Hoover. These gentlemen, so it seems, have in short order provided the wage-earners of 690 cities with abundant opportunities of self-sacrifice, but the big fellows, the ones that have got everything, have been practically left out. On this aspect of the matter, Mr. Pinchot says forcefully:

> Practically every cent that is taken from wage-earners for the relief fund would be used for buying if it were left in their hands. Money donated by the rich, however, especially the very rich who have large reserves awaiting investment, is in a different position. Only a little of it can be used for buying goods, since its owners can consume but a limited amount. Nor is it needed as capital for new enterprise. Capital is a drug on the market now. Consequently, the part used for unemployment relief would otherwise not be used at all until the depression subsides and its owners invest it.

Mr. Ratti Makes Too Much Noise

MR. RATTI makes too much noise. First he gets all steamed up over his deal with Mussolini and blesses the whole world. Thereafter everything went to the demnition bowwows, and things are now in such bad shape that he said in his Christmas speech, "From this terrifying spectacle which the world presents we must raise our eyes to heaven." Then after getting us into this jam he proceeds to blame it on God, saying, "It is the hand of God which weighs upon us." That speaks for itself. In the same speech he explained that the reason his library collapsed was that it was cheaply put up and poorly finished by his great predecessor Sixtus V. By the way, the pope himself barely got out of it in time. If there were not so much graft around the vatican the buildings would be in better shape. The whole thing is rotten from top to bottom, and the big cupola of St. Peter's may come crashing in at any time. The big noise in Rome should quiet down. It talks too much. It has nothing to be proud of, and everything to be ashamed of, and is a menace and curse to mankind.

"Ain't This Something?"

A SUBSCRIBER in Memphis sends us a clipping showing that the Protestant Pastors' Association has taken kindly to the suggestion that a service be held once a year in the potter's field so that those buried there may lie in consecrated ground, and then asks, "Ain't this something?" And we are glad to say it is. In the first place, it is something because "the earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof", and therefore all ground is holy ground, regardless of whether or not it has any dogs barking around the edges of it. And, in the second place, Memphis would be a good place to put on an exhibition of this kind, because in Memphis, in proportion to its population, one has more chances of a hasty exit from this world than in any other place in creation. How appropriate it is that those who have helped to make Memphis what it is should come together once a year and help garnish the tombs they have been instrumental in filling! The clipping does not say whether a collection will be taken up when the annual consecration of ground occurs, but no doubt it will. That will help to make the ground more holy, in some eyes.

A Rhyme for the Children *By Ruth McAlley (N. Y.)*

LITTLE rhymes learned in childhood are always remembered. Nearly every mother teaches her children such useless little rhymes as "Old Mother Hubbard went to the cupboard" or "Jack and Jill went up the hill", etc. Why not teach the children something that will be of use to them as they grow older? With this thought in mind, the following little alphabet has been compiled. Since most of the thoughts were taken from *The Golden Age,* it is called

A GOLDEN AGE ALPHABET

A is for APPLE, the king of all fruit.
Eat one each day; 'tis a healthful pursuit.

B for the BEET which will make nice red blood
Make your cheeks bloom as the pretty rose-bud.

C for the CARROT. 'Tis beauty they say
Will come to you if you eat one each day.

D for the DATE. Now then, here is a treat,
Better than candy if you would have sweet.

E for ENAMEL on tooth and on nail,
Built up by cabbage. Eat raw without fail.

F for the FIGS to keep healthy and well;
Better than pills which the drug store might sell.

G for the GRAPES which build tissue just fine,
Especially those we pick fresh from the vine.

H is for HONEY. 'Tis better by far
Than syrup or jelly you buy in a jar.

I is for ICE CREAM, but not what you buy;
Have mother make it. Pure cream she'll supply.

J for the JUICE of the lemon. Behold,
'Tis Grandmother's cure for a cough and a cold.

K for the KETTLES. Beware what you choose!
Aluminum kettles you never should use.

L is for LETTUCE, the green leafy kind;
An aid to digestion I'm sure you will find.

M for the MILK in unpasteurized state;
This will build bone and increase you in weight.

N for the NUTS of which children need plenty;
Grown-ups, a few, but not quite so many.

O is for OXYGEN, found in fresh air;
A wonderful tonic; breath deeply, with care.

P for the PRUNES. These are good for the pains
Grandpa complains of whenever it rains.

Q for the QUARTS of pure water we drink.
"A schoolgirl complexion" is what you will think.

R is for REST, which will lengthen your life.
A nap after luncheon will end nervous strife.

S is for SALT. If you would feel trim
Put some in your bath, 'twill give vigor and vim.

T for THANKSGIVING. This never forget:
A heart full of praise will have no time to fret.

U, UPRIGHT Posture; to always maintain
From your chest to the ceiling imagine a chain.

V is for VINEGAR. This is *not* good;
You want to digest, not preserve, all your food.

W for WHOLE WHEAT, the best kind of bread;
Toasted in oven, still better, 'tis said.

X is for 'XERCISE in open air
Children and grown-ups should each take their share.

Y is for YEAST. Not as good as advised.
Beware of those things which are well advertised!

Z is for ZION, God's city of Love;
To have happy hearts we must serve God above.

Hail Jehovah of Hosts!

JEHOVAH is the one being who reveals His purposes to those who love Him and keep His commandments. Among His purposes is the complete deliverance of His creatures from the enemy and a decisive victory over the wicked one. Those creatures who love Jehovah and appreciate His goodness cannot but hail Him as the great Deliverer; those creatures are welded together in a great organization and continually sing forth His praises.

Ever since the time of Eden, Satan has caused men to worship anything in the universe except the great Creator, to whom all praise is due. The enemy has done this by causing men to have a misconception of the true God, and things and creatures have been the objects of worship. From time to time the enemy has caused men to be lifted up in some achievement or victory, and thus they commanded the attention of the people. When a man dies who is thought to have invented many beneficial things the people do him homage which in truth belongs to God. The truth of the matter is that centuries ago Jehovah placed the powers that operate in the inventions recently discovered by man and that men stumbled upon their existence, not by any ability of their own, as though they could force the existence of such things, but it was the due time of the Creator that the people should have these blessings.

Again, when some military butcher who has murdered thousands of his fellow men has gained some so-called "victory" over his fellows the enemy plays upon the minds of those in power and arrangements are made for some great demonstration in honor of this ravenous "deliverer". Since the World War the people have had examples of these devilish parades in all the major cities.

Realizing that men love great display and are prone to worship their fellows, the Devil carried his schemes into detail in the triumphal marches of ancient Rome. *The Encyclopedia Americana* says that this was "a solemn procession granted to a victorious general of ancient Rome. It was bestowed only on one who had held office of dictator, consul, or prætor, and after a decisive victory over foreign foes, or on the complete subjugation of a province. On the day of the triumph all the temples were thrown open; every shrine was decorated with garlands, and every altar smoked with incense. The general assembled his soldiers without the city, delivered to them a commendatory oration, and distributed rewards and money as their share of the spoil of the enemies.

"He then mounted his car and advanced to the triumphal gate (*porta triumphalis*), where he was met by the senate, and the procession was formed and marched along the Via Sacra to the capitol. It was led by the senate, headed by the magistrates, and included a train of carriages laden with spoils, models of captured forts and cities, pictures of the country conquered, trumpeters and flute-players, white bulls or oxen destined for sacrifice, attended by priests with their insignia and implements; the most distinguished captives, etc. The triumphant general rode in a circular chariot drawn by four horses; in his right hand he bore a laurel bough, and in his left a sceptre; he was attired in gold-embroidered robe and a flowered tunic, and his brows were encircled with laurel. In the car he was accompanied by his children of tender age, and sometimes by very intimate friends. A public slave held over his head a gold Etruscan crown ornamented with jewels.

"The legates, tribunes and equestrians, with the grown-up sons of the conqueror, followed on horseback. The infantry followed in marching order, their spears adorned with laurel, shouting *Io triumphe!* singing hymns to the gods, and praising or ridiculing their general, according to the license of the day, as their humor might dictate.

"As the procession ascended the Capitoline Hill some of the captives were withdrawn from it and conducted to prison to be put to death. As soon as their execution was intimated the victims were sacrificed, offerings presented to Jupiter, and the general and his friends parted in the temple, returning home in the evening accompanied by flutes and torches and a crowd of citizens. Sometimes when the spoil was great the procession extended over more than one day."

As one views the manner in which Satan has been deceiving the people of earth by turning the masses away from the true God, by causing those who desire to serve the Lord to be persecuted, and by causing the innocent to suffer, one is convinced from the Scriptures that the enemy is pointed out to suffer the end which he designed for others and the pit which he

digged for the righteous will swallow him up in complete destruction. Centuries ago the great Jehovah, the God of justice and mercy, rightly determined upon the destruction of Satan. In Ezekiel 28:16, 17 we read, "I will destroy thee, O covering cherub, from the midst of the stones of fire. Thine heart was lifted up because of thy beauty; thou hast corrupted thy wisdom by reason of thy brightness [the selfish desire to make a show of oneself or shine before others]: I will cast thee to the ground, I will lay thee before kings, that they may behold thee." Again, in Proverbs 11:5 is brought to our attention, "The wicked shall fall by his own wickedness." Instead of leading mankind to honor the true and great Jehovah, the enemy has led men to dishonor the Most High; instead of following the course of righteousness himself, he has paved the way of unrighteousness for himself and his followers; instead of having part in the land of the living, he will be cut off in sudden destruction.

It will thus be in the destruction of the Devil's organization that the people will come to know who is the true God. When the blindness which now covers the minds of the people has been removed they will know and understand from the Word of God and His power manifested in the earth that Jehovah is to be hailed as the Lord of hosts. In Zephaniah 3:8, 9 are words of assurance concerning the coming victory of Jehovah over this wicked one and the deliverance of the people. "Therefore wait ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth [Satan's visible organization, and not this planet] shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy. For then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent."

Who Is Jehovah?

Before the people can appreciate Jehovah they must know who He really is; and before they know Him they must have knowledge which is the basis of faith and confidence. Jehovah is the one being who reveals His purposes to those who love Him; and as He delivered His people from the bondage of Egyptian cruelty, even so He has now promised to deliver all the righteous from the Devil's system of oppression. He is the Creator of heaven and earth, and the Provider for His creatures. We read concerning His works of creation and His provisions for His creatures, in Psalm 104:24-33, "O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all: the earth is full of thy riches. So is this great and wide sea, wherein are things creeping innumerable, both small and great beasts. There go the ships; there is that leviathan, whom thou hast made to play therein. These wait all upon thee, that thou mayest give them their meat in due season. That thou givest them they gather; thou openest thine hand, they are filled with good. Thou hidest thy face, they are troubled; thou takest away their breath, they die, and return to their dust. Thou sendest forth thy spirit, they are created; and thou renewest the face of the earth. The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever: the Lord shall rejoice in his works. He looketh on the earth, and it trembleth: he toucheth the hills, and they smoke. I will sing unto the Lord as long as I live; I will sing praise to my God while I have my being."

Jehovah is the source of all light and understanding. In 1 John 1:5 we read, "God is light, and in him is no darkness at all." He does things in the open, and is not ashamed of His deeds; this is just the opposite course to that of the Devil, whose agents operate in the darkness and desire to conceal wickedness lest they come to judgment. The man of righteousness looks to Jehovah for light, wisdom, and strength, and this makes him bold in the Lord, as we read in Psalm 27:1, 2: "The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid? When the wicked, even mine enemies and my foes, came upon me to eat up my flesh, they stumbled and fell." Again, in Psalm 89:15-18 we find written, "Blessed is the people that know the joyful sound: they shall walk, O Lord, in the light of thy countenance. In thy name shall they rejoice all the day: and in thy righteousness shall they be exalted. For thou art the glory of their strength: and in thy favour our horn shall be exalted. For the Lord is our defense; and the Holy One of Israel is our King."

Since Jehovah is the source of light, it follows that He sheds light for His glory and for the benefit of those who love Him. "O send out

thy light and thy truth: let them lead me; let them bring me unto thy holy hill, and to thy tabernacles." (Ps. 43:3) It is by means of the truth which Jehovah has provided that one is led to His kingdom. Although one might be simple and be shunned by the world, yet the entrance of Jehovah's words gives understanding to such, and the Most High will deliver such from the oppression of the enemy. In support of this we read, in Psalm 119:130-134, "The entrance of thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding unto the simple. I opened my mouth, and panted: for I longed for thy commandments. Look thou upon me, and be merciful unto me, as thou usest to do unto those that love thy name. Order my steps in thy word: and let not any iniquity have dominion over me. Deliver me from the oppression of man; so will I keep thy precepts."

It is necessary for the people to know who the great Jehovah really is, because Satan has misrepresented and blasphemed the name of the Creator. The enemy also has kept the people in ignorance about the truth concerning Jehovah. In the garden of Eden Satan should have told Eve the truth concerning the commandment of the Lord, but instead of that he led Eve and subsequently Adam to disobey the Lord. Adam was plainly told that he should not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, upon penalty of death; however, the Devil led him to do that very thing, and as a result the whole human family was brought into bondage and into death. In Genesis 3:4, 5, we read the words of the enemy, "And the serpent said unto the woman, Ye shall not surely die: for God doth know that in the day ye eat thereof, then your eyes shall be opened; and ye shall be as gods, knowing good and evil."

It was in the garden of Eden that Satan raised the issue by disputing the truthfulness of God's statement and therefore denying the supremacy of Jehovah. From that day to this the Devil has been misrepresenting the name of Jehovah and turning all he can away from a knowledge of the truth of God. In point concerning this we read, in Psalm 74:18, "Remember this, that the enemy hath reproached, O Lord, and that the foolish people have blasphemed thy name." It is a well known fact that the clergy, both Catholic and Protestant, no longer take the Bible seriously, and have been preaching according to the policy of this world, which is the Devil's organization; and the people have placed confidence in these religious frauds. This devil worship is an abomination unto the Lord.

In those places where the name of Jehovah should be exalted, and some people are yet found who have faith in God, the Devil has succeeded in setting up the wisdom of this world. This has been very discouraging to those who have yet some faith in the Almighty. In Psalm 74:4, 7 we read, "Thine enemies roar in the midst of thy congregations; they set up their ensigns for signs. They have cast fire into thy sanctuary; they have defiled by casting down the dwellingplace of thy name to the ground."

Deliverance Foreshadowed

When Jehovah made preparations to deliver the children of Israel from Egypt (which pictured the Devil's present organization) the Almighty foreshadowed the manner in which He would ultimately deliver the people who have faith in Him from the enemy's system of oppression. Pharaoh, the ruler of Egypt, represented the Devil himself. And as that ancient monarch refused to let God's people go, even so today Satan refuses to let go his control over the people of good will. As Jehovah with a demonstration of great power delivered the Israelites from Egypt, even so, in the near future, with a mighty arm the Lord of hosts will deliver all who have faith in Him.

When Moses and Aaron went to Pharaoh to command that monarch to let God's people go, that oppressor said, "Who is the Lord [Jehovah], that I should obey his voice to let Israel go?" Even so today the Devil is trying desperately to continue his hold upon the deluded people who wish to serve God but who are in bondage and restraint. This same tyrannical spirit is manifested in the rulers of the present day. If the rulers can't have their way by diplomatic means they resort to force; hence the rise of so many dictators, backed by the strong hand of the military forces, throughout the world.

After interviewing the Egyptian monarch Moses presented the matter before the Lord. We read the decisive words of Jehovah in which He speaks of the certain deliverance of Israel, and in this deliverance His name is involved, according to Exodus 6:1-6: "Then the Lord said unto Moses, Now shalt thou see what I will do to Pharaoh: for with a strong hand shall

he let them go, and with a strong hand shall he drive them out of his land. And God spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am the Lord [JEHOVAH]: and I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty; but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them. And I have also established my covenant with them, to give them the land of Canaan, the land of their pilgrimage, wherein they were strangers. And I have also heard the groaning of the children of Israel, whom the Egyptians keep in bondage; and I have remembered my covenant. Wherefore say unto the children of Israel, I am the Lord [JEHOVAH], and I will bring you out from under the burdens of the Egyptians, and I will rid you of their bondage, and I will redeem you with a stretched out arm, and with great judgments."

It is significant that the name of Jehovah is involved with the deliverance of His people from Egypt. It is noteworthy that Jehovah is the One who reveals to His people His purposes, and especially those concerning the vindication of His name and the deliverance of His people. We may rest assured, then, that the mere fact that the Almighty has brought His name at this present time to the attention of His people indicates that their deliverance is at hand, and the power of Jehovah will completely vindicate His name in the sight of all creation.

Why Called Jehovah of Hosts?

The expression "Jehovah of hosts" conveys the thought that the Almighty is at the head of and controls a vast organization of many obedient creatures, many in heaven and a few on earth. This term not only is appropriate of an organization, but is a military name showing that a vast army is about to move into action against the enemy. In this great organization and army Jehovah has placed Christ Jesus in charge and as the commander to lead the forces against Satan. While Christ became the new King of earth in 1914, it was not until 1918 that Jehovah's organization came to completion in the gathering together of the faithful body members of His Son; since 1918 the organization work has been emphasized and Jehovah uses this organization only in accomplishing His present purpose in the earth. While that organization gathered in 1918, it was not until several years thereafter that the few members on earth understood the importance of this systematic arrangement and the great work to be effected.

The Prophet Isaiah had a vision of Jehovah's organization, and in this connection the term "Jehovah of hosts" is applied to the One sitting on the throne and above all parts of the great array of creatures. In Isaiah 6:1-3 we read, "In the year that king Uzziah died, I saw also the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up, and his train filled the temple. Above it stood the seraphims: each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. And one cried unto another, and said, Holy, holy, holy is the Lord [JEHOVAH] of hosts; the whole earth is full of his glory."

The same prophet described the mustering of the hosts of heaven and on earth for the final conflict, in these words, found in Isaiah 13:4-6, 13, "The noise of a multitude in the mountains, like as of a great people; a tumultuous noise of the kingdoms of nations gathered together: JEHOVAH OF HOSTS mustereth the host of the battle. They come from a far country, from the end of heaven, even the Lord, and the weapons of his indignation, to destroy the whole land. Howl ye; for the day of the Lord is at hand; it shall come as a destruction from the Almighty. Therefore I will shake the heavens, and the earth shall remove out of her place, in the wrath of JEHOVAH OF HOSTS, and in the day of his fierce anger." The importance of this battle is brought to our attention when we realize that in this army of Jehovah there are members from the end of heaven and the weapons of Jehovah's indignation are employed to make an utter riddance of the Devil's organization both visible and invisible.

Concerning the work to be wrought in the day of battle we read, in Isaiah 2:11, 12, "The lofty looks of man shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be bowed down; and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day. For the day of the Lord of hosts shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up, and he shall be brought low." The same prophet also speaks of the breaking of the enemy and the treading of him under foot, which language is descriptive of the decisive victory for Jehovah. In Isaiah 14:24-27, "The Lord of hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass; and as I have purposed, so shall it stand: that I

will break the Assyrian in my land, and upon my mountains tread him under foot: then shall his yoke depart from off them, and his burden depart from off their shoulders. This is the purpose that is purposed upon the whole earth: and this is the hand that is stretched out upon all the nations. For the Lord of hosts hath purposed, and who shall disannul it? and his hand is stretched out, and who shall turn it back?"

People to Hail Deliverer

As the people of earth recognize the triumph of Jehovah over the enemy Satan, they will hail the Creator as the great Deliverer. The song which Moses and the children of Israel sang at the time of the overthrow of the Egyptian monarch and his hosts foreshadows the even greater rejoicing that will be upon the lips of the people, and is worthy of study. In Exodus 15:1-6 we read, "Then sang Moses and the children of Israel this song unto the Lord, and spake, saying, I will sing unto the Lord, for he hath triumphed gloriously; the horse and his rider hath he thrown into the sea. The Lord is my strength and song, and he is become my salvation: he is my God, and I will prepare him an habitation; my father's God, and I will exalt him. The Lord is a man of war: the Lord is his name. Pharaoh's chariots and his host hath he cast into the sea: his chosen captains also are drowned in the Red sea. The depths have covered them: they sank into the bottom as a stone. Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power: thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy."

Centuries ago the Lord foreknew the joy and triumphant exultation that would be in the hearts of His people when they realize His decisive victory over the enemy. Undoubtedly the peoples of earth will join in the song when they recover from the terrific shock and awake to a realization of their God and their Savior. In Psalm 98 we are given a new song. "O sing unto the Lord a new song; for he hath done marvellous things: his right hand, and his holy arm, hath gotten him the victory. The Lord hath made known his salvation: his righteousness hath he openly shewed in the sight of the heathen. He hath remembered his mercy and his truth toward the house of Israel: all the ends of the earth have seen the salvation of our God. Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all the earth: make a loud noise, and rejoice, and sing praise. Sing unto the Lord with the harp; with the harp, and the voice of a psalm. With trumpets, and sound of cornet, make a joyful noise before the Lord the King. Let the sea roar, and the fulness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein. Let the floods clap their hands: let the hills be joyful together before the Lord; for he cometh to judge the earth; with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity."

For a long time the common peoples of earth have been sorely oppressed by wars and the taxes of past and future wars. One of the benefits that will result to the people will be the destruction of the war lords and the burning of the implements of warfare. Let us now turn to Psalm 46, beginning with the eighth verse and continuing right through the next Psalm: "Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations he hath made in the earth. He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth; he breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; he burneth the chariot in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth. The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah. O clap your hands, all ye people; shout unto God with the voice of triumph. For the Lord most high is terrible; he is a great King over all the earth. He shall subdue the people under us, and the nations under our feet. He shall choose our inheritance for us, the excellency of Jacob whom he loved. Selah. God is gone up with a shout, the Lord with the sound of a trumpet. Sing praises to God, sing praises: sing praises unto our King, sing praises. For God is the King of all the earth: sing ye praises with understanding. God reigneth over the heathen: God sitteth upon the throne of his holiness. The princes of the people are gathered together, even the people of the God of Abraham: for the shields of the earth belong unto God: he is greatly exalted."

The people will have reasons to hail Jehovah as their great Deliverer. He will not *try* to secure peace by arming to the teeth as the nations of earth are now doing, but He will secure lasting tranquillity by destroying every implement of warfare and planting in the hearts of the people a love that knows nothing but good for one's fellows. He will not *try* to find health

for mankind through the concoctions of drugs and filth, but will bring healing and vitality in abundance so that the inhabitant will no longer say, "I am sick." No longer will discord mar the ties of domestic relationship, nor will the nations be fearful of one another, but happiness will dwell in the hearts of all people. No longer will the people be confused as to who their God and Benefactor really is, for they shall know that their Savior and Deliverer is the great Jehovah. "Praise ye Jehovah. Praise God in his sanctuary: praise him in the firmament of his power. Praise him for his mighty acts: praise him according to his excellent greatness. Praise him with the sound of the trumpet: praise him with the psaltery and harp. Praise him with the timbrel and dance: praise him with stringed instruments and organs. Praise him upon the loud cymbals: praise him upon the high sounding cymbals. Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord. Praise ye the Lord."—Ps. 150.

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Japan Takes Over Manchuria *(In Two Parts)*

Part 1

SINCE the Kaiser Wilhelm promoted peace in the earth by stealthily crossing the Holland border at night and taking up his residence at Doorn, we have not heard so much about anyone endeavoring or any one nation offering to take over all the affairs of the world and running them according to his or its own pleasure or fancy. It is true that we have had fulminations from Mr. Mussolini about making the European skies black with airplanes, but thus far he is comparatively peaceable and still on his own side of the fence.

It is true that the Russians claim to expect that the whole world will go into the Soviet Union, but they are trying to bring this about by the radio and the printing press rather than by machine guns and poison gas.

On the mainland of Europe, France has taken the place of Germany as the nightmare of western civilization. What she proposes to do with great fleets of airplanes nobody knows for sure, but the British air force says that on the same day that London is attacked, Paris will be wiped off the map, and as that would dispose of both Britain and France, we are left with but two great militaristic powers in the world.

As we write, those two great powers, America in the Western world, and Japan in the Far Eastern hemisphere are glaring at each other and apparently almost ready to spring at each other's throats. These two countries, Japan and America, have points in common. Between them they have two out of three biggest navies in the world. They can each draw upon a reserve of millions of soldiers, and it is a curious fact that neither of these countries has ever sustained a military defeat or even been subjected to serious military reverses.

Japan's Idea of Its Destiny

It is difficult for a Western person to picture to himself the reasoning processes of an Oriental mind, but it is a fact that there are millions of people in Japan who honestly believe that their imperial family descended from God and that it is destined ultimately to have the whole world under its sway. With this thought in mind, consider the following statement which appeared in *Niroku,* a Japanese newspaper:

> The Imperial Family of Japan is as worthy of respect as is God, and is the embodiment of benevolence and justice. The Imperial Family of Japan is parent not only over 60,000,000 people, but of all mankind on earth. In the eyes of the Imperial Family all races are but one and the same. It stands above all racial considerations. All human disputes, therefore, may be settled in accordance with its immaculate justice.

To a westerner such a statement seems laughable, but it does not seem so amusing even to a westerner when, as now seems to be the case, Japan reaches out and puts China in its lunch basket as easily as a boy picks apples off a tree and all the while protests that she has no intention whatever of doing the very thing she is actually engaged in doing.

We are not certain that there will be war between Japan and the United States. We earnestly hope that the secretary of state, Mr. Stimson, will back down and let the Japanese have their own way in China, for they will have it anyway until the Lord himself gets ready to stop them; but as recent exchanges of notes have been of a very threatening nature, it seems quite in order for us at this time to present to our readers some idea of what Japan and the Japanese are like, so that if a crushing defeat should await Uncle Sam in a war in the Far East some of the people here at home would not be taken entirely unawares.

Japan Resembles British Isles

Many have noticed that the Empire of Japan, in its location off the coast of Asia, bears a striking resemblance to the British Isles located off the coast of Europe. They are about the same in area and about the same in population.

These two countries have two of the three largest navies in the world, and they are considered to be the two most aristocratic countries in the world.

As far as natural resources are concerned, Britain has much the advantage over Japan, but the latter has some offsetting advantages. Japan is a land of magnificent scenery. The sacred mountain, Fujiyama, sixty miles west of Tokyo, rises to an altitude of 12,425 feet, and there are several mountain ranges which rise to nearly 10,000 feet in height and exhibit landscapes of Alpine character.

Japan has no plains, and there are few places either far removed from the mountains or distant from the sea. The rivers are short, but as the rainfall is heavy the streams are torrential. There are waterfalls providing scenic beauty as well as water power for industrial purposes. The "Splendor of the Sun" waterfall at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 feet.

One of the most beautiful bodies of water in the world is Japan's Inland Sea, which opens both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 miles wide.

Every island is indented with innumerable bays and inlets surrounded by rocky bluffs and sandy beaches.

The total area of Japan, including colonies and mandated islands, is 261,567 square miles. At the far northern extremity of Japan there is a communistic district inhabited by some 7,500 people where for centuries the villagers have been accustomed to collecting their catch of fish and apportioning it communistically.

Worship of the Mikado

Nowhere, except perhaps in Vatican City and Japan, do people actually worship their fellow men, and in the case of that at Vatican City the worship is merely that of one who is supposed to be the vicar or earthly representative of another; but in Japan the mikado is actually worshiped.

Every year thousands of the school children of Japan are taken to worship at the shrine of the mikado; and not only are their school books carefully prepared by the Government to instill into their minds the conviction that the emperor is a god, but the theaters, story-tellers and motion pictures are all utilized to exalt the same idea.

When the crown prince enters the presence of the emperor he is compelled to enter the throne room through a side door and to crawl into the presence of the emperor on his hands and knees. It would be considered profanation by the Japanese to show the face of their emperor on a coin. Fifty years ago it was illegal for a citizen to look upon him at all. The emperor helps the program along by making a pilgrimage every little while to one of the shrines of Ise, or dispatches special messengers to pay respects to his ancestors and acquaint them with important affairs of state.

As a ruler the emperor has almost no actual power. The Government is really an oligarchy of Big Business, a group of professional rulers that use the mikado as a figurehead. In times of famine it is, theoretically, the emperor that comes forward with millions of dollars for the relief of the poor. Always he is set before the people in the best of light. Actually he is a slight, bespectacled young man in good health, now beginning his thirty-second year.

Hirohito, 124th occupant of the high seat reserved for 'descendants of the sun goddess', succeeded to the Japanese throne on December 25, 1926. He is not supposed to rule "by the grace of God", but because 'he himself is a deity'. No law makes him an emperor, for in the eyes of the Japanese he is the law. He does not derive his power from the constitution of Japan, but he is the organized will of the state. No one may address the emperor directly. Even a cabinet officer can reach him only by arrangement with the imperial household.

Slowly the Japanese masses are emerging from the shadow of this colossal superstition. Formerly all street traffic was suspended for an hour before the mikado passed through the streets, and even then the passage was through cordons of troops drawn up the length of the route. Now this suspension has been reduced to fifteen minutes and the guard is merely a police guard.

Formerly the emperor traveled by special train, with the railroad lined on both sides by school children, compelled to stand for hours until the train passed. But now, in view of the very crowded condition of traffic, the emperor's coach is occasionally attached to a regular train and the people need not, as formerly, leave the station when he alights. This gradual climbing down out of the clouds must seem like an odd business to the mikado, but he probably figures that it is better to climb down than to fall.

The mikado is said to be fond of horseback

riding, tennis and golf, and to be one of the expert swimmers of the country. On his trip around the world he was baptized by the pope, but this should not be charged up against him. Every morning at six o'clock he prays to his ancestors before he has his breakfast and reads the morning paper. Here's hoping that the ancestors or whoever gets the prayer knows what to do with it in view of the fact that Mr. Hirohito has been baptized by the pope.

Mr. Hirohito is said to be an intimate friend of the prince of Wales. Why not? They are both in the same graft. It is like a couple of bootleggers making love to each other.

The Imperial Family

The royal family in Japan is the oldest existing royal family in the world. It has had one unbroken line of sovereigns for almost 2600 years. For 1200 years the imperial family has reigned but has not governed. When the noble families one after another within these later centuries took possession of the governmental power they all governed in the name of the emperor or some member of the emperor's family.

There is not on earth another king or emperor or priest that has such enormous reverence and love of his subjects as the mikado of Japan. The people of Japan are exceedingly proud of the fact that the reigning imperial family has descended from time immemorial in an unbroken line of succession to the present. The imperial family stands in Japan as the emblem and symbol of national immortality.

While the constitutions of Europe and America were protests against the encroachment of a sovereign upon people's rights, the Japanese constitution was a gift to the people in 1890 and was freely offered to them before they had ever dreamed of having a parliament of their own. But the mikado was wise in his day and generation.

He personally declares war, makes peace and concludes treaties, with the advice and assistance of the cabinet ministers whom he appoints and who are responsible to him. He has supreme command of the army and navy and determines the organization and personnel of both. Like the king of England, he has a privy council of elder statesmen, the decisions of which are above those of parliament and frequently contrary to the wishes of parliament.

No revolution has ever deprived a Japanese monarch of his throne. The Japanese people feel that if the politicians, soldiers and statesmen do make mistakes and exploit them and others to their injury, yet they are protected against these selfish men by the emperor's exclusive power to decide when and how many of his subjects shall be used for war purposes outside the realm.

Through the ages occasional adopted sons have assumed their father's titles. This has prevented the imperial family from running out, because in Japan an adopted child has the same rights as a natural child.

Now it happens that emperors of the imperial family are human, like the rest of us. They have their likes and dislikes, and when the crown prince who is now the emperor wanted to marry the girl of his choice in spite of the opposition of his elders, 15,000 men of Tokyo marched to a shrine to offer a prayer for the young man that he might have the girl of his choice. And so, for the first time in Japanese history, a crown prince selected his own bride.

A few years later, Hirohito's brother, heir presumptive to the throne, fell in love with a girl who had no title, and in this case the objection was overcome by the young woman's being adopted by her uncle, a viscount, so he could act as her father at the wedding.

When a child is born in the imperial family of Japan it is a time of great excitement. The priests and seers, and other dignitaries, who do not know any more what they are about than a cat on the backyard fence knows about astronomy, study the stars and the month of birth so as to try to fit the poor kid with a name which will be suitable to the high place it is supposed to occupy.

The Japanese Caste System

While the Devil did not push the caste system of Japan to anything like the extremes to which he pushed it in India, still up until less than a century ago there was a rigid division of society into four groups: soldiers, farmers, artisans and merchants, whose social standing was in the order named. Above the soldiers were the imperial family and the nobles in a class by themselves, and below the merchants were the outcasts: shoemakers, tanners, embalmers and grave diggers.

The castes have not been kept as rigidly separate in Japan as in India. While intermarriages between the castes have not been legal, yet concubinage has been very common and the children of these unions have frequently become

the heirs of their fathers and thus the blood of the aristocracy of Japan has been enriched.

On the other hand, during the wars preceding the seventeenth century, many aristocratic families were ruined and forced into the lower classes, so that the common people received a perpetual influx of aristocratic blood. These facts explain why some Japanese aristocrats are very progressive, and why the common people of Japan are so aristocratic and love aristocracy.

Another curious principle operates to bring about a certain sympathy between the common people and the aristocrats. If the children of an aristocrat are lacking in intelligence and responsibility it is a common practice to adopt children who do have such characteristics, and upon adoption they have all the rights of natural children.

By these means the aristocrats of Japan have managed to keep about everything in the country in their own hands. Of the eleven multimillionaires in Japan, i.e., of those who pay more than 1,000,000 yen a year in income tax, six belong to the Mitsui family and two to the Iwasaki family. Formerly the people were in the habit of selling themselves for long terms of years into the service of the rich and 'noble'. Sometime prior to the year 1872 the government limited the term of engagement of servants to ten years, and in 1872 cut the term down to one year.

A pathetic incident happened at Nagoya, in November, 1927, in connection with Emperor Hirohito's review of the troops. A soldier, a member of the Eta, or outcast class, stepped from the ranks, knelt and tried to draw the emperor's attention to a petition he held for intervention in favor of better treatment for the outcast class. He was immediately arrested and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. As illustrating the abject submission of the Japanese people to their sovereign, all the officers of the regiment in which this poor man was serving tendered their resignations because of the "disgrace".

Accustomed to Strict Discipline

The Japanese people are accustomed to a discipline that would be irksome to a Briton or an American. In Japan everyone must carry an identification disk of some kind, which disk is worn around the neck. Apart from the convenience in cases of accident, it is a safeguard against loss of memory.

Persons wishing to drive an auto down a street at night must ask the policeman on the corner for permission. Then follows a regular catechism. The policeman wants to know the name of the person, his address, where he is going and why, where he has been, and what he is going to do when he leaves. Then he may or may not allow him to go down the street.

When persons actually living on the street come home late at night the policeman wants to know where they have been and why they did not come home sooner. When the information has been obtained, the late comer is generally given a lecture on going to bed early. A Japanese policeman may strike a man or woman of his own race who refuses to answer his questions, and nothing will be done about it.

The present regime is the most liberal that Japan has ever enjoyed, but it still leaves much to be desired by foreigners. No foreigner may open a law office in Japan, although there are Japanese barristers in America and Great Britain.

No foreign ships are allowed to carry passengers or freight between ports of Japan, although Japanese boats ply between the ports of other nations; and a foreigner in Japan may not even own a motor boat in his own name.

In recent years, political scandals in Japan have caused the people to lose all confidence in the political parties and yet when some so-called "radicals" issued circulars saying, "We must expose crimes of capitalists and landowners," the mikado's government put 1,000 of them in jail.

Communism is dealt with severely. Out of 173, all of whom were found guilty and punished, ninety-three were students and thirty-one were graduates of the Imperial University of Tokyo. Apparently the best minds in Japan believe what?

In 1928 universal manhood suffrage went into effect and the number of eligible voters was increased from 500,000 to 13,000,000. A bill granting the municipal vote to women has passed the lower house.

Japan Bombarding Shanghai

We had gotten just this far with this article when the monthly fire drill ushered us all out into the street and there for the first time the news venders were in the streets hawking newspapers with the glaring headline "Japanese Bombard Shanghai". This is just what we expected.

Apologists point out that, in the twenty-five hundred years in which it has existed as an empire, Japan has engaged in only three foreign

wars, all of which have been within the last forty years; and that for two hundred years before Commodore Perry opened Japan to intercourse with other nations, in 1853, she had not had any kind of war, civil or foreign. However, this does not change the fact that the ancient heroes of Japan, the Samurai, so called, were all militarists, supposedly mighty with the sword.

As was somewhat similarly the case in Germany, it is still the rule in Japan, that the toys of the boy babies are military toys, tiny swords, spears, bows and arrows, sold on certain days at certain shrines as a part of the "worship"; and the boys wear caps of military form to impress upon them the idea that when they grow up they are to be soldiers of the mikado, fighting for the Japanese variety of the "Me und Gott" swindle.

With the exception of Germany in the days of the kaiser, there has never been a nation that has had the 'glory of war' drilled into them from earliest infancy the way it has been drilled into the Japanese. Stories of the Japanese war with Russia and of the exploits of military heroes of previous wars are taught and repeated by every child from the time he enters primary school. The typical movie usually involves sword play and fighting.

Japan has been under military instruction since 1870, and is saturated with the philosophy of "Kultur" that "might makes right". During the war, although they drove the Germans out of Kiao Chau in accordance with their treaty with Great Britain, the people as a whole were fully in sympathy with Germany and fully expected her to win the war.

While in Japan, the German prisoners of war were treated with marked consideration, and when the German flag was again raised over the Yokohama consulate there was a public celebration of large proportions.

As was the case in Germany, so in Japan, there is an overbearing military caste, bent on committing the nation to great foreign undertakings. The men in charge of this machine are not, as was the kaiser, ordained ministers in the Lutheran church, nor in any church. They accept none of the principles of the Christian religion and literally fear neither God, man, nor the Devil. They admire frightfulness, too.

As was the case in Germany, so in Japan, the sword clankers have been everywhere. It is scarcely ten years since railway officials and station masters ceased wearing swords, and military men keep coming and going constantly.

Among the great masses of the people is the settled conviction (due to belief in the military teachers and the successful prosecution of wars against China, Russia and Germany) that Japan holds the place she has among the nations because of her capacity for war. This is literally true.

The hyenas masquerading as Christian nations have all shown by their acts that their chief reliance is upon *force*, and this applies all the way from Great Britain, with her mighty battleships, down to the pope, with his machine-gun battalion of Swiss Guards.

Selling the Idea of War

Militarism is said to be much less popular with the common people in Japan than it was some years ago. The defeat of Germany was a setback for the militarists, and popular sentiment is against the extensive use of the Japanese army on the Asiatic continent. Applications for admission to the officers' training schools have also fallen off materially.

Nevertheless, the mass of the people are still with the militarists; and the General Staff can and does undertake operations without the consent or even the knowledge of the premier, so that his most solemn promise on any subject affecting their movements counts for no more than did their own lightly-held promises.

Years ago, foreseeing the partial awakening of the people, the military party of Japan had the ministers of war and navy made responsible, not to the premier, but directly to the emperor, or those who represent him, so that any criticism of either army or navy becomes a criticism of the emperor 'and thus of God'—a long-headed scheme to continue the time-honored policy of Satan to make independent thinkers guilty of blasphemy and sedition.

Americans well remember how they were sold into the World War. A group of men high up in the newspaper world made up a list of the twenty-five newspapers which control American public opinion. The editorial policy of those papers was bought, and when they began to churn for war the whole country went insane.

Something like that has been done in Japan. The newspapers began to carry large advertisements explaining Japan's interests in Manchuria and how the Chinese were injuring them. These

advertisements went over big, and today Japan is mad for another war of aggression against China.

The Japanese claim that their first suggestions of militarism came from the flags and glistening swords of French, British and German warships.

Japan has universal military service beginning at the age of twenty and lasting for sixteen months, but only one out of every seven eligible young men is called to the colors. First there are eliminations by physical examination, by exemption of those necessary for family support or enrolled as students, and finally lots are drawn as to who will actually render army service.

Japan has been sending heavy gold shipments through San Francisco for months past. This indicated plainly her intention to buy in America the materials with which she would murder the Chinese in Asia; for gold is the money of the international murderer.

The Japanese government does not have the money to conduct a great military campaign, but always when there are wars to be fought the Devil will find some way to finance them, and we have plenty of people here in America who will give the Japanese all the money they want for any purpose of that kind.

Secrets of Japan's fortified airports are jealously guarded, not only from foreigners, but from the Japanese people themselves. It is only a few months since two American pilots who flew over fortified areas without permission, and took photographs, underwent a long examination and were heavily fined.

In a consideration of the warlikeness of Japan it cannot be too greatly emphasized that the Japanese government itself has no power or authority over the Japanese military forces. The Japanese army and navy are responsible to nobody except the emperor, and that means they are responsible to nobody at all. The war minister (always a general) and the navy minister (always an admiral) in the cabinet at Tokyo are merely the clerks of the General Staff.

The Chinese believe that before we get through with it we shall have to fight the Japanese as they have had to fight them, because, says Eugene Chen, Chinese foreign minister, "Japan, after an annexation of Manchuria, expects to dominate the entire Asiatic mainland and to undertake the conquest of Australia."

Many Japanese Are Peace-Loving

While the Japanese General Staff has the power to plunge the Japanese people into war at any time, and while they would not hesitate to avail themselves of that power and to make all of their warlike moves seem plausible and reasonable to the bulk of the people, yet it must not be supposed that the Japanese are a nation of fire-eaters any more than was the case with the Germans. In both instances the common people have been misled, mistaught and helped to choose a course contrary to their best interests and to the best interests of the world.

The General Staff is so far removed from the people that the Tokyo Government actually forbade the dispatch of troops to Manchuria and at the very same time troops and munitions were sent in transport to the scene of conflict.

A newspaper correspondent who spent ten years in Japan states as a result of his observations that the bulk of the people are at heart peace-loving, that military training is unpopular, and that in numerous instances boys mutilate themselves in some minor way in order to obtain military exemption. Out of 100 Japanese youths whom he questioned as to whether or not they wished to go into the army or navy, only two answered yes. All the others answered no, but all acknowledged they were ready to serve in case of necessity.

Until the General Staff published its advertisements setting forth Japanese needs and rights in Manchuria, there were two papers, each with a circulation of more than a million, urging against war in Manchuria and declaring that Japan is not fighting and does not intend to fight China.

With the publication of these advertisements, however, in the month of August last, the tone of the papers and the attitude of the government and of the people underwent a great change and an attempt at a pacifist demonstration in Tokyo was broken up by police and more than 200 participants were jailed.

An argument that Japan is not as militaristic as it is generally supposed in the United States is that when Germany proposed a through air mail service via Singapore if the Japanese would operate the line from Singapore, the offer was declined.

Land of Heavy Rainfall

As would be expected of a kingdom surrounded on all sides by water, Japan has an

abundant rainfall. The island of Formosa on the south is in the same latitude as Cuba, while the island of Saghalin in the north is in the same latitude as Newfoundland. There is therefore a wide range of climate; as in the British Isles, there is a succession of mists and gently falling rains, so much so that a carefully kept record showed 226 wet days out of 365.

In the winter the cold winds from the northwest bring the moisture of the Sea of Japan in the form of enormous deposits of snow on the northern coast of central Japan. Sometimes in the mountain districts these snows amount to more than ten feet during the winter season, and then whole towns and villages are nearly buried. These heavy snows are cleared away with great difficulty.

In the southern isles there are no snows, but the rains are excessive. In late summer and early fall, violent hurricanes called typhoons cause terrible damage, especially to rice crops.

Like the people of the British Isles, the Japanese have so much rain that they get used to it and apparently enjoy sloshing around in the cold and wet. People who have been in Tokyo or Kyoto, where until recently sidewalks were almost unknown, describe the streets as, during the most of the year, virtually seas of mud.

The Japanese names for spring, summer, autumn and winter are, respectively: the time of blossoms, the time of rain, the time of the moon, and the time of snow.

Dress and Housing

The ancient Japanese dress was exceedingly picturesque, and as uncomfortable as it was picturesque. Western clothes are now worn by the men, and as the children are being dressed in Western clothes it is probable that by the time they grow up the ancient customs of dress will be a thing of the past.

A traveler reports a happening on a railway train on a day in midsummer three years ago. A Japanese gentleman noticed that his silk shirt was wet with perspiration. He arose in his seat and removed it. Finding that his underwear was also wet with perspiration, he removed that, and from his suitcase produced clean underwear and a clean shirt, which he donned with entire unconcern. An occurrence like this would attract no special attention in Japan.

Until recently, at the public bathing resorts the men, women and children bathed together dressed entirely in the suits originally provided for Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden. When some westerners lifted up holy hands in horror at this procedure, the Japanese rectified the matter by having the men and women bathe separately. A rope was stretched between the part where the men bathed and where the women bathed, but all were dressed as before.

Not long ago a group of twenty-four natives from the South Sea Islands paid a visit to Japan. When they first arrived in Tokyo they were barefooted and a shoe salesman got hold of the crowd and convinced them they must be civilized and wear shoes. Within an hour every one of these natives had thrown away the new shoes and remained barefooted during the balance of their stay in Japan. How some of the rest of us would like to go back to the days when we were privileged to go barefooted, if only we dared!

Japan is without homes in the sense in which westerners understand the term. The houses are without solid walls, ceilings, doors or windows, tables or chairs, beds or cook stoves, pots or pans. They are of light bamboo construction. The partitions are mere sliding screens easily removed. In fine weather the outside walls are taken away during the day. Mats suffice for beds.

There are no home fires burning in the winter, and the people suffer terribly with the cold. The Japanese object to heat in their homes because it warps delicate wood and lacquer and furniture unglues, cups chip, beams split, paper rolls up, and family treasures wrinkle and crack.

Japanese families do not move from one house or apartment to another, but live in the same places year after year.

The Ghastly Ceremony of Seppuku

Up until 1868, when the ceremony was abolished, the mikado had a nice way of parting with friends that he had ceased to appreciate. Some fine morning a noble in the midst of his family would receive from the emperor a jeweled dagger accompanied by a courteously phrased note informing him that he had been assigned to the great honor of committing hara-kiri.

He was then supposed to erect a platform in the largest hall in his home. This was covered with red plush and he stood upon it, while his friends and the representatives of the mikado stood around in a semicircle.

When the dagger was presented to him it was then his duty to thrust it into his left side, draw

it to the right and up. As he did this, one of his friends obligingly removed his head from his shoulders. In this way the mikado used to dispose of about 500 of the old-timers each year to create promotion for younger and more ambitious men.

In ancient Japanese anatomy the "solar" plexus was believed to be the seat of the "soul", and the idea of carving up the matter in front of it was to give the "soul" 'a chance to get out in a hurry, which it was no doubt glad to do'. Hara-kiri or seppuku is still sometimes practiced by women as well as men.

This diabolical device of the Devil to keep himself and his crowd in power has had much to do with making the Japanese a tragedy-loving people. No play is considered a success in Japan unless it makes the people weep. It is said that the American film comedies gave them their first good laugh. No doubt, too, the practice of seppuku has had much to do with making the Japanese ruthless in their treatment of others.

The Horrors of Jiu Jitsu

There are in the human body some thirty-four vulnerable points, any one of which if suddenly pressed or struck will render a person permanently helpless. Jiu jitsu, a Japanese art, is a scientific study of 160 movements or fouls by which the death or disability of an opponent may be caused.

A person of light weight and short stature who knows jiu jitsu is more than a match for a person of twice the weight who does not know it. One jiu jitsu movement is to rest the palm of the hand over the mouth of an opponent and push up on the nose with the forefinger on one side of the nose, and the middle finger on the other. It is said that no athlete is able to endure the pain that comes from such an attack upon the nose.

Jiu jitsu is not a system of muscle building by physical training, but rather a means of offsetting the effectiveness of powerful muscles, by performing the most skillful yet simple maneuvers. The United States government has recognized its importance as science by having it taught at West Point and Annapolis as a special training.

It is a scientific application of the knowledge of the weaker spots in the human anatomy to offense and defense. Such spots as the "funny bone" are utilized to down an adversary; fingers are bent backward; an opponent's onward rush is utilized to trip him; he is encouraged to uncover an armpit; he is pressed in the gland below and back of the ear; in short, every trick that would be accounted "foul" in wrestling and boxing is the height of excellence in jiu jitsu.

One who is expert in jiu jitsu, and most Japanese are thus expert, can strike a blow with the edge of the palm opposite the thumb that will split the skull of an opponent or break his neck. The same kind of blow is used to break the bones in the forearm and in the legs. One of the horrible movements of jiu jitsu is to break the opponent's elbow backward, leaving him in unspeakable agony and helpless for life.

At one time lessons were given to the police in New York in jiu jitsu, but it was finally concluded that when they lost their heads they would do less harm with their guns and clubs.

Japanese Characteristics

Without a doubt the Japanese are the most cleanly people in the world. A native who apologized to a westerner for bathing but twice a day in summer on account of being extremely busy, replied in answer to question that in winter he bathed four or five times daily. Compare this with the good old Saturday night bath of our ancestors!

The Japanese love sobriety and simplicity. They are by nature disinclined to ostentation. Loyalty to the mikado or to any other master is believed to be the most deeply imbedded virtue of the Japanese race. What a wonderful people they will be when their loyalty is turned in the right direction.

Japan is ultra-patriotic, having 51 patriotic societies that are boosters of militarism first, last and all the time. Their fortitude in suffering and their loyalty to the mikado, coupled with their high intelligence, make the Japanese one of the strongest, most united nations of history.

Japanese fathers and mothers do not kiss their children, and yet there is no land where the obedience of children to parents is more marked or where ancestor worship has gone to greater lengths.

They are severely anti-foreign, and yet they take instinctively to Western dress and ways. They have no swear-words in their language, and seldom give vent to words of anger or irritation; yet they have shown that they can be extremely vindictive and cruel.

During the recent fighting in Manchuria, in one place the Chinese shot down a Japanese

plane. The Japanese planted explosives under it and then retired. When the Chinese approached, the Japanese exploded the mine and twenty or thirty Chinese were killed. This was reported as a typical Japanese procedure.

European and American music, including American jazz, is very much appreciated in Japan. The Japanese people not only sing the Western popular songs, but keep on singing them long after they have ceased to be sung in America or Europe.

Japan's Wonderful Growth

Japanese population remained stationary for centuries, but about 1868, when the mikado's new policy went into effect, large families were urged and large families there were. The result is that in Japan proper, the area of which is 148,756 square miles, or a little more than that of California, the population in 1930 was 64,450,005. The population of the entire empire is estimated at about 90,000,000. In proportion to arable land, the Japanese population is the densest in the world.

Like the people of Great Britain, the Japanese love to remain in their homeland. They have been made unwelcome in New Zealand, Canada and the United States, but have colonies in Peru and Brazil, and there are thousands of Japanese in the Dutch East Indies. Emigration to Brazil has fallen off from 5,500 a year to a total of only 1,000 annually.

By agreement with Canada, Japan voluntarily restricts the number of emigrants into Canada to 150, exclusive of domestic servants. The Cuban Government refused to allow a Japanese firm to establish a staff of rice experts in Cuba, on the grounds that it would not care to have a large Japanese immigration.

The birth rate in Japan is not going down, but it is still going up, and the population is increasing by nearly a million every year.

Japan and Hawaii

The population of Hawaii is 368,336, of whom 139,631 are Japanese. This large Japanese population was brought into Hawaii at the request of American sugar manufacturers, who persuaded the Hawaiian Government to solicit the Japanese Government to send them. The Japanese have found the climate congenial and evidently expect to stay.

Following the annexation of Hawaii many of the Japanese there came to the mainland, as they call the United States, attracted thither by the relatively high wages. In a few years they have, by their superior industry, ability and resourcefulness, taken over most of the hotel, wholesale grocery and movie business of Seattle, the Alaskan fisheries, a generous share of the Hood River apple district, 85 percent of the Rocky Ford melon business of Colorado, and are now in large numbers in the wonderful Imperial Valley of California.

Japan's density of population as compared with her total area is nominally surpassed by England, Belgium and Holland, but there is very little land in any of those countries that cannot be cultivated; while the cultivable land in Japan is only about one-seventh of the total area.

We thus have in Japan a density of population of about 3,000 per square mile of cultivable land, a condition unlike that to be found elsewhere in the world, the inhabitants obtaining their food from less than a quarter of an acre per capita. This is three times the population density of Germany and India, and twelve times that of the United States.

The Japanese have enough cold weather in Japan without moving into the maritime districts of Siberia, where it is colder still, and as the Russians have not been very enthusiastic in encouraging Japanese immigration, there is no immediate likelihood of large Japanese colonies in that portion of the Asiatic mainland.

As practically all the rest of the world is full, it has seemed inevitable to the Japanese that they should expand through Korea into Manchuria, and that is just what they have done. The only other way out seems to be birth control, and that is now being widely discussed in the press and a government commission has been appointed to study it.

At present Japan is badly overcrowded. Every industry is overmanned, and every business enterprise overstaffed. Under the circumstances, it is believed that big business in the United States and Great Britain is really not averse to having the Japanese do with China what Britain and America have done all over the earth.

At the time the Japanese army made a drive into Manchuria, it was estimated that there were about a million Japanese out of work. Big business, at least in Japan, would have sense enough to figure that if they couldn't do anything else with their surplus men they could use them for cannon fodder. Occasionally one hears that sentiment expressed here in America.

Japan's Women

The doing of the work of the home in factories has done the same thing in Japan that it has done in every other country. It has driven the women into business, and as a consequence Japanese women are today acting as conductors, taxi drivers, stenographers, messengers, nurses, teachers, waitresses, clerks and mill operatives and there are some 6,000,000 women engaged in agricultural pursuits. Japan has 300 women who are doctors.

Two hundred thousand young girls a year are brought from the country into the textile factories. It is estimated that only eighty thousand of these ever return to the paternal roof, quite a few with consumption, due to long hours and insufficient food.

Japanese men are supposed to be very polite, but are reported as not hesitating to crowd working girls off the sidewalks, though they think more of their own women folk than of the women of other races and nationalities, and seldom marry white women or vice versa.

A poster published by women in Japan asked husbands to get up at the same time as wives; not to scold wives in the presence of visitors or children; to let wives know when they leave home, where they go, and when they will return; to fix sums for wives' personal use; to refrain from demanding services which they can perform for themselves; to avoid setting children a bad example; to allow wives certain hours for reading and studying, and to avoid calling wives disrespectful names. The attention of American husbands is called to these suggestions. They will bear study.

The Japanese women are doing everything that other women are doing in the way of bobbed hair, modern dress, painted lips and cigarette smoking.

The movement for freeing the licensed women of Japan gained impetus by the Japanese earthquake of 1923 because of sympathy aroused for the great numbers who died in locked rooms. In 1872 Japan officially freed licensed women, but vested interests have thus far successfully connived with corrupt police and judiciary in maintaining the *status quo*. Many women are still sold into professional vice, but are not now displayed in cages as was customary prior to 1872.

In August, 1927, the then Premier of Japan, Gilchi Tanaka, celebrated the birth of his first son. The fact that the lady who presented him with this addition to his family was not his legal wife was not considered worthy of any particular comment in Japan, where concubines and mistresses are still permitted to the noble and the wealthy.

In each family there is a legally recognized head who has the reins of domestic government. Moreover, a council held by relatives is authorized and recognized by the law.

The average height of Japanese men is about five feet three inches, but within the past twenty or thirty years the stature has increased somewhat, due to the more natural lives of their mothers prior to the time of their birth. The shortness of the Japanese is not in the body, but in the legs. It is believed that the custom of squatting on mats instead of sitting on chairs is partly responsible for this. Japanese acrobats are famous throughout the world for their strength and skill.

Japanese Education

Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen; and as children between these ages may not be employed to the neglect of their education, Japan is really occupying a higher educational plane than the United States. According to the latest statistics 94 percent of boys and 97 percent of girls of school age are studying in schools.

In the first seven books which the Japanese child uses in his studies there is but one reference to any foreign country, and that is an uncomplimentary one. Uniformity of thought is aimed at in art, literature, religion and politics, and that uniformity must be in line with the Government's ideas. (America has had some of that in late years, too; so do not become too much excited over the way the poor Japanese have been hoodwinked.)

Multitudes of the children have been led to believe, and do believe, that the electric light, steamboat and street car are all Japanese inventions which have been copied by foreigners.

As students the Japanese are famous for their industry and ability. When at school, in their own country or abroad, they never allow athletics or social affairs to come between them and their studies.

When a Japanese boy goes away to school in America or Europe he is conducted to the railway station by all his relatives and all their friends and acquaintances, and they bestow presents upon him according to their means and their intimacy of acquaintance. When he returns, the youth must remember each of these

gifts appropriately, and woe betide him if the return gifts omit anybody or fail of substantially equaling in value those which he received at departure.

In 1924 Japan had five imperial universities and eleven other institutions of university rank.

In its issue of January 5, 1930, the New York *Times* said concerning Japan, "The universities and colleges are wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the country." On September 21, 1930, the New York *Times* Magazine said, "The chances for young men in Japan are narrow enough, and, as here, there are too many universities and too many graduates who have spent four years in unfitting themselves for work unsuited to their capacities and natural tastes." Thus, if you are to believe the New York *Times*, Japan has not enough universities and has too many.

To straighten the matter out, let us explain that almost every young Japanese wants a university education, believing that thus he will stand a better chance in life. As a matter of fact, however, everything is overcrowded and fully half the graduates of universities find it difficult to secure employment.

The language of Japanese commerce is English, and it is a required study in the secondary schools. In the high schools the Bible as an English textbook is included among compulsory studies. Japan has 3,000 men and women teaching English, and this has been going on for years. Many of the universities admit girls as "visitors", but these "visitors" are not counted as regular university graduates even when they complete their courses with high standing.

The total enrollment in all schools and colleges of Japan is now about 12,000,000, and illiteracy has been reduced below 1 percent. In 1927 it was seven-tenths of one percent (.7%). The Japanese are greater readers than the Americans. Their bookstores abound and are filled with serious books. Teachers are under the control of the government, and their teaching is closely supervised. Some years ago, women teachers who bobbed their hair and wore too stylish clothes were dismissed from their posts.

The largest institution of learning in Japan is Waseda University, where several times in recent years as many as 13,000 students have gone on strike at one time. There is said to be a great deal of student drunkenness in Japan, there being several thousand bars in Tokyo alone which cater almost exclusively to student trade.

Newspapers and Radio

As in America, so in Japan, there is a press, engaged in doing about the same class of work that the American press did during the war. Many of these papers are largely devoted to fanning resentment against whatever people the Government is at the time fighting or planning to fight. There is a censorship, always in operation, controlling incoming and outgoing news to suit the purposes of the hour.

Broadcasting is controlled by a Bureau of Communications and supported by license fees on radio receiving sets. These fees amount to $9 a year on sets. It was estimated in 1929 that there were 550,000 receiving sets in use in Japan.

Throughout the year 1930 and perhaps until even now, the Japanese Government was disturbed by the daily broadcasting of radical teachings in perfect Japanese from some unknown and mysterious radio station. Quite probably this radio station was located somewhere on the Asiatic mainland, and quite probably there is somebody at Moscow who knows where the station is.

There is some radicalism in Japan, but the idea that the emperor has descended from the gods has such a hold upon the people's mind that it does not make much headway. It is said that radical literature of all kinds is eagerly devoured and that magazines whose owners are not really radical print radical matter because of unprecedented demand for it.

Japanese Religion

As long as one gives the mikado the first place, he can believe almost anything else he likes, Buddhism, Shintoism, Confucianism or "Christianity". Japan has twelve kinds of Buddhists, thirteen kinds of Shintoists, and twelve kinds of "Christians". The Buddhists have the greatest number, 51,511,100. There are more Greek Catholics than Roman Catholics, Anglicans, Methodists and Congregationalists combined.

If one desires, in Japan, he may be a Shintoist, Buddhist and Confucianist all at the same time. Confucianism is regarded as largely a code of ethics, and Buddhism has accepted all the Shinto gods.

In Japan there is no conflict between state and church, because the state existed first. Every prominent religious body is given a kind of state patronage. Shinto is the religion of

patriotism and has 171,725 shrines where the emperor and his ancestors can be venerated.

The New York *Times* Magazine says:

Every Japanese house contains a small shrine where the names of dead members of the family are displayed. Flowers are placed before it, and there every Japanese begins the day with a momentary act of worship in which he remembers the dead. On family anniversaries and death days there are more solemn observances. The reverence for ancestors is common in Japan among both Christians and non-Christians.

As missionary efforts in all eastern countries are largely along the lines of secular education, the Japanese apparently concluded that in some way the uniting of religion and education made for the prosperity of the white races, and have attempted, as in other lines, to steal the white man's thunder. They have done this, in part, by printing Buddhist "Bibles", many passages in which are copied from the Holy Scriptures, with the name "Buddha" inserted in place of the name "Jesus". Little children are also taught to sing, "Buddha loves me, this I know," etc., in place of "Jesus loves me, this I know, for the Bible tells me so".

Once each year, in August, the Japanese have a feast in honor of the Devil. At that time everything is done to propitiate him, so as to induce him to favor relatives who are supposedly already in hell, as well as to make him good-humored toward themselves when they arrive.

It isn't only the human ancestors that are remembered, but in 1927 a Japanese firm engaged in the pearl business erected a memorial "in memory of the oysters whose lives have been sacrificed for the pearls which have enabled the firm to prosper". If this had happened a few years nearer the World War, we would have been inclined to think that this is where Big Business got the idea of erecting cenotaphs to mark the graves of the unknown soldiers.

Japan has adopted Christmas and Santa Claus, and they mean the same in Japan as they do in America; i.e., they have a purely heathen and purely commercial significance. At Christmas time Tokyo department stores announce Christmas sales and impersonations of Santa Claus are frequently seen on the streets.

The Japanese have adopted the Gregorian calendar, but their New Year's celebration lasts for two weeks. Several of the old-time customs survive. One ceremony of the New Year festival is the scattering of parched beans in four directions with the words, "Out with the devils; in with the good luck." In many doorways is seen the straw rope hung 'to keep the sun goddess in the household'.

On summer evenings, men, women and children engage in the sport of hunting fireflies. This is one of the few occasions when native conventionality allows men and women to mingle freely and informally. The insect, once captured, is carefully guarded from harm because supposed to be a reincarnation of a lovelorn spirit from the unseen.

(To be continued)

Notes from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

THE daily income of the Japanese railway in Manchuria has increased by more than $25,000 in gold every day since the trouble began, and it is expected that the income will be increased much more when the farm products are on sale. The troubles have prevented the Chinese railways from running smoothly, and that is one of the principal reasons why the troubles have occurred.

Despite the hard times, the Japanese railway officials have postponed to an unknown date the dismissal of some of their officers. On the other hand, hundreds of Koreans were killed and hundreds were kicked out of employment by the Chinese, who were misinformed that the Korean armies (in reality the Japanese armies in Korea) had come to Manchuria and were killing their brethren.

The Government report shows that though there are but 500,000 Japanese in Korea, there are among them 4,431 prostitutes. Among the Koreans, with 20,500,000 population, there are 4,885 prostitutes. The total number increased 106 in the past year, the increase being charged to the world-wide depression.

A Korean, E. P. Kim, has broken the world's marathon record, having reduced the time over the 26¼-mile course from 2 hours 32 minutes 5-38/60 seconds to 2 hours 26 minutes 12 seconds.

It has been discovered that an element in oysters has the power to lessen the craving for nicotine.

Five Hundred Frog Farms

IT IS estimated that there are now five hundred frog farms in the United States. Los Angeles eats three millions a year, Philadelphia four millions, and New York perhaps ten millions. It takes two years to raise a bullfrog.

The Bad Showing of Memphis

IN PROPORTION to its population Memphis has more than eight times as many murders as take place in New York city. The bulk of the killing is done by those who can neither read nor write. America has 5,000,000 illiterates.

Too Many Laws

FOR years the lawyers and others have been complaining that there are too many laws, and yet our new Congress made for itself a record by introducing more than 9,000 additional measures in the first two weeks of the present session.

Photographs Through Ten Inches of Steel

BY A NEW device radium's penetrating rays pierce through ten inches of steel and show plainly any cracks that it may contain. The device is portable. Several hours are required to obtain good photographs where the metal is of so great thickness.

Value of Foreign Bonds

SINCE the war some $20,000,000,000 of foreign bonds have been sold in the American market, and it is said that these can now be bought for about one-third of their face value. Some of the foreign issues are not worth the paper on which they are printed.

Harbor Buoys Are Expensive

THERE are about 500 buoys in New York harbor, each weighing about eleven tons and worth about $4,300. The lantern alone in each buoy is worth in the neighborhood of $700, and burns without attention for four months. Once a year the buoys are brought in and overhauled.

The Godiva Parade in Brisbane

THE jobless women of Brisbane, Australia, have threatened that if not given work they will parade the streets of the city in the nude. Quite likely half the population of the city will watch the parade and the other half will watch the watchers.

Winter Feeding of Birds

AT VARIOUS places along Long Island there is more or less systematic winter feeding of birds. It is the contention of those who distribute the grain for their little feathered friends that this means fewer birds migrate south during the winter and there is more likely to be an abundance of birds throughout the year.

Cost of World War

DR. JOHN MAURICE CLARK, professor of economics, Columbia University, has figured that if the war debts are not collected the tangible costs of the World War will be increased from $52,000,000,000 to $90,000,000,000. The net benefits were probably somewhere about midway between 29c and 31c.

Hearst Newsprint Consumption

THE eleven publishing units owned by Hearst Consolidated Publications, Inc., use every year 18,207 carloads of newsprint paper. If laid page to page this paper would wrap around the world 24 times in a month, or in a year would form a path of white paper 5⅔ feet wide and 3,436,136 miles long.

Talking Around the World

OF THE 342 telephone calls from America to foreign countries on Christmas day, 182 were to various European countries, 87 were to Honolulu, 20 were to Bermuda, and 13 were to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. There were a number to Australia and to various islands in both the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Sears Roebuck Christmas Gift

THE Sears, Roebuck & Company's gift to its Denver employees was a cut of 10 percent in wages; but in some instances $10-a-week employees were cut 20 percent. In the last twenty years this company has given its stockholders more than 150 percent in stock dividends, besides the liberal cash dividends also paid.

Criminal Syndicalism in Kentucky

FOR distributing a carload of flour to starving miners, Harry Applebaum, an Evarts (Kentucky) merchant, was indicted for criminal syndicalism and, in order to escape prosecution from the high-handed bunch of wealthy anarchists that are running Harlan county, was compelled to flee to a civilized state.

Not Enough Fish Jaw Oil

TODAY there are too many fine watches, aeronautical instruments and other fine mechanisms, or else there are not enough porpoises and blackfish caught, because the supply of fish jaw oil is too small to go around. The American porpoise fisheries are off Cape Hatteras, while the European are off the northern coast of Norway.

Rubber Tube Worked Out

IT WAS a good thing for that Toronto woman that the four inches of rubber tubing which a doctor sewed up in her, and forgot, finally worked its way out of her breast. Now if it had been a full-sized balloon tire the doctor would probably have noticed it himself. It is a good thing we are made as well as we are or some of these doctors would kill some of us.

Ridgetown's New Year's Gift

AT THE end of 1931 the Public Utilities Commission of Ridgetown, Ont., presented all users of electricity with rebates of one-twelfth of the amount of their bills for the year. This is the fourth rebate made to the people of Ridgetown, while users of electricity furnished by the self-lauded Power Trust are still waiting for the first one.

Good Plan to End Rent Frauds

A GEORGIAN has made the novel and sensible suggestion that Uncle Sam end his post office building rent frauds at once by erecting his own buildings in every city where the postal receipts amount to as much as $5,000 a year. If this suggestion is adopted it will mean the construction of 4,500 buildings and give work to a great number of men.

President May Not Violate the Law

WE AGREE with *The Nation* that neither the president nor any other official has any right whatever to violate the law which he has sworn to uphold. If President Hoover prevented 300,000 aliens who had a perfect right to enter this country from exercising the right conferred upon them by our immigration laws, he did something he had no right to do. *The Nation* says, and we also agree, "that our laws and Constitution are constantly brought into contempt more through the lawlessness of public officials than in any other way."

Kingsport's Tax Collection Idea

KINGSPORT, Tennessee, has adopted the novel and practical plan of making its real estate tax bills payable in ten instalments, due on the first of each month, with 6 percent interest on the money paid in advance of the due date. When November comes the taxpayer has discharged his obligation and receives a check from the city for his accumulated interest.

Twice as Many Women in Business

IN THIRTY years, owing largely to the development of machinery which now does in factories most of the work once done in homes, the number of women in business has risen from 5,319,397 to 10,778,794. While the number of women in business has thus risen about 100 percent, the number of men in business has increased about 30 percent.

Agricultural Crisis in Denmark

THEIR only market upset by the sudden entry of Britain into the high tariff ranks, Danish farmers are in great trouble. Pigs bring so little money that it does not pay to take them to market. One farmer who tried to sell six found no buyer and turned them loose in the woods rather than go to the trouble to take them back home.

Gumaan the Lightest Wood

BALSA, hitherto considered the lightest wood, weighs 7½ pounds per cubic foot and is very useful in the airplane, radio and refrigerator industries. Driftwood in the Pacific ocean has been identified as gumaan, the weight of which is only half that of balsa. To date the island on which gumaan grows has not been found, but is being sought.

More About Negroes in South Africa

CAPTAIN W. HICHENS, in the *Fortnightly Review,* states that in South Africa a native must make way for a white on a footpath, may not sit in a white man's presence until given permission, must come at a run when he is called, and must respond when he is beckoned even by a total stranger. Furthermore, it is an accepted practice that farmers, planters and estate managers may and do whip with whips of rhinoceros hide any native guilty of insolence, theft, desertion, laziness or breakage. Must be a nice place.

Trains Twice as Long

RAILWAY trains are twice as long now as they were ten years ago, and cars are larger. The roads can now handle with the same number of men twice as much traffic as they did in 1920. Nevertheless there is relatively little business moving, and the net income of forty big roads in November, 1931, was less than half its net income for the same month of 1929.

Wages of Chicago Employees Cut

IN THE effort to keep expenses down to a minimum, and at the same time find work for as many of the city employees as possible, Chicago city has cut the pay of all its workers from 20 percent to 27 percent, and reduced the hours of labor of most of them. Everybody shared in the cut, from the mayor down. Detroit has reduced salaries of all city employees by 10 percent to 17 percent.

Buses Knocking Railroads Out

WHILE the railways are complaining of fewer passengers, the bus business continues to pick up wonderfully. Buses terminating in New York city did 40 percent more business during the last three months of 1931 than they did in the same period of 1930. Part of this may be due to the unusually mild weather in the vicinity. In severe weather the people are more likely to use trains.

No Limit to Trade Decline

REFERRING to the fact that for the first time in very many years it has not even been able to earn the depreciation on its old ships, the Cunard Company stopped construction on its new ship No. 534, which was to have been the finest ship in the world, and said, "The decline in passenger and freight traffic seems to have no limit, and the North Atlantic trade outlook for 1932 is grave."

The British Financial Crisis

IT NOW transpires that the British financial crisis was brought about by London city's borrowing money from the French at 3 percent and lending it to the Germans and Austrians at 6 percent to 8 percent. When the French got frightened and suddenly wanted their money back, the crash came. And that is really the reason why the Labor government went to the wall.

A Boon to the Sleepless

THOSE suffering with kidney and bladder trouble are advised to take the juice of an orange, the juice of half a lemon, the yolk only of one egg, a teaspoonful of strained honey, and a little pinch of sugar; place all in a glass, stir well, and take before breakfast each morning for a week. In that time the trouble will disappear, and sound sleep for nine to ten hours a night will result.

Hunting Sharks off South Africa

SHARKS are hunted off South Africa with nets 600 feet long and 50 feet deep. Sometimes sharks weighing as much as 1,000 pounds are caught. Nothing is wasted. Shark leather is tough, of extremely fine grain, and much used for shoes, bags and gloves. The meat is palatable. The fins are sent to China, as are also the teeth. Paints, drugs, varnish, soap and fertilizer are obtained from parts of the carcasses.

23 Nations Leave the Gold Standard

SINCE the great panic in the fall of 1929, there have been twenty-three departures from the gold standard. Argentina, Australia and New Zealand had dropped out before 1931, but in the latter part of that year the following nations followed suit: Germany, Hungary, Chile, England, Irish Free State, India, Denmark, Austria, Colombia, Bolivia, Greece, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Latvia, Finland, Canada and Japan.

Jacksonville's Profitable Plant

THE total net earnings of the Jacksonville (Fla.) municipal electric plant from 1895 through 1930 were $16,213,400.09. In the year 1931 this plant paid into the general fund of the city $1,275,000, which was used toward reduction of the taxes the people had to pay. Moreover, the rates charged for current are among the lowest in the country. The Jacksonville plant is a good illustration of what the big financiers are getting away with in the utility field elsewhere. No wonder they want college professors, newspapers, bankers and everybody else that they can get on their side, so that all these together may work against the interest of the common people who must pay the bills.

Good-Bye to the Old School Desk

EXPERIMENTS at Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., seem to have proved that boys learn faster and do better work when they sit informally around a big table, with the teacher at one end of it, than they do in a regular class room. The old school desk is doomed, probably, and ere long our kids will demand that they study and recite from rocking chairs and overstuffed furniture or they just simply won't get their lessons at all.

Chinese Propaganda Against Japan

THE Chinese are flooding their country with posters and other literature denouncing Japanese occupation of Manchuria. Quite a number of Chinese have committed suicide as being their most effective means of protest. Hymns of hate are being written. All China is hysterical with rage. On the field of battle Chinese armies are killing their own wounded rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

America's Rude Awakening

THE New York correspondent of the London *Daily News Chronicle* says very truly:

The American people have had a rude awakening from their dream of national self-sufficiency. Mr. Hoover, a national scapegoat because he first denied the existence of the depression, and then said it was all over and done with, is now face to face with realities. He is understood to be opposed still to an organized scheme of permanent State assistance, because he fears that with the dole America may go the same way as England. The question is whether America may go further than England without the dole.

The Rileys Each Get Two Years

THE Washington couple, Mr. and Mrs. Harry N. Riley, that kept a twelve-year-old child confined in a dark closet for four years have each been given two years in a penitentiary, where they can do a little thinking. The father was given the same sentence as the stepmother because he stood by and permitted that inhuman monster to beat, kick and confine in darkness his own child. In many instances the child was fed with scraps left by the boarders and spurned by the family dog, and on one occasion was scalded by the dame who presided over his home and shared his name and fortune. Mr. and Mrs. Riley are strong believers in purgatory and prayers to the saints.

The Jobless in Florida

FLORIDA is having a hard time this winter to discriminate between the two kinds of jobless. She would like to welcome to her fine hotels a vast army of what may be called the "prosperous" jobless, but the number of these has been limited this winter, while enough of the other kind of jobless have arrived in side-door Pullmans to eat up all the profits. It is estimated that it is costing $50,000 a day to take care of the jobless who have come from other states.

Size of the Relief Problem

SOME idea of the size of the relief problem faced in the United States can be gathered from the fact that at its height Belgian relief called for an expenditure of $900,000 a month while in New York city alone the expenditure will run to at least $1,000,000 a month. In the state of Oregon one person in every seven is in need of relief. In the capital of the country it was found that some of the men given emergency employment in the parks had not eaten for three days prior thereto.

Rebel India

IN Mr. Brailsford's book *Rebel India* he says, page 17:

In Calcutta some students, witnessing from a balcony of the University the brutal beating of participants in a peaceful procession, shouted 'Cowards!' Two hours later the police returned, rushed into the University under an English officer, invaded the classrooms, and beat the students indiscriminately as they sat at their desks, till the walls were spattered with blood. The University made a protest; some faint expression of official regret followed, but no punishment.

The Gravest Economic Disaster

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, writing in *The Nation*, makes the following striking statement with reference to the subject now on every tongue:

Tho vital fact is that the whole world stands on the brink of the gravest economic disaster in all history. Beside that everybody sinks into relative insignificance. The menace of that collapse [elsewhere he says signs of the collapse are on every hand and there is very little time left] is so great that the debts seem of relatively slight importance. If Europe crashes, we of the United States shall lose so much money as to make the debts seem a bagatelle.

Picture Helps a Mother Find Her Child

MATRIMONIAL difficulties broke up the home of a Brooklyn woman; her husband was given possession of their two boys and deserted one of the boys, placing him with a friend who later left him with the Bronx Children's Society. By merest chance, or can we call it chance? these children were photographed and the mother recognized her baby, separated from her for two years. She went to the home of the Society, asked to see the lad, who was not even known by his right name, but when the door was opened, and he saw who was there, he screamed with joy, "Mama, Mama!" and ran across the room and threw his arms around her neck. Now half of the little family are back together again, and everybody who knows about it is glad.

Westchester County's Unemployed

THE unemployed in Westchester county will have something to do. But some may wonder that there should be any unemployed in a county where there is so much wealth. One hundred jack rabbits are being imported from Germany for the benefit of these unemployed. Will the unemployed eat these rabbits? Not at all. Not at all. These unemployed will have their hounds chase the rabbits, in what are called harrier hunts. A number of nicely dressed men and women, mounted on handsome steeds, will let loose a pack of dogs whose business it will be to catch the jack rabbits one at a time and tear them into pieces. It gives the unemployed something to do, and they are cruel, and like it.

Easy Way to Make Eleven Dollars

EARLY in December, in a colored church some twenty miles out of Moultrie, Ga., Nathan Worthy was invited to preach. He said he needed $7 and passed the collection plate after the sermon. When it came back empty Worthy whipped out a pistol from under his coat and waved it at the congregation. "Look hyah, chillun," he said, "when I say I need seben dollahs, I means I need seben dollahs. Dey ain't nary one o' you brethren or sistern leavin' dis chuch until I get dat seben dollahs." The collection plate went round again and returned with $11.05.

Making a generous estimate of the value of the sermon, let us agree that it was worth a nickel. Nathan made a clear $11 on the transaction. We made an investigation of this case and found that the story is substantially correct.

Why the Small Banks Collapsed

THE big New York financiers bought several billion dollars' worth of German bonds and other securities. Then they used the New York stock market to whoop up these bonds and give them a fictitious valuation by what is called "dressing the market". This is done by placing the bonds on sale and instructing certain employees to bid so much this morning and then buy at the price quoted, and tomorrow morning to bid so much higher. When the market was established the bonds were sent to the country banks, and as soon as it was apparent that the Germans could not pay even the interest on them they failed, as a matter of course; but meantime the big fellows had made their full profits on the sale, which was all they wanted and all they cared about.

No Money in Murder

DR. THORNWELL JACOBS, president of Oglethorpe University, is unconvinced that there is any profit in murder. He reasons this way: The first effect of the World War was the destruction of all markets for American goods; then the Allies gained control of the Atlantic ocean and made huge purchases in America, with incident profits immense in size realized here. Then the Allies were virtually whipped and America, in order to save her profits, went into the war, and in so doing loaned thousands of millions of dollars with the understanding that it would be paid back after the war. After the war the banks loaned other thousands of millions of dollars to our former enemies. Now all of these loans, national and individual, are in jeopardy, and the profits have disappeared in the greatest deflation ever known. The conclusion is that whether it is right or not, it is very doubtful if any money is to be made out of murder.

Policeman as Executioner

IN MONTGOMERY, Alabama, a policeman who suspected a certain man of having liquor in his possession leaped on the running board of the man's car and shot him dead. A gallon of liquor was found, and, of course, it would have to be found to save the policeman's life. In these days it is easy enough to find a gallon of liquor. But suppose all the police should suddenly decide to execute those whom they suspect of having liquor in their possession, beginning, let us say, at Washington. What havoc might

be wrought! But they might not stop there. They might start killing everybody suspected of violating some law, and surely that would end the lives of many policemen, because the Wickersham Report furnishes abundant evidence that lawlessness on the part of the police themselves has much to do with lawlessness all over the country. We wonder under what law a policeman operates when he shoots dead a man he suspects of having liquor with him.

Getting Ready for a Big War

AS A RESULT of the Chinese boycott, the Japanese Spinners' Association anticipates the closing of practically all Japanese cotton mills in China, yet, in the face of this fact, and right while the Manchurian province was being overrun, the Japanese bought in America, in the last six months of 1931, more than twice as many bales of cotton as they bought in the last half of 1930. It is believed that this huge extra supply of cotton under such circumstances indicates the Japanese purpose to make gun cotton on a scale calling for major operations to make use of it. Shipments of cotton to China have also been heavy.

Never Again! Never Again! Never Again!

THE Ohio Pastors Convention, which included representatives of Methodist, Baptist and United Presbyterian denominations, met in session at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, January 18, and after several days of debate adopted resolutions one of which reads:

> We are convinced that war is un-Christian, futile and suicidal, and we renounce completely the whole war system. We will never again sanction or participate in any war. We will not use our pulpits or class rooms as recruiting stations. We set ourselves to educate and lead youth in the principles and practice of good will, justice, understanding, brotherhood and peace. We will not give our financial or moral support to any war. We will seek security and justice by pacific means.

That is all very well, if it isn't too late to do any good. But what we are interested in is why they did not do it in the first place. Why wait until even the politicians admit that war is wrong and indefensible before having the courage to come out and repudiate it? Think how many millions of lives were wasted in the World War just because of that lack of faith in God and in His Word and courage to live in accordance with it.

The Japanese and Chinese Rulers

WE DRAW attention to the fact that Hirohito, present emperor of Japan, was personally baptized by the pope at the Vatican some ten years ago, and is therefore, nominally, a Roman Catholic. The Japanese troops are under the direct control of the emperor.

We also draw attention to the fact that the present ruler of China, Chiang Kai Shek, is a professed Christian, and member of a church. On the evening of December 2, 1931, he invited twenty-six missionaries from Shanghai to visit him at the capital at Nanking, to obtain their advice on how to act in the present difficulties with Japan.

The responsibility of Christendom for events in Japan and China is thus plainly apparent to all.

O Baal, Hear Us!

LLOYD GEORGE said that if the ministers had taken their stand on the Lord's side there would not have been any World War. That shows who was responsible for the death of 10,000,000 of their fellow men on the field of battle. And now, just before the Arms Conference opened at Geneva, the Federal Council of Churches, so it says, "appeals to the churches of the United States to join with men of prayer in this and other lands in united intercession to God on the Sabbath day preceding the opening of what may, under His blessing, be an epoch-making conference." Question: Why did they not do the same thing in 1914 to 1918, when it might have done some good? How do they know that now Baal has any interest in what they may have to say? Next thing you know they will be cutting themselves with knives and crying, "O Baal, hear us!"

Does it follow that just because a murderer has found that murder does not pay, he can desert the camp of the Devil and find acceptance in the camp of Jehovah God? In 1914-1918 the preachers whose aid is now besought in approaching the throne of the true God eagerly wanted to murder those who then rebuked them in their headlong campaign of murder. Now let the Lord himself rebuke them. "I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh; when your fear cometh as desolation, and your destruction cometh as a whirlwind; when distress and anguish cometh upon you. Then shall they call upon me, but I will not answer."—Prov. 1:26-28.

What Becomes of Our Earnings? *By R. W. Stiffey (Pennsylvania)*

IF EVERY man earned what he got and every man got what he earned, there would be no farm problem, no labor problem, and no hard times for workers. This would be the situation under nature's law, the law of God. But under human laws and institutions which transgress nature's law and contravene the will of God, we find a very different situation. It is notorious that workers do not get what they earn, and equally apparent that many others get what they do not earn. Who gets our earnings, anyhow?

The people's earnings are of two kinds, separate and distinct from each other: social and individual. Social or community earnings, the earnings of the people collectively, landlords get. These earnings are represented and capitalized in land values. They are measured and computed by the difference in the value of the land of this country when the Indians roamed these hills and plains and its value now. Land, economically considered, includes all natural resources and all opportunities attached to land. The land values of New York city afford a striking and pertinent illustration of the social earnings of the people.

It is the presence, needs and activities of the people, all the people, that gives rise to land values and that has created this stupendous difference. From practically no value the growth of population, by increasing the need and demand for land, has given the land of this nation a capitalized value of many billions: an annual value, in ground rent, of $13,000,000,000. This money the people earned. The owners had no more to do in creating this fund than anyone else. It mattered not if they were invalids, nitwits, infants or aliens, the growth in value kept right on, due to social activity and growth. But these social earnings, this public fund, instead of going into the public treasuries, where it most obviously belongs, goes into the pockets of a specially privileged class, landlords. We thus know what becomes of our social earnings. They are a total loss. They are utterly misappropriated and squandered. This fund, $13,000,000,000, is quite a tidy sum. It would pay all taxes, municipal, state and national. What a relief it would be to the people to be entirely tax free!

This common fund, socially earned, arises by divine ordinance, by virtue of a natural law in human progress as apparent and as constant and certain in its operation as the law of gravitation in physics, and is most obviously designed for common needs, for social purposes. As some one aptly said (I think it was Tom L. Johnson), "God Almighty has from the beginning paid all taxes." But by human conventions the goodness of God is often diverted from its course and His blessings fail to reach those for whom they were provided.

Though our system of land tenure may be superior to those in other civilized lands, it still permits the monopoly of land in private hands with power to deprive all others of their natural, inalienable rights therein. Landlords are thus enabled and permitted to waylay and appropriate these social earnings, the tax fund of the people, and, of course, do so. Contrary to and in defiance of natural law, it is thus by human enactment diverted from public treasuries into private pockets.

If these social earnings were applied to social purposes, were used in payment of all taxes, as they should be, would we then have our individual earnings unimpaired and be permitted to enjoy them in full? Some seem to think so; that this is all that is necessary to give us economic freedom. I fear they are too sanguine. To socialize social wealth would be a magnificent start. It is, without doubt, the one best thing to do. Its indirect results would be most beneficent. Injustice would be hampered and impeded on every front.

We would be freed from the direct exactions of government. But its indirect exactions through its special-privileged classes would continue. Some robbers would be left; there would remain usury with all its fraudulent and larcenous devices, public utility monopolies, the banking or money monopoly, the protective tariff monopoly, and that monopoly which arises from and is attached to vast aggregations of capital which from their very size and consequent power shut out and preclude competition.

Our equal right to the use of nature's bounty, the land, provided for all alike, being our fundamental right, its denial is the fundamental wrong. If all other robbers were banished and the land monopolist left, it would eventually afford us little or no relief. If land monopoly were abolished, all other monopolies would, no doubt, get a distinct shock and be much weakened. But it is difficult to see and hard to believe that they would be destroyed or even so stricken that they would eventually perish. They would still need further and very serious and

devoted attention. At present the aggregate loot of individual earnings by the various devices of legalized special privilege far exceeds the whole of our social earnings. Even landlords look like pikers when seen in the company of the kings of high finance, public utility magnates and the lords of our protected industries. We know approximately, at least, what landlords take from the earnings of the people. What these others take we can only guess. But we can be quite certain that it is more, very much more, than landlords get; not what they get in gross, but what they get over and above fair payment for any honest service they render. This is not merely theory. It is a condition. They have the wealth and are even now joyfully gathering it in. The people who earned it, whose labor produced it, do not have it.

Scene in the Municipal Building

THAT must have been a great scene in the Municipal Building, New York city, when Mayor Walker tried to find out why the big bankers would not lend the greatest city in the world any money on what is generally conceded to be the best municipal risk on earth.

Mayor Walker had invited representatives of seven of the biggest banking houses to attend. They tried to tell him that nobody is now buying any bonds, and that they are not under the obligation to lend the city anything, and that, anyway, if they do lend any money they want to see the rapid transit fares raised above the 5c limit, and then Mr. Walker landed on them. He is reported to have said in part:

What is the matter with your banks? Are you going on the rocks or are you going to stay in business? You men come here and tell me that the credit of New York city is better than of any other municipality in the country. I want you to tell me—and tell me now—why you bankers won't lend this city any money? You have money to lend to cities abroad; to corporations both here and abroad; to foreign countries. Just tell me why you won't lend New York city, with the best security in the world, the money it needs as you have been doing for the past forty years. What is the reason? All right, you haven't any obligation to this city. And when we stop feeding 30,000 widows and orphans because you won't lend us any money, I am going to tell them that we can't go on feeding them because the banks that have no obligation to the city have refused to lend the city any money. We will stop all these public works and improvements, the way you want us to. But when the thousands of men who are thrown out of work want to know why, I am going to tell them it is because the banks who owe no obligation to the city won't lend the money to go on paying them.

Just then several of the bankers discovered that they had other pressing engagements and found it convenient to get up and go. Just what business they could have that is more important than financing the needs of the world's greatest city in this time of need was not stated. Hope it had nothing to do with furnishing war supplies to Japan.

Wheat the Perfect Food

RECOGNIZING that unmilled whole wheat is a perfect food, containing in its bran, husk and germ all the necessary vitamins, oils, starches and proteins, Dr. Lloyd Arnold, professor of bacteriology and preventive medicine at the University of Illinois, has come out advocating the same thing we have advised in *The Golden Age*, namely, that in these hard times there is no reason for anybody to starve when wheat can be had for so little money. Dr. Arnold has been experimenting on his own family and in his own kitchen, with the making and use of wheat soup, wheat muffins, wheat croquettes, wheat pie, wheat pudding, and whole wheat, boiled six hours, which, seasoned with salt, and served with milk and sugar, makes about the best possible breakfast food. Dr. Arnold found that in a week's time his family consumed only four pounds of wheat, and there are sixty pounds in a bushel. The experimental bushel cost but 63 cents.

Care of the Feet *By R. S. Nester (Chiropodist)*

AS A CHILD I spent hours at a neighboring slaughterhouse and saw pigs' feet pickled, not realizing that a few years later I was to be a shoe clerk and an aide in putting human feet in a "pickle" by unwillingly placing on the customers' feet shoes that fit the eyes but not the feet. My predicament of telling a lie or losing my job was a daily matter because of foolish ideas regarding the proper footgear according to the public's idea.

In the days of "box toe" and high top button shoes, our employer, who was a dealer of no ordinary ability and whose stock on hand was not meager, had women's shoes in sizes from two to six, but no larger. Our first question to a female customer was, "What size shoe do you wish?" Invariably the owner of large feet would answer, "A broad size four." Removal of the shoes disclosed the size worn to be a six, and so that size was fitted until the customer had fully decided as to their purchase, and then came that horrid question, "Is this a size four shoe?" Saying "Yes" would be a falsity. Telling the correct size would have been an insult to modesty and loss of that customer and our job as well. Our employer gave us the answer to such queries, and so our reply was, "It's the same size you've been wearing." Being the truth, but evasive of the question, would cause the order, "Wrap them up."

Short and broad shoes finally went to the opposite extreme, and instead of being happy with the thought of a small foot, the pride went to the long, narrow sizes. Now the customer asks for a size eight triple A with a happy smile. The Scriptural admonition to 'be moderate in all things' was not heeded in regard to the feet to any greater extent than another mode of habit.

Later in my experience as a foot specialist, while advising my patient about proper footwear and in condemning their present size and style I was taunted with the remark, "This is exactly what you advised as a perfect shoe size when you were a shoe clerk." All I could answer in frankness was that our stock had nothing larger to offer. Now suppose we consider the foot.

Our foot is a wonderfully balanced structure composed of twenty-six bones, or fifty-two for the pair. To consider that our body is composed of 206 bones, and that our feet use more than one-fourth the total, proves that its many joints were placed so freedom of action to render service was the original purpose. Why strangle this flexibility and impair action to please the eye of style? A poorly fitted shoe compresses the flesh and joints so as to make it hardly possible for blood circulation to pass through. For this reason we often see persons seated in homes or audiences who slide the shoe partly or entirely off the foot as a timid confession of a poorly fitted shoe.

Air or fluids when compressed create heat temperatures greater than normal. Yes, and the blood pressure in attempting to force the circulation through pinched arteries, veins and capillaries causes heat and pressure sufficient to expand the vessels. This expansion causes thinness of the conduits or channels, and the heat causes flabbiness, so as to allow seepage of the thin acid fluid content of the blood stream to the outside tissues. Because of the acid nature, the skin tissues are attacked and a deterioration results. We call this action bromidrosis (or osmidrosis), or perspiring feet; and this is a condition which many have, but few enjoy.

The pressure phase is of greater danger than the temperature, as it stretches the artery walls in such a continuous way, because this pressure is a bodily slavery of twelve or more hours daily, and when relieved the vessels do not contract to normal size again. This stretched condition takes away the smoothness of the inner lining of the vessels and then any solids or wastes which the veins would carry back to the heart for disposal collect in cavities and cause deterioration of the structures, and in this way it lays a foundation for those ailments known as varicose veins, dropsy, and hardening of the arteries (arteriosclerosis).

By this time it is acknowledged that no disease can be contracted if our normal vitality is maintained. We breathe daily the bacteria of dangerous diseases, but they are dangerous only if our body is not functioning so as to keep itself clean of wastes which bacteria use as incubators and breeding-places before they attack the body and we notice the symptoms. Congestion and faulty elimination are the causes of most troubles, while the ailments to which we attach names are merely the results of our own abuse or neglect.

True, the body does have auxiliary vessels to give aid when the main ones are clogged, but they are small and are in reality merely detours; and since detours on the highway are not to our favor, why not avoid the bodily need of them? Massage and electric vibration treatments are becoming quite popular, as they loosen this clogged and stagnant condition, thus allowing the circulation to resume its normal course of procedure. If it were not for these auxiliary "detour" vessels, a tight shoe could cause the blood to back up, flood the heart (stall the motor), and in that way cause our death.

A shoe, when new, should be fitted so as to be fully comfortable, since stretching is not natural but is due to the fact of being weakened to allow the extra space needed by the foot. This causes the shoe to lose its shape. It is then weakened to give poor wear, and the foot suffers while stretching the shoe and also for the balance of the wearing period. Needless to say, properly fitted footgear gives the opposite, or what we need.

This ill treatment of the foot which begins with our youth, when Daddy was unable to buy us a new pair of shoes and considered repair of the old, outgrown ones as the greatest economy, has laid the foundation for misgrowth and badly shaped arches. These fallen or weakened, flabby arches and continued misfits are the causes of all foot aches and pains. Bunions, corns, callouses, ingrowing nails, etc., are results, and not causes.

Weakened arches allow the foot to elongate or spread to such a degree that the bodily weight is not properly distributed on the normal bearing points, and thus any part carrying more weight and strain than intended for it gives us notice at once. But fallen-arch conditions themselves are caused by the ill-fitting shoe. Here is the source of all our foot troubles, and the other subjects or phases of the foot-ache are merely results.

In youth our bone structure was lithe and easily shaped and small shoes denied the muscles and tendons their normal exercise, and so instead of strengthening, they weakened because the shoe was too short to allow proper development of the strength required to carry not only our then present weight, but also our now abnormal weight. If your feet have a hot, achy and tired feeling on the under surface just back of the toes, if it is a spot that reminds you of the time you stepped on a tack, if it is coated with callous, then you have one or all three stages of fallen, metatarsal arches. This will cause a tired ache in the calf of the leg and also that dreaded pain across the hips to the rear known as the kidney section. Thousands of persons under medical attention because of this pain have it diagnosed as weak kidneys or the first stages of diabetes when the actual cause is muscle strain or tension, as this is the spot where many of our leg muscles and tendons originate or have their attachment.

To avoid these conditions, try having the shoe fitted so that when your weight is upon it there is sufficient space from the longest toe end to the shoe tip to allow the thumb to be placed crosswise without extending beyond the tip of the shoe. Now your shoe is proper in length; and so don't strangle the foot in shoe width, and some of the troubles will flee.

For those already afflicted, use the above method also, and if arch supporters are needed, use those of the leather or flexible type, as they flex and rebuild the foot into position, while a metal supporter will hold the foot rigid, weaken the muscles from lack of flexing, and then you are an arch support customer for a lifetime. For this reason shoe stores recommend the metal supporter. No arch supporter shoe has anything more than a metal shank, which gives a slight support, but not the relief promised, as that is just a trade falsity. The leather supporter flexes, supports and restores by allowing natural movement of all joints in harmony.

The longitudinal arch is formed with the heel as the rear base and the first or large toe joint as its front base. This arch is seldom normal, but causes less pain or aches than the metatarsal condition. Its notice or warning of seriousness causes severe aches deep-seated directly below the ankle joint, and if not too severe or chronic, the supporter remedies it easily. Then the friction from weakness of both arches that caused the perspiration, the misplaced weight that caused the bunion, the chafing which caused the corns and callouses, are avoided, and, naturally, the pains caused by each condition resign.

When arches of either metatarsal or longitudinal or both are beyond restoration by proper shoes or arch supporters, then the chiropodist or foot specialist must be sought for correction.

How can we tell if he can diagnose our case and assure us of being capable to rebuild our fallen structures? In one way only, and here it is:

Never explain your trouble or aches to him. Allow the specialist to examine your foot, and if he can describe your pains from his diagnosis of conditions prevailing, if he suggests a course of treatment of weekly visits for three months or more, tells you that you must submit to the complete treatment or else it won't begin, then allow his course of treatment to start. You wonder as to the reason for stating these points.

Each dislocation or misplacement of bone or muscle structure has its own signals or pains, and so any reliable chiropodist should be able to pronounce the pains to you. A few weeks of treatment, if properly given, will relieve the pains, but the foot must be held in its corrected position for a three months' period of treatment to allow the foot tendons and joint ligaments to adjust to the corrected positions and assume their responsibility of keeping the structure corrected. If the treatment is only for the period of pain relief, it will cause this treatment to need repetition at seasonal intervals. Spring and autumn seasons often find aching joints because of temperature variations.

We have considered the cause of friction and chafing, and now the results follow. Friction causes an extra supply of blood to rush to the spot where the chafing occurs; and as the blood is a repair chemical, it causes a repair or extra supply of skin to form at the irritated spot. This is called a "callous". As this tissue is allowed to increase, the heaviest point or center becomes dry and hard, while the outer edges are kept moist by contact with the skin.

Pressure causes this hard surface to force aside the soft under tissues, thus forming a cavity which does not penetrate the skin but does press on the nerve tissues so severely, causing them to register the severe pain which we call a "corn". Now please note that the corn is not a growth, but a formation only. It has no roots, and is only thought to have them when in search of relief the razor blade hits live tissue or when the chiropodist offers his false alibi for drawing blood, "I'm getting the root out," as his excuse for pain and blood-flow while under treatment.

There are hard and soft corns. This difference is due only to the fact that this friction and chafing occurs between the toes instead of on outside surface; the corn is kept moist by perspiration and then named "soft" corn. Had this no moisture it would be called a hard corn also, as the cause and formation are the same. The treatment is not with the razor blade, but merely to pad the surfaces around the corn, wear a broader shoe, and the corn disappears of itself. "But we don't need broader shoes," is the plea. Now prove this statement at once. Take off your right shoe and put it beside the foot while weight is carried on the bare foot, and now if your shoe is as broad as the foot carrying weight, then you are to be congratulated for pleasing the foot instead of the eye.

Hallux valgus, or bunion, is merely a condition in which the large toe was forced to taper toward the smaller toes because the shoes are all shaped to taper. This bunches the toes; and a badly fitted shoe may even cause the first or large toe to lie across the other toes. The joint must then protrude and it receives abnormal friction. Since the shoes are often too short and the foot cannot elongate, it must spread and thus subject the points to friction not supposed to be chafed. Every joint of the body contains a gland for lubricating that socket, and for that reason a person who has passed a certain age is stiff or subject to painful, cracky joints when this gland ages and fails to secrete the lubrication.

On the first or large toe joint the friction and pressure are so great as to chafe the skin and cause a tenderness which forces the gland to over-secrete, and since this secretion has no outlet, it must annoy because of the heat and pulsating thump that accompanies such pressures. The shoe is usually sliced at that spot to allow the space for freedom. This is a frank admission of ill-fitting shoes, and this action would be unnecessary if the proper space were allowed when purchasing the shoe.

Massage with oil of wintergreen, pad with cotton to avoid friction, and wear spacious shoes, and ten days will see a stubborn case relieved of pain, but the shaping of the toe to normal is gradual.

Verrucæ, or warts, are growths, and as the sole of the foot is subject to them, no home treatment is advised. Your chiropodist or podiatrist must be seen for relief of this condition.

No, we didn't forget the ingrowing nail, as it is a very painful foot ailment. It is caused by

the short shoe, and this forces the nail back into the toe, and, as the fingers and toes are the two extremes of our body, they are seats of the nerve terminals. Hence, pressure on these terminal projectors causes great pain. Now, notice the beautiful shape of the finger nails and the crushed, twisted shape of the toe nails. Then realize that abuse causes this difference, and nothing else. Why don't we have ingrowing finger nails? Because no nails ingrow, and are only considered as such on our feet, due to cramped toes, and since our fingers are free from the bindings we call shoes.

If high heels are even considered as a topic of thought, I will only say in passing that the patients of a foot specialist are four female to every male in ratio because the male wears low heels and broader-tipped shoes. Freedom of foot action is the cure for all foot ailments, and not the drug stores' promise of relief. The latter promises; the former method fulfills and avoids future trouble.

"Protects the Art of Healing"

FOR many years the chiropractors of Pennsylvania have been seeking at the hands of the Pennsylvania legislature the same rights to practice their art of healing as is enjoyed by members of the American Medical Association, but there are always enough adherents of the medical trust to prevent the passage of the law they desire. The medicos "protect the art of healing".

Chiropractic is a lawful art of healing in many states, and should be lawful in every state, but the medical trust resorts to every possible means to prevent the people from having opportunity to make use of it. It now appears that for practicing this art of healing, and effecting a cure where the medical practitioner has given up the case as hopeless, it is proper to fine a man $100 or give him fifteen days in jail for saving a life.

If such a story had come to us from Siberia or Arabia or the Sudan we would not have believed it, but we give the dispatch in full just as it appeared in the Scranton *Sun* of January 5, 1932. It speaks for itself. (Bracketed item ours)

HARDY VIOLATES PAROLE TO SAVE HUNTLEY CHILD

NEW MILFORD CHIROPRACTOR IS TAKEN BEFORE JUDGE SMITH OF MONTROSE

PAYS FINE OF $100

MONTROSE—J. M. Hardy, New Milford chiropractor, violated a court parole to save the life of a child, it was developed yesterday when he was brought before Judge Andrew B. Smith for parole violation.

More than a year ago Hardy was found guilty of practicing in violation of the Act of 1911 which protects the art of healing, and was fined $100 and placed under parole for a year.

Last August he was called to attend the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huntley, who reside near New Milford, but refused to give service and advised the retention of a medical man, according to the testimony in court.

Parents of the child, who is five years old, said they called a physician, who refused to respond because he had established a rule against night calls. Subsequently the physician visited the child and declared her to be beyond medical assistance because of a bowel obstruction due to eating green pears, according to testimony.

The parents, fearing for the safety of their daughter, pleaded with Hardy to administer treatment, and he responded despite the parole hanging over him, it was declared in court.

The testimony indicated he applied [chiropractic treatments], which he characterized as "first aid." The child recovered.

Judge Smith directed he pay a fine of $100 or spend 15 days in jail for violation of the parole. Hardy paid the fine.

Virginia's Jail Record

LAST year there were 48,000 persons committed to jail in Virginia. That is one in every 50 persons in the state. According to the laws of chance, that means if you live for a year in Virginia there is one chance in 50 you will land in jail before the year is out. But worse than that is the law of chance which basely suggests that if you have a friend 50 years of age who has lived in Virginia all his life, he must at some time have been in the calabash. This reflection on the First Families of Virginia has got to be stopped, as we know some mighty nice people in that state, and if they have ever been in jail they have been careful to say nothing about it.

"WHEN are these good times coming that you speak about?" a man said to one of Jehovah's witnesses who talked with him at the doorstep of his home. Good times! that's what all the people cry for; that's what each political party that wants to get elected or to remain in office promises to give the people if they will only give them their votes. But the people have surely heard that before, and how many times! Yet they never seem to learn from experience, and the merry round of politics goes on year in and year out. And here the world is at the worst period of depression ever known. Of course, the political and financial prophets assure us we have reached the bottom of the depression, that we have reached the corner and are about to round it; but they cannot make thoughtful people believe that the bright times that they promise to bring will stay permanently. Their periods of good times have always come in spasms and been short-lived, and their good times have been such only for some but not for all the families of the earth.

In 1929 one of the leading ecclesiastics of the world presented himself before the eye of the public and pronounced some words by which he claimed he was blessing the whole world. But strangely (or not strangely, when you think of it) his words have not, after these several years, been followed by a world blessing. If any believes the blessing has come, where is it? 'Oh,' says someone, 'it's the fault of the people!' But, we answer, are earthquakes the people's own fault? are floods, famines, destructive storms, wars, and this widespread unemployment the fault of the people? Are even disease, pestilence, and death the fault of the people? You cannot prove from the Holy Scriptures, the Bible, that these things are the people's fault, or that God is mercilessly punishing them because they are at fault; and if you cannot prove it from the Bible you cannot prove it at all, because Jesus Christ himself said that God's Word is truth. Blessings that religious men may pronounce do not amount to a red cent if the words of blessing are not authorized by God's Word and are not backed up by God. It is an easy matter to claim to bless the people in order to win their sympathy, favor or financial support. It is easy to pretend to bless the world out of gratitude for political favors from worldly politicians. It is easy to fend off the charge of being a false prophet by arguing that the people are at fault for not receiving the blessing. But human creatures cannot even bless themselves, much less bless the whole world.

The real blessing to all families of the earth is the blessing that comes regardless of whether the people are at fault, and no one will claim that the people are perfect or not sinners or are above reproach. The blessing will come, because God has both purposed and promised it, and His almighty power will bring it. He brings it out of sheer love for the people, and His time for it is at hand. Some will scoff and pooh-pooh the statement that God will bring a blessing to all human families. But scoffers who make the fleshly arm of man their trust must admit that it is the most hopeless and ridiculous thing to think that men, be they doctors, scientists, politicians, clergymen, labor leaders, or financiers, will bring the desired blessing to the people. And that is as regards the people living now, and not the vast multitude who have died, including your boys who marched to the colors in 1914 to 1918, and your loved ones who were smitten down with the pestilence then or since. It is the most reasonable and sensible thing, as well as the only Scriptural thing, to look to God alone to bring the all-needed blessing. Never mind that God has not brought it before now. The Bible clearly shows it was not His time before now; He had preliminary or preparatory work to do before now. There has never been any need for God to hurry up just to spare any generation of people from going down into the grave. God will bring the promised blessing to them even though they have died, because He will raise the dead from their graves and bring them back on this earth that He may fulfil His covenant to bless, not merely some, but *all* the families of the earth.

However, when did God make such a sweeping promise, and what preparatory work has He been doing to make the promise good? It was two thousand and forty-five years before Christ that the Almighty God made the promise. Nothing that any man or group of men did induced Him to make it. As if anything that any man or family of men did could move God to promise to bless all mankind! But to whom God should first make known the promise, that was a matter to be determined by human conduct before God. It was faith toward God that decided that point, for "without faith it is impossible to please him". (Heb. 11:6) That grand old man, Abraham,

had such faith and also works in harmony with such faith. God originated His purpose within the counsels of His own mind and at the prompting of His own love. He observed the pleasing faith of Abraham and put it to a test, saying to Abraham while he was still in his own homeland: "Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will shew thee: and I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing: . . . and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 12:1-3) Abraham demonstrated his faith by promptly moving out with all his household. Under God's guidance he came into the land God promised to show him. Then first was it made certain, not that the promise to bless mankind would come true, but that Abraham should be the human instrument whom God would use in connection with bestowing the blessing. Abraham, however, was not to be the blesser (he is dead now for thousands of years and hence of himself can do nothing for mankind), but he was, in this connection, merely a human picture of Jehovah God the actual Blesser. Abraham's original name, Abram, means "lofty father", which name applies to the great God who shall shortly reconcile all mankind to Him as His children and for their blessing.

God's promise to bless has seemed to man always to hang on a very slender thread that would surely snap sometime; but that our faith in its unchangeableness might be made strong, God later on gave His oath and swore to it, saying: "By myself have I sworn, saith the Lord, . . . that in blessing I will bless thee, and in multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the heaven, . . . and in thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed: because thou hast obeyed my voice." (Gen. 22:16-18) That sworn statement was made at the time that Abraham's only son by his true wife Sarah was lying on the altar ready to be sacrificed. To test the degree to which Abraham's faith would go, God had commanded him to take this son and offer him as a human sacrifice upon Mount Moriah. Abraham obeyed and was about to slay Isaac, when God's angel halted the proceeding and announced God's approval and His glorious purpose to Abraham and his son and toward all earthly nations. Here God showed that it would be through Abraham's seed or offspring that the blessing would come. By having Abraham's son presented for human sacrifice before making this statement of blessing, God showed that this seed of Abraham must die sacrificially for all nations who were to be blessed through him.

The fact that Abraham's son was not permitted to be slain, but was restored to his father and a ram was offered instead, showed that this particular seed of Abraham, though slain sacrificially, would be raised from the dead by God's power of resurrection, that thus the resurrected "seed" might be alive to serve as the agent to fulfil God's promise toward all nations. This is what the Apostle Paul means when he writes: "By faith Abraham, when he was tried, offered up Isaac, . . . accounting that God was able to raise him up, even from the dead; from whence also he received him in a figure." (Heb. 11:17-19) God repeated His promise to Isaac after he had married Rebecca (Gen. 26:1-5); He reiterated it to Isaac's son Jacob, after Jacob had bought the birthright. (Gen. 28:10-14) Since then almost four thousand years have elapsed, and men today feel and know that up till now mankind's blessing has not come. But it must come and will come, otherwise the word and oath of the Bible's God, who is Jehovah, would be proved unreliable; and angels and also the families and nations of the earth would always have something that they could flaunt in the face of God. God will never let such a thing happen; already He has been almost overly forbearing with men and has permitted infidels, atheists, agnostics, and even professed Christians to fling many serious charges in His face, but He has done so because He has always been biding His fixed time. He says: "I have spoken it, I will also bring it to pass." (Isa. 46:11) His oath-clad promise is the only hope for the people today in their extreme necessity.

For many centuries it was a mystery who should be the seed to bring the blessing. It is manifest that the nations and families could not receive the promised good until the seed should be brought forth. The Jews, the fleshly seed of Abraham, made their two thousand years of painful history and as a nation failed to prove themselves the true seed. Finally, Peter, the fisherman of Galilee, speaking by inspiration of the spirit of God, began to clear up the mystery when he addressed a crowd of Jews in the temple at Jerusalem, and said, "Ye are the children of the prophets, and of the covenant which God made with our fathers, saying unto Abra-

ham, And in thy seed shall all the kindreds of earth be blessed. Unto you first, God, having raised up his Son Jesus, sent him to bless you, in turning away every one of you from his iniquities." (Acts 3:25, 26) Jesus Christ is thus by inspiration declared and proved to be the seed of Abraham in whom all earthly nations must be blessed. It now becomes clear that Abraham's offering up his son Isaac on the altar is a prophetic picture of how God would offer, and did offer up, His only-begotten Son Jesus as a human sacrifice in order that all families and nations of earth might be blessed with God's forgiveness of their sins and with full cleansing from sin and its deadly effects. Abraham's receiving back his son who had been devoted to a sacrificial death prophetically pictured how God would receive back His beloved Son Jesus from the dead by resurrecting Him from the hellish grave on the third day. He did this that Jesus might live to reign as King over mankind when God's due time for the Kingdom should come. (Rom. 14:9) The Apostle Paul also tells us that the fact that Jesus was raised from the dead is a proof and guarantee that at God's fixed time all the human dead should be raised from their graves and broken family ties be bound up again. (1 Cor. 15:20) This is in full accord with Jesus' own words, saying: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth." (John 5:28, 29) All this, of course, suggests some of the blessings that are due to come to mankind.

Nineteen hundred years ago it was that Jesus died and was raised again and returned to heaven. Since He is the true seed of Abraham, why has God not made good His promise to all nations ere now? Why has not the blessing already begun? The answer is that it has already begun. The words of the Apostle Peter, previously quoted, declared that the blessing had begun back there in Peter's day; it had begun both upon Peter and his fellow apostles and upon all who had then become genuine Christians. They had received the blessing of the forgiveness of their sins, by faith; they had been adopted into God's family as His children, and were fully reconciled to Him. They were now in line for the prize of immortal life in heaven and a place in the work of God's kingdom, if faithful unto death. All who have during this Christian era accepted Christ Jesus as the Savior whom Jehovah God sent, and who have taken up the cross to follow His steps, have likewise received of God's goodness through Jesus, the promised seed.

But, you ask, are true Christians the only ones who are to be blessed in Jesus the seed? No; for John's first epistle, chapter two, verse two, says: "And he is the propitiation for our sins: and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world." Christians are those whom God, during this Christian era, has taken out from the nations to be associated with Jesus in His heavenly kingdom; whereas God's ancient promise to Abraham stated that in his seed not merely Christians, the true church of Christ, but "all nations" should be blessed. Real Christians do not make up "all nations". There are hundreds of millions of imitation Christians today, that is, those who name themselves as Christian but who do not anywhere nearly follow Jesus' teaching, and there are whole nations whom religious leaders call Christian, but Jesus numbered His followers as merely a "little flock". (Luke 12:32) Hence "all nations", including these hundreds of millions of so-called Christians, must yet be blessed in the true and actual sense; also all those families of men who lived and died before Jesus' death and resurrection, and who had therefore no chance to become Christians, must likewise yet be blessed.

The Apostle Paul helps us to understand why God's loving-kindness to all nations has not yet come through the promised seed. In his writings he points out a hitherto great mystery, namely, that the true seed of Abraham is not merely one individual, not Jesus alone, but includes also His true disciples who are faithful unto death. Jesus is, of course, the main one, the chief and all-necessary one of the seed; He is the Head of it, and the other members are, as it were, the body of the seed. If it were not for Jesus the Head, and what God did through Him, the other members of the seed could not be part in it or share with Jesus in blessing men. Take note, then, what the apostle writes in Galatians three, verses seven to nine, sixteen, and twenty-nine: "Know ye therefore, that they which are of faith, the same are the children of Abraham. And the scripture, foreseeing that God would justify the heathen through faith, preached before[hand] the gospel unto Abraham, saying, In thee shall all nations be blessed. So then they which be of faith are blessed [now] with faithful Abraham. Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many

[seeds]; but as of one [seed], And to thy seed, which is Christ. And if ye be Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, and heirs according to the promise."

Thus during the past nineteen centuries of intense human suffering the blessing of the nations has seemed to delay because God has been calling, electing (or choosing) and testing and preparing the other members of "the seed of Abraham". (Isa. 41:8) "Many are called, but few are chosen." Revelation (7:4; 14:1) shows that just one hundred and forty-four thousand will finally be chosen to be crowned and to sit with Jesus in His heavenly throne and to reign with Him over earth for the eternal good of all human families, living or dead. Nineteen centuries appear to be a long time for God to be taking out one hundred forty-four thousand from the nations of earth, but God has not permitted himself to be deceived by the billions of persons claimed to be converted to Christianity; He has been carefully searching for and picking out the genuine brand of Christians, those conformed to the image of His dear Son Jesus. These first must be blessed before earthly blessings can go to the rest of our race. These must die in their faithfulness, and God must raise them to divine life in heaven with Christ Jesus, that they might live and reign with Him and be used of God to make good His promise in behalf of all nations. Thus the seed of Abraham will be completed, and in this completed seed all families of mankind may be blessed.

World events and conditions since 1914 prove to be the fulfilments of the prophecies of Jesus and of all the prophets, showing that the judicially determined end of the wicked world organization fell due in 1914. The time had there come for Jesus to begin His invisible rulership of earth and to dash the nations, that is, their systems, to pieces, and to destroy for ever the invisible and earthly parts of the organization of that mighty one in whom all families and nations of the earth have been cursed, namely, Satan, the Devil, "that old serpent." The seed of the Serpent, that is, those whom Jesus classed as being 'of their father the devil' (John 8:44), have likewise been a curse to mankind. These, in spite of the sufferings of mankind due to inherited sinfulness and its train of imperfections, weaknesses, sicknesses and death, these, let it be repeated, have devilishly laid more suffering, trouble and woe upon the people by oppressing them, robbing them, misteaching them, compelling them to engage in sanguinary wars, deceiving them, keeping God's truth from them, and, in a word, misruling them. These shall be destroyed with Satan in the battle of Armageddon now preparing. Were Satan and his seed who operate his wicked organization in heaven and earth permitted to go on controlling men's affairs, they would try to hinder indefinitely the blessing which is due to come to all nations and which, for man's sake, must come soon, yes, right soon.

The same conditions and events since 1914 prove that the last members of the seed of Abraham are on earth and their transference to God's service in heaven with Jesus is near. This, of course, augurs good in the immediate future for the peoples of the nations, living and dead. The Scriptures speak of Jesus as the Head of that Abrahamic seed, and of His fellow members as being the body of the seed, or "the body of Christ". Consistent with these figures of speech, the last members of the seed who are yet on earth are Scripturally spoken of as being "the feet of him". These are the ones today who follow the example of the Apostle Paul, who said that both "publicly, and from house to house", he went teaching God's message. (Acts 20:20, 21) These symbolic "feet" are the little band of men and women who believe in true Christianity and who on Sundays as well as week days call at your doors and introduce to you the subject of God's kingdom and offer you books telling about this glorious and much-needed blessing that is at hand for your family and all families through God's kingdom which is now invisibly taking control over earth. Up and down the mountain-like kingdoms and governments of the world go these men and women, like symbolic "feet" of Christ's body. Isaiah's prophecy, chapter fifty-two, verses seven and eight, foretold their coming to your doors and described their message to you, by prophesying: "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation, that saith unto Zion [that is, unto God's kingdom class], Thy God reigneth! Thy watchmen shall lift up the voice; with the voice together shall they sing: for they shall see eye to eye, when the Lord shall bring again Zion [God's kingdom]."

The blessing of all the families of our race in Abraham's seed means the removal of the curse that came upon Adam and Eve for their

transgression in Eden that has resulted in evil and suffering and death to all their offspring. The coming blessing means reconciliation to God through Christ the seed. It means the true knowledge of God, relief from oppression, good times for ever, the recovery of perfect health, restoration to God's image and likeness in perfection, eternal life on earth, freedom from all evils and disasters, and a paradise home on earth with all your loved ones restored to you from the graves. It means the vindication of God's word of promise and the highest exaltation of His unimpeachable name!

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IF ANY of the readers of *The Golden Age* have not yet obtained Judge Rutherford's books, which make this matter so clear, they should obtain them without further delay. We feel sure, however, that the majority of *Golden Age* readers have given these books an important place in their libraries and that many of them would like to distribute Judge Rutherford's books amongst their friends, and we invite them to do so. All who would like to have a part in distributing the message of the Kingdom, which Kingdom is the only hope of the world, can obtain books and booklets from this organization and distribute them amongst their neighbors, friends and relatives, so that they too may be enlightened regarding the importance of the time in which we are living. An excellent time to do this would be during International Thanksgiving Testimony Period. Use the coupon below in placing your order for literature you desire to use from March 20 to 27.

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A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE

in this issue

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JAPAN TAKES MANCHURIA

SEEDS IN THE WIND

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Vol. XIII No. 326

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What Is Wrong at Bergenfield, New Jersey?

(Broadcast from WBBR on Night of January 26)

A CASE of incredible bigotry is at this moment being enacted by the civic authorities of Bergenfield, N. J. Under grotesquely ridiculous charges, the misguided administration of the Borough of Bergenfield has locked up behind prison bars four of the finest Christian men in the world and six of the finest Christian women, whose sole offense is that they accept the Holy Scriptures as their guide to life, and are conforming their lives to them by the preaching of the gospel from door to door as was done by Jesus Christ our Savior, by the Apostle Paul and by the other apostles.

These ten noble Christian men and women were charged with 'distribution of advertising matter without first asking and obtaining permission'. We now give the public the information as to what this literature is which has been falsely described as "advertising matter". It was and is merely an invitation to the people to listen in to the Watchtower International broadcast which is on the air each week on more than 300 stations.

The speaker on these occasions is Judge Rutherford, whose writings today constitute the greatest stabilizing force in the world, because aside from the Scriptures themselves they are the only writings that give the people any hope or encouragement. We have the proof of this statement in the thousands of letters of appreciation of Judge Rutherford's speeches which have come in to this single station, WBBR.

Is it possible that in Bergenfield, N. J., or in any other part of America to which Judge Rutherford's free lectures over the radio extend, he cannot notify the people from door to door where, when and how they can listen to his free lectures over the radio? Most certainly the administration at Bergenfield is due for a rude awakening.

No doubt in Bergenfield on any Sunday one may purchase for a consideration newspapers, cigars, gasoline, and perhaps milk, groceries, drugs, fruit and other commodities; but be that as it may, Bergenfield cannot restrain Judge Rutherford or his friends from going from door to door and distributing a list of the radio stations in America, to say nothing of the stations in Alaska, Australasia, Canada, Cuba, Esthonia, France and Hawaii which every week have his lectures on the air.

Let us notice in particular the contents of this innocent little folder that caused four refined Christian men and six refined Christian women to be arrested in Bergenfield and then locked up behind prison bars in Hackensack.

First is a list by states of the 263 American radio stations over which Judge Rutherford lectures weekly and from not one of which has an appeal or even a hint gone out that anybody is invited to contribute one round red cent for the support of this great service to his fellow men.

Compare this with the so-called "religious" broadcasting of the so-called "religious" organizations and you can see in a moment that Judge Rutherford's sole objective is to comfort the people in the Scriptures and to warn the unruly of God's purposes; while the principal objective of most so-called "religious" work is to rake in the shekels and endeavor to maintain the prestige of institutions which have long since lost the respect of their fellow men and have become a stench in the nostrils of the honest and godly.

We now give you some further material from the innocent little program that was distributed from door to door in Bergenfield, N. J., and that caused the misguided men who are conducting Bergenfield's affairs to lock up these four Christian men and six Christian women. The program says on its face:

Judge Rutherford says that very few persons on the earth have ever received an opportunity for life. Billions have died in total ignorance of God's provi-

sion for them. They are not lost, nor in torment, as the clergy have taught the people. They are dead, awaiting the due time to be called forth and receive the truth.

It is quite apparent that the preachers have misled the people by telling them that all good church members go to heaven at death. The clergy have also misled the people concerning those who do not go to heaven. No one goes to eternal torment, because God makes no provision for such a place. Eternal torment is a theory advanced by Satan.

Now we ask you, Is not every word of the foregoing true? And the answer, if you are familiar with God's Word, is that most certainly every statement made is the truth. Then why would the administration of Bergenfield desire to prevent Judge Rutherford from putting that truth into the hands of the people? The only possible answer must be that the men who have done this thing are blinded to the truth.

We continue to read from this little folder that was passed from door to door in Bergenfield, N. J., and which caused the administration of Bergenfield to resort to the un-American course of locking up these four noble Christian men and six noble Christian women behind prison bars rather than permit them to tell the truth from door to door, to the shame of the clergy and to the blessing of the good people of Bergenfield. The folder continues:

Do you want to know what's wrong with the world? God has a controversy with the nations. He will give them that are wicked to the sword. Thus saith the Lord of hosts: "Behold, evil shall go forth from nation to nation . . . And the slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth . . . Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock." (Jer. 25:31-34) Thus does the Bible declare who the guilty ones are and what will be the punishment for those who are responsible for leading the nations of Christendom to the battle of Armageddon just ahead. But the pasture of these shepherds and their principals will soon be spoiled, promises the great Creator. More and more thinking people are beginning to see that these shepherds or clergymen are just what Jesus called them, 'blind leaders, hypocrites,' who have allied themselves with big business and professional politicians in exploiting and oppressing the people. Tune in on any radio lecture by Judge Rutherford and hear the logical, Scriptural explanations he gives of Bible prophecies relating to present conditions. Hear him give conclusive, irresistible proofs that God's kingdom is the only Hope of the World. Listen to his plain, satisfying, Scriptural answers to important questions that no preacher or priest has ever given an explanation of that you could understand.

WHO IS GOD? It has remained for the lawyer, Judge Rutherford, to clear away from around the Bible the fogs of clerical stupidity, the cobwebs of D. D. ignorance and superstition, the rubbish of creeds and religious fanaticism, and in his writings the Grand Old Book takes its rightful place, the unimpeachable, indisputable Word of Almighty God, the very fountain of reason, logic and light! In his books and weekly radio lectures Judge Rutherford conclusively proves that there is a logical, perfectly reasonable and entirely satisfactory answer to every question that any intelligent person has ever asked or can ask about the Bible or about its great theme, life itself, present and future. Hundreds of men and women are so appreciative of the comfort and benefit they themselves have received from reading these books that they are, without pay or remuneration of any kind, giving their time and labor to the production and distribution of this set of books. That is the reason we are enabled to make the offer of the entire set of ten clothbound books, 368 pages or more each, with many four-color illustrations, delivered postpaid to anyone, anywhere, for only $2.50, the entire set of ten. Or, if you prefer, send for catalog, with full description of each. Or, if any convenience to you, sent C. O. D. Watch Tower, 117 Adams Street, Brooklyn, New York.

Besides the foregoing, the folder contains a number of interesting questions such as Judge Rutherford, as a student of the Scriptures and as a lawyer, knows so well how to ask and which questions are fully answered in the books of which he is the author. The questions which are asked on the folder that was personally presented to the people at their homes in Bergenfield and which are supposed to have incited the administration of Bergenfield to lock up these four noble Christian men and six noble Christian women are as follows:

Is God or is the Devil the head of present governments of earth?

Will there ever be a righteous government on earth?

Who is the Devil?

Why does not God kill the Devil?

Whence came the human family?

Why did Jesus call the clergy hypocrites?

Who was Jesus?

What did he mean when he said: 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven'?

Why are there so many creeds and religions?

Do heads of governments rule by divine right?

Are the world-wide distress and unemployment signs of the early collapse of Christendom?

What was the original sin?

Where and what is heaven?

What are the angels?
What are evil spirits?
What is a soul?
Can a soul die?
Is hell the grave?
How can all the miracles be explained?
What becomes of murderers and thieves when they die?
Where are the dead?
Will the dead ever come back to earth?
What is the difference between religion and the Bible?
Does the Bible teach divine healing?
Why did God deal specially with the Jews?
What is the resurrection of the dead?
Does the Bible teach eternal torment?
Do good people really go to heaven?

What is wrong with the mental and moral atmosphere of Bergenfield, N. J., that it is afraid to have these important and common-sense questions presented to the attention of the people of that community? What is wrong? Is the administration of Bergenfield afraid that the people of Bergenfield will learn something? Does the administration of Bergenfield feel that it has the omniscient wisdom and omnipotent power that it can decide offhand for the people of Bergenfield what they may hear over the radio or what they may have presented to them from door to door?

This would be ridiculous in the extreme if it were not so serious, but it is a serious thing in America to lock up Christian men and women because they go from door to door helping the people to gain a knowledge of God's purposes, especially at this time when everything shows that America and everything in it is going to the Devil as fast as it can go, and Judge Rutherford is doing more to prevent it than any other man in the country.

Of the four noble Christian men and six noble Christian women who were locked up by the administration of Bergenfield because they placed in the homes these invitations to listen in on the radio to Judge Rutherford, one of the ten was additionally charged with canvassing and soliciting without permission. It is not true that either the one so charged or any other of the ten was guilty of either canvassing or soliciting. Let us explain the facts:

Judge Rutherford's books, each of which contains a dozen or more powerful lectures from his pen, are in circulation to the extent of more than 100 million copies. These books, which are on the most important subjects that can engage the attention of men and women, are placed in the hands of the people who desire them for less than the cost of production and distribution. The following is the exact testimony that was given at Bergenfield and is being given or has been given or will be given to every home in the United States:

No doubt you have heard Judge Rutherford, who lectures and broadcasts over more than 250 stations each week. As he well says, the people need a righteous government. Centuries ago Jehovah promised that He would provide the people on earth with a righteous government in His due time. That due time has now come, and as one of Jehovah's witnesses I am here to give you the information. These books cover the entire matter, proving beyond any doubt that the government Jehovah has provided will bring to the peoples of earth lasting peace, prosperity, health, happiness and everlasting life. These books are really a gold mine of information. Other books of this size cost not less than fifteen dollars. We are preaching the gospel or good news of the Kingdom by putting these books in the hands of the people, and money is contributed by those who love the Lord to enable the people to have them so cheaply. If you contribute a dollar for any four, or $2.50 for the entire ten, I shall be pleased to leave these with you and take that amount. I am sure you will be greatly blessed by reading them and by helping some one else to learn about the blessings that are coming.

Is there any law in the United States which prevents or can prevent Judge Rutherford from preaching the gospel over the radio or inviting the people to listen to him over the radio, or that can prevent his friends from going around to the people and offering them his lectures in printed form for less than the cost of production and distribution, provided they so desire to obtain them? Most certainly no.

We still have preserved under glass at Washington or somewhere else an ancient document providing that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press".*

* This fundamental principle is embodied in unmistakable language in the Constitution of the State of New Jersey. In Article I, Section 3, it is provided that

No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshiping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; . . . nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for . . . the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

And even more pointed is the remarkable provision of the New Jersey Constitution, under which the men who administer the affairs of the Borough of Bergenfield hold their commission as servants (not lords) of the people who reside in that community:

For and Against Liberty of Speech

Thomas Jefferson, third president of the United States, was of the opinion that "our first object should be to leave open to the people all avenues of truth".

On the other hand, we are perfectly well aware of the fact that Leo XIII, one of the so-called 'popes of Rome', on June 20, 1888, made the official statement for the Roman Catholic church that "it is hardly necessary to say that there can be no such right as liberty of speech and liberty of the press".

Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, said, "As long as our government is administered for the good of the people and is regulated by their will; as long as it assures to us the rights of person and property, liberty of conscience and of the press, it will be worth defending." We are perfectly well aware that one Pius IX, whatever his real name was, stated officially that "as far as the Roman Catholic church is concerned, liberty of speech and press is the liberty of perdition". He said this on December 8, 1864.

William McKinley, twenty-fifth president of the United States, in 1897 said, "It is consoling and encouraging to realize that free speech, a free press, free thought, free schools, the free and unmolested rights of religious worship, and free and fair elections are dearer and more universally enjoyed today than ever before."

We are perfectly well aware that the canon law of the Roman Catholic church says on the other hand that "the church has the right to practice the unconditional censure of books".

Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-sixth president of the United States, said, in 1900, "We exact full religious toleration and the complete separation of church and state." On the contrary, Pius IX, another so-called "pope", in his declaration of December 8, 1864, took the position that the Roman Catholic church has the right to require that the Catholic religion shall be the only religion of the state, to the exclusion of all others.

Section 5. . . . Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. *No law shall be passed* to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press.

Clearly and unquestionably it now appears to every fair-minded person that even as the Constitution of the United States provides that "Congress shall make no law" prohibiting the freedom of worship of God in the nation as a whole, so also the Constitution of New Jersey provides that "NO LAW SHALL BE PASSED" within the State that restrains or abridges the rights of anyone who resides in New Jersey to serve Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience.

We can tell the administration of Bergenfield, N. J., right now that they are endeavoring to combat the march of the truth of Jehovah God and that they will fail. In the first place, they are going to get nothing from the four noble Christian men and the six noble Christian women that they have locked up in their Hackensack jail. Those men and women know what their rights are and they will rot in jail rather than concede that anyone has the right to dictate to them how they shall serve their God.

In the second place, there are thousands of other equally noble Christian men and women who are ready to continue the fight for their rights to serve the Lord God according to the dictates of their consciences at Bergenfield and every other place in the country. As a matter of fact, after the ten were incarcerated, forty other workers covered the entire borough of Bergenfield and placed in every home the invitation to hear Judge Rutherford's lectures over the radio, which was made the basis for the attack upon the four noble Christian men and six noble Christian women that were put behind prison bars.

Additionally, the people of Bergenfield gladly received from these workers more than 400 of Judge Rutherford's wonderful books, and the workers distributed these without molestation. The reason why they did this in the face of possible arrest and imprisonment was that they are Jehovah's witnesses in the earth, and the administration at Bergenfield has no more right to order the arrest of these innocent people while engaged in performing Jehovah's work than the Roman police would have had to arrest Jesus Christ or the apostles or prophets while they were bearing witness to Israel of God's purposes regarding the Jewish nation.

Alfonso's Horses Put to Death

WHEN, in obedience to governmental decree, the property of Alfonso was put up at auction, some of Alfonso's aristocratic friends bid in his horses and put the steeds to death so that no one else might ever ride them. If you can think of anything more narrow minded than that you will have to go some. Why murder the horses simply because Alfonso got to the end of his rope? The horses only carried Alfonso on their backs, and the whole Spanish people did the same thing.

Jehovah's Victory at Wilmington *By H. L. Rogers (Ohio)*

ON SUNDAY, March 8, 1931, a company of about 25 of Jehovah's witnesses were peaceably calling at the doors of the people at Wilmington, Ohio, telling them of God's kingdom as the only hope for the world, offering them literature which would explain more fully, and inviting them to listen to the WATCHTOWER radio programs each Sunday for their further encouragement.

Apparently, someone who was interested in keeping this comfort and hope from the people registered a complaint; for soon a police officer arrived on the scene and ordered the work stopped. At his request, those directing the work went with him to the mayor's office and an explanation of the method used to preach the gospel to the people was given him.

It was pointed out that the witnesses were only making use of their constitutional rights in worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience and called upon him as an officer of the city to protect them in their rights. It was also called to his attention that the courts had repeatedly sustained such work as right and proper in similar cases.

The mayor, Chas. Q. Hildebrandt, at one time a member of Congress, a man of some intelligence, apparently wished to favor his ecclesiastical and political friends, refused to listen to reason or precedent, and warned the workers to take out a license, costing one dollar apiece, or to leave the city.

In answer to this, he was told that the workers proposed to continue the work as planned and they would be working on a certain street and that if he wished to make a test case of it he would have the opportunity. Two of the workers were selected to proceed with the work and the remainder awaited developments, not wishing to be required to furnish bond for all in case of arrest.

Shortly the chief of police appeared and found Forrest Grammar talking to a man at his door. Just as he finished, he was placed under arrest and charged with selling books without a city license and of disturbing the peace and quietude of the city. Grammar then turned to the man and asked him if he had disturbed him in any way by so calling on him. The man replied, "No," and asked him to call again.

In spite of the fact that the United States constitution says that excessive bail shall not be required, the bail was fixed at one hundred dollars, and no amount of persuasion could alter it. Once when in doubt as to what he should do, the mayor phoned a minister of the city for instructions, which indicated the source of the opposition.

The required bail was posted and the hearing set for the following Wednesday. The defense employed an attorney, Mr. Frank Krehbiel, of Dayton, a one-time Socialist who is not afraid to stand for the rights of the under dog and who has had much experience in withstanding the unjust methods of organized politicians. The Society also engaged Edw. C. Wertz, of Cleveland, a personal friend of Judge Rutherford, to take charge of the case. An extension of time was asked for the proper preparation of the case, and this was granted.

Through a misunderstanding over the telephone regarding the date of the hearing, preparations were made and about fifty from Dayton accompanied the attorneys and witnesses to Wilmington for the trial, only to learn upon their arrival that the mayor was not ready and that the date of the trial had been misunderstood. An attempt was made to persuade the mayor to hear the case at that time, but he refused.

Upon the correct date the hearing was held in the mayor's office. A noble defense was presented by the attorneys, but to no avail. The mayor seemed bent on having his way. No decision was given at that time. After about three weeks, the charge of selling without a license was dismissed, but the charge of disturbing the peace and quietude of the city was sustained, with a fine of fifty dollars and costs.

Sometime later, when a request for a new trial was made, the case was dismissed. The bail was returned with the notice that Wilmington had a "Blue Law" which would be invoked to prevent future Sunday work. Quite evidently, the mayor wished to prolong the case until public interest died, before he dismissed it, and to keep the people of Wilmington in ignorance of the results, as future developments showed.

On Decoration Day, fifty-four witnesses from Dayton returned to Wilmington and resumed the work. Shortly before noon one of the brethren was accosted by the chief of police, who asked him what he was doing. The brother replied that he was preaching the Gospel by printed page and word of mouth. The chief then stated that we had a case pending and were under bond. He was told that that was not the

case; that the same had been dismissed and the money refunded. The chief seemed much surprised and evidently had not been informed of the action. He then ordered those directing the work to see the mayor. Four of the witnesses called upon the mayor at his residence.

When he learned their mission he said he had informed our attorneys that he was dismissing the former case and that the workers should not again return to Wilmington. He wished to know why the order had been violated. He was told that the brethren were acting under orders from the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. At this, the mayor began to speak in an angry voice, declaring that he did not care anything about the Society's orders and, further, that he did not believe in the work we were doing. He stated that if we persisted in this work, he would arrest each and every one and require a bond and that he was prepared to fight the case as far as we cared to go; that he simply did not want us there and that it seemed our sole purpose was to disobey his orders.

In spite of all the evidence furnished and decisions of higher courts that the license law does not pertain to such work, he insisted that his ordinance would stand.

At this point he was asked if the work could proceed in case each worker took out a city license and paid the fee of one dollar, and if such would be accorded police protection the same as would be due well respected citizens. He replied in the affirmative. This meant, in other words, that for one dollar apiece we could proceed to "disturb the peace and quietude of the city", but without the dollar we would be arrested.

While witnessing in various parts of the city on that day, the workers were told by the citizens of Wilmington that they were under the impression that we had been fined $100 and costs and that this had been paid, which leads us to the conclusion that the mayor probably permitted wrong information to be circulated about the city to deceive the people and that he resented our calling upon the people, which might lead them to believe otherwise.

Not wishing to force an issue at that time, we let the matter rest until October. However, if Jehovah's witnesses told of the incoming Kingdom only in territory granted by the adversary, not many people would know of it. When Jesus said this gospel of the Kingdom must be preached to all nations, he made no exceptions. Certainly we would wrong the good people of Wilmington if we told others of this good news and left them in ignorance, just because a few selfish politicians or clergymen desired it.

Accordingly, October 24 was the day appointed to resume the work in Wilmington. As several witnesses from surrounding cities had offered to help with this work, they were notified of the plan of action and the date. To return to Wilmington in the face of the mayor's threat and warning that he would jail every one who attempted to disobey his orders required no little courage.

Being fully determined that this work should be done regardless of all interference, every effort was put forth to provide for any emergency. No army ever advanced to battle with a more carefully planned campaign, or with a more orderly army. But, would there be enough workers to accomplish the work as planned? It was hoped that a company of one hundred workers could be secured, so as to cover the city in spite of interference.

What would the mayor do? What would he do with one hundred prisoners? As few of the workers could furnish bail, would he be able to feed and house them, or would they receive any care?

On the appointed day, three divisions of this little army advanced on Wilmington from three different directions. Promptly at 10 a.m. each worker was in his territory ready for action and the work started. Reenforcements were provided to fill the gap in case of arrest or hindrance.

Within two hours, the entire city was covered, including the business section, office buildings, bankers, clergymen, public officials, millionaires and beggars. While every effort was made to be courteous, polite and orderly and to avoid any cause for offense, this attack was certainly enough to "disturb the peace and quietude" of the mayor. A count showed there were 166 workers in the city, and they were courteously treated by the citizens of Wilmington.

While the mayor's house was left to the last, a check-up of the experiences of the workers showed that he came in contact with three different workers. He was in the court house when it was being served. One who called upon him at his residence at the conclusion of the work reported that she was most kindly treated. She presented to him a copy of Judge Rutherford's booklet, *The Kingdom, The Hope of the World,*

which he accepted with the request that she convey his kindest personal regards to Judge Rutherford. He also said he hoped we would again return to his city, to which she replied that we most certainly would.

What caused his changed attitude we cannot say. We hope he discovered that he was on the wrong side of the controversy and had the courage to champion the cause of the Kingdom. While most of the workers had driven from 40 to 90 miles in order to be present for the work, they felt well repaid for this victory which Jehovah gave his people at Wilmington, Ohio.

As the cars formed in procession and approached the city in an orderly way, many observers seemed to think it a funeral procession, but could see no hearse. Indeed, there was no hearse, for this was not a death procession (except for the Devil and his crowd), but it was a part of that great procession which is now forming, which shall lead the people over the King's highway, away from Satan's kingdom of darkness and confusion, into God's everlasting kingdom of joy, peace and contentment.

Winslow Trades Police for Clergy

INFLUENCED by something they heard a Philadelphia preacher say over the radio, the selectmen of Winslow, N. J., have dismissed the police force of five men and have called upon the clergymen of the community to get together and implore divine aid in the present emergency in which one out of every five wage earners in the town is idle and many are in need of help to get through the winter.

Several questions intrude themselves. Is the community of Winslow sufficiently chastened by its experiences that it can get an audience with the Almighty? Is there any assurance, even if audience were gained, that the responses would be favorable? But most important question of all, What reason is there to believe that these men, who were a unit for war during the World War, and wanted those slain who were opposed to war, have any means of access into the divine presence?

And how will it help the unemployment situation in Winslow to fire five officers of the law who hitherto have been able to support their own families? If the town has to support these men and their families anyway, why not let them continue to do the best they can to look for lawbreakers?

Suppose now, for example, the directors of the largest financial institution in the community should conclude it was time to help themselves to what was left in the vaults. Who would arrest the misdemeanants? Or would the clergy who are on the payrolls of these men be used to implore the Almighty to so work on their feelings that they would return the funds wrongfully taken? And would that be sufficient? Suppose they offered to split 50-50?

Another suggestion is that since the clergy have now been made caretakers of Winslow they might as well be given the jobs which were vacated when the police were fired. It would give them something to do, which is something they do not now have, and it would make them of some use in the community, which now they conspicuously are not, for nobody outside of the Winslow Township committee is so foolish as to believe that their prayers to Baal will have any result. Baal is probably asleep or on a journey.

An Interesting Legal Decision

THE Court of Appeals of New York state, by a unanimous vote of its nine judges, has just decided, in an altercation as to whether or not one James J. O'Connor, of Schenectady, was or was not guilty of reckless driving of an automobile, that a police officer has no right to arrest a citizen for a misdemeanor unless the police officer personally saw the offense complained of, or unless the complainant had filed a complaint with the Police Court and obtained a warrant. In other words, in New York state, nobody, no matter who he is, can get another person arrested without coming out in the open, like a man, and swearing out a warrant for his arrest. This is as it should be.

In the case in point, O'Connor resisted search by the arresting officer, and the Court of Appeals unanimously decided that as the arrest was illegally made, the officer had no right to search the prisoner, and that the prisoner did not resist an officer in the performance of any duty and therefore no crime was committed.

Dry Weather a Blessing to Jehovah's witnesses *By A. D. Haas (Pioneer)*

WE READ in a recent *Golden Age* that in America most of Jehovah's witnesses either have cars of their own or have friends who have their cars which are used in the Lord's work. It also says: "If, today, Jehovah's witnesses were to try to cover their territories on foot, there would not be one-fourth the work done that is done. The auto seems to have been developed in time that the witness work now under way could be properly done."

And along comes the extremely dry weather, so that more work can be done with the auto. Many have complained that the extreme dry spell has hindered the witness work. In some cases it may have hindered, but on the other hand it has caused many to get the message that have never heard it before.

For several years we have witnessed in southern states. During the wet seasons, while driving through the rural we would notice little two-track roads running back through the woods. We would ask if people lived back there. They would answer, 'Yes, but they cannot be reached by auto'; and it was true. The only way you could reach them was on horseback. I have tried walking and was turned back. So many of this class were missed; but in the last year or two it has been different.

We worked in one state when for eighty-five days not a drop of rain fell, and it stayed from 90° to 100° in the shade every day. The air was dry and dusty; the creeks and springs were dry; no water in the wells. Farmers hauled water from the river for stock and house use. Still, with all that, we placed books, for we could drive anywhere. We would drive down the creek beds, and found many who had never heard. They gladly took the books, anxious to know what Jehovah's purposes are, and how they would thank us for coming!

We are now in Florida, in a country that has many swamps or hammocks, and no rain has fallen in five months. Now in the morning when we go to work we notice those little two-track roads leading into the forest; other years we would have passed them up, but now we just turn the old Ford down these tracks and go through some of the prettiest, wildest scenery one could ever wish to see. The pine needles cover the ground like a carpet. We drive through beautiful arches of pine and cypress trees, all covered with air ferns. The road winds around almost in circles; mocking birds singing; here and there a squirrel, a rabbit, and occasionally a deer; and once we had the pleasure of seeing a bear cross our path. What a joy to serve Jehovah amid such beauty of nature!

Then in the distance we see the little southern home, buried in the midst of large live oak trees. What a welcome! Chairs are placed on the porch; we are asked to come; then the witness is given. How glad they are to hear it! Next comes the chicken chase; the deal is made; and on we go down narrow lanes, across fields, into the woods again, looking for more homes that can now be reached because it is dry and we need fear no low places or dangerous water holes.

It surely is a joy to be in Jehovah's service at this time, when many are so hungry for the truth, and every day it seems we have more joyful experiences. Today when we came back to our room we had chickens, eggs, pecans, peanuts, oranges, cane syrup, hickory nuts and money. We sell what we can and eat the rest.

After witnessing at one home today the lady took some of the books and, after thanking us for coming, she said she had lived there five years and we were the first to reach her; and this county was gone over each year. So we do thank the Lord even for the dry weather. Nothing the Devil can do will stop the people from getting the message; and how glad we are that we can have a part in hunting out these people and giving them this witness!

"The More Intelligent of the Laity"

IT MAY have been entirely unintentional, but that was a rather nice compliment that Dr. Theobald Smith of the Massachusetts Board of Health paid to somebody when he wrote in the Annual Report that "there is a widespread fear among the more intelligent of the laity of the dangers of vaccination".

In the *Encyclopedia Britannica* Dr. Charles Creighton goes Dr. Smith one better, when he says: "The anti-vaccinists are those who have found some motive for scrutinizing the evidence, generally the very human motive of vaccinal injuries or fatalities in their own families, or in those of their neighbors. Whatever their motive, they have scrutinized the evidence to some purpose; they have mastered nearly the whole case; they have knocked the bottom out of a grotesque superstition."

Japan Takes Over Manchuria *(In Two Parts)*

Part 2

JAPAN is in an earthquake zone, having 1,500 shocks a year. In Tokyo a shock is felt about once a week; a serious one occurs somewhere in Japan on an average of once in thirty months. In the disaster which occurred September 1, 1923, all railway trains speeding to or from the capital were wrecked en route; the water mains burst; gas tanks and oil tanks split their seams, and poured their liquid fuel over the doomed cities; the clocks all stopped; telephone and telegraph lines were wrecked; for several hours the only communication with the outside world was through a radio station 144 miles north of Tokyo where, by some strange freak, the towers 660 feet high remained standing.

In the narrow streets, usually but eighteen feet wide, the mass of wretched humanity was subjected to 216 distinct shocks on the day of greatest fatalities, with 57 shocks on the day following. In Tokyo, with an estimated population of 2,400,000, and in Yokohama, with a population of 450,000, only six buildings remained standing, although some of them were large modern buildings of steel construction, supposed to be quake-proof.

The known dead in the earthquake numbered 104,619, with as many more missing, some slain by falling buildings, some drowned in the tidal wave, some incinerated in the great conflagration which followed, and some swallowed up in the great fissures which opened in the ground.

Five hundred girls were killed in the crash of a single factory; seven hundred perished in the University Hospital; the former premier and twenty statesmen were killed at a council; the prince regent barely escaped with his life.

All the bridges of Tokyo, densely crowded with refugees from the fire, collapsed, hurling thousands into death in the waters beneath. A tidal wave of extraordinary height was followed by a typhoon which deluged everything with a torrent of wind and rain. The river Sumida, equaling the Hudson in size, changed its course; new islands appeared in the ocean; old islands disappeared.

Part of the Japanese fleet was destroyed; all the government buildings were destroyed; all the banks were destroyed; the fire which raged for two days was visible for two hundred miles, and was so intense that a temperature of 150 degrees was registered in many places. After ten days the steel vaults were still so hot that they could not be touched.

The principal prison opened its doors, and 1,500 prisoners were freed. The wild animals confined in the zoos escaped, and added to the horrors of the street scenes. Before aid could reach the stricken cities, food riots had broken out; and military punishment was visited upon the transgressors.

In the most severe of the shocks the ground rose and dropped four inches. Imagine an entire building, and everything in it, dropped four inches vertically, and this operation repeated many times; and it will be understood why almost no structure was left standing in the stricken area.

Thirty thousand bales of silk, one-tenth of Japan's output for an entire year, were destroyed, resulting in the closing down of many American factories.

The whole earth trembled with the shocks. By the seismograph, which is an instrument so delicate that it will record the earth tremors caused by starting a street car three miles away, the shocks were detected in San Francisco, London, Brussels, and in Florence, Italy.

The ocean waves caused by the earthquake traversed the six thousand miles from Japan to California in forty hours, or at the rate of one hundred fifty miles an hour. When they reached the California shores, they still retained a height of twenty feet near Los Angeles, the swells breaking completely over a fifteen-foot breakwater and carrying away lumber piled along the shore.

Within two days of the catastrophe American vessels loaded with 1,000,000 pounds of rice, 500,000 pounds of beans, 500,000 soldier rations for one day, medical supplies for 50,000 troops for three months, 400 large tents, and cots and blankets for 20,000 men were rushing to the scene.

This was but a handful, however, to what was needed; and funds were swiftly raised all over America, in response to presidential appeal, so that immense quantities of all kinds of supplies could be dispatched from Pacific Coast, Philippine, and Chinese ports with the least possible delay.

In New York city many physicians and nurses volunteered to go to Japan to give their serv-

ices free. The promptness, generosity, and effectiveness with which America responded seemingly removed completely all friction between the two peoples for the time being.

In the reconstruction of Tokyo wide and well-paved streets, with concrete bridges, take the place of the narrow streets and wooden bridges in use at the time of the earthquake. $369,500,000 was expended in the rebuilding of Tokyo.

The fortitude and untiring zeal of the Japanese people in rebuilding Tokyo and Yokohama with impressive civic improvements within seven years, and in spite of a severe financial depression in the meantime, has aroused the admiration of the entire world. The property damage of the earthquake is set at about two and a half billion dollars.

The fact that the Japanese islands are of volcanic origin and that serious earthquakes are of such frequent occurrence is the explanation of why it does not seem wise to the inhabitants to build their homes with walls which might come crashing in upon them.

The Food Supply

One of the gravest problems confronting Japan is the food supply. On account of the mountainous nature of the country, only one-seventh of the superficial area of Japan is susceptible of cultivation; yet more than 30,000,000 of the people are engaged in farming, and the farms have steadily shrunk until they average less than three acres each.

The number of acres planted in 1930 was 14,277,075, of which 7,300,021 acres were in rice, the principal food of the people. Japan annually produces 300,000,000 bushels of rice. Fish is a staple article of diet.

Seaweed is grown especially for food purposes, being cultivated with as much care as any other crop. After the typhoon season, the women may be seen bearing great loads of young trees which have been stripped of their leaves, though all the small branches are left intact. These are drawn into the weed on the shore, acres of brushy saplings being arranged in long, parallel rows where the tide ebbs over them twice daily. Gradually, the green, fern-like weed collects on the branches, and flourishes there until the farmers harvest it. It is then carefully picked over and dried for future use.

Terracing is employed on an extensive scale. The smallest scrap of barnyard litter or other material is saved and applied to the land. Even the sweepings of the highways are saved with care. The Japanese are probably the world's most expert gardeners.

The plows in general use are the same as used in Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs.

When the emperor is on a tour his vegetables are sent to him every day in refrigerator cars.

Soils vary greatly, often changing within a mile. As a rule they are not very rich and need to be carefully cultivated and well manured. The farms are so small, averaging only two and one-half acres, and the crops in such constant peril by flood, drought, frost, hail and typhoon that the income of the farmers is not enough to live upon.

In order to make a living they have to engage in sericulture (the raising of silkworms), silk reeling, tea culture, mat making, sugar manufacturing, starch manufacture, weaving rice-straw mats, making strawplait from barley, weaving cotton and silk goods as commercial articles, making baskets from bamboo stem and making wood-shaving plait, etc.

Agricultural education is encouraged. There are more than 7,000 continuation schools for agriculture. Agricultural experiment stations are numerous. The government promotes co-operative societies, including growers' societies. There is a common saying in Japan, translated from the Chinese, which means that agriculture is the foundation of the country.

As most of the people are Buddhists, the Japanese know little of meat, milk, butter or cheese. Though there are many landlords in Japan, three-fifths of the arable land is cultivated by peasant proprietors. Rents usually run to about one-half, sometimes to two-thirds of the produce. The climate is such that in some places two crops a year can be obtained. The landlord receives his entire rent from the first crop.

The silk industry is one of the most important in Japan, being extensively conducted by small farmers who have plenty of labor well suited to it. The silkworms are raised within the house. The eggs of the silkworm are raised by specialists, the art being a very difficult one.

Fowls are extensively kept by small farmers. Bees and sheep have been introduced, but do not do well. In the country, the houses often serve both as dwellings and farm buildings and are always grouped together into villages or built along the roadside. There are no enclosed farms with buildings in the center.

Japanese Industries

In a very brief time Japan has become one of the great manufacturing countries of the world. She has a few very large corporations which combine banking, shipping, mining, manufacturing and continental exploitation in their activities. These, with the army and navy, really constitute the government. Thus Big Business, with a few men, operates the government and controls the people.

There are half a dozen large steel works in Japan, the principal one being a government plant employing 15,000 men. This plant produces about 400,000 tons per year, and all other plants together about 600,000 tons more. This is a large output, especially when one considers the shortness of the time that Japan has been engaged in the iron business. The ore for these works is almost all imported from China and Manchuria.

Japan is up to the minute in mining, electrical, photographic and surgical work. She has a wireless station that sends and receives messages direct to and from Germany, and is able to communicate with Buenos Aires.

The war caused Japan to produce at home many things which she formerly imported, thereby greatly stimulating her development. One of her great steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese Mail Steamship Company) has vessels running to most of the principal ports of the world.

The annual combined exports and imports are more than 100 times what they were sixty years ago. The value of raw silk exported was more than nine times as much in 1928 as it was a quarter of a century earlier. In fifteen years the bank deposits were multiplied by six.

Japanese drummers are in every market of Asia, Africa and Australasia, offering textiles, underwear, umbrellas, matches, lead pencils, collar buttons, toys, rubber boots, earthenware, glassware, and a thousand and one other products of a great manufacturing nation.

Visitors to Japan complain that the old beauty has been marred by the tall chimneys, the smoke, the slag, the noise and other concomitants of an industrial civilization.

In common with all the rest of the world, Japan is suffering much in the present depression. In May, 1930, the unemployed numbered 402,000, which number by now is probably several times that.

The government has been following a policy of sending unemployed workers from the country districts back to their own home communities so that they may receive more assistance from relatives and friends than would be the case if they remained in the industrial centers.

Japan does some things differently than they are done elsewhere in the world. It is the only place in the world where a workman would be willing to apply fifty coats of lacquer before he would consider it a finished job.

Nagasaki is the only place in the world where steamships are coaled by women. The women line up and pass the buckets of coal up by hand in a human chain. They do the work swiftly and cheerfully, and the scene constitutes one of the outstanding sights of a trip around the world.

The pearl farms employ more than a thousand people and have an output of more than a million pearls a year. On these farms scientific methods are followed, causing the oyster to produce pearls which are pronounced to be equal to natural pearls in shape, color and luster.

It is said that the beggars of Tokyo are so perfectly organized that they work in shifts of three hours each and at the close of the day the total takings are divided equally among the entire number without discrimination as to age or sex.

Ninety percent of all buildings of Japan are equipped with electric lights, and Japan has developed and uses a greater percentage of her natural water power for generating electrical energy than is the case with any other country.

Japanese Labor and Economics

Japanese factories no longer operate continuously by working two shifts of twelve hours each. Hours have been reduced to eight and a half in the cotton mills, the shifts in which are now from 5:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and from 2:00 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. The custom is still practiced of housing the girl workers in textile mills in dormitories under very close supervision. When strikes occur, the employer locks the strikers in instead of locking them out.

At least two strikes were settled by representatives of the strikers by climbing to the top of the factory chimney and refusing to eat or to descend until the strike was settled. One of these chimney martyrs remained aloft 314 hours. They finally had to let him down in a basket to get him off the stack. When taken down from the top of the chimney this man was so weak

that he was unable to either speak or eat and it was necessary to take him at once to a hospital; but he won the strike for himself and his friends.

In another instance 200 men went on a hunger strike as a protest against the discharge of a fellow worker, and after two weeks 140 of them were still locked in a warehouse refusing food.

In a strike in Tokyo, street car employees secured a six-hour day. In that strike, and in others, the strikers reported for work, but operated every machine as slowly and inefficiently as possible until their demands were granted. In some cases they have demanded the right to elect and to discharge foremen.

Some years ago, in a protest against an unwarranted increase in electric light rates, 2,000 indignant citizens raided the residences of the directors of the electric light company. In America, instead of raiding such men, we put their names and their pictures on the front pages of the newspapers and send them to Congress as patriots and savers of the nation.

Wages in Formosa a year ago were 25c daily, but these wages are much below those usually paid in other parts of Japan. Carpenters, the last we knew, received 65c to $1.25 per day; laborers, 50c to 75c. The labor, although cheap in price, is said in American financial papers to be poor in quality. It is claimed that machinery made for Japan has to be virtually "fool-proof".

Japanese Transportation

The Japanese are doing some migrating, but they are essentially a non-migratory people. The people wish to live and work in Japan and in the warmer islands belonging to her. One large island in the group, Hokkaido, with a climate about the same as that of New England, is quite sparsely populated, owing to the fact that the people do not like to live there during winter.

These conditions make Japan a manufacturing and, of necessity, an importing nation, but though she can make steel, and is making it in large quantities, yet at present it can be purchased more cheaply in America than it can be made at home. Japan has hardly any iron of her own, and the coal is of inferior quality. Her basis of supply for both coal and iron is and must be China and China's neighbors to the north. This means that the coal and ores must be imported, and they cannot be imported without ships.

Japan has no cotton or wool or hides or oil. All of these must be imported. In this respect she is in the same position in the Orient that Great Britain is in the Occident, but is without the raw materials that gave Britain a start, and is without other of the things that make for efficient industrial life.

The first railway in Japan was opened in 1872. The railway mileage was 641 in 1887, 12,000 in 1929. The first Japanese-built steamer was launched in 1898, yet by 1920 Japan's merchant fleet ranked third among the world powers.

Ten years ago Tokyo had 20,000 jinrikishas; now it has but 5,000, the taxicab having largely taken their place.

There are 590,000 miles of roads and streets in Japan. These are being widened and equipped with stronger bridges as funds are available. Japan employs many motor tricycles, which are useful vehicles in a country whose streets and roads are very narrow and full of turns.

Tokyo is building a subway. The program calls for forty-one miles, of which one section of one and a half miles has been built.

Railroads in Japan provide third-class sleeping cars for the poor patrons.

Ship captains complain that in Japanese ports the officials deliberately delay foreign vessels, while all Japanese ships are promptly handled.

We do not know how true it is, but the Dearborn *Independent* claimed that the following traffic rules in English were posted in a police station in Tokyo:

"At the rise of the hand policeman stop rapidly. When a passenger of the foot hove in sight, tootle the horn. Trumpet at him. Melodiously at first, but if he still obstacles your passage, tootle him with vigor and express by word of mouth the warning, 'Hi! Hi!' Beware the wandering horse that he shall not take fright as you pass him by. Do not explode the exhaust box at him as you pass him by. Go soothingly by. Give big space to the festive dog that shall sport in the roadway. Go soothingly in the grease mud, as there lurks the skid demon."

Cities

By the census of 1930, Tokyo is shown as having a population of 2,070,913, and in the metropolitan districts of which it is the center the population is 5,400,000. Plans to enlarge the city to an area the size of Chicago will make Tokyo the third largest city in the world.

Osaka has a population of 2,453,573; Nagoya, 907,404; and Kobe, 787,616.

In the year 1927, a village was discovered in the mountains of northern Japan which is said to have been lost to the world for about 700 years. The inhabitants, 150 in number, did not speak modern Japanese; were vegetarians; wore the costumes of a bygone age; and when discovered had never heard of the rest of the world.

Japan and Russia

Ten years ago it looked as if Japan meant to take over all the maritime provinces of Russia, but this plan, if it ever had an existence in the minds of the Japanese General Staff, has evidently been postponed as to its execution. Nominally the two nations, Japan and Russia, get along together all right, but there is no question that Japan knows she can take over the Russian maritime provinces any time she wants them and in taking over the whole of Manchuria she has the key to those provinces in her possession. Russia, of course, knows this, and is reported to be desirous to approach China from the rear through Mongolia and to find an all-year-round port on the Pacific, probably in the vicinity of Tsingtau.

Japan and Korea

Japan first went on the warpath about thirty-eight years ago, just at the time when the belligerent and hypocritical "Christian" governments of the world were helping themselves to foreign possessions everywhere. She made a sudden attack upon China, and gained an almost immediate victory, but was deprived of the fruits of it by the "Christian" powers' taking for themselves the things that she had expected to seize.

The second adventure was with Russia only a few years later. Russia was pushing railway terminals and troops into Chinese territory contiguous to Japanese possessions. The two nations were in diplomatic discussion of the matter, when, without warning, Japanese warships entered a Russo-Chinese port, blew up and sunk a great man-of-war with hundreds of men aboard, and the war was on.

Immediately opposite Japan, on the mainland, was the little professedly Christian kingdom of Korea, one of the most peaceful, inoffensive countries in the world, with a history four thousand years old.

At the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese government made an alliance with Korea guaranteeing the independence of the latter country in exchange for the privilege of using the Hermit Kingdom as a road by which to attack the Russian forces in and about Harbin.

As the war went on and Japan became confident of victory, need for keeping Korea even moderately satisfied had gone. The fair wages that the Korean laborers had received was cut down to one-sixth of its former figure, while the cost of all commodities rose to double price. The Koreans were reduced to starvation wages and were compelled, often at the point of the sword, to perform their work. Japanese armed men would invade a village and commandeer all the able-bodied men at the time of harvest when their labor was indispensable for the harvesting of the crops. Enormous areas of the best arable land were seized for the railroad without compensation, and when some of the owners protested they were taken out and shot. Photographs of their crucified and riddled bodies have been preserved.

At the Treaty of Portsmouth, according to his own written statement, President Roosevelt advised the Japanese to seize the power in Korea and take charge of her foreign affairs. The United States was at that time in full treaty relations with Korea. The action at Portsmouth was taken without consultation from Korea, without asking to what extent, if any, such action would be satisfactory and without giving Korea an opportunity to offer arguments to the contrary.

Immediately after annexation, all books and literature dealing with Korean history were confiscated, and a Japanese version of Korean history was put into use instead. The possession of any of the ancient Korean literature is considered sufficient ground for imprisonment. Korean students may not receive higher education in any country other than Japan.

In December, 1918, some of the Koreans made an effort to regain their liberties. Bands of them, cooperating with Chinese, invaded Korea from the Chinese territory which adjoins, but met with a terrible punishment; and this punishment spread to natives throughout the peninsula.

Many innocent Koreans were put to death without trial. Two processions of unarmed men and women pleading for leniency were mowed down by machine guns. Instances are narrated of students whose finger nails were torn out by the roots in order to force them to name their fellow conspirators for the restoration of Korean liberties. Details are given of persons whose heads were screwed under letter-presses to extract confessions, and of women who were subjected to great indignities, such as

officers' spitting in their faces, and exposing them unnecessarily in police examinations.

Japan's purpose to secure possession of the natural resources of Korea was illustrated in the formation of The Oriental Development Company, whose purpose was the exploitation of Korea and Manchuria. A large part of the stock of this company was held by the imperial family in Japan. Millions of dollars were borrowed from American financiers—money that never would have been loaned, it is to be hoped, if the lenders had known how it was to be used. The best arable land in Korea was wrested from its owners by all sorts of trickery and fraud. In many cases the forms of law were observed, but full advantage was taken of the ignorance of the law on the part of the Korean peasantry. Let us illustrate this by a single case. A Japanese professes friendship for a Korean farmer and offers to lend him money at a low rate of interest for the improvement of his farm. The bond states that if the money is not repaid on a certain day the farm reverts to the Japanese. On the day for payment the Korean brings his money to the office or home of the Japanese in order to settle the account. He has the money in hand. But the Japanese is not there, nor can he be found. The Korean repeats the attempt each day for a week or so without success. At last the Japanese returns and claims the farm on the ground that the money was not paid when due. The court, dominated by the Japanese, gives the decision in favor of the Japanese citizen, and the Korean loses his farm.

How the enlightened Japanese dealt with the strangers in their midst in a time of national catastrophe appears from the account of what happened at the time of the Japanese earthquake, and makes one glad that the Pacific ocean is as wide as it is:

At the time of the earthquake in Japan there were more than ten thousand Koreans in Tokyo and Yokohama. They were students, merchants and ordinary workmen. They had no money, no organization, no power. They were peaceful citizens bent only upon making an honest living.

When that frightful cataclysm struck Japan the government was temporarily paralyzed. Tokyo and Yokohama were a veritable shambles. Among the first acts of the authorities was to send out a statement that the Koreans were looting, that they were poisoning wells, that they were using bombs and that they presented a grave danger to the Japanese populace. People everywhere were advised to kill the Koreans at sight. The evidence of this fact is given by more than one witness, but specifically by an American citizen connected with the dock service in Yokohama. He was on the spot and was conversant with the situation. Of course the accusation was absurd. If we search for a possible explanation for this almost unbelievable outrage it will be found in the fact that there existed in Tokyo and Yokohama a very large number of disaffected Japanese, criminals and blacklegs, whom the government suspected of Bolshevistic tendencies. They were quite capable of taking advantage of the general confusion to engage in plunder. It is believed that the charge against the Koreans was deliberately made in order to direct the felonious energies of these lawless Japanese into a channel that would relieve the pressure upon the Japanese population. In other words, it was a sort of safety valve, a counterpart of the letting loose of that same horde of bandits upon Korea at the time of the Russo-Japanese War.

The result was that the Koreans were hunted down by these ruffians and killed by the thousands. It is estimated that nine thousand Koreans perished in the earthquake, five thousand of whom were massacred. Hundreds of them were roped together, in bunches of five, driven into old barges, sprayed with oil and burned to death. This is no mere rumor. It was witnessed by American citizens in broad daylight. Scores of Koreans made their way into the police headquarters for safety and were there cut down. We have photographs of acres of land covered with their dead bodies, telegraph poles festooned with their bodies, hanging by wires. An American citizen named W. H. Stevens was taking his family and some friends to Nikko by automobile. They were stopped by a band of Japanese and compelled to witness the murder of eight Koreans by bayoneting them through the abdomen. When these men were dead, the Japanese laid the bodies in the road and compelled the American to drive his machine over the corpses! This was done, seemingly, in pure contempt for the well known sympathies of Americans for the Korean people. This happened as late as the year 1923, which shows that the vaunted civilization of Japan has not been purged of its innate savagery.

Seizure of Manchuria

Manchuria is the key to Asia, and in a few weeks' time Japan has helped herself to this key and overrun the whole of Manchuria. Chinese troops when they were encountered were referred to in the dispatches as bandits, a name with which Americans have become very familiar in dispatches from Nicaragua in times past. Every time Nicaragua in recent years has raised an army to contest the government of Nicaragua by the Wall Street crowd that controls the customs revenues, they have been inevitably referred to in the dispatches as bandits, not patriots.

As long ago as July, 1920, an international commission of American, French and British representatives stated that the Chinese bandits

operating in Manchuria along lines of railway coveted by the Japanese were found to be armed with Japanese guns "and that a foreign influence is exercised in favor of the bandits for the evident purpose of destroying Chinese authority". The same report stated that the Japanese neglect no occasion to interfere with the administration of the railroad, its grounds and its buildings.

From the foregoing it appears that Japan has worked this 'bandit' idea in two ways. First, she planted her own bandits all over Manchuria to interfere with the proper operation of the Manchurian government and railways; and, second, when the time came for her to grab the country she denounced as bandits the legitimate Chinese troops.

The overrunning of Manchuria was accomplished without any opposition on the part of China. In the face of protests of the League of Nations and of the United States Government, and in spite of her own repeated claims that she had no intention of seizing Manchuria, Japan went on and seized it and nobody believes that, humanly speaking, she will ever let go. Japan is said to be planning a "Manchurian Free State" dominated by Tokyo rather than by the League of Nations or any other combination of powers.

It is said that there is much anger, surprise and resentment in Japan that the other so-called "civilized nations" of the world should object to her doing in Manchuria what they have done in every other corner of the globe. The Japanese foreign office has announced that a fundamental Japanese policy is that not one Chinese soldier shall be allowed to remain in Manchuria.

The Chinese population of Manchuria is about 25,000,000; while there are only about 190,000 Japanese. What Japan aims at is the economic mastery of the province, and that objective is already gained.

The Japanese military authorities have a keen eye for "bandits". Within a few days after the Chinese ambassador at Washington, with the concurrence of the Japanese minister of war and the Japanese chief of staff, informed the secretary of state of the United States that there would be no movement of Japanese troops in the direction of Chinchow, Japanese planes flew over the place dropping bombs upon it and in a few more days the Japanese troops seized it, although it was 120 miles away from the South Manchurian railway which the Japanese troops were supposed to be protecting and which constituted their excuse for being in Manchuria.

The Manchurian Railways

The prosperity of Manchuria depends upon its railways. Until recent years the two principal railway systems were the Chinese Eastern Railway, which runs across northern Manchuria from west to east (this line was built by Russia and constitutes the direct line from Russia and central Siberia to the Asiatic terminus at Vladivostok), and the South Manchurian Railway, connecting the above with the port of Dairen and with a branch into Korea. This latter railway was taken away from the Russians by the Japanese and is now owned and operated by them. The Japanese are making this line one of the most important factors in the building up of the Japanese Empire.

In recent years the Chinese have built throughout Manchuria a series of railroads which come more or less in competition with the foregoing, and it is to secure the absolute control of these Chinese built roads that Japan seized Manchuria. About a third of the Chinese lines were built with Japanese capital.

The total railway mileage in Manchuria is about 3,700. Before the seizure of Manchuria, Japan owned about 700 miles of railroads in the province. Today she practically controls the entire railway mileage. The Japanese care who governs Manchuria, because the ones that govern Manchuria will have a good deal to say about the control of the railways, and it is on the control of these railways that the future of the Japanese Empire largely depends. The freight which the Chinese lines in Manchuria had been expecting to move in a direction to be of benefit to China will now be moved in a direction that will be of benefit to the Japanese.

Manchuria Needed for Raw Materials

It is a very significant fact that up until a generation ago, Manchuria, which is the natural meeting-place of China, Japan and Russia, was practically an empty country. The great Chinese wall was built to keep the Manchus out of China, yet the Manchus got into China, seized the Chinese throne and ruled the country for centuries. They did not allow the Chinese to settle in Manchuria until about the time that the railroad development took place.

With the development of the railroads came

the knowledge that Manchuria's soil and climate are such as to insure good crops of the cereals upon which all Orientals exist; but additionally, the land is found to be a storehouse of the very minerals which Japan lacks in the older parts of the empire and which Japan must have in order to keep her factories and commerce in operation.

More than half of all China's iron ore deposits are to be found in a single province in Manchuria. The port of Dairen under Japanese control has become the second port of China in the value of goods that pass through it. The three principal cities of Manchuria are Dairen, 250,000 population, controlled by the Japanese; Mukden, the ancient capital, 300,000 to 400,000 population, until recently controlled by the Chinese; and Harbin, of perhaps 250,000 population, controlled by the Russians. All of these are now under the control of the Japanese. They are well built, well paved cities, and are said to contain efficient public services of all kinds, alert and enterprising business men, and a vigorous and industrious population.

Manchuria is of the area of Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas combined. The summers are hot; but the winters, very cold. The present population is estimated at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000. The bulk of the population are Chinese farmers, with nearly a million Koreans. The Japanese are only about two hundred thousand all together, while the Russians are still fewer in number. The Manchus still maintain themselves distinct from the Chinese in language and in customs.

Since 1905 Japan has invested about $1,000,000,000 in Manchuria. It is believed that the opportunities for further expansion are enormous and that as this region lies so convenient to Japan, and the latter needs particularly the coal and iron in which Manchuria abounds, the Japanese will resist every effort to restrain them from controlling the province they have seized.

Every year Japan spends about $150,000,000 for mineral products in excess of supplies exported. Another $100,000,000 is spent for imported grains and flours. The soil of Manchuria is fertile and has not been abused by centuries of intensive agriculture. It produces in great quantities the soy bean and wheat, which Japan is using in great quantities, and millet, which the Koreans prefer.

Referring to the Japanese need of Manchuria, Major General Yasunosuke Sato, retired, said in an article in the Japan *Times and Mail:*

> At first, Japan's advancement in Manchuria was a military necessity against Russia; today Manchuria has become necessary for the economic life of the Japanese people as well. Everybody is aware that the Japanese are lacking in natural resources . . . and are suffering from overpopulation. It is generally known that the Americans, the Dutch and the British are disconcerted over the problem of Japanese overpopulation because they fear that it may force Japan to seize their territories, such as the Philippines, the Dutch Indies, or Australia. The development of Manchuria has somewhat reduced the economic hardships of the Japanese, and the fear of these Western nations has accordingly lessened.

The Chinese in Manchuria

Chinese influence in Manchuria rests upon the fact that when the first railways were built through the province they came flocking in by the millions. The Chinese population is now said to be 28,000,000, and to be increasing at the rate of a million a year. The Japanese population is manifestly too small to rule except with the consent of a good proportion of the Chinese residents; and while it is true that after their cities were seized great numbers of the Chinese fled, taking the first trains back to China proper, yet millions have stayed and it is believed are not altogether averse to having a more stable government than has been possible under the Chinese war lords.

It is supposed that one of Japan's moving reasons for the immediate seizure of Manchuria is the growing Nationalist sentiment of China which makes them want China (including Manchuria) for the Chinese.

It was noted in the clashes in Manchuria that while hundreds of Chinese were killed, there was almost an entire absence of prisoners. The explanation offered is that the Chinese, both regular and bandits, invariably killed their wounded rather than permit them to fall into the hands of the Japanese.

Students of Manchuria's affairs express the belief that, man for man, the Japanese farmers or merchants are no match for the Chinese. Such are predicting that in the end Manchuria will remain Chinese. They expect that the Japanese will turn over the administration of the country to the Chinese, who alone seem to know how to govern those of their nationality. As a writer on the subject well says:

No one can conquer and hold China. No one has yet succeeded in subjecting the Chinese people to an alien rule. Their very anarchism is their greatest protection. Their use of the economic boycott, their resort to banditry, their very meekness in accepting *de facto* conditions, weaken their conquerors and make conquest a wearisome and expensive operation. The big men of Japan realize this; that is why they would not take Manchuria as a gift.

For years China has been trying to establish an effective government; and for years Japan has maintained at her capital, under salary, peace disturbers whose duty it has been to see to it that a unified government should not be established. Opposing factions have been multiplied and liberally financed in order to keep the country prostrate while Japan slowly penetrates deeper and deeper into her vitals.

The Chinese have not been entirely asleep all this time. They have remarked the "fortuitous concourse" of affairs by which "Chinese bandits" always make attacks in places the Japanese are anxious to obtain, thus necessitating the garrisoning of those places by Japanese troops. In the effort partially to square the account, there has been a widespread boycotting of Japanese goods by Chinese, similar to that which recently caused the bombardment of Shanghai.

An Unsolvable Problem

Nobody knows what to do with the problem of how to handle the Chinese in China; not even the Chinese themselves know. Before the westerners came among them the Chinese were all poor together, but they did manage to get along somehow; but now everything is upset. Respect for old laws and customs has perished and an awakening is in progress which is stirring China to its depths.

China needs a railroad from Peiping to Canton, but has never been able to build it, because no government China could build has been strong enough to prevent brigands from stealing the ties and rails before the track could be laid.

Today China is seething with anarchy. Troops move from one section to another with the intention of preserving order, but on their way they overrun the countryside and strip it of everything it possesses. The farmers along the route are drafted into the army, and when hostilities are over they do not know where they came from, cannot find their way home, and themselves become bandits of necessity.

A Chinese laborer will maintain himself by eating cheap corn powder kneaded with water and without salt or sugar, costing him only one or two cents daily. A Japanese laborer, on the other hand, must have at least ten times the wages of a Chinese in order to exist. Employers throughout China as well as Manchuria therefore prefer the Chinese labor, and that not only because it is cheaper, but because it is more efficient.

As troops, the Chinese are probably the worst in the world; and that fact, along with their poverty, makes it easy for the western nations and Japan to impose their will upon them, speaking in a military sense. But, while the Chinese are not militarists, they are past masters in the art of boycott. The present boycott against Japan is said to be the eleventh within the past twenty years.

The Chinese have learned to hate the Japanese even more enthusiastically than they hate the other foreign governments. In numerous instances of late they have suicided out of grief because of the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. In Shanghai they have done everything that could be done to irritate the Japanese by posters which put their course in Manchuria in the worst possible light. One shopkeeper delighted his patrons, but got his windows smashed, by displaying a picture of the Japanese emperor upside down, than which there could be no greater offense to a Japanese.

It is believed that the population of China is unabsorbable and indigestible to a conqueror. There are too many of them and the cost of keeping all of them in order would be beyond the financial powers of any government in the world.

The 5,000 American missionaries in China are said to be a force which has had the effect of egging the Chinese on to take a national stand against the encroachments of the Japanese.

As Britain and America both have behind them a history of imperialism, they cannot say very much to Japan. What the Japanese are now doing in Shanghai is exactly what the British did there in 1927, and for the same reason.

Since the World War there has been a great increase in China's spirit of nationalism, although repeated boycotts and constant newspaper comments have had much to do with stirring the Japanese to action.

Japan and the League of Nations

At the first session of the League of Nations Assembly, the Japanese had two or three times as many persons present as had any other nation. They took the League very seriously until they found it was a false alarm. Now they do just as they please and plainly give the League and the United States to understand that they will do in China and Manchuria just as they see fit; and, in a way, they cannot be blamed. They are only doing, late in the day, what all the members of the League did previously.

It should be said in Japan's behalf that it has attended every international conference of any importance and has signed every important document for world peace. It must also be admitted that there is a good deal of truth in Japan's claim that she is "as civilized as the foremost countries in Europe and America". She holds a permanent seat in the Council of the League of Nations and was one of the five principal allied and associated powers at the Conference of Paris at which the League of Nations was brought into existence.

Ill Will Between Japan and America

We have seen in Europe what happens when two or more of the greatest nations in the world whose business interests clash arm themselves to the teeth. In the case of Japan and America, the danger of a clash is intensified by reason of the fact that both of these countries are militaristically minded and are of different races.

The traditions of Japan look back to the time when her warriors were held in such esteem that when they passed along the road the common people who chanced to be near by were compelled to kneel with uncovered heads, while the window shutters of all the houses along the highway were closed. Anyone who looked down from a roadside window upon such a military procession was liable to immediate execution.

Americans can look back and remember that only a generation ago triumphal arches were erected over Broadway and Fifth Avenue with the inscription "Dewey Our Idol"; and since then America knows that it was her troops that turned the allied defeat into a victory at Chateau-Thierry and Soissons.

Neither the common people of Japan nor of America want war, but the militarists of both countries would welcome it, and the Japanese fully expect it and are planning for it. It is common talk among the schoolboys of Japan that they are studying English in order that they may be able to govern America after they have conquered her. A widely sold Japanese book says in its preface, "Those who do not foresee the future war between Japan and the United States are either blind or imbeciles."

That the Japanese have grounds for great irritation against the United States cannot be denied. While it is not unusual for a state or nation to prohibit foreigners from owning or leasing land, particularly agricultural land, yet the exclusion of the Japanese from citizenship, and the refusal to permit them to hold land in the state of California or to lease it or hold it for minors eligible to citizenship or to hold it by means of land-owning corporations, has deeply wounded the Japanese.

It is generally expected in Japan that she will sometime wage a war of conquest of America. When Japan has reached her limit in anything, she strikes, and strikes without warning. Meantime the Japanese population of California is rapidly increasing by natural methods, and it is expected that by 1972 half of the babies born in the state of California will be Japanese.

There are not many Japanese in California, but those who are there are so industrious and frugal that the native Americans cannot compete with them.

They are all law-abiding; there are no Bolshevists or communists among them; they have been found so capable as workers in the hot fields of the interior that they are paid $4.50 to $5 per day as workers as compared with $3.50 to $4 per day for white help. They have concentrated in favored spots of seven of the fifty-eight counties to such an extent that they have secured control of the production and marketing of the potatoes, tomatoes, berries and spinach of the state, and in these sections have driven out the whites and displaced the white children in the public schools. They are not assimilable in a white community, and as they grow in years they become less so. The Californians force them to herd by themselves, usually in very cramped quarters.

It is estimated that the Japanese in California are producing property of the value of $100,000,000 each year. When San Francisco burned, the people of Japan sent the city a gift of $250,000, and during the war the Japanese

residents of the state of California bought Liberty Bonds to the amount of $2,000,000.

The United States has great interests in China and Manchuria and it is inevitable that the movement of Japanese troops in these lands would promote friction with America.

The attack upon the American consul, Culver B. Chamberlain, at Mukden the first of the year, is an illustration of the acts which commonly lead to war.

The lumber men of the state of Washington complain that as a result of the Japanese Exclusion Act they are losing millions of dollars of lumber orders annually. Japan has always resented the way the Japanese Exclusion Act was railroaded through Congress in 1924.

One of the Japanese patriotic associations recently circulated in Mukden, Manchuria, a circular denouncing the United States as the greatest hypocrite in the world and as a public enemy of Japan attempting to strengthen her own position in China while doing everything possible to restrict Japan.

The Japanese are as familiar with American history as are the Americans themselves. They know the territory of the original thirteen states was about 800,000 square miles and that it is now nearly five times that area. They see America enormously powerful and wealthy, constantly increasing its naval armaments, and they think that increase is aimed at Japan, and no doubt they are right.

The only thing that the United States ever asked for out of the World War was the little island of Yap in the Pacific, which is so small that it does not have any town of importance. The League of Nations gave that island to Japan. The League can always be depended upon to do the wrong thing.

America thus paid $50,000,000,000 for something that of itself is hardly worth one-millionth of that amount. It wanted the island only because the cable to the Philippines touches there. Thus all that America ever received from the World War was a slap in the face by having the thing she asked for turned over to her greatest potential enemy.

Both Countries Would Have All to Lose

In Japan America is considered a warlike, avaricious country, that in a short time has robbed Mexico of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California; has taken Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines away from Spain; Hayti from the Haytians, Nicaragua from the Nicaraguans, Hawaii from the Hawaiians, and Panama from the Colombians, and claims a suzerainty over all the Americas. There is much talk in Japan of restoring some of these possessions to their original owners.

During the Russo-Japanese war all the sympathies of America were with the Japanese people, but it would be hard to explain why; for Russia was always one of America's truest friends. Americans in Japan are said to be too aggressive to suit the Japanese, as the Japanese are too aggressive to suit the Chinese.

For economic reasons Japan's best interests are served by remaining at peace with a country that supplies her with so much of her raw cotton, iron, steel, machinery, engines, kerosene oil and chemicals, and that provides such a ready market for her silk, tea, camphor, beans, peas, soy bean oil, peanut oil and hat braid.

Cuba and Canada are the only countries in the world that surpass Japan in the value of imports into this country.

Japan's principal exports are goods such as the United States does not produce. Her output of camphor, which constitutes the bulk of the camphor supply of the world, is largely used in America in the manufacture of the celluloid for which America is famous. Not only is America the chief consumer of Japan's products, but she is so very far away that, on the heavy goods in which America specializes, the two countries can never be close competitors, on account of the freight charges. Yokohama is 4,536 nautical miles distant from San Francisco, and 9,699 miles distant from New York, via the Panama Canal.

Japan lives on rice and fish. War would put a stop to fishing and endanger the importation of 3,000,000 bushels of rice, without which she cannot exist. An embargo placed by the United States on all exports to and imports from Japan, it is believed, would ruin Japan in short order, even if no other nation acted. Japan is dependent for the success of her economic life upon her trade with China and the United States. Her present course is irritating her two best customers.

Japan could not fight a big war without borrowing heavily, and the United States is almost the only country today that has any money to lend.

Seeds in the Wind

Nine Hundred Applicants for One Job

SOME idea of the desperate employment situation of the world may be gathered from the fact that in the city of London recently an opening for a typist brought 900 applicants.

World's Biggest Dredge

ROUEN, France, has the greatest dredge in the world. Built at Lubeck, Germany, in one hour it can dredge up enough material to cover a street forty feet wide and a block long under two feet of dirt.

New Uses for Coffee in Brazil

AFTER dumping tons of coffee into the ocean and burning thousands of other tons, the Brazilian government will hereafter use the surplus coffee as fuel for locomotives and as a material from which to obtain gas for municipal lighting and cooking purposes.

Tiberias Now an Airport

TIBERIAS, on the Sea of Galilee, a town certainly seen by our Lord and probably visited by Him, though no such visit is recorded in the Scriptures, is now an airport for the big British flying boats on the England-to-India air service. It is located 700 feet below sea level.

Vitamin D Believed Isolated

IT IS believed that Vitamin D, useful in treatment of rickets, has been isolated in the form of a pure white crystalline substance which has been named calciferol. British and German scientists working separately, but along the same lines, made the discovery at the same time.

Encephalitis Following Vaccination

MARY TERESA TRACY, four years old, Derry, Ireland, was "successfully vaccinated" and she is dead of encephalitis which followed. The coroner recorded "encephalitis" as the cause of death, with no mention of vaccination, but admitted that the slaughter of the child was "a regrettable incident".

Finland Disappointed with Prohibition

FINLAND was so disappointed with its twelve-year experiment with prohibition that in the referendum at the close of 1931 the proportion of votes for continuance of the experiment was only about 30 percent. Sweden went back to the wet column in 1922, with a vote of 52 percent; Norway in 1926, with 55 percent.

Great Fortunes in Germany

EXPRESSED in marks, Germany has 3,174 millionaires. There were 49 with fortunes of over ten million marks, 131 with fortunes between five million and ten million marks, 446 with fortunes of between 2½ million and five million marks, and 2,548 with fortunes between one million and 2½ million marks.

Leaked Out in 231 Years

THE British have just been cleaning the stained glass in Merton College chapel, Oxford. Some of it had not been touched for 620 years. On one of the panels which bore the date 1700 A.D. an employee had scratched his opinion of his employer, and it was not a very good one. The truth about him leaked out in 231 years.

Brazil Growing Its Own Jute

BRAZIL has turned some of its surplus coffee lands over to the growing of jute and will soon be able to produce all the jute needed for the making of its coffee bags. Hitherto the jute for these bags has come from India and has cost considerably more than the new product of Brazil's own fields.

European Costs of Living

FOR what one can buy in Detroit for $1.00, in Stockholm he will need $1.04, in Frankfort 93c, in Copenhagen 91c, in Berlin 90c, in Paris 87c, in Cork 85c, in Helsingfors 83c, in Marseilles 81c, in Manchester 74c, in Rotterdam 68c, in Warsaw 67c, in Istanbul and Antwerp 65c, and in Barcelona 58c.

Europe Unanimous Both Ways

DURING the war and afterwards Europe was unanimous for borrowing from America every cent that could be scraped together, and now it is interesting to see that the whole continent, including the British Isles, is for repudiation, all of which helps the American people to see what fools they have been, to go broke themselves lending money to people who have spent it, as the French did, in making fresh armaments in a world already cursed with them. Unlike the unfair and dishonorable stands of the London *Evening Standard* and London *Evening News,* the Manchester *Guardian* says very sensibly: "What, after all, has Europe done to deserve lenient treatment? She put forward no claims but her poverty, and her poverty is largely her own fault."

Windowless Factory at Fitchburg

FITCHBURG, Mass., has distinguished itself by the construction of a windowless factory, the first one in the United States, and it ought to be the last one. Just before the slaves of the establishment quit work they will be advised by loud-speakers of any sudden changes in outside temperature. The efficiency man responsible for this invention ought to hang his head in shame.

Interesting Admission Regarding Diphtheria

DR. CHARLES V. CRASTER, Newark (N. J.) health officer, has made the interesting admission that children treated with toxin-antitoxin are potential carriers of diphtheria to those not thus inoculated, which raises the interesting question of whether anybody has any right under any guise whatever to spread abroad the dangers he is supposed to be trying to prevent.

Sweden Encourages Gambling

SWEDEN has once more, as for 35 years in the past, put its official stamp of approval on gambling, having set aside three million kroner to finance the state lottery. The state expects to make eight million kroner in taxes out of the venture, and six million more in graft which will go to the support of the Royal Theatre and Royal Opera and other so-called cultural groups.

Experiments with Ultra-Violet Rays

EXPERIMENTS with ultra-violet rays at the University of Cincinnati indicate that with the use of these rays plants can be made to grow four times as fast as is normal, tonic qualities can be imparted to foods, the tastes and odors can be changed, bacteria can be destroyed, and orange juice can be made to retain its flavor almost indefinitely.

MacDonald Feels the Pressure

SOME idea of the pressure which MacDonald feels upon him may be gathered from his remark when informed of the report of the Young Plan committee on reparations at Basle. He said: "The report shows quite plainly that the governments ought to meet without a day's unnecessary delay. The British government is ready to meet at once. For God's sake let us meet at once." This sounds very much like the language of despair, and dovetails with the remark of Sir George Paish on December 9, that unless something drastic were done civilization would be in chaos within sixty days.

Vaults of the Bank of England

THE vaults of the Bank of England have walls of steel and concrete eight feet thick. Each of the doors leading to the vaults weighs 12 tons and can be opened only by an electrical device. The bank is being reconstructed while business is going on as usual. This reconstruction work has already been in progress seven years, and will not be completed until 1935.

Weather Extremes in South Africa

RIGHT at the time when 12,000 cattle were dying of thirst in Zululand there were great floods in the adjoining province of Cape Colony in which the losses in property damage due to tremendous floods were enormous. Europe's winter was early, severe and short; America, in the vicinity of New York, had had no winter weather up to February 1.

New Use for a Balloon

A BALLOON was put to new uses in the Arctic when the Graf Zeppelin cooperated with the Soviet ice breaker Malygin in making maps of some 25,000 square miles in the vicinity of Franz Josef Land. The balloon was covered with mirrors and sent up attached to the ship. Catching the sun's rays it made an excellent marker for the huge airship, enabling it to always make a quick return to its base.

Sterilization of Milk by Sound

THE discovery has been made that when milk is fed upward through an inverted funnel and a hollow tube, aimed at the funnel just below its large end, is vibrated at high speed, like a tuning fork, the concentrated sound waves kill 90 percent of the bacteria in the milk. This ought to put an end to pasteurization. The discovery was made by Dr. Newton Gaines, of Texas Christian University.

Lifting Gory Hands to Baal

JUST before the British delegation started off for the Armament Conference, there was a special peace service in St. Paul's Cathedral, in which the Japanese ambassador, the French ambassador, and the representatives of other great and small nations that have spent millions of American money on armaments, knelt and prayed together for the success of the conference. Now wouldn't it be too bad if Baal was asleep at the time the Japanese and French apostles of peace wanted to get his ear?

Crystallized Honey

CRYSTALLIZED honey, preferred by many to other forms of this delicious food, is obtained by heating honey to 160 degrees to destroy yeasts and molds, cooling to 75 degrees, and then adding 5 percent of crystallized honey. The mixture is kept at 57 degrees for 48 hours, within which time the entire mass crystallizes. After that period it can be cut like cake, and, placed in cans or in glass, will keep indefinitely.

Court Reporters Must Pass

THE end of another occupation is in sight, namely, court reporting. In a Manchester police court, in the last week of 1931, microphones were installed on the bench, in the witness box, in the prisoners' dock, and on the clerk's table, and the entire proceedings were recorded electromagnetically on a narrow steel tape. At the conclusion the records were reproduced with extremely satisfactory results.

Europe's Fruitless Conferences

REFERRING to Europe's fruitless conferences the Manchester *Guardian* says:

> We have been holding these conferences for the past ten years and nothing has come of them, or perhaps one should say that for every step forward that we take we slip back two. We are in a more dangerous situation now, both politically and economically, than we have ever been since the war—not this country alone, but Europe as a whole.

No Depression at Fordlandia

DESPITE the newly invented synthetic rubber which may in time replace that grown in the tropics, the development of Fordlandia, Brazil, goes cheerily on. A picture of the settlement where Henry Ford is growing rubber in the heart of Brazil conveys the impression of a well laid out, new and prosperous community. The homes have the huge porches so necessary for comfort in the tropics.

The Inefficient, Cowardly World Court

THE World Court is blamed for the financial chaos now spread over all of Europe. Its decision, on purely political lines, that the proposed German-Austrian customs union was illegal, caused the crash of the Credit Anstalt in Austria, and since then one crash has followed another until now the financiers of the world are at their wit's end. The World Court, by its decision, showed that it is inefficient and cowardly.

No Unemployment in Russia

ACCORDING to a wireless to the New York *Times* from the International Labor Office at Geneva, Russia is the only country in the world which does not admit having any unemployed at all. The United States is in the worst condition, with Germany a close second in the race. Great Britain comes next, and then France. The total of unemployed workers in the world is put at 25,000,000, of whom about half are in the United States and Germany.

Priestless Churches in Mexico City

THOUGH the Catholic church could have operated 24 out of the 200 churches of Mexico city in the usual manner, i.e., with the priest present, yet when the new law went into effect not a priest showed up. The constitutionality of the law is now being litigated. A presidential decree has given thirty days in which to comply with the law, after which the churches will be used for whatever the government sees fit.

The Monuments of Emptiness

IN AN address to the ministers of New York city Rev. Dr. Donald B. Aldrich said: "Why is it that the only place in the night hours that can receive people is the Pennsylvania Station? Every other agency of helpfulness is open when the people need them except our churches. Fifty percent of them are closed during the week, and if you go into them they are cold. There is nothing about them to give assurance that God cares. They are monuments of emptiness."

Eulogy Ahead of Time

CAPITALISM is about to die; everything indicates it. Even the capitalists themselves are admitting that it is a colossal failure. The world is bursting with good things that nobody can buy because of having nothing wherewith to purchase. At this stage of the game Rev. H. D. Knickerbocker, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Memphis gets into print by saying that "neither the world nor God has use for any person but a capitalist". It should be explained that the god would have to be understood as the god of this world, the Devil, the one of whom Jesus said that "the prince of this world cometh and hath nothing in me". Mr. Knickerbocker is loyal to his god, but he has the wrong god. Jesus was not a capitalist.

Robbing the Jobless

PHILADELPHIA has some politicians who are really interested in the jobless. In fact they are so interested that by horning in between the wholesale fruit dealers and the jobless vendors they managed last year to rake off 80 cents a box, or $102,400 during the season. The republican politicians of Philadelphia take great pride in the fact that they are not as corrupt as the democratic politicians of New York, and perhaps they are not.

The Bugs and the Commission Merchants

EVERY year the boll weevil eats up over $150,000,000 worth of cotton; the Hessian fly disposes of $50,000,000 worth of wheat; the Colorado potato beetle makes away with $30,000,000 worth of potatoes, the corn borer's appetite is satisfied with $100,000,000 worth of corn, the chinch bug disposes of $50,000,000 worth of corn and wheat, and the peach borer, potato-leaf hopper and other bugs are a big help to the commission merchants in working off our surplus products.

Never Again Can Any Nation Win a War

IN AN address at Princeton University Rev. Raymond B. Fosdick said:

Tell me, do we look, at the present moment, as if we had recently won a war? Here is an army of unemployed far greater than Pershing's—factories shut—destitution—the whole country facing a winter that may well appall the stoutest heart. There is no way by which we can spell victory for ourselves out of that hurricane that ended thirteen years ago. The United States came out of that conflict a defeated nation. The old order has passed. Never again can any nation win a war.

Britain Mourns Her Lost Prestige

REFERRING to the cessation of work on the big ship No. 534, the London *News Chronicle* quotes a British shipping authority as saying:

"She was one of Britain's chief hopes of recapturing the enormously wealthy tourist traffic between this country and America, which has gradually been going to our continental rivals, and carried by French and German liners. It is no secret that the Europa and Bremen are today the fashionable vessels on the North Atlantic route. Travellers insist on having the biggest, fastest and most up-to-date liners afloat. The day of the small ship on the Atlantic is finished—it will never return. At this rate Britain looks like becoming a third-rate country as far as shipping is concerned."

Robbers Get the Safe of the Holy Ghost!

A KNOXVILLE *News-Sentinel* dispatch tells us that robbers have got hold of 'the precious safe of the Holy Ghost'. It seems that the safe was in a church of that name, at corner of Central Street and Hinton Avenue. The safe contained, among other things, the wine and wafers supposed to be the actual body and blood of our Savior. When the thieves eat the wafers they will become part of the actual body of Christ, according to Catholic doctrine.

Lovers of Murder to the Front

IT IS to be hoped that neither the militarists of Japan nor of America will succeed in bringing on war between the two countries; but if a war does break out, we fervently hope that the American people will send all the priests, preachers, newspaper men, bankers, lawyers and politicians to Asia with the first fighting contingent that goes forward. If they do this, it will be a good thing for the country, because it is certain that if they go they will never come back. Men-killers should get what they want.

The Beckoning of the Overalls

THE Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church has refused to admit for one year any new ministers on trial. This seems like a good idea and one that will be for the benefit of the people of Ohio. Now, if all the denominations will take this up and, instead of limiting it to a year, make it perpetual, we shall be getting somewhere, provided, of course, the old fellows will take the hint and resign. The signs of the times are so plain that one can almost hear the overalls flapping in the wind.

British Pride Deeply Wounded

BRITISH pride has been deeply wounded by the estoppage of work on the new Cunarder. Referring to this the London *Daily News Chronicle* said:

While distressed Germany has built ships which cross the Atlantic faster than any of their predecessors, we are not only unable to meet the challenge effectively: we are unable to meet it at all. We can not even build a ship to accept the challenge. This is felt—surely naturally—to be an admission of defeat which may have very serious consequences. It is one thing to abandon a contest on grounds of economy or even of common sense: and quite another to be forced to abandon it in circumstances which constitute a dramatic announcement of the fact to the whole world.

Obedience Essential to Life

JESUS mentions some ten different things one must do if he is to enjoy eternal life. He must get a knowledge of the only true God; give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

Together we will trace on memory's tablets one of the numerous illustrations with which the Scriptures abound which help us to see that obedience to God brings His smile of approval. And in His favor is life. In the last analysis none of the disobedient will get what they most desire. When they lose life itself they lose all. The obedient will gain all that the disobedient will lose. They will have life and every good thing that flows from harmony with their Maker.

In the English language we make the word "Fish" do double duty. It designates for us the finny denizens of the deep, and it serves for the proper name of a man, Hamilton Fish, who was secretary of state under President Grant. The Germans have a similar word that also does double duty; they spell it slightly differently, as do also the Swedes and Danes, who spell it Fisk. The Italians follow more closely the original Latin spelling. With them a fish is a *pesce* and they have Pesce as a proper name. The Spanish have *pez* for a fish and they have Mr. Pez. The Poles and the Ukrainians call a fish a *ryba* and they have Ryba as a proper name. So we see that Fish is quite a common name for people as well as for members of the finny tribe. It suits our purpose now to make use of this name.

Our story, therefore, is about a man by the name of Fish; at least that is what his name really means. Thirty-five centuries and forty-seven years ago he lived in the delta of the River Nile, one of the most fertile and healthful places in the world. Eleven generations, some two hundred and thirty-seven years, previously, one of his ancestors had been sold into Egypt as a slave and by divine providence had come to be the ruler of the country, next in power to Pharaoh.

But despite the great services rendered to Pharaoh, the fact that he had originally come into Egypt as a slave militated against the descendants of Joseph, and when our hero, Mr. Fish, was born, he came forth into captivity, and he and all his relatives on both sides were in bitter bondage to the Egyptians as the latter had been for many years. So terrible were the conditions that, had his parents done as they were commanded, he would at his birth have been thrown into the Nile.

As it was, his life, as soon as he was able to work, was made bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service in the fields. But he was a God-fearing man and trusted for deliverance in God's own due time. He knew of the divine promises to Abraham, and trusted in them.

At the time our story opens, his eldest son, then a man of forty, lived next door. Like his father, bowed in bondage as a slave, Joshua's only hope of deliverance was in an act of the God in whom he trusted. In the language of his forefathers Nun means fish, so that Joshua the son of Nun was, in our English tongue, Joshua the son of Mr. Fish.

There was great excitement in the ghetto. The word had spread around that Moses, the son of Amram and Jochebed, of the tribe of Levi, the one that slew the Egyptian the same year that Joshua was born, had returned, and with Aaron his brother was making demands of Pharaoh in the name of Jehovah God that Israel should be set free.

Great signs were given that their errand was of God and not of man. The rod which Aaron bore turned into a serpent in the presence of Pharaoh and swallowed the serpents conjured up by Pharaoh's spirit mediums. All Egypt was talking about it.

When all the pools of water, and the water in the vessels, was turned into blood, that was done at Moses' command. When the frogs overran the land, that was another of the feats which, as Jehovah's representative, he was commissioned to announce. Plague followed upon plague.

All Egypt was overrun with lice; nobody was exempt. Moses said the lice were going to come, and they did. Up to that point the Israelites fared the same as the Egyptians, but thereafter the plagues were upon Egypt alone. At Moses' command the flies came upon them in numbers incalculable. Next all the cattle were slain; next came boils upon man and all remaining beasts; then all the crops were ruined by hail; then locusts ate up all that the hail had spared, and

then came a terrible darkness, so thick that it could be felt.

Mr. Fish knew of all this, and so did his son Joshua. They had personally experienced the overrunning of the land with frogs and the sand flies or fleas. Nobody could fail to be impressed with their sudden arrival and equally sudden departure, and it was known that in each case Moses had given the word through his spokesman, Aaron, as to what should take place.

Mr. Fish and Joshua had heard, too, about the swarms of beetles or flies that had swept over all the land except that portion where the Israelites dwelt. They knew about the death of Pharaoh's cattle. They had heard about the boils, the hail, the locusts, and the darkness. They could plainly see that matters were heading up for a climax.

It came unexpectedly, and to their surprise they both had a part in it. Both had been working harder than usual throughout the day, trying, under orders, to undo some of the damage that had been done by the preceding plagues, when a lad, a messenger, came to them in the night and asked them to come to Aaron's home. Moses would be there; he had something of the greatest importance for them to hear; and there was something they must decide upon and something they must do.

They knew they would be incurring the disfavor of their oppressors if they were to go to the home where Moses was staying, but they went anyway. If he had some message for them it must surely be a good message, a message of hope, in what seemed like an almost hopeless world of unpaid toil. So they went. They found a great company of heads of families there, and when order was established, and the blessing of Jehovah God had been invoked, Aaron explained the reason why they had been called together. He said, in substance:

'My brother, Moses, desires me to speak on his behalf. As you know, he is one of us, a full-blooded Israelite, a son of Abraham, though brought up in the royal court as the son of Pharaoh's daughter. Forty years ago, taking note of the intolerable oppressions of our people, he took his stand with our people, and circumstances made it necessary for him to flee for his life to the land of Midian, whence he has but recently returned.

'While he was in the land of Midian the God of our fathers appeared to him in a bush that burned with fire, but was not consumed, and said to him, "I have surely seen the affliction of my people which are in Egypt, and have heard their cry by reason of their taskmasters; for I know their sorrows; and I am come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians, and to bring them up out of that land unto a good land and a large, unto a land flowing with milk and honey."

'God then commanded him, "Come now, therefore, and I will send thee unto Pharaoh, that thou mayest bring forth my people, the children of Israel, out of Egypt." My brother did not feel equal to the task that was before him, but he finally gave himself over to the doing of God's will, and the rest of the story you know.

'You have been witnesses to all the plagues that have come upon Egypt, the waters turned to blood, the frogs, the lice, the flies, the cattle pest, the boils, the hail, the locusts, and the terrible darkness. Now the final act in the great drama is about to be played, and it will be a tragedy, the like of which never before happened in this world.

'This day Jehovah God spoke to us and told us that the day is so important that with us all, henceforth, this month is to be the beginning of months, because it marks the vindication of His name in Egypt and the deliverance of His people, according to His word and covenant.

'On the tenth day hereafter, counting this day as the first one of the ten, let every family in Israel, or every group of families, according to their appetites, select for itself a lamb that is without blemish, a male of the first year. It may be taken from either the sheep or the goats, but you must make sure that it is a perfect creature.

'This lamb you are to keep with care until the fourteenth day, when all the lambs thus selected are to be slain at one time, in the presence of all Israel, about sundown. The head of each family or group of families is then to take of the blood of this lamb and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper door post of the house wherein it is to be eaten. All the flesh of the lamb is to be eaten that night.

'The lamb is to be roasted, with head and legs complete, all in one piece; not a bone of it is to be broken. It is to be eaten with unleavened bread and bitter herbs. Nothing is to be left over. That which remains until the morning light is to be burned with fire.

When you eat the lamb you are to eat it with your loins girded, your shoes on your feet, and your staff in your hand, and it must be eaten

with haste, for the great act of God, His act of vengeance against Pharaoh and against Egypt, will take place at midnight of that night, and that will be the hour of our deliverance.

'At that hour Jehovah God's angel of death will pass through the land, and the only homes that will be spared are those homes where the blood of the lamb is upon the lintels and the door posts. In every other home in the entire land the first-born will die at the midnight hour.

'When that hour comes there will be sorrow, pain and anguish in the home of Pharaoh, and in every home throughout the land, except in the homes of the faithful people of God. A great cry will go up and the Egyptians with one accord will cry out that we must be sent out of the land.

'Then will come your opportunity to receive some payment for your unrequited toil. Call upon your Egyptian neighbors, on the right hand and on the left, and ask for their gold and jewels, nothing doubting, and they will give to you freely of their treasures, and Jehovah God will grant His people a great deliverance.

'And now, can we depend upon you to carry out this program faithfully, not swerving from it in the minutest detail? Will you do as Jehovah God has requested, thus showing Him that you are in deed and in truth the children of faithful Abraham, and not his descendants in name only? What do you say?'

We can imagine that there was a moment's delay, while the full import of the most important message of their lives was finding lodgment in their minds. The representatives of a cowed and oppressed people, they were not quick to give expression to their thoughts, but at length Mr. Fish found his voice and we can imagine about what he said:

'Moses and Aaron, servants of the most high God, how can we do otherwise than be obedient to the command that has come to us through you, as His mouthpieces? Is it not for this very opportunity that our people have been waiting in this land of darkness for now more than two hundred years?

'Well do I remember the tales that my good father and mother have told me of the faithfulness of the great God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They knew that He would sometime remember His people and bring them out of this land.

'They told me of the happy days in Eden before sin entered; they told me of the assurance that some day "the seed of the woman" should "bruise the serpent's head" and thus humanity would be delivered from the curse; I knew of the kindly interest that was shown in Cain even after he had committed that greatest sin of slaying his brother.

'In my father's home we children knew when hypocrisy began, in the days of Enos, in which days men began hypocritically to call themselves by the name of the Lord. But we knew that there were some faithful ones, Enoch who walked with God, and Noah who built an ark to the saving of his house, whose house are we this day.

'My father and mother told us children about the evil angels and their children that were in the earth in the days of Noah and of how the entire earth was cleansed of their presence by the great flood of waters. And we knew of the everlasting covenant that it should never be again.

'My brothers and sisters and I knew of the call which our God made to our father Abraham and of his noble response to that call. We know how his faith was tested right here in Egypt when Sarah was seized, how he had to wait for his heir and then to offer him on Mount Moriah, only to have God's faithfulness clearly shown in every instance.

'We knew of the deliverance that came to Lot, both when he was rescued from captivity and when he was spared in the overthrow of Sodom, and we know that it was the God of Abraham and of Melchisedek that brought the victory in each case. We knew of the marvelous way in which Rebecca was selected to be the bride of our father Isaac, and of how God blessed our father Jacob because of his faith, and saved him out of all his peculiarly trying experiences.

'And what Israelite is there here present that does not know the story of Joseph the father of Ephraim, and how we came to be in this land? I count it a great honor to speak for the house of Ephraim, of which I am the oldest living representative.

'You can depend upon it that we of the house of Ephraim will obey the voice of God to the letter. I covenant with you and with Moses and with the Lord my God, whom I love and fear, that not a thing will remain undone of all that you have said. We will obey in every particular.'

And so said all the elders, the oldest responsible representative of each of the tribes of Israel. And hence we find the historical fact

tucked away in one verse and part of another, "And the people bowed the head and worshipped. And the children of Israel went away, and did as the Lord had commanded Moses and Aaron, so did they."—Ex. 12:27, 28.

Can you imagine the suppressed excitement of the next ten days, while fathers and mothers in that great throng of two million people were discussing which of all their yearling lambs would best answer the description of the one that must be selected, and how, finally, when the selection had been made, the first-born in each home came, trembling, and said, 'O father and mother, are you sure there is no blemish? Are you sure? For you know that if there is any blemish in the lamb, then the first-born in that home must die, and, oh, I do not wish to die! I wish to live. Are you sure? Are you sure?' And they said, 'Yes, my son, we are sure.'

Do you know what that all pictured? It all went to show that our salvation is centered in the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world. Had He been imperfect in any degree all our hopes would be vain.

The only ones in danger back there were the first-born of Israel and the first-born of Egypt. The rank and file of the Israelites and of the Egyptians were not involved until later. The first responsibility for accepting God's way of salvation, His King and His kingdom, lies with the 'church of the firstborn, whose names are written in heaven', and with those who claim to be such whether they are or not. These cannot evade. They cannot put upon others the burden which is properly theirs. They must accept God's way or perish.

The account is plain as to what happened:

> And it came to pass, that at midnight the Lord smote all the firstborn in the land of Egypt, from the firstborn of Pharaoh that sat on his throne unto the firstborn of the captive that was in the dungeon; and all the firstborn of cattle. And Pharaoh rose up in the night, he, and all his servants, and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt; for there was not a house where there was not one dead. And he called for Moses and Aaron by night, and said, Rise up, and get you forth from among my people, both ye and the children of Israel; and go serve the Lord, as ye have said. Also take your flocks and your herds, as ye have said, and be gone; and bless me also. And the Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out of the land in haste; for they said, We be all dead men.—Ex. 12:29-33.

Let us now go over the matter a little more in detail and see what was pictured by the different things that were specified as part of the requirements of the elders of Israel on this occasion and which, as we have seen, received their full, unquestioning and implicit obedience.

The lamb which was to be selected for each house represented Jesus Christ, the Savior of men, the One who was offered on Calvary, not only for the church's sins, but also for the sins of the whole world. John the Baptist, pointing to Jesus, said, "Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world." Peter referred to Him as "a lamb without blemish and without spot".

The selection of the lamb on the tenth day of the month Nisan was a forevision by the heavenly Father that on that very day, 1,648 years later, Jesus would ride into Jerusalem seated upon a colt, the foal of an ass, and be selected by the whole congregation of Israel as their chosen one. They strewed their garments in the way and waved palm branches, shouting, "Hosanna to the Son of David! Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest!" Israel then and there selected its paschal lamb.

The lamb was kept until the fourteenth day, and so, although Judas and others had marked Jesus for death, His life could not be taken until God's appointed time had come. That time was the fourteenth of Nisan, when the moon would be at its full. In fulfillment of the law of God, Jesus' life was offered up as a ransom price at just the right time; and just then the fickle multitude cried, "Crucify him, crucify him."

Many people do not know that Christ's death was just at the turning point of two equal periods of Jewish history, but it is so. It was 1845 years from the death of Jacob, which was the founding of the nation of Israel, to the death of Jesus, and it was 1845 years later, in the spring of 1878, that Israel's first steps of national restoration were taken by the Berlin Congress of Nations, presided over by a Jew, and guaranteeing to the Jews certain rights as citizens which hitherto had been denied them.

The sprinkling of the blood of the paschal lamb back there on the door posts and on the lintels represents, for the Christian, the sprinkling of the heart, the removal of a consciousness of evil, or the establishment of one's integrity before God. This cannot be done by the individual unaided. It can be done only through recognition of the atoning blood of Christ. None can justify himself. We are brought nigh through

the blood of Jesus, who took Adam's place in death and thus gave himself a ransom for Adam and all who lost life in him. But for that blood (shed) there would be no life for any. There is no other name given under heaven or amongst men whereby we must be saved, but the name of Jesus only.

The lamb was to be eaten every bit; none of it was to be left over. Thus our appropriation of Christ to be our Savior must be perfect and complete. Whoever is trying to obtain salvation by works or piety or in any other way than God's way is trying to find another way into the sheepfold. Christ is the door, and the only door; He is the way, and the only way. All the zeal and all the morality in the world are of no avail if Christ is left out of it.

The lamb was to be eaten with unleavened bread and with bitter herbs. Leaven is a symbol of corruption, and the corrupting influences of human theories, ambitions and selfishness. God's King and God's kingdom must be taken in simplicity and in sincerity and truth as His way and the only way.

The bitter herbs represent what has come in all past ages and until now to those who have accepted God's way of salvation. Bitter experiences are theirs, but those bitter experiences only make them the more appreciative of the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world. The more the Israelites ate of the bitter herbs, the more they would partake of the lamb; and it is so in the antitype. The more active one is in the doing of God's will, the more certain he is to draw the wrath of the adversary in his direction; but it will only mean for him a closer walk with God and a keener appreciation of God's King and God's kingdom.

The Israelites were to partake of the paschal lamb with their loins girded, their shoes on their feet and their staffs in their hands. All of this means, symbolically, that when it comes to the doing of God's will His people do not argue, do not debate, do not delay, but proceed promptly and energetically to do the thing God expects them to do.

We have spent quite a little time discussing a single act of obedience, namely, the obedience of the elders of Israel when they were called before Moses and Aaron and told of the divine purposes, but the time has been well spent. That act of obedience meant the deliverance of a great nation, and the inauguration of God's typical kingdom on earth, and it illustrated the greater deliverance of the whole world, which is just at the door.

Midnight came on the 430th anniversary of God's covenant with Abraham, and on the selfsame day, according to the divine record, the angel of death went through the land of Egypt and slew the first-born of all the enemies of God. Israel was ready, strong with the trained muscles of hard service, well fed on an abundant meal of roast lamb, bitter herbs and unleavened bread, loins girded, ready for a long hike, shoes on their feet, to help them over the rough places, and staffs in their hands to enable them to press along.

How do you suppose our friend Mr. Fish and Joshua his son and all their relatives and friends, and all the other Israelite elders and their relatives and friends, and, indeed, all Israel, big and little, felt when they heard that great cry that went up from the wounded hearts of Egypt? No such bitter cry of anguish ever ascended before or since in the world. There was not a home in which there was not one dead.

But it had to be. It was the only way Pharaoh would let the people go, and the people must go, for God had promised that they should. And they did. And they did not go out empty-handed, either. They went out laden with spoil that was justly theirs. They had worked without wages and Egypt was full of trinkets bought with their labor. God would give them their back pay, and He did.

As a matter of fact we do not know that Mr. Nun, or as we have preferred to call him, Mr. Fish, the father of Joshua, was actually still alive at the time of the Exodus, but we think that he was, for there is reason to believe that Joshua himself was but forty years of age at that time. If he was alive we have sketched a not improbable event of his life, and what huge satisfaction he must have realized a few years later when his son became the honored personal servant and bodyguard of Moses the man of God, and his chief captain in the first of Israel's military experiences.

Perhaps he lived to see the time when, of all the men sent up to spy out the land of Israel, only his own son and one other man had the courage to tell the truth that they were well able to go up and possess the land. And even though he himself fell in the wilderness, yet what will be his satisfaction in the golden age when he awakens from the sleep of death to find Joshua standing almost alone in history as one who

wholly followed the Lord, and is then able to trace, as we now do, that he himself was once instrumental in saving the life of this his first-born by his prompt obedience in doing the will of God as disclosed by Moses and Aaron respecting the paschal lamb.

How do you feel about it yourself? Do you not think that the elders of Israel had a grand opportunity of accepting God's way of life for themselves and their first-born? They could get deliverance only if the angel of death should pass through the land. The first-born would be in danger, but if fully obedient to the divine regulations all would be well with them all.

The cry of pain of the antitypical Pharaoh as he sees his kingdom in ruins one can almost hear. But Satan will have something greater than present woes to grieve over before the account with him is settled. Nothing of his great organization will be left intact, and even he himself will be slain. When his whole scheme of things is broken in pieces and for ever discarded the ones that will be happy will be the obedient. The most happy of all will be the 'church of the firstborn, whose names are written in heaven', but others will be happy, too: Israel, living and dead, and all the people of good will the world over.

The Radio Witness Work

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Demonism in Its Latest Aspects *(In Two Parts)*

Part I

MOST of the readers of *The Golden Age* are well posted on the subject of demonism. In bygone years they made a study of it in the light of the Scriptures, the only standpoint from which it can be understood. Calamities of any kind cause millions to grope for help from unseen powers which man's very nature leads him to believe exist. Of those who thus grope, some few are the humble and contrite ones who 'feel after God if haply they might find Him'. We have faith to believe that the readers of *The Golden Age* are mostly of this sort. We get our light from the Bible, not from the demons.

An impression has been widely spread, and has gained a large measure of acceptance, that the frequent references in the Scriptures to the casting out of demons are to be understood as concessions by the Lord to the ignorant people of His times, who had the thought that insanity, sickness, etc., were the work of evil spirits, but that actually there are no such things. A correlated thought is that every person has a demon, constantly associated with him and really a part of him, his worse self, in other words. Neither of these thoughts is correct.

Not Everybody Has a Demon

A little reflection would show that if our Lord gave His apostles the power to cast out demons, and that if they exercised that power, as they did, and that if our Lord also exercised that power, obviously those out of whom the demons were cast were without demons at the end of that experience, anyway.

But we have the most positive evidence that Christ Jesus, who while on earth was a man, a perfect man, a perfect substitute for father Adam, not only did not have a demon, but indignantly resented as unwarranted and untrue the suggestion that He did have a demon.

In the eighth chapter of John's Gospel our Lord had been presenting to the Jews the evidence that He came from heaven. In the forty-fourth verse He told them something of Satan: that he was a man-killer from the beginning of human history; that he is a liar, and the father of "it", the father of the original lie of all lies, that a dead person is not really dead, that "ye shall not surely die". (Gen. 3:1-5) He told these Jews who refused to believe His truthful message that He came from our God, that they were showing Satan's characteristics, that they had murder in their hearts toward Him, and that they, too, preferred a lie to the truth. (So do many people to this day.)

> Then answered the Jews, and said unto him, Say we not well that thou art a Samaritan, and hast a devil? Jesus answered, I have not a devil; but I honour my Father, and ye do dishonour me.—John 8:48, 49.

This would be sufficient testimony, but there is other and stronger evidence.

Earlier in our Lord's ministry there was another somewhat similar experience, at Capernaum, the one just narrated having happened at Jerusalem only six months before His crucifixion. In the incident at Capernaum our Lord had but just begun His ministry. The fame of His wonderful works had spread, and the scribes of the Jewish religion had come down from Jerusalem to see what could be done to destroy His influence. Noting that He was casting out demons, they protested to the people that He was doing this because He was under the control of Beelzebub, the prince of devils.

Jesus called these wicked men to Him and explained to them in great kindness, and with great plainness of speech, that they were standing on the threshold of the second death because they were telling the people what they must have known was not true, in accusing Him of being obsessed by an evil spirit, when they must have known that His works were good works and that therefore His claims that this

strange power working through Him was the holy spirit of Jehovah God were correct. His statement was:

Verily I say unto you, All sins shall be forgiven unto the sons of men, and blasphemies wherewith soever they shall blaspheme; but he that shall blaspheme against the holy spirit [maliciously attributing to an evil source what could not be denied as a good work, free from sin, selfishness or ambition] hath never forgiveness, but is in danger of eternal damnation; because [says Mark] they said, He hath an unclean spirit.—Mark 3:28-30.

Matthew's account goes more into detail, showing that the scribes were not to think that the reason why they were in danger of the second death was that they had said something against Jesus Christ. Our Lord even tells them that they might speak against the Son of man and have it forgiven, but that their act of accusing Him of having an evil spirit when they knew such was not the case was such an act of malice as to make it questionable whether they could ever be recovered to a right spirit. In this incident we have the proof of what constitutes one sin unto death; it is malice, a bitter heart so filled with its own devices that it resists the holy spirit and even imputes evil to it.

Demons Dwell in the Mind

Although the demons can and do exist outside of human minds, yet in some way they have learned how to intrude upon the minds of certain persons, generally such as are of nervous temperament or those who because of some physical or mental shock, such, for example, as shell shock, have come into a condition where their powers of mental discernment or mental resistance have for the time become lessened. Occasionally, but rarely, the demons have been permitted to have access for a time to some of the Lord's true people, to touch them, so to speak, but not to do them injury.

The Lord gives a very lucid explanation of conditions in the spirit world, such as might come about where a mind freed from demon control or oppression neglected to become filled with the holy spirit, with the good things which would make it sound and well. He said:

When the unclean spirit is gone out of a man, he walketh through dry places [not necessarily hot places; there is no mention of brimstone here], seeking rest, and findeth none. Then he saith, I will return into my house from whence I came out; and when he is come, he findeth it empty, swept, and garnished. Then goeth he, and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there: and the last state of that man is worse than the first.—Matt. 12:43-45.

It is easy enough to see how the last state of such a man would be worse than the first. It would be bad enough to act as landlord for one demon at any time; but to have eight demons, each struggling or bidding for a chance to use a man's mind, while he himself was still trying to hang on to it and use it for his own purposes, could result only in an insanity which would be hopeless except for the relief which the Great Physician alone could provide.

There is an instance in the Scriptures where one poor woman had seven of these demons in her mind—Mary of Magdala, a good woman, too. She was one of the noble band of women (Luke 8:2, 3) which included Susanna and Joanna the wife of Herod's steward, who followed our Lord from city to city, ministering unto Him of their substance, providing food, doing washing and mending, and arranging home comforts and necessities for the King of kings and Lord of lords. What an opportunity! Mary was one of the faithful ones that followed Jesus even to Calvary itself (Matt. 27:56, 57), was at His tomb "when it was yet dark" (John 20:1), and may have been the first one to whom Jesus revealed himself.

Perform Acts of Mental Malice

It seems difficult to believe that any creature in the universe could be so malicious as to wish to deprive another of the powers of speech and of sight, especially when that person had not injured the transgressor in any way, but had himself been the injured person. But the Scriptures credit just that degree of malice to these evil spirits.

Thus we read, in Luke 11:14, of an instance in which the Lord "was casting out a devil, and it [the obsessed man] was dumb [the demon being unwilling to speak itself or to allow the organism which it had seized to do so]. And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the dumb spake; and the people wondered". It is small wonder that they wondered.

Two similar instances are recorded in the Gospel according to Matthew. The one recorded in Matthew 9:32-34 is probably the same incident as that just narrated; but the case cited in Matthew 12:22 is a still more aggravated one, where sight was withheld as well as speech.

"Then was brought unto him one possessed with a devil, blind and dumb; and he healed him, insomuch that the blind and dumb both spake and saw."

A different instance is that of the daughter of the Syrophenician woman, the account of which we find in Mark 7:24-30. There we are not told what were the particular acts of uncleanness which the demon performed, but are merely informed that this "young daughter had an unclean spirit". The uncleanness may have manifested itself in causing the girl to wear unclean clothing, or to be unclean in person or unclean in language. Quite likely the uncleanness was manifested in all of these ways.

Demons Hear and Understand

In Luke's Gospel (10:17-21) we have the story of how the seventy returned to the Lord with joy, announcing that through the use of His name even the devils were subject unto them. This is still the most effective weapon that can be used against them. A Christian man reports that though troubled by the demons more or less all his life he is always able to get relief by going and kneeling before the Lord in prayer and then saying in a firm tone of voice to these evil angels, "I command you in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ to depart." On such occasions they always depart. Both of these items show that the demons can hear.

The preceding chapter (Luke 9:37-42) narrates an incident of how a man cried out to the Lord, calling His attention to the fact that a demon had been in the habit of imposing himself upon his child, bruising and tearing him, and causing him to foam at the mouth; and even as he was yet speaking "the devil threw him down, and tare him. And Jesus rebuked the unclean spirit, and healed the child, and delivered him again to his father". The Lord addressed himself not to the child, but to the demon that was in the child.

The account in Mark 7:24-30, where Jesus caused the devil to depart from the daughter of the Syrophenician woman without ever seeing the daughter, shows either that the demon must have had such acute powers of hearing as to understand Jesus' words from a distance, as is now done by the radio apparatus, or else that the message must have been carried to the demon by some unseen messenger who had heard Jesus' statement to the poor mother, that because of her faith "the devil is gone out of thy daughter".

Demons See and Speak

Early in our Lord's ministry He removed to Capernaum and, as was His custom, went into the synagogue and taught the people. An incident occurred there which illustrates the ability of the demons to see and hear and reason. We quote the passage, with a few explanatory words thrown in:

> And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he [the demon, not the man, though he no doubt used the man's vocal organs] cried out, saying, Let us [demons] alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I [the spokesman for myself and other demons] know thee who thou art [I knew you for centuries in the courts of heaven while I was still a holy angel], the Holy One of God. And Jesus rebuked him [the demon, not the man], saying, Hold thy peace, and come out of him. And when the unclean spirit had torn him [his victim], and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him.—Mark 1:23-26.

Farther down in the same chapter (verse 34) appears the statement that our Lord "cast out many devils; and suffered not the devils to speak, because they knew him". He was not willing to accept any testimony from such a source. This power granted to Jesus by the heavenly Father, that, though He was human, He yet had power over these spirit creatures, and that they dared not and perhaps could not disobey Him, is a most remarkable thing.

But they were manifestly obedient only for a time; for a little later we read that "unclean spirits, when they saw him, fell down before him, and cried, saying, Thou art the Son of God. And he straitly charged them that they should not make him known". (Mark 3:11, 12) It may be that these were different demons from those addressed in the preceding chapter. Probably so.

We know that there were several incidents of this kind; for Luke in his account (Luke 4:41) explains that "devils also came out of many, crying out, and saying, Thou art Christ the Son of God. And he, rebuking them, suffered them not to say that they knew him to be Christ". (See marginal reading.)

One of the most instructive cases of our Lord's contact with the demons is the account of the poor man of Gadara, in Luke 8:26-40 and Mark 5:1-20. This man had been troubled with demons for a long time; and though bound with chains, he had broken all his fetters and escaped to the mountains, where he ran about naked, cutting himself with stones and crying aloud.

When Jesus came in sight the demons within this man "saw Jesus afar off" and "ran and worshipped him", begging Him not to cast them into the "deep" (the same word rendered 'bottomless pit' elsewhere in Scripture). Our Lord asked: "What is thy name?" Back came the answer, "My name is Legion; for we [the number of demons in this poor man] are many." Then our Lord, at the request of these demons, permitted them to enter a great herd of about two thousand swine. They did so; and the swine became insane, and perished in the waters of Galilee. (According to their law the Jews had no right to keep pigs.)

Observe that these demons were completely under the Master's control, and that they could not invade even swine without His consent. Manifestly they could see and speak. The poor man who had been obsessed by this legion of demons became sane immediately upon their leaving him, and became the Lord's ambassador throughout all that country.

Paul had experiences with the demons somewhat similar to our Lord's. For many days he was followed by a certain damsel possessed of demons. These demons persisted in calling out, "These men are the servants of the most high God, which shew unto us the way of salvation." (Acts 16:17) Paul rebuked the spirit or spirits, commanding them to come out of her, in the name of the Lord Jesus. For this act of mercy he and Silas were imprisoned; and perhaps this was the end which the demon had in view.

Some Demons Have Some Honesty

While the demons as a whole are called "lying spirits" because nothing they may say is to be believed, yet the Scriptures say of some of them that "the devils also believe, and tremble". (Jas. 2:19) There seems to be some Scriptural ground for hope that some of these may at length be saved when "in the dispensation of the fulness of times", in the Millennium, Christ shall gather together in one all who are willing to accept the proffered salvation, "both which are in heaven, and which are on earth; even in him." (Eph. 1:10) There would seem to be no object in making known "unto the principalities and powers in heavenly places" through the church "the manifold wisdom of God" unless that wisdom is to be used in some way for the salvation of those of them who are worth saving.—Eph. 3:10.

There is a hint of honesty on the part of one of these that is refreshing, when we compare it with the hypocritical way in which some of these modern human disbelievers in the Bible, these haters of saints, these murderers of boys in khaki, these blasphemers of God, these long-faced, whining, begging individuals clothed with the soft garments of the clerical profession, face the truths the Bible contains. We cannot do better than to give this incident in the words of the Scriptures themselves:

> Then certain of the vagabond Jews [at Corinth], exorcists, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits the name of the Lord Jesus, saying, We [unconverted sinners] adjure you by Jesus, whom Paul preacheth. And there were seven sons of one Sceva, a Jew, and chief of the priests, which did so. And the evil spirit answered and said, Jesus I know, and Paul I know; but who are ye? And the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and overcame them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded.—Acts 19:13-16.

The Scriptures show that the demons have a table and a cup, the counterfeit of the table and cup of the Lord. (1 Cor. 10:21) The table is the wafer which, in the sacrifice of the mass, 'represents Christ'. The cup is the cup which the priests drink, but which they do not share with the laity. The apostle explains in the preceding verse that much which passes for worship is really offered to demons and is accepted by the demons as offered to them.

The demons also have their own special doctrines. (1 Tim. 4:1) Prominent among these is the original lie that when a man dies he is not dead but more alive than ever. Joined to this is the doctrine of eternal torment, its necessary corollary. If a person cannot die, but must live on forever, then, of course, the wicked must continue in some unhappy state somewhere. But if they can and do die, as the Scriptures scores of times declare is the case, then all the religions that have been based upon the lie are false; and by that test the church organizations of Christendom are false and are the Devil's churches instead of God's. Search the matter out, and you will find that this is so.

"Talking with the Dead?"

Mankind in general Satan seeks to lead astray; and so successful is he that, the Scriptures declare, "the whole world lieth in the wicked one." Six thousand years of experience backed by the cooperation of myriads in his organization, visible and invisible, have given him a good knowledge of the methods by which humanity

can be turned away from Jehovah God and His worship and service, and turned directly or indirectly toward himself, but "we are not ignorant of his devices".

After the World War, millions of fathers, mothers, sisters and sweethearts sought consolation regarding the fate of the more than ten million young men slain on the battlefield; and the truth that the dead are really dead having been carefully concealed from them by 200-odd varieties of ministers of the Devil's religion, they sought contact with their missing loved ones by methods that are everywhere forbidden in the Scriptures.

Among the multitude of journals that fell into the trap thus prepared by the Devil was *The Ladies Home Journal,* which unwittingly circulated millions of copies of Satan's own propaganda in communications purported to come from a dead soldier to his mother, but which Jehovah's witnesses know came from one of the Devil's representatives falsely claiming to be the dead soldier, which said soldier was then and is now and will be as dead as though he never had been until such time as he is awakened from the sleep of death in the resurrection morning.

Some of the early subscribers of *The Golden Age* will well remember Judge Rutherford's masterly presentation of both sides of this subject in his book of January, 1920, entitled *Talking with the Dead?* or *Can the Living Talk with the Dead?* We do not give these arguments here. Those who desire proofs that the dead are dead are advised to read Judge Rutherford's books *The Harp of God* and *Creation,* published subsequently. Either one of these extremely valuable helps to Bible study will be sent to any address upon receipt of thirty cents.

The Blue Ribbon Liars of Creation

In this article, we henceforth confine ourselves principally to a general review of spiritism as it appears in the public press. Satan and his cohorts are always finding some new way to influence the human mind, though many of the newest ways are merely revivals of some of the oldest ones, for the practice of which Jehovah God pronounced the sentence of death against all the nations that inhabited the land of Canaan at the time Joshua and his forces crossed the Jordan.

Not a word that the big Devil or the little devils say on any subject can be believed, regardless of whether the message comes through a spirit medium, visions, the clairaudient ear, a ouija board or any other board. Persons who have used ouija boards have admitted that these ouija boards lied to them until they can believe nothing that they say.

A ouija board told a mother that the ship on which her son was drowned was bombed by a zeppelin, when it was known that the ship was torpedoed by a submarine. A Chicago woman who was told clairaudiently to go to Danville, after she had packed up to go was told clairaudiently not to go.

Another refined and educated Chicago woman was clairaudiently told she had been appointed to marry a certain man she had only met once. In spite of the protests of her family, she prepared the wedding supper for a set date. The man did not come. She was told he would come the next day, and this was continued from day to day for weeks.

She was finally convinced that she had been married on the spirit plane. At length she was told that her spiritual husband would be at a certain place at a certain time. She went to meet him, but he was not in. She finally found that he was being detained at a sanitarium. So she went to the sanitarium to see him, and finally was sent to one herself.

A demon who had clairaudiently induced his victim to believe that he was the Almighty himself, and who at length was caught in a lie, admitted to his victim that he and his comrades take delight in trying to infuse infidel or atheistic thoughts into the minds of the God-fearing.

Demons Hate the Scriptures

A reference to the columns of spiritistic papers shows that their editors and contributors hate and fear the Bible and ridicule it, which, it will be noted, is exactly the same spirit that animates a considerable section of the ministry of so-called "organized religion".

A favorite line of ridicule of both of these parallel lines of demonism is the Scriptural account of the creation of the earth and of man upon it; another is that of salvation through the blood of Christ. A poor demonized Korean woman shrank away in terror from a Bible when it was placed against her head, but laughed when a hymn book was placed there instead, saying it could not hurt her.

There is not a word in the Scriptures justifying prayers for the dead, yet several varieties

of ministers of organized religion encourage such prayers, and a minister of the Church of England, Dean Welldon, in a congress of his church openly advocated "spiritism" and, in the same breath, "intercessions for the departed," showing that in his judgment the two naturally go together, as, in fact, they actually do.

Moral Scum of the Universe

Though these demons, when they have gained control of the minds of their victims, have gone so far at times as to claim to speak as the voice of the Almighty, yet they not only have lied like troopers, but have encouraged and advocated loose morals, and not only have shown no interest in mankind, but have done nothing for mankind; have supplied them neither wisdom nor comfort, and have produced evil and only evil effects.

The demons are inordinately sexual in the contents of their minds. They encourage selfish acts and endorse theories and principles which, when carried out, enable men who manufacture a necessity of modern life, such as the electric current, for less than three-tenths of a cent per kilowatt hour to charge poor miners $12 a year apiece as a "ready to serve charge" before they give them any current at all, and then for the current they actually consume charge them seventeen times as much as it costs to produce it. Their suggestions debase men, making them little better than brutes.

As these devils who impersonate the dead gradually progress with their work of deception their language changes and becomes more impure, immoral, sinister, blasphemous and obscene. Hints are thrown out that morality is a matter of conventionality. Many women as well as men have been ruined utterly by these debasing suggestions urged upon them when their will power has been destroyed by opening the doors of the mind. Giving heed to seducing spirits makes for hysteria, neurasthenia, insanity and a loose mode of living and free love.

In a world which by his own efforts and with the aid of these, his accursed imps, Satan is always helping to make worse every day that we live, these wicked demons, while pretending to have high moral principles, insult, scold, curse and swear, create discord and confusion and take advantage of people when they are sick, worn out and morbid. In our files we have proofs that these demons have descended to so low a plane as to frighten horses and even cows. Persistent and repeated efforts to terrify a troop of Italian soldiers by apparitions finally caused four of the poor men to go insane.

Silly Deeds of Poltergeist

Every encyclopedia is obliged to acknowledge the existence of Poltergeist. (The word is of German origin, defined in the dictionary as "a noisy ghost".) From time to time we have mentioned some of these manifestations in *The Golden Age,* and will continue to do so as they are brought to our notice.

In October, 1927, at Konnersreuth, North Bavaria, Theresa Neumann was, and perhaps still is, at intervals attacked by wounds not made from without but fashioned from within. These wounds, falsely called "the stigmata of Jesus on the cross", appear on the hands and feet, side and forehead, and are accompanied with tears of blood.

In October, 1928, at Booysens, a suburb of Johannesburg, South Africa, stones fell repeatedly through the roof in a house but did not leave a hole in the roof. One of these stones, thrown by an invisible hand, struck one of four children. The family moved to Bospoort, another suburb, and similar experiences were repeated. One child in such home is probably obsessed.

In July, 1930, at Rochbique, France, in the home of Jean Rossier, invisible hands slapped the faces of members of the family and even of the police and scientists who undertook to make investigations. Furniture was tumbled about, beds were unmade, fires in the cookstove were extinguished, the faces of the children were scratched, and noises like the rumbling of thunder came from the attic.

Our files contain information from Dublin, Ireland, of instances where bricks fell down the chimney, hit the floor, and disappeared. Windows and ornaments were broken, pots were smashed; and while the frightened householder was looking at his clock, the hands of the clock disappeared.

In a Minneapolis home, eleven fires were started by demons within a period of thirty hours.

They have been known repeatedly to command their victims to commit suicide, and in some instances their victims have been known to become so infatuated that they have done so in order that they might 'enter the spirit world' that much sooner. It is well known that many

murders are committed under the direct orders of the demons.

The demons always endeavor to hide their own identity, and in their orders to their victims to commit suicide or murder or what not, they masquerade as friends or guides or, as previously stated, sometimes even as Jesus or the Almighty himself.

How Demons Collect Information

Out of the passive minds and memories of their victims they obtain the information needed to carry on their work of deception, but they occasionally make a slip and reveal the dismal depths of their moral depravity, though even then they are sometimes able to cover it up for years under a mass of platitudes and high-sounding phrases, such as one can hear at any time at a funeral discourse, or from Cadman when he is on the radio.

Because they were well acquainted with our dead friends and because they have superior powers, the fallen angels well know how to imitate the voices and mannerisms of those who have departed this life. And because they hate Jehovah God they take a special delight in buffeting and hindering, in every way in their power, those who are committed to witnessing to the honor of God's name; but they are really helpless to do them any harm.

That in most cases the only information the demons can get respecting the affairs of those who come to them for assistance is from their own minds is suggested by the experiences of a man whose letter was published in the London *Daily News* of January 12, 1929:

> Fifty years ago I was persuaded to join some friends in a table-rapping seance. The table responded nobly, lifting one side three times for "Yes" and once for "No". When my turn came, I asked to speak to my paternal grandfather. Was he there? Three raps. As a test, I asked him how many children he had. The table rapped out "Four". That was right, my father, his brother and two sisters. Wonderful! I wrote to my father an account of the sitting and he suggested that I must have got hold of the wrong grandfather, as his family included eight children, but four had died young. I had known of only four, and it seems evident that my mind, through magnetism or some other force, was the ruling factor.

Satan Actually Worshiped as Such

In some parts of the earth the demons try to blind the minds of their dupes to the facts by denying the existence of Satan, but certainly in Paris and perhaps in other places there are chapels where Satan is worshiped as such and is called upon by his ancient names of Lucifer, Beelzebub, Ashtaroth and Moloch. We quote a dispatch from Paris which appeared in *The News,* a New York paper:

> A survival of sorcery, witchcraft and the black masses, which were practiced in the days of Cagliostro and the Marquis de Sade, is now sweeping many parts of France. . . . Although these ceremonies occur in various parts of the country, it is said they are all carried out in the same manner. A circle is generally drawn in which the worshipers gather on their knees after marking cabalistic signs on the ground before them. Then bowls of incense are lighted and the priest, standing before a candle-lit altar, invokes the evil spirits. As a rule the invocations are blasphemous in the extreme. Hymns of praise are sung to the devil. Then the Mephistophelian one is asked to bestow worldly riches upon his followers or to fulfill their sinful desires. In return, they promise to give him their souls for eternal damnation.

From those who have sought to investigate the occult or to seek occult help in the cure of disease, we have the testimony that the demons are evidently as plentiful as the microbes of disease. There seems to be no limit to their number. At times they impress the brain from without, and sometimes from within. That is to say, sometimes in communicating they use the outer ear, and sometimes the inner ear.

Access by Mental Suggestion

When messages from the demons are received, they may at first be recognized as coming from one's own mind; but after the demons obtain fuller possession of the mind, messages come which are from an unknown source. The more frequently the mind is invaded, the easier of access it becomes. At first the victim is his own master, but gradually loses control and becomes possessed. The mind becomes more and more passive, the control of the demons greater and greater, and the final result is insanity.

The demons evidently have no power to read the minds of those whose wills are strong or of persons who are wholly in harmony with God's will; but if for any reason the will is weak or not wholly in harmony with God's will, or if it is willing to disobey God and to turn toward the occult, then there is no question that demons can and do read the mind and take out of it what they please for use as they please.

Those who have been in contact with the demons sometimes describe the invasion of their minds as accompanied by a blending of all the

lights which flame the avenues of sense. These lights may be bluish, greenish or precipitous, bursting luminaries. Sometimes these lights are outside of the brain, or seem to be. The so-called "star of Bethlehem" was such a light, and at various other times and in recent years great balls of fire have accompanied "revivals" in Wales and the movements of troops in Italy.

Collective Hallucination

Upon the minds of those whom the demons have been able to bring within their power they are able to produce pictures which the eye does not see. *Prophetic News* tells of a man who, after he became rebellious at their testimony, saw and heard himself tried and condemned by a council of fallen angels.

In India mass hypnosis, or collective hallucination, is a thing very commonly practiced by the so-called "fakirs". In the magazine *Asia* for August, 1931, a writer tells of having heard one of these fakirs addressing a crowd, speaking very rapidly and explaining at some length what he intended to do, namely, set fire to his assistant and watch him go up in smoke. We give his account of what happened:

When the flames had been burning for two or three minutes, a very curious thing happened. A large fly settled on the back of my neck and instinctively I shook my head and put up my hand to brush it off. The momentary jerk broke the hypnotic spell to which, without knowing it, I had been subjected. I looked at the burning man. He was standing a few feet from me and he was not burning at all! I could scarcely believe my eyes. Then, as suddenly as it had left me, the spell returned and took possession of my senses. It was irresistible. Again I saw the man surrounded by flames, and presently he was consumed and reduced to a little heap of ashes. His comrade stepped forward and picked up some of the ashes and let them flutter to the ground. Suddenly he clapped his hands and stamped his foot, and in front of us was the assistant —exactly as we had first seen him. Neither his clothes nor his person showed the faintest trace of having been in contact with fire so hot that we who had been standing some feet away from him had felt it on our faces.

It may be that the walking across white-hot stones elsewhere described in this issue is to be similarly explained. Mass hypnosis is common in India.

Though it is often claimed that hypnotism is a "scientific" phenomenon, yet there is evidence that the science, if it is a science, is wholly based upon the wisdom of this world, which the apostle truthfully says is "earthly, sensual, devilish". There is no evidence that hypnotism is ever exerted without the aid of demonism, but there is plenty of evidence that the two are closely related.

Thus, when the American psychologist William James was studying the problem of hypnosis he used in connection with his experiments a ouija board, and when such experiments are now conducted automatic writing is also used in connection therewith, and automatic writing most certainly is demonism.

It is said to be easier to hypnotize an entire group than to hypnotize individuals. Various methods are used, among which are a series of sentences spoken in a monotonous and commanding tone. The constant repetition of creeds, etc., creates a hypnotic condition. Another method of producing hypnosis is by fixing the gaze intently upon some small object, as a coin or the point of a pencil or the nearest point on a crystal.

Effects of Hypnosis

Hypnosis, which is the willing subjection of one mind to another mind, produces the same results as the domination of a mind by demons. It brings forth out of the mental storehouse whatever is contained therein, even though the legitimate owner might have been, prior to the period of hypnosis, unable of his own accord to remember the items thus brought to light.

A gentleman reports that at Nice, France, in February, 1929, he was walking along the street when a stranger asked him a direction and then suggested coffee at a nearby cafe. The gentleman says:

We chatted for about five minutes, when suddenly I felt queer, though I had not touched my coffee. I remember distinctly answering his questions regarding my money, and was powerless to remain silent. We then went to my employer's office, where I drew a month's salary and handed it to him. He then told me to take him to my home and get my check book. At the bank I withdrew 6,000 francs and handed it to him. Then I sat on a sidewalk bench, where he left me. It was two o'clock before I regained my will power, although all the time I realized what I had done.

When the man regained his normal control of himself he went to the police with his story and they in turn took him back to the bank. There the tellers verified his story and said the man seemed to be sleep-walking but they could not refuse him his own money when he insisted upon having it.

In December, 1930, after studying the whole subject of hypnotism, the French Academy issued an opinion condemning public exhibitions of it, advising that they be forbidden throughout France on the ground that such public exhibitions could not help having a bad influence.

It is stated that only about one person in four can with comparative ease be completely hypnotized, i.e., put into what is sometimes called the "somnambulistic" state. This indicates to us that the human family still has a measure of the will power originally conferred by our great and wise Creator as its protection against encroachment by others.

The "Materialization" Deception

The power which the demons have of influencing the mind through the organs of sight and hearing to believe that they actually see and hear what they do not as a matter of fact either see or hear, has on numerous occasions led to what were supposed by the victims to be, but were actually not, materializations. The deceptions of eye and ear are sometimes extended also to the sense of touch, so that in addition to seeing and hearing, the victim is able also to touch.

A doctor in Chicago was visited in a dimly lighted apartment by his supposed dead sweetheart. Concerning this crooked old fraud (the impersonating demon) that had been lying to people for thousands of years, this poor man says, "She told me that she must go, but first kissed me, and then I put my arms about her and kissed her, but as I did so the young woman, who was as completely material as anything could be, melted away in the atmosphere."

In other words, after this hoary old son of Satan had convinced this poor man that his sweetheart was still alive, which he did by deceiving him in his organs of sight, hearing and touch, he resumed his usual condition of invisibility, probably continuing to hang around the poor man, who by now is doubtless insane.

McClure's Magazine narrates a similar case, a very sad one, from every point of view, in which a clergyman was deceived by the supposed materialization of his dead wife, in answer to his entirely unscriptural and, therefore, improper prayers:

"Well, eleven months passed after her death and she did not come to me, in spite of my prayers and longings, and although she was never out of my thoughts for a single day; then one night she came. I was lying in bed and the room was dark, but I saw her as plainly as I see you and I was wide awake, as sane as I am at this moment. I saw my wife! I touched her: I felt her caresses. I heard her voice with its pretty Southern accent that was so familiar. 'Will, I am here. I have come!' These were the first words she spoke.

"She stayed there with me for half an hour and we talked about many things, just as we used to talk in real life—about the children, about my work, about my grieving for her. I asked about her condition in the spirit world, but she would tell me nothing; she said she was not allowed to do so.

"It was a different body, a shadowy body, but I could feel it, nevertheless. I could feel it penetrating me, and I recognized her face, her form. It was she! Wait! Listen! Just as you are startled, and, before I knew what I was doing, I had turned on the electrics and in the flood of light I saw that she had disappeared. 'Oh, dear God, forgive me!' I cried out. 'Let her come back!' Then I turned out the lights in an agony of hope and fear and—my wife came back.

" 'Isn't it possible you dreamed all this?'

"No, no, no! I tell you my wife was there. It is a matter of absolute certainty, just as I am certain that you are there. And she has come back to me again in the same way on four other occasions in the past seventeen years. Each time I have touched her, talked to her, heard her voice plainly. There is no possible doubt about it. There is nothing in my life as certain as this."

Please notice that this is the well-considered utterance of an active and successful New York clergyman who preaches twice every Sunday to large congregations, and lectures through the week, a broad-shouldered citizen full of rugged health and vigor, a doctor of divinity, a kind-hearted and trustworthy man, if I am any judge. He declares that his dead wife has come back to him five times, that he has touched her each time, talked with her each time, received precious counsel and comfort from her each time.

The Hideous Actual Materializations

There are, however, actual materializations. These occur by a power which the demons possess of being able to draw out of a medium's body connected streams of the cells of which her body is composed, and then changing the form of these living cells into any desired appearance. They thus transform the medium into a hideous octopus-like creature, and this is the reason seances occur in a dimly lighted room with the medium in a cabinet so that the circle of investigators cannot discern the horrible scene as it really is.

These streams of cells sometimes come from the finger-tips of the medium; sometimes from the ears; sometimes from her nose; but mostly from her mouth. This stuff which "scientists"

have called "ectoplasm" is clammy to the touch, like a snake, and has a certain amount of weight. It is sometimes wet, sometimes dry, sometimes hard and sometimes soft. As ectoplasm exudes from the body of a medium the weight of the medium is reduced to exactly one-half.

The demons use the ectoplasm thus exuded or drawn out of the medium to perform all their phenomena of table-tipping and spirit-rapping, the playing of tambourines and trumpets, the ringing of bells, etc. When a ten-pound table is lifted by a medium, the weight of the medium is increased by approximately the weight of the table.

Those who have read and understood the foregoing can see why the misty clouds were used in the following seances, as recorded in a letter published in *The Watchtower*:

"After my mother's death my father married a woman who was a spirit medium, and has since tried to convince me of spiritism. He has given me, repeatedly, accounts of materializing seances which he has attended both in his own home and in other places. He says he has seen as many as fifteen spirits developed at one time, both adults and infants, while the medium sat in her cabinet in view of her audience. He says that sometimes he has seen a misty cloud appear near the ceiling and gradually descend to the floor, taking form as it came down, until it stood upon the floor a solid, tangible human [creature], and would clasp his hand. The hand felt as tangible in his grasp as my own would feel. He says his dead daughters (my sisters) and other friends who are dead have thus appeared to him robed in pure white. Sometimes they would materialize a sparkling lace shawl and hold it up and shake it before him; they would sit down by his side or in his lap and put their arms around his neck and converse with him of their heavenly home, its beauties, its lovely flowers, etc., and of his own future, and of their care for him. Finally they would say, 'Well, I must go'—and the hand clasped in his, and which he was holding tightly, would begin to sink out of his grasp, the body would grow thin until objects across the room could be discerned through the almost transparent body; then it would disappear, sometimes going down through the floor."

The "Queer-Smelling" Ectoplasm

Despite the fact that the scientists Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Alfred Wallace, and others who have been flirting with spiritism for years, must know the truth that the ectoplasm is really a part of the medium's body, yet apparently they like to try to make themselves and other people think that such is not the case, and therefore in one of his writings we find Sir Alfred Wallace narrating at length how in a sealed room he saw eight different representations of people, one of whom was supposed to be a baby which he kissed.

As a matter of fact, what Mr. Wallace kissed was a bunch of cells that belonged to the body of Mrs. Ross, the medium, which had been dragged out or pushed out of her body for the purpose by one of the old frauds that has been a disgrace for thousands of years.

The novelist H. G. Wells says of this ectoplasm that "it is queer-smelling stuff". It may be that old Mr. Wallace's smelling apparatus is not good any more, or maybe in his anxiety to believe a lie he was not as particular as he might be. Be that as it may, we would not enjoy the taste left in his mouth after he had kissed the "baby".

Scientific Accuracy of the Bible

Dr. James Hyslop, for many years Secretary of the American Society of Psychical Research, said on this point:

We find the estimate of Biblical times more accurate than that of modern science. In other words, we learn that many of these sufferers are literally "possessed of devils," that is, are controlled by bad or mischievous spirits. The evil spirits seem to be as disconcertingly plentiful as the physical disease germs; unable to affect normal human [creatures] they seem to seek as prey those weakened by outside troubles (as disease or disaster) of the sort which disturb relationships between mind and body. Of the existence and persistence of these evil or malicious spirits there is a mass of evidence such as cannot be controverted. The point is that real sins are of the will.

No credence can be placed in anything they say, but they have made the statement respecting themselves that they are composed of one of the so-called "noble" gases (four varieties of these are now known to chemists), i.e., gases which are noninflammable. They claim to be able to see to the limits of the universe and through solid bodies.

At the time this statement was made they were reported in *World's Problems* as saying, "It takes time to be able to leave the earth's influence." Since that statement was made we have the light on God's Word showing that since 1918 Satan and his hosts are no longer able to leave the earth's influence at all and that accounts for the awful multiplying of evils of every sort which we now see going on about us.

(To be continued)

—But see next four pages.

Christian Science Radio Espionage

ALTHOUGH, in the year 1926, the number of Christian Scientists in the United States was but 202,098, according to the United States Church Census, and that makes it one of the smallest and least important of the denominations, yet this little band of people maintains the most perfectly organized espionage system and the only actual censorship of free speech now operating in America.

In every important state in the Union the Christian Science people maintain what they call a "Christian Science Committee on Publication", which watches with meticulous care every public expression of any kind in which the words Christian Science occur. If used in a commendatory way all is well, but if a single word that could be construed as a reflection upon Christian Science is used, then, in violation of every principle of American life and law and custom, an attempt is made to revert to the Dark Ages and to close the mouth of the one who has spoken or written.

The censorship maintained is so strict that, on page 44 of its by-laws, *The Church Manual* provides that "A member of this church shall not patronize a publishing house or book store that has for sale obnoxious books". Ponder this rule for a few minutes; it virtually compels every bookseller to be an open or secret Christian Science spy and employee, or else lose their trade.

In the year 1929 the great publishing house of Scribner's attempted to put out a merely historical and not unfriendly but truthful book entitled *Mrs. Eddy,* and booksellers all over the country were intimidated by letters from Christian Science churches, notifying them, "We will have to desist from patronizing your company unless the book be removed from sale."

Readers of *The Golden Age* are reminded of the experience of R. H. Barber, narrated in *Golden Age* No. 273. At the conclusion of a lecture in which he did not even mention Christian Science by name, but in which he did observe that "some people who have spent their lives in pain or illness desire a religion that will give them health, and so Satan has several of these to appeal to their weakness", the alert representative of the "Christian Science Committee on Publication" for the state of Ohio concluded that the shoe fitted; so he first called up Station WHK in verbal protest and followed with a letter in which he sought to prevent Barber from any longer expressing over the air what he believes to be the truth on this subject.

Not many years ago the Christian Science people had a wonderful row among themselves, and a faction of them were fearful of everlasting destruction if they even looked inside of their own papers, yet with unexampled bigotry and effrontery they can and do undertake to close the mouths of other people in no way connected with them, and succeed very well, too, to the shame of America be it said.

Franklin Ford's station WHAP, New York, is known as a Christian Science station; the attacks which it makes upon the Roman Catholics are the most severe now made in the United States or perhaps in the world. They are relentless and persistent, yet we have never heard of the Roman Catholics' trying to get the station off the air. The unfairness of such a course, were it attempted, and its utter lack of even the elements of principle, to say nothing of Christianity, is perfectly apparent to everybody. The Christian Science people should have the manliness to take their own medicine.

In one of Judge Rutherford's talks, broadcast throughout the world recently by means of electrical transcription, he made some observations which he had a perfect right to make and which we reproduce here.

In California the Christian Science "espionage bureau" now functions under the high-sounding name of "Commission on Publication" instead of the somewhat less imposing "Committee on Publication" used by the "bureau" in Ohio. The "commission" in California covered this case, however, in the usual manner. Its letter, signed by Edgar McLeod, was sent to a number of radio stations in northern California. That letter is reproduced here; also the reply to it by Judge Rutherford. (Note that he mentions also station KROW, indicating a general assault.) We are sure all our readers will enjoy it.

THE LETTER FROM THE ESPIONAGE DEPARTMENT

January 21, 1932.

Manager, Station ———,
———, California.

DEAR SIR:

Several reports have reached me of an address by Judge Rutherford attacking Christian Science, which was broadcast by electrical transcription from your station at 5 o'clock last Tuesday evening, January 19. I have secured a verified transcript of that portion to which I refer, which reads as follows:

"To deceive the people, Satan brings forth a false remedy. First he induces men to teach that there is no death. You know that many men have long thought that. Jesus said that such was Satan's first lie. Then Satan gets up a religious organization, falsely attaching the name of Christ thereto, in order to mislead the people. This organization—and I speak with all kindness—is called Christian Science, and teaches that there is no death and that ill health and sickness is a mental conclusion and that men and women can heal and give health to all who exercise faith in the so-called 'science'.

"Each one of these announced remedies is in full contradiction of God's work, and His announced purpose through Christ. This shows that many persons of good will have been inveigled by the Devil into his trap of so-called 'Christian Science' and bodily healed.

"It is true that Jesus did some healing of the sick when He was on earth, but He stated that such was done merely as an example to foreshadow the great work He would do in His kingdom. It has also served to establish faith in the people in Him as the Messiah.

"Insofar as it is possible, Satan uses his power to cause some healing from sickness, and his object is to turn the people away from God and the truth.

"One thing all must admit, that no one who claims to have been healed by so-called Christian Science methods has stayed healed continually, but, in the course of time, sickened and died. Even the healers themselves grow sick and die in like manner."

I do not need to call your attention to the fact that the above-quoted remarks were offensive not only to Christian Scientists but to that large body of fair-minded people among your audience who deplore religious controversy. Further, such an address is directly contrary to the announced policy of the Federal Radio Commission that their purpose is to regulate broadcasting in behalf of the public interest, convenience and necessity.

While I assume that you may have been unaware of the character of Judge Rutherford's address until it was actually put on the air in this particular instance, nevertheless, the matter has been so deeply offensive to Christian Scientists in the Pacific Coast states, and so wholly contrary to public interest, that I desire to be very explicit in informing you that a repetition of a similar broadcast from your station will compel me to file a definite protest with the Federal Radio Commission.

Yours very sincerely,
EDGAR MCLEOD
Christian Science Commission on Publication for Northern California

When anybody calls in question anything we or our friends have said, and especially, as in this case, when they have gone to the trouble of securing what purports to be "a verified transcript" of something Judge Rutherford is supposed to have said, it becomes a matter of interest to some of us to know exactly what he did say. The electrical transcription which was broadcast in California is the same as we have here at Brooklyn. We took the trouble to "verify" this ourselves, and we certify that what Judge Rutherford actually said is as below.

To deceive the people Satan brings forth a false remedy. First he induces men to teach that there is no death. You know that many men have long taught that very false doctrine. Jesus said that such was Satan's first lie. Then Satan gets up a religious organization and falsely attaches the name of Christ thereto in order to mislead the people. This organization—and I speak with all kindness—is called Christian Science, and teaches that there is no death and that ill health or sickness is a mental conclusion, and that men and women can heal and give health to all who exercise faith in the so-called "science".

Each one of these announced remedies is in full contradiction of God's Word and His announced purpose through Christ. This shows that many persons of good will have been inveigled by the Devil into his trap of so-called "Christian Science" and bodily healed.

It is true that Jesus did some healing of the sick when He was on earth, but He stated that such was done merely as an example to foreshadow the great work that He would do in His kingdom. It has also served to establish faith of the people in Him as the Messiah.

Insofar as it is possible, Satan uses his power to cause some healing from sickness, and his very object is to turn the people away from God and the truth.

One thing all must admit, that no one who claims to have been healed by the so-called "Christian Science" method ever stayed healed continually, but in the course of time sickened and died, and even the healers themselves grow sick and die in like manner.

A comparison of these two "verifications" is of interest. In the third sentence, instead of merely saying, "You know that many men have long thought that," Judge Rutherford made the much more important statement that "you know that many men have long taught that very false doctrine". The word "taught" is a much more important word than "thought", and by some peculiar circumstance the last three words of Judge Rutherford's expression were entirely omitted; "very false doctrine" is what he said, and so it is.

In the fourth sentence one word is omitted that Judge Rutherford said, and one word is changed. In the fifth sentence one word is changed. In the sixth sentence one word is changed. In the eighth sentence one word that Judge Rutherford said was omitted. In the elev-

enth sentence two words were omitted and two words were changed.

It thus appears that in Mr. McLeod's "verified transcript" of eleven sentences there were thirteen errors. We wonder if we dare slyly suggest to a man of science that 'thirteen is an unlucky number'.

JUDGE RUTHERFORD'S REPLY

January 25, 1932.

Mr. Edgar McLeod,
Christian Science Committee
on Publication for Northern California,
San Francisco, Calif.

DEAR SIR:

Your letter of the 21st addressed to station manager of KROW was forwarded to me. You have quoted several paragraphs from my speech of January 19. I note that you do not call in question a single sentence as to the truth and veracity of the statements made, but you do raise the point that it is offensive and therefore you feel disposed to file a petition of protest with the Federal Radio Commission.

It would be a lamentable condition in America if a man's mouth was closed from telling the truth, merely because somebody might be offended at the truth. Any law to that effect would be in violation of the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States. The Federal Radio Commission has recognized this and stated that it has no power to regulate speech. It has denied a broadcasting license to one station, I believe, because the owner personally attacked others. This I am not doing. I assure you that I have no personal controversy with anybody and, as the words of my speech were, that what I said is stated in all kindness and I meant no offense to any individual.

As an honest man you surely would admit that the people are entitled to the truth. The Federal Radio Act provides that broadcasting shall be in public interest, public convenience and public necessity. Public convenience is that which is true and upbuilding to the people. Nothing could be of greater interest. The question of life and death is the most important question to individuals. All good people should want to know the truth about it.

If in anything I have misquoted what the Christian Scientists teach, I would be willing and more than willing to retract and apologize for that. I think I am correct in saying that the Christian Scientists teach that there is no death and that ill health and sickness is more of a mental conclusion and that men may be healed by Christian Science healers. If I am wrong in this conclusion as to the teaching of Christian Science, I will much appreciate your sending me a clear and succinct statement as to what Christian Scientists do teach.

I have not any doubt about the fact that there are millions of people of good will who believe in the teaching of Christian Science and they believe it because they have never had a chance to know really what God's Word teaches about it. It was Jesus who said concerning God's Word, the Bible, "Thy word is truth." (John 8: 44) It is Satan the Devil who said, "Ye shall surely not die," which is another statement for "there is no death". Concerning this statement, Jesus, the Son of God, with authority stated, in John 8: 44, that Satan is a "liar and a murderer". Jesus and all the apostles repeatedly stated that death is the result of sin and that death can be eliminated only by the sacrificial value of the life of Jesus; and that only by faith in the shed blood of Christ Jesus can anyone possibly be saved; and that the healing or restoration blessings do not come by the operation of men, but come only through Christ Jesus, and that cannot begin until His kingdom is in full operation. Surely these truths are a vast deal more important than what any man or organization believes or teaches, and anyone who is really honest and wants to know what God has provided for mankind would surely not want to be offended at a statement of what the Bible teaches.

If you can point out one single sentence in my speech, which you quoted, that is contrary to the Scriptures, I will retract it gladly and publish the retraction any place you state. If what I stated is true, then surely even the good people of your organization would not expect me to retract it and they should want to know the truth themselves. I ask you in all fairness, Is it more important for the people to avoid offending some ideas of men or is it more important that they know the truth?

There are two major political parties in America. The democrat makes a speech which is broadcast by radio. He severely criticizes the doctrines of the republican party and points out the derelictions of the president and other public officers. Do you think for one moment that the Federal Radio Commission or any court in the land could or even would attempt to restrict such speech or to say that the speaker should not be permitted to freely express his views? Would the radio station broadcasting the speech be subject to criticism by some republican who did not like the speech? Do you think the Radio Commission would listen to his protest for one moment? Republicans and democrats boldly speak against the doctrines of each other, and broadcast their speeches, and everybody in America ought to know that they have the right so to do. Is there any rule in America that permits religious organizations to say that its teachings that are published far and wide shall not be subject to criticism? You well know there is no such law. If individuals are held up to public ridicule, that is a different matter. Doctrines publicly proclaimed which many people know to be false are certainly open to full discussion, and no court in America or any other judicial body or organization has any right or authority to say this cannot be done. One makes himself ridiculous who

tries to make it appear that he has any such right to restrict public speech. If I am wrong in what I say, the radio and the press and public halls are open to you and your colleagues to point out to the people wherein I am wrong. Men ought to be big enough to rise above personalities and to discuss that which is publicly held before the people in an open and fair way, that each one that hears may have the opportunity to decide for himself what is the truth.

Your statement to have the Federal Radio Commission regulate my speech is entirely out of order. You might tell somebody that doesn't know, that you have such right and the Commission has such authority to chastise a station for such utterance. It will probably be just as well to not make threats to radio stations that you will make them responsible for what I say. I am personally responsible for what I say, and if there is any liability under any law in America, I can be reached personally. But I submit, Mr. McLeod, that you are acting in bad taste and in an un-American way, to say the least of it, to try to put the gag in anybody's mouth and to prevent them from telling what the Bible plainly teaches, even if you could do so.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) J. F. RUTHERFORD.

Australian Clergy Admit the Facts

WE HAVE here in America some two hundred different kinds of clergymen, and no doubt most of these varieties are to be found in Australia, where, however, the dominant church is the Church of England.

The traditional attitude of the clergy of all these two hundred sects, of which the Church of England is but one, is that it does not lie within the power of Almighty God, Creator of heaven and earth, to send them any kind of message, or to serve them with any kind of notice. Each and every representative of the two hundred varieties knows it all, despite the fact that no two of them agree on any subject, and all of them are either open or secret antagonists of the Scriptures, man's only safe guide.

Some of the prominent representatives of the Church of England, notably the bishop of Birmingham, let no opportunity pass to openly ridicule the Scriptures in the pulpit itself. The object, of course, is to try to turn the confidence and the worship of the people away from God and His Word, and to turn it to these men that have been and are traitors to all three.

Nevertheless, though he writhed in pain while he did it, the spokesman of the Church of England in Australia, writing in *The Church Chronicle,* published at Ballarat, has been forced to admit service of the Great Warrant issued at Columbus, Ohio, July 26, 1931.

The Church Chronicle is quite a large paper, and four pages are given up, in its issue of November 15, 1931, to a consideration of the work now being done by Jehovah's witnesses in the earth.

There are the usual foolish charges that those who are helping the people to understand the Scriptures by showing them, over the radio, and from door to door, the prophecies that have recently been fulfilled, or are in course of fulfilment, are doing it only from selfish motives.

That was the very charge that was made against Christ Jesus, and made by the very same crowd. Themselves animated only by a lust for power, and even stooping to foreclose mortgages on widows' houses, they accused Jesus of performing miracles by the power of Beelzebub and denounced the truths that might have saved them from the second death as rank blasphemy.

The writer of the review in *The Church Chronicle* made a number of quotations from *Reconciliation* and *Deliverance,* and at least one from *The Harp of God.* Better books were never in his hands. Had he had a good and honest heart he could not have read these three books without receiving a great blessing. He cites *Harp,* p. 92; *Deliverance,* pp. 38, 91, 202, 245, 249, 271, and *Reconciliation,* pp. 101, 111, 113, 114 and 259. Look up the pages cited and get a blessing yourself, anyway.

He gives a very good outline of the work in fourteen of the countries in which Jehovah's work in the earth is being carried on. Those who do the work are called 'perverts'. His friends and colleagues in the Jewish ministry called Jesus a Samaritan and a bastard. One of them shamefacedly admitted the other day that neither Jesus nor His apostles would today be acceptable members of any "respectable" "church"! Jesus admitted that in a den of thieves He felt out of place.

Under a subhead entitled "Hitting the Heads" the writer in *The Church Chronicle* says, "Every advantage is taken of the concessions made by kindly governments toward the institutions of

the church." Japan is one of these, let us say, as witness Korea, Manchuria, Shanghai, and Australia when its turn comes. Britain is one, and her red claws may be seen dripping in every corner of the globe. The United States is one, and the only reason she has not as bad a record as Britain is because she has not been in existence so long. Poland is one, and its treatment of minorities within its gates is such that it is unprintable. *Kindly* governments. *Kindly!*

The real point in *The Church Chronicle* review is contained in the following, which is so good that we reproduce it in full:

Urgency is stressed that "the servant class" as Jehovah's witnesses must be faithful, because the time is drawing to its close, and the day of slaughter is almost upon us. It is put this way: "Jehovah has therefore laid upon His witnesses the duty and obligation to give this information to the people before His forces rise up to the great slaughter."

In a speech made at the Columbus Convention, reported in *The Messenger*, July 30, 1931, the official report quotes J. F. Rutherford as saying:

"The prophecy therefore outlines the work of the servant class in this day of judgment and is another corroborative proof that the 'servant' class must carry the message of warning to the governments and peoples."

In other words, the message is: 'Go out and place the books we are publishing. It is a burden laid upon you by the prophets.' He then gave this text and application of what he says is shortly to happen:

"As soon as the witness work is completed the destructive work begins, as shown by these words of the prophet: 'And to the [six] others he said in mine hearing, Go ye after him [the one with the writer's inkhorn] through the city and smite; let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity; slay utterly old and young, both maids and children, and women; but come not near any man upon whom is the mark; and begin at my sanctuary; then they began at the ancient men which were before the house, and he said unto them, Defile the house, fill the courts with the slain; and they went forth, and slew in the city.' (Ezek. 9: 5-7) This work of destroying will not be performed by any of the 'servant' class on earth, or in fact by any men on earth, but will be performed by the angels of the Lord under the direction of Christ Jesus, the great Executive Officer. This destruction was foreshadowed by the destruction of Jerusalem and in other destructive work that the Lord did upon His enemies.

"Jehovah has therefore laid upon His witnesses the duty and obligation to give this information to the people before His forces rise up to the great slaughter."

The foregoing contains the positive proof that the clergy of the Church of England in Australia have received their warning from Almighty God. What they have said in vituperation of those who have brought them the message means nothing. That was to be expected.

In many places the clergy have refused to accept the above message as it was brought to them, free of cost, in *The Kingdom, The Hope of the World;* in other places they have destroyed the booklet. But these petty acts of contempt of the Highest Court will not save them in Armageddon.

It is a rule of law that where a defendant is being served with a process, and he refuses it or destroys it, it is conclusive evidence that he has been served. The defendants in this case have acknowledged service and have invited the destruction at the hands of the Almighty God which will surely follow when He 'rises up to the prey' in the days that are at hand. How much better to be called a 'dupe' and a 'pervert' than to be on the Devil's side and be esteemed wise according to the wisdom of this world.

"Lo, they have forsaken the Word of the Lord and what wisdom is in them?"

Union with Rome

THE pope has invited all other churches to unite with Rome on the basis that Mary is the mother of God and is queen of heaven. Neither of these propositions is either Scriptural or true. The titles have been manufactured and have no basis either in reason or in the Word of God. None but theologians believe that Jesus was His own father and that Jehovah is the son of himself; and they do not believe it, because they do not understand it, and it is not understandable, because not true or possible.

General Electric in Australia

COINCIDENT with the ousting of labor from the control of Australia, the General Electric Company has entered the country and taken over all its most important electrical industries. Three new corporations have been formed, to cover respectively the engineering, merchandise and refrigerator fields, and into these the former electrical enterprises of the commonwealth have gone, head, tail and wings. The General Electric is now the dominant electrical enterprise of England, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Australia and has important influence in Holland and Brazil.

Worst Sufferers Make Least Protest

STUDENTS of the depression have noted that there has been an almost criminal discrimination against the Negro, but that while he has suffered the most, he has said the least and his spirit has been the most hopeful. That is a fine tribute to a worthy people.

Business Failures in 1931

BUSINESS failures in 1931 numbered 26,381, which is an all-time record. Of these, 1,556 were bank failures. The liabilities of the banks that failed amounted to $1,475,290,000, or 65 percent of the total, and amounted to more than twice the total liabilities of all kinds in the year 1929.

Wisconsin Unemployment Insurance

BEGINNING next year Wisconsin employers of ten or more persons must tax their pay rolls 2 percent until a fund of $75 has been built up for each employee. Out of this fund employees receiving less than $1,500 a year will be paid $10 a week for ten weeks from the time they are laid off.

Largest Financial Institution in World

THE largest financial institution in the world is said to be the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, with assets amounting to $3,590,115,653. Its business last year was the largest in its history. On December 31, 1931, the company had in force life insurance amounting to $19,447,343,949.

11,500,000 Married Children

TWO years ago, when the marriage of girls under 14 or boys under 18 was made illegal, there were in India 8,500,000 wives and 3,000,000 husbands under 15 years of age. Within the past year one Hindu mother was fined for permitting her 3-year-old daughter to become the bride of a 7-year-old boy.

Australia-to-Britain Air Mail

THE first air mail service from Australia to Britain arrived in Britain on December 16 carrying 50,000 letters. It is hoped that soon there may be a regular fortnightly service. It is believed that the flying time can be cut down from thirteen days to twelve, and, by night flying, to eight. The first voyages from England to Australia required nine months to make the trip one way.

Million People Migrated to Cities in 1931

WHEN business depression got well into its stride, it was the small industries that had to go overboard. The result was that in the year 1931 one million persons hitherto employed in small towns or in agriculture in the district east of the Mississippi left their homes and sought employment in fifty-two cities. One-fourth of the number came to New York city alone, while 200,000 went to Chicago and 50,000 to Philadelphia.

Philippines May Become Large Gold Producer

THERE is a possibility that the Philippines will shortly become a large gold producer; indeed, enthusiasts in the islands themselves have made the claim that they expect the mountain provinces of Baguio to become the greatest gold-producing center in the world. This seems improbable, its basis of fact resting in recent discoveries of ore running as high as $3,000 to the ton. South Africa still remains the banner gold-producing country.

Cleveland's Waves of Depression

IN THE last twenty years Cleveland has had four waves of depression, each more severe than the one just preceding. In 1912 the Associated Charities had about 2,800 families under its care; early in 1915, after a period of intervening prosperity, came another spasm in which the number of families under care rose to 4,458. Then came seven good years, and in March, 1922, the number under care rose to 8,132. Then came the big boom, which lasted until November, 1929. Since then the number of families under care steadily increased until in October, 1931, it was 13,240.

Why All This Silly, Sordid Struggle?

OSCAR AMERINGER, writing in *The American Guardian*, says:

> Oh, fellow men, here today, gone tomorrow, why all this silly, sordid struggle for things that rot and rust? Life is so short, so sweet, so dear! A few drops out of the ocean of eternity, enriched by friendship, love, beauty and peace, none of which can be bought with all the gold of the earth. And you throw all this aside for golden ladders leading to nowhere! . . . It is better to give than to take, better to love your neighbors than to hate them, better to sheathe the sword than to live by the sword, better to do unto others as you would have them do unto you than doing everybody you can.

European Train Service Cuts

AN ILLUSTRATION of how severe the depression is in Europe may be gathered from the fact that the express service from London to Lausanne, Switzerland, which formerly was of daily occurrence now runs but once a week. Other important daily trains have been made semi-weeklies.

8,300,000 Unemployed in United States

THE American Federation of Labor puts the army of unemployed in the United States at 8,300,000, or 23.1 percent of the total of workers in the country. Sixty-two percent are out of work in buildings, fifty-one percent among musicians, and forty-two percent in clothing, textiles and other manufactures. The Federation proposes cutting the work week to five days of seven hours each.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation is a plan by which the American people as a whole permit themselves to bet two billion dollars of their own money that businesses which have recently failed, or which are about to fail, will revive or will continue to survive. Some of the money will go to railroads, some to banks, and some to insurance companies. If they cannot repay the loans, then the Government may take over their properties and we may have socialism by what may be called a natural method.

Tortures in Polish Prisons

THE Manchester *Guardian* has a three-column article showing that Poland maintains its reputation as the most cruel jailer in the world. Prisoners are beaten with a rubber cudgel until the pain transcends all human endurance; they are made the ball in games of football and punchball; they are made to trot or gallop on all fours with a policeman sitting on the back; they are suspended head downward over a pail of water and the head submerged until they lose consciousness; and they are hoisted to the ceiling by a cord attached to the wrists after the hands have first been tied behind the back. All this is being done today in Catholic Poland, one of the most strictly Catholic countries in the world. On Christmas Day Mr. Ratti urged everybody to become Catholics. If they would only do this, then we could have all over the world the same things that they have in Poland.

Items from Russia

ODD items of news streak through from Russia. Eighty-six men were caught with forged ration cards; they received up to ten years in prison. Four railroad men were involved in causing a wreck; they were sentenced to be shot. A Russian was hired to kill the Japanese ambassador, and Russia published it to the world; the Czechoslovak delegate had to leave for home, and the much-desired war between Russia and Japan will have to be postponed until Big Business can think of some better way to start it.

Postal Savings Bank

DURING the year 1931 bank depositors had $1,500,000,000 of their money tied up in banks which had to close their doors. We now have 8,000 closed banks in the United States. No doubt many of the depositors in these banks are sorry they did not put their money in the Postal Savings Bank, where it would be safe, and where they could get it when they want it. The suggestion is made, and we think it a good one, that the Postal Savings Bank should open a department for checking accounts. Such an arrangement would be appreciated by multitudes of people, and the effect of such an arrangement upon banks in general would be good, as it would tend to discourage the speculating which has placed so many banks in the hands of the examiners.

Black Mountain Coal Corporation

WHEN Mr. and Mrs. Harry Appleman, Evarts, Ky., decided to give a carload of flour to the families of starving miners instead of buying a new automobile they had no idea they were doing anything wrong, but as soon as they made the announcement that the flour would be given away they were indicted for criminal syndicalism. When they sought an explanation the prosecuting attorney explained that the Black Mountain Coal Corporation did not like her husband, and admitted the reason they did not like him was that he was feeding starving children. Must be a nice corporation to work for, and a nice kind of prosecuting attorney. Kentucky is being advertised to the world in a way that will do it millions of dollars' worth of damage.

Big Business as an Executioner

IN ITS guise of public executioner Big Business, which has muddled mankind into its present economic dilemma, does not present a pretty picture. No disinterested person that has ever carefully examined the evidence questions that Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered or that Mooney is falsely imprisoned by Big Business.

It now appears that Kentucky is to furnish us with another of these cases which provide employment for detectives of a certain class, and for lawyers and judges who are not particular how they get their money, so long as they get it. Plenty of detectives stand ready to obtain evidence of any kind, about anybody. When there is no evidence they manufacture it.

The following letter by W. B. Jones, Evarts, Ky., published in the Knoxville *News-Sentinel* is enough to move the heart of anybody who has one. For publishing this and other similar letters the ruling judge has denied access to the court room to any representative of the *News-Sentinel.* When Big Business is planning an execution it is inconvenient to have publicity.

Again I am asking the world what is wrong with Harlan County, Kentucky?

I came to Black Mountain, August 17, 1930, and went to work for the Black Mountain Coal Corporation. I came from Ohio, this being my first time to work in this state. I began work for the above company on August 18, 1930, and continued to work for them until March 9, 1931, when I was discharged for being a union miner.

I was given a notice to vacate the company property, which I did, moving from Black Mountain to Evarts, some two miles distant. There I continued to be secretary of the United Mine Workers of America. Then on May 5, there was a battle about one-quarter mile west of Evarts in which four men were killed. I did not know at the time where the fight was or what it was about, and I do not to this day know what the fight was about and I do not know who were the participants—only that four men were killed. At the time the fight was going on I was in my office at work, three-quarters of a mile away. . . . But today I stand convicted of murder and face the rest of my life in prison for something I did not do and something that I had no knowledge of.

And I am asking why I have been made to stand the blame of this crime, as I had nothing to do with it in any way.

I never had any trouble in my life and I have never been arrested before, and I have not owned a gun in 25 years. I do not drink strong drink of any kind; I do not gamble; and in every speech I have made I have advised the people to obey the law.

I have a wife and seven children. I have tried to teach my family right, and to give them an education. I am a poor man doing hard labor for a living. I have always paid my honest debts, and today I am wondering what it is all about, and I am asking why in the name of justice and right I have been disgraced in this manner.

I was the secretary for the local union of the U. M. W. of A. at Evarts. I served my local honestly and tried to get every one to obey the law. But in the closing address to the jury, Prosecutor W. C. Hamilton of Montgomery County accused me of being a Communist, and he made several more disgraceful remarks about my character which were not true. This was done for no other purpose only to influence the jury, and he was very successful in this.

But I want to say that I have never had any affiliation with any Red organization. I have been a member of the U. M. W. of A. for 29 years. I have always been patriotic and loyal in every respect to my country. And I am asking the waiting world what more is required of a man in this state to be a citizen.

I would like to hear from some good citizen of the U. S. A. about this matter. As I have stated above, I have a wife and seven children. These little ones and my wife need me and my care. My God! What will they do? Must I serve the rest of my life in prison for a crime I did not commit, while my wife and babies starve? God forbid.

Opacity of Untransparent Crystals

By Margaret Carson (Ontario)

MY FATHER is eighty-two. His sole duties now consist of keeping the walk clear of snow in winter and hoeing in the garden in summer. When the postman brings a new *Golden Age* these chores are completely ignored and he sits down at once and "gobbles it up". Then the family get a peep at it. Dad got the first copy and hasn't missed one since.

In the second last copy the title of the short articles was "Frost in the Air". After he had read the whole page he came with a puzzled look on his face and said, "This says 'Frost in the Air', and I have read the whole page and there is not a word about the weather!" This time we have "Pepper and Salt". Whatever the title, we all enjoy the articles.

A few months ago I wrote you about the largest hospital in Toronto as using aluminum cooking utensils entirely. Now I have heard from a pretty reliable source that at much expense they have discarded all aluminum in the place.

"No War in Manchuria"

A FRIEND has sent us a copy of *The China Weekly Review* of October 10, 1931, published in Shanghai. It contains a letter written at Mukden, October 2, explaining how the Japanese occupation of Manchuria began.

On the night of September 18 unknown persons, probably Japanese soldiers detailed for the purpose, blew up some five yards of railway track in front of a camp where 10,000 Chinese soldiers were asleep. This served to fix the blame upon the Chinese, whom nobody in Mukden believes guilty.

Within about half an hour heavy guns began to bombard the Chinese camp, with the result that 300 Chinese soldiers were killed.

The facts in the situation are that these heavy guns or howitzers were all fired from fixed positions within the Japanese Concession, which is approximately five miles from the North Barracks. The disclosure of this information led to some interesting discoveries regarding which the Chinese apparently were and still are unaware. What happened was this: For many months or possibly years, the Japanese have had heavy guns standing on prepared concrete positions within the Japanese Concession at Mukden, and each of these guns has been kept trained constantly on some particular Chinese position such as the North Barracks, the East Barracks, the Big Arsenal and the Trench-Mortar Arsenal (recently converted into a motor-truck factory). These guns apparently were brought into the concession piecemeal from Japan in packing cases and transported to their positions at night. Temporary buildings constructed of corrugated sheet-iron were constructed over the guns; hence they were effectively concealed until they were needed, when one side of the buildings was knocked out and the guns were all ready for firing, as the exact range of the targets had been determined beforehand. Two of these buildings, still in a dilapidated state from the heavy concussion, may still be observed on a plot of ground near the Japanese barracks in the Japanese Concession at Mukden. It was the firing of these heavy guns which did the havoc and enabled the comparatively small force of Japanese infantry to capture the North Barracks. The fact that these guns were already in position and awaiting the emergency has naturally been omitted from the official reports handed out for public consumption by the Japanese military authorities. These heavy guns with their exploding shells, comparable somewhat to those used by the Germans in smashing their way through the Belgian fortifications at the beginning of the World War, naturally paralyzed Chinese resistance and did tremendous havoc to life and property.

It is admitted by Japanese sources that between forty and fifty airplanes bought by the Chinese authorities in Mukden from foreign firms have been seized by the Japanese troops, their markings painted out and in their place Japanese markings painted on. These stolen aeroplanes probably are some of those with which the Japanese have been bombarding trains and troops so successfully. This also, we are left to suppose, is Japanese respect for property belonging to other people. These aeroplanes were supplied by British, French and Czechoslovakian firms. The representative of Skoda, the famous Czechoslovakian firm, according to *Reuter* from Peiping, protested to the Japanese military authorities in Mukden regarding the seizure of the aeroplanes supplied to the Chinese authorities by his firm. In reply he was told that it was necessary to seize them (no reason given) and that their seizure was effected under Regulation 53. This famous regulation is Article 53 of Section 3 of the Hague Convention of 1907. This convention deals with war on land and the regulations are, by international agreement, to be in force only in time of war, that is, after an ultimatum has been sent and war formally declared.

Thus we have Japan's representative in Geneva assuring Europe that there is nothing in the nature of war in Manchuria while the representatives of the Japanese War Office in Mukden are invoking war regulations to cover what after all amounts to common theft.

Next we have the assertion that no Japanese aeroplanes have fired on Chinese passenger trains on the Peking-Mukden railway. Against this lying story there is a good deal of contra-evidence. There is the evidence of Mr. J. D. Thomson, a British subject and manager of this particular railway, who was on the train when it was peppered with machine guns on September 24, and there is the evidence of every passenger on that train. Last, but by no means least, there were the dead bodies of two Chinese passengers killed by machine gun bullets while the train was traveling and several Chinese passengers wounded by bullets from the same source; and there is the evidence of scores of bullet marks on the train. From the evidence of Mr. Thomson and others there is no earthly doubt that the firing came from the air; and therefore the 'bandit' suggestion must be ruled out, for bandits in China have not yet come to the state where they raid the country and railway trains in airplanes. Even the Japanese are not so ridiculous as to make that suggestion.

It is admitted by the Japanese military authorities that they have seized all Chinese aircraft in Mukden, which means all in Manchuria, therefore the firing could not have been done by Chinese airmen on Chinese trains and passengers. There is but one possibility left, that it was done by over-zealous Japanese aviators—a scandalous and dastardly outrage which we feel confident will sometime be brought to the notice of civilized nations, together with the lies uttered in Geneva in the name of the Imperial Japanese Government.

And in spite of all this Japan continues to declare that there is nothing in the nature of war going on in Manchuria. Is it not war when, without warning of any kind, an army opens fire on a peaceful sleeping town, destroying property and lives and forcibly occupying not only that town but half of a country?

Is it not a state of war when Japanese aeroplanes, according to Japanese reports, cover vast stretches of peaceful country and wherever garrisons of Chinese troops are found, mercilessly and without warning drop bombs on them and their barracks, these troops, to the knowledge of the Japanese, being under strict orders not to retaliate? Wherever a body of a few hundred troops has been found this has been done. The excuse always is, of course, that they are gathering to attack the Japanese forces,—an absurd excuse. It is stated by the Japanese that at the time of the initial clash there were 220,000 Chinese troops in Manchuria. Does Japan really expect these men, who have obeyed orders in falling back and avoiding collisions with the Japanese, to live only in dozens in order to avoid these trumpery charges and the bombing outrages done in the name of those charges?

Another article in the same journal says:

Japan could not have chosen a more opportune moment for invading Manchuria. The disastrous flood in Central China had completely paralyzed trade and commerce in the Yangtsze Valley, wiped out a considerable portion of the population, rendered millions homeless and considerably affected the financial equilibrium of the entire country. The Japanese military tiger descended upon Manchuria without warning, contrary to international law and usage, at a time when the people of the country were and still are utilizing all their available resources to afford succor to the destitute famine victims. What would the world have said to the nation that was uncivilized enough to invade Japan without warning at a time when she had her great earthquake?

To lend courage to Japan's bold move, Great Britain is now having serious financial difficulties and there were murmurings of mutiny in the British navy, while the United States is suffering from a very bad business depression. There is reason to suspect that the Japanese militarists felt quite confident of the League of Nations' inability to punish a powerful member of the Council before embarking on a serious enterprise like the invasion of Manchuria. Japan had chosen the right moment for her well-laid plans, the blow was struck at China when the disastrous flood had upset her whole structure and internal political dissension had greatly impaired her external resistance.

By closing the banks in Mukden and probably taking away a huge supply of gold reserve, the Japanese virtually forced the shops in occupied Chinese territory to close down. Since everyone who ventures out in the streets has to carry a passport issued by the Japanese authorities, Chinese of the higher class do not dare venture outdoors. This situation has created the grave possibility of a new famine—under Japanese auspices. Refugees have been pouring out of the occupied zone by tens of thousands daily with only one thought in view, and that is to get away from the Japanese invaders—and bombs have been thrown from Japanese airplanes upon these same refugees.

In the second place, Japan has violated Section II of the Annex Regulations of the Convention relating to Land Warfare of both the 1899 and 1907 Hague Conventions to which she was a signatory when she shelled the Mukden Arsenal and the North Camp without warning. Article 26 says: "The officer in command of an attacking force must, before commencing a bombardment, except in cases of assault, do all in his power to warn the authorities." Of course, the Japanese can say that the shelling of Mukden was an assault,—an assault without a declaration of war. The fact must not be overlooked that when the Japanese troops crept stealthily into the Mukden Arsenal at 2 a.m. on that fateful morning, they threw hand-grenades into the sleeping quarters of unarmed sleeping workmen and blew up about twenty of them into pieces all at once.

Why the Japanese Grabbed Manchuria

(Reprinted from *Justice*, Shanghai)

APART from the question of foodstuffs, Japan depends on the other natural resources of Manchuria for her industry, such as iron, coal, etc. With an abundance of these forms of natural wealth Manchuria becomes naturally the object of Japan's envy; the South Manchuria railway zone and Dairen are the results of Japan's past labors of economic penetration. Here we find the headquarters for the execution of Japan's design of exploiting Manchuria. With the keen competition caused by Chinese railways in Manchuria during recent years, the prosperity of the South Manchuria Railway has been greatly affected. In view of the inauguration of the extensive program for the development of the Hulutao harbor Japan feels much anxiety over the prosperity of Dairen. The following statistics for the last five years showing the net profit which has accrued to the South Manchuria Railway Company show a marked decline in the financial return of the railway:

1926	Y34,158,000	Net Profit
1927	36,574,000	" "
1928	42,552,000	" "
1929	45,506,000	" "
1930	15,000,000	" "

The sharp decline in the net profit of 1930 presents a striking feature of the competition offered by the Chinese railways which made the Japanese speed up with their positive policy.

Worthless Infantile Paralysis Serum

By Emanuel M. Josephson, M.D. (N.Y.)

IN THE latter part of the year 1931 I preferred charges with Governor Roosevelt of New York state that citizens of the state had been needlessly experimented upon by the intraspinal application of a serum for the cure of poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis), which serum it has been known for many years to the medical profession is of no value for the purpose for which it was advertised.

I have charged that not only was the "immune serum" of no value clinically, but that the public were deliberately deceived into the belief that it had superior virtues, and thus a large artificial market for it was created. In supplying this market, care was taken to create an artificial shortage.

The pretended shortage of available serum enabled the New York Academy of Medicine to experiment on humans. It enabled them to determine whether a greater number of victims of the disease who had been denied the serum on the false ground of pretended shortage of serum would die or be maimed. It is difficult to conceive that the Academy could have a more brutal or dishonest motive for its misrepresentation to the public.

This gave the Academy of Medicine a complete corner of available therapeutic serum acceptable to the public and enabled the Academy to profiteer in the sale of its "cure" to even the charity patients of municipal hospitals, and to thus rob the public. The intraspinal application of the serum was fraught with danger to the health and lives of the victims.

Though the cost of the average dose of serum to the Academy was nominal, it charged a minimal fee of $25 to every patient from whom it could be collected. The Academy continued in its sale of the serum even after the members of the Committee had themselves pronounced it to be valueless.

In the 1916 epidemic, in a series of 42 cases reported by Dr. Schwartz, in 21 of the cases the serum was used and 14 became paralyzed; in the cases where no serum was used, only nine became paralyzed. These facts are well known to the medical profession. When deaths occurred directly due to the intraspinal injection of the serum they have been reported as Status-Thymo Lymphaticus, which is merely a means of concealing the truth of what happened.

On November 28 I received a letter from Mrs. Diana Zanger, of 1025 Gerard Ave., in which she said, in part:

> On August 19 my boy, 9½ years old, became ill. We took him to the Morrisania Hospital at 168th St. and Walton Ave., Bronx. While admitting my child, who was so very ill, a Dr. Spunt came in and told me it was necessary to use serum and it would cost $25. I am an American and had been reading the paper, but never noticed a fee for serum mentioned. I spoke of this to Dr. Spunt and he informed me there was a charge for it at all times. (The Morrisania Hospital is a municipal hospital for charity cases.) I asked what if I could not afford to pay for it. He very kindly informed me that if I did not have the money they would have to try transfusion of horse serum, which did not help. Of course, being a mother, and so frightened, I borrowed the $25 to pay for it. I sat with my dear child for three hours before Dr. Leader (agent of the New York Academy of Medicine) came. And for information sake, my child died anyway. I have not been able to write you before this, as my heart is broken.

When I made my charges to the governor they were placed in the hands of Thomas Parran, Jr., M.D., state health commissioner, and I then learned that Dr. Parran was also involved in the sale of the worthless serum. This is my first experience of observing the accomplice in a crime sit as judge, jury and defense counsel in a case.

But perhaps my first experience may not be my last, because, for having aired publicly in New York and in Albany that the serum sold under such high-pressure salesmanship plans was and is valueless for the purpose for which it was sold, I have incurred the wrath of the New York Medical Society and it has already been hinted to me that because of this they will try to 'discipline' me. Thus I am confronted with the same conditions at home as confronted me at Albany.

If it is an error to rise in defense of the public and of public health in protest against the activities of the inner ring of the organized medical profession, which there is ample reason to believe spells death to many innocent victims among the public, then I am in error, but if an honest man in the medical profession may not do that, pray what does our boasted liberty in this country amount to?

No Such Thing as Vaccination

THE word "vaccination" means 'cowpoxing', and there is not a manufacturer of vaccine virus in the world today that can prove that the vaccines he makes and sells are of exclusively cowpox origin. It is well known that many of the so-called 'vaccine viruses' have their origin in smallpox sources even though they be later modified by being passed through calves' blood.

Smallpox came originally from Arabia. It was spread in England through the practice of inoculation (infection with smallpox seed) until 1840, when the practice was prohibited by law. What is now called "vaccination" is really variolation, or smallpoxing instead of cowpoxing. Not infrequently variolation, instead of preventing smallpox, actually causes it.

For the nineteen years before 1721 there was not a single case of smallpox in Boston. Cotton Mather then introduced the now illegal practice of inoculation with smallpox seed. In 1792 there were 8,346 cases of smallpox in the city, 8,114 of them from inoculation; there were five times as many deaths from the inoculation cases as from natural smallpox.

Washington's army was so thoroughly inoculated that Boston could not be taken in 1776, and for that reason the war was prolonged several years.

Among prominent objectors to variolation (miscalled "vaccination") were Immanuel Kant, Daniel Webster, Alexander von Humboldt, George Channing, Sir Robert Peel, William E. Gladstone, John Bright, Lord Salisbury, Prince Bismarck, Herbert Spencer, Alfred Russel Wallace, Francis W. Newman, William Cobbett, Florence Nightingale, Samuel Whitbread, W. J. Collins, J. Addison Picton, John Stuart Mills.

Vaccination Experiences in Cleveland *By Martin Friedrich, M.D.*

(Extracts from a paper read before Cleveland Medical Society)

THE valuable experience we gained in our fight against smallpox should not be lost to posterity. Our final success in exterminating the disease demonstrated, beyond doubt, the feasibility and immense value of formaldehyde disinfection on a large scale. It has also shown that thorough investigation, strict quarantine, and sanitary measures are most powerful weapons against the disease. It has further brought to light that vaccination with the commercial bovine virus, which is now generally used, has its shortcomings and even its dangers. To overcome an epidemic it is too slow a means; it is too ineffective and unreliable. It will fail in cases in which prompt action would be most desirable.

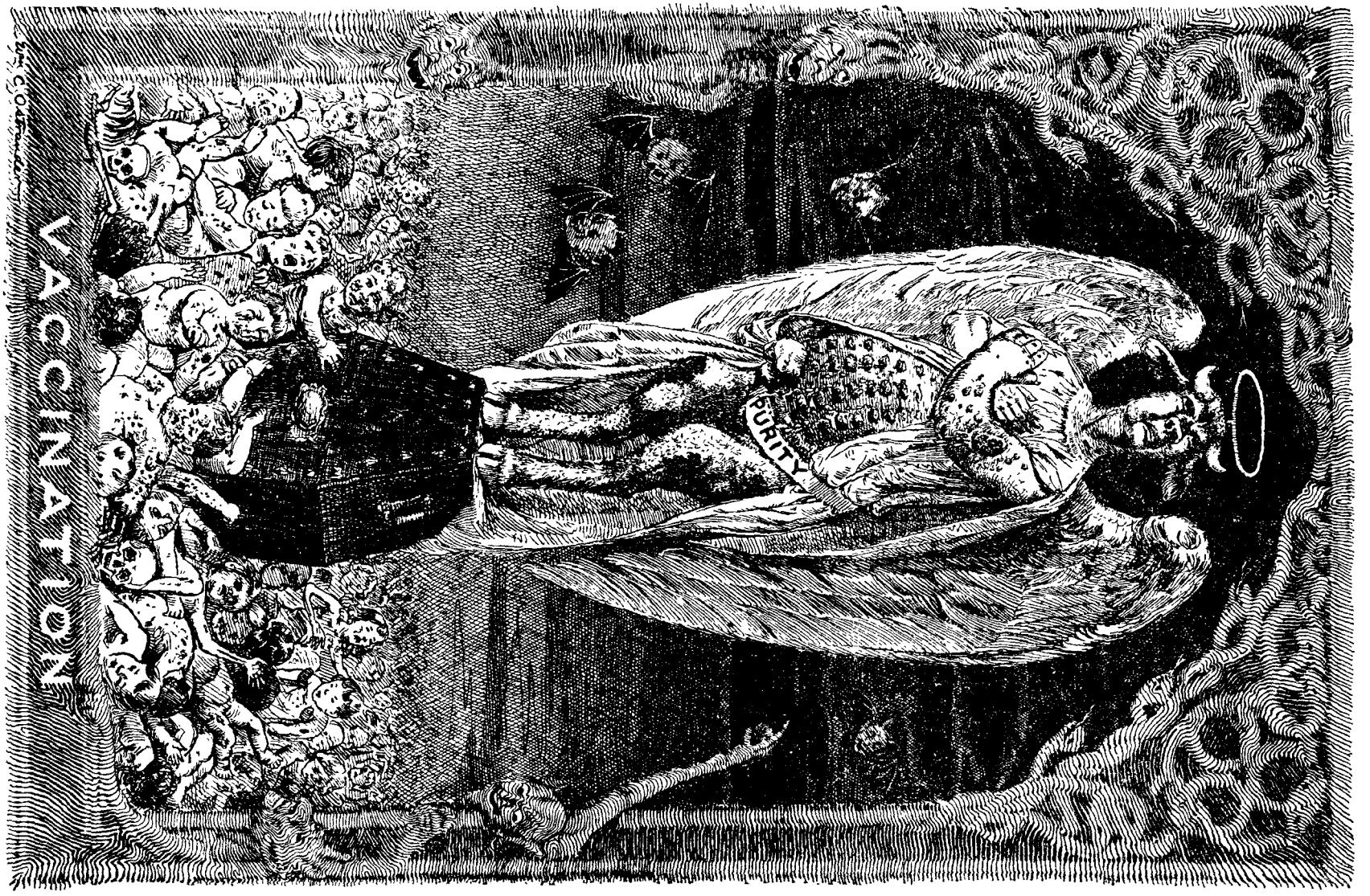
Last year I was offered samples of points with a verbal guarantee that every one would work. I tried one of them. It "took", but oh, what an arm! I had to console the mother with the usual subterfuge that it was a splendid "take", that her boy surely would have had smallpox if he had come in contact with it, and that he would have had it very badly.

The next point I tried out on a man who was broken out with smallpox. I told him that it would modify the disease, and that he would not have it so severely. He had only a few pimples on him. His arm also became very sore. I had to tell him that the vaccination drew all the poison to that arm, and that he would have had a terrible eruption if I had not vaccinated him. Still I was not satisfied.

I wanted to vaccinate someone who had just recovered from smallpox, to see whether it would take. For quite a while I could not find anyone foolish enough to let me try the experiment; but as luck would have it, I was sent to a boarding house to vaccinate all the inmates, for they had all been exposed. The first one who came up to me had had smallpox about six months before. He was a little gay from drink and swaggeringly bared his arm, saying, "You may vaccinate me all you please." I knew him, and I used the point which I wanted to try. After I had vaccinated him he began to make fun of me, saying that it would never "take" on him, that it had been I who had sent him to the hospital, etc. This man developed such a horribly sore arm that I had to dress it daily for five weeks, and I did it willingly and thank my lucky star today that I got out of it so easily.

Last year the virus took altogether too well. Fully one-fourth developed sepsis. The arms swelled clear to the elbow; yes, clear to the wrist-joint, with high fever and enlargement of the axillary glands; pieces of flesh as big as a dollar and twice as thick would drop right out,

For the sketch on this page, and indeed for all the articles on vaccination in this issue, we are indebted to William C. Ostrander, the famous artist, a subscriber for *The Golden Age* and a crusader for many years in the cause of medical freedom and medical sanity. He seems to have a mighty bad opinion of the vaccination fetish but is openminded enough to notice that it has some admirers, whom he also shows.



leaving ugly suppurating wounds, which to heal took from six weeks to three months. I had to dress a little girl's arm for fifteen weeks before it got well.

This is not vaccinia, it is sepsis, pure and simple; and such a vaccination does not protect against smallpox, as I have found out at 60 Louis Street, where three children developed smallpox nineteen days after a seemingly successful vaccination, when they ought to have been so immune that inoculation with variolus pus itself should not have produced the disease.

A man would have to have a heart of stone if he would not melt at the sight of the misery it produces. Visit a happy family with your Pandora gift and make your appearance, at the same house, two weeks later, and you will be horror-stricken with the change that has taken place. Instead of a smile they will receive you with a curse. The father has been thrown out of employment on account of a sore arm, every child is crying with pain, shrieking as soon as they see you come, the mother frantic with fear that next week the family is going to starve, that some child may lose an arm or even its life, and you stand there and witness the tears and cries and misery of which you have been the cause. The man who can stand all that is no man.

[P.S. At the time of the foregoing incident Dr. Friedrich was Health Officer of the City of Cleveland.—*Ed.*]

Approved Form of Certificate of Vaccination

THIS is to certify that I have this day vaccinated (name of patient) with (state whether dry point, glycerinized or other preparation) virus manufactured by (maker) which I obtained (date) from (purveyor). I guarantee that this virus is of cowpox origin and that the original cowpox infection was obtained from (source) on (date). I guarantee that this virus is not of variolus (smallpox) origin. I guarantee that this virus will not produce smallpox. I guarantee that the vaccination which I have just performed will protect the above-named person from contracting smallpox for the period of (time). I guarantee that this virus does not contain germs, bacilli or bacteria of tetanus, erysipelas, syphilis, scrofula, consumption, cancer, tumor or other disease. I assume personal liability for the quality and character of the virus that I have used in this operation. I assume personal liability for any bad effects (beyond the few days' discomfort usually anticipated from vaccination) resulting from the vaccination performed by me this (blank) day of (blank) nineteen hundred and (blank). Signature of vaccinating physician. Witness.

[The author of the above approved form of certificate of vaccination, Wm. C. Ostrander, secretary of the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League, takes the position that "no honest and conscientious physician can consistently insist upon your allowing him to put into your body or that of your child a vaccine virus concerning which he is not fully informed, and no one can regard you as unreasonable for insisting upon the above guarantee that no injury will be done under the guise of a beneficence and through the lack of information on the part of the physician concerning the virus that he uses".—*Ed.*]

Low Infant Mortality in Palestine

DR. GREENFELDER, chief pediatrician of Hadassah, the Zionist young people's society, is authority that Palestine now has the lowest infant mortality rate in the world. He claims that the children of the Jews in Palestine are so wisely brought up, and in such close contact with the soil, that they learn to laugh before they know how to cry, and continue to laugh all through childhood. The families of immigrants are large and increasing rapidly.

Poisoned 39 Patients

A GERMAN doctor committed suicide by poisoning and left a note saying that he had at different times put 39 of his patients to death by poisoning in order to put them out of their misery. Now if he had only added to that the number he killed unintentionally by filling their systems with drugs they could not handle, he would have left behind him some valuable information.

Man's Everlasting Home

THE earth incites the wonder and admiration of man even though he is imperfect and his understanding greatly limited.

Whether the earth is viewed with respect to the formation of its various strata or its vegetable and animal life; whether by the use of the microscope its endless varieties are seen; or whether by employing the telescope the relationship of the earth to the other planets and the stars is considered, the reverential man stands in awe and wonderment at the wisdom displayed in its creation.

When man learns that the earth was created by the Most High God and made to be the lasting home of man his mind and his heart yearn to know more about it and more concerning the great Creator.

Knowledge of the Creator, as He reveals himself in His creation of man and His provision for man, has been preserved by a very few.

Early in the history of man he put God out of his thoughts; consequently the vision of man was limited to things he saw with his natural eye. When the sun and the moon and the stars came into view some men gave consideration to the creation, but not to the Creator. Because it was apparent to them that all life enjoyed by all creation of earth proceeded from the sun, that planet became the object of worship by men.

The telescope was not invented until the year 1600, and it is no matter for surprise that prior to that time man thought the earth to be the center of all things. The development of the telescope, together with increased knowledge, brought man to see that the earth is not what he had once thought it to be. He learned that instead of being fixed and the center of all things the earth is a sphere and one among other planets associated with the sun.

The ecclesiastical system of Rome, and particularly the leaders of that organization, for a thousand years and more thought that the earth is fixed and that everything else revolves about it. They also claimed to be the sole interpreters of the Bible, and they claim the Bible as authority for this erroneous conclusion. This had probably more to do than anything else to fix the thought in the minds of the people.

But the facts learned by other men disprove the theories formerly held and taught by the clergy of Rome. This has caused many to lose confidence in those teachers. It also produced suspicion and doubt about the Bible as an authority of truth. Quite naturally the result was that many were led entirely away from the Bible. Had they understood the truth, as taught in the Bible, and not been influenced by the misrepresentations of these incompetent teachers, they would not have turned away from the Bible and away from God.

Now let us look at the various groups of stars, many of which are greater in size than the planet earth. These, in the eyes of Jehovah, the eternal Creator, must be of far less importance than the earth because of the close relationship between the earth and the throne of Jehovah. Concerning this relationship God caused His prophet to write:

"The heaven is my throne, and the earth is my footstool." (Isa. 66:1) Thus it is seen from His Word that there is a direct and intimate relationship between the throne of Jehovah and the earth.

The creation of the earth did not happen by chance, nor did it come into existence by the operation of blind force, as self-constituted wise men claim. The formation of the earth was by the will of God, and it was created directly under His supervision.

Of this work of Jehovah we read, in Genesis 1:1, "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Again, in the book of Isaiah it is recorded that "Jehovah . . . created the heavens, . . . he . . . spread forth the earth, and that which cometh out of it." (Isa. 42:5) And in Hebrews 3:4 it is stated, "He that built all things is God."

When man comes to appreciate this fact he will more fully understand and appreciate how he has been favored by the great Creator.

That which lifts the earth into a position of importance beyond anything possible with the other planets is the fact that upon the earth has been staged the great drama of creation.

Seeing as an Eagle

Have you ever had a ride in an aeroplane? Let us, for a few moments, imagine ourselves riding in one, soaring far above the earth.

With the change of viewpoint which we now enjoy there has come the ability to see things upon earth from an entirely different angle. The sky is delightfully clear. Farther and farther from the earth the roaring motors carry us. A telescope must now be used to pick out

and bring into view such objects as the "mighty skyscrapers" down on earth!

It is only by careful searching that we now find what down on earth is called the "great river" which flows past the rows of skyscrapers.

And as we ride on through space, mounting higher and higher, there begins to dawn upon us the significance of this new viewpoint. It is indeed thrilling to have, literally, a bird's-eye view! Quite different from what we have most of the time when on earth, a worm's-eye view.

On and on we ride. We wonder whether it will be possible to move so far away that the earth can be seen by us only as a speck, even as those down on earth look up at the plane which is carrying us.

Seeing as Jehovah Sees

And now for the point of this comparison: Such a detached view of the earth and the things upon it was once given to a man who made a record of what he saw. He wrote about Jehovah, the eternal God, saying,

'Behold, the nations are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted [by Jehovah] as the small dust of the balance. He takes up the islands as a very little thing. . . . All nations before him are as nothing. . . . To whom then will you liken God? Or what likeness will you compare unto him? . . . It is he who sits upon the circle of the earth, and the inhabitants of the earth are as grasshoppers. [It is he who] stretches out the heavens as a curtain, and spreads them out as a tent to dwell in. [He] brings princes to nothing, [and] makes the judges of the earth as vanity.'

This is quoted from the fortieth chapter of Isaiah.

This mighty Being, Jehovah, is He who has played and is still playing the leading part in the great drama for which the earth has long served as the stage.

Without commotion or show, the majestic movement of this mightiest One of all the universe has left deep marks upon the pages of human history. Unseen by the eye of man, Jehovah has silently supervised the outworking of His purposes for the ultimate welfare of those who now live upon earth, as well as the billions whom He by Christ Jesus will bring back from death to live again upon the earth.

To those who will hear Jehovah says in His Word: 'As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts. As the rain comes down, and the snow from heaven, and does not return [to heaven], but waters the earth, and makes it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater; so shall my word be that goes forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.' —Isa. 55.

Whether employed or unemployed, the honest person today often wonders, If there is a God who really has an interest in human creatures, why is there such a growing amount of crime, suffering, misery of all kinds among the peoples of all nations at this time?

Many have been mistaught to believe that some day the earth will be burned up, together with the majority of those living upon it. That teaching is a falsehood. The Creator has no such purpose. In His Book we read the plain statement that 'the earth abides for ever'. And again, 'Thus says Jehovah who created the heavens; God himself that formed the earth and made it; he has established it, he created it not in vain; he formed it to be inhabited.'—Isa. 45.

Jehovah Himself Will Act

How, then, will peace and happiness be brought to the distressed and suffering peoples of earth?

The Word of Jehovah shows that it is His purpose to use His own unlimited power to do this.

Is it to be expected that the earth will become a place where all people shall dwell together in happiness, peace and mutual understanding?

That is exactly what Jehovah has declared He will bring to pass when His time comes to break the power of the mighty one who for centuries has oppressed humanity. That oppressor is Satan, the Devil, the father of lies, the god of this world, who is also called in the Scriptures "that old serpent", and by men sometimes called "the old boy". Satan is the one who has deceived all nations. He has brought under his control great organizations and governmental arrangements which have been reared in the earth by men.

Christendom, consisting of imposing systems of "organized religion", as well as the commercial and financial institutions small and great, and also the political organizations . . . all this vast and intricate combine is now dominated by Satan, who attempts to control the peoples of all nations for his purposes.

Satan is the author of fraud, graft and hypocrisy. It is he who has furnished inspiration for all acts of lawlessness and crime committed by men against one another. Satan is the supremely selfish one whose lust for power and control has moved him to turn the minds of human creatures to magnify, adore and worship each other, or to worship the creations and inventions of their own hands.—Eccl. 7:29; Rom. 1:25.

It is Satan who has thus blinded the minds of the peoples of earth and prevented them from understanding and knowing the eternal God, Jehovah. (2 Cor. 4:3, 4) It is Satan who has weakened the nations, and who has made the peoples of earth to mourn. He is the one who centuries ago said in his heart, "I will be like the Most High."—Isa. 14:4-14.

But upon the authority of Jehovah's Word, it may now be confidently announced that the days of Satan and his entire organization are numbered. In fact, that old serpent knows his time is short, and he is desperate. (Rev. 12:12) For that reason he now causes great woe among the inhabitants of the earth. Satan will soon be utterly shorn of his power by the superior power of Jehovah.—Isa. 27:1.

Very shortly Jehovah will loose the wildest tempest of His anger, which shall completely and for ever sweep away every part of the satanic system. Jehovah will express His indignation against Satan and all his agencies by a demonstration of power never before witnessed by mankind. In that final clash, "the battle of that great day of God Almighty," the slain of Jehovah shall be from one end of the earth to the other. The clergy, the mighty captains of finance and industry, the politicians and all their henchmen, shall be positively cornered, exposed and cut off. They shall have no way to escape. Satan's organization will be swept from the earth, and the people will be delivered from his oppressive hand.—Jer. 25:29-38.

Following that great commotion, peace will be brought to the whole earth by the Prince of Peace. (Zeph. 3:8, 9; Isa. 9:6, 7) The people will be given an accurate knowledge of the truth. Those who then learn of Jehovah's purposes and obey His righteous laws shall be restored to their homes, their friends, their possessions. They shall be given even much more than they ever owned. (Mic. 4:1-5; Isa. 65:21-25) Above all, the obedient ones will dwell together in peace upon earth. They shall learn war no more because they will know and serve Jehovah, the true God.

Serving Notice

But before He acts to deliver the oppressed, Jehovah is graciously notifying the peoples of earth of His purpose. Now He is notifying the peoples of all nations by the mouth of His witnesses. These witnesses are a happy company of men and women who, day by day, take up their appointed rounds among the people of this land, and of every land under the sun. 'The joy of Jehovah is their strength.' Into their mouths Jehovah has put a new song, and this they delight to sing, to His praise, among the people.

Jehovah's witnesses call upon all: "Exalt ye Jehovah our God, and worship at his footstool; for he is holy."

Asked, Who is Jehovah? these happy singers answer, Jehovah is the Most High, the King Eternal, the Almighty, the only true God, whom no man has seen nor can see.

Jehovah, say these singers, is our God. He is our strength and our song. He stretched out the heavens. He made the earth. He made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on all the face of the earth. Jehovah is the Giver of every good and perfect gift. Here today He makes His sun to rise on the evil and on the good. In other places He sends rain on the just and on the unjust. He causes the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man. The trees, and also the birds that build nests in them, are the work of His hands. Likewise the high hills, which are a refuge for wild beasts.

Jehovah made the springs in the valleys, the brooks and the rivers, the great and wide seas, and the mighty oceans wherein are found fish without number, small and great. These also wait upon Him, for He gives to them all their meat in due season.

Jehovah forms light. He creates darkness. He appointed the moon for seasons. Having made the myriads of stars, He knows exactly how many there are and calls them all by names which *He* has given them, and which are not the names of the devilish "gods" of Grecian mythology given to some of the stars by foolish "scientists".—Isa. 40:26; Ps. 147:4.

Truly great is Jehovah, and greatly to be praised; and His greatness is unsearchable. Jehovah is gracious, and full of compassion; slow to anger, and of great mercy.

Is it any wonder that David wrote: "O mag-

nify Jehovah with me, and let us exalt his name together"?

About a thousand years after David's time there walked upon earth another One whose chief delight was to give praise to the Most High. That was the beloved Son of Jehovah, well known to many by one of His names, Jesus. The day before He was crucified, Jesus said to Jehovah: 'This is life eternal that men might know you, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom you have sent. I have glorified you on the earth. I have finished the work which you gave me to do.'

During the entire period of His service upon earth, Jesus praised and exalted the name of His Father. He came to do the Father's will. He came to speak the words which His Father had given Him. He spoke continually of His Father's coming great government, to be established in the future upon earth. To the honor of His Father, and in obedience to His Father's command, Jesus faithfully bore testimony for three and a half years in the face of a steadily rising opposition, which resulted finally in His crucifixion. Why was Jesus crucified? Let one of Satan's sons, a leading clergyman of Jesus' day, answer: 'He makes himself the Son of God.'—Matt. 26: 62-66.

Judas was inspired to betray and the Jewish clergy were inspired to crucify Jesus. It was the archenemy of Jehovah that inspired them. The name of that enemy is Satan. It is very important at this time that all persons who love righteousness definitely identify this scoundrel.

But in the third day after His crucifixion, Jesus, by the power of Jehovah, was raised out of death, a divine spirit. Having humbled himself, having been obedient unto death, God highly exalted Jesus and gave Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow and every tongue confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father.—Phil. 2: 8-11.

The remarkable events that have come to pass upon earth since 1914 have stirred the thoughts of all. These events have been brought sharply to the attention of everyone who has considered the prophecy of the Scriptures. All these events were long ago foretold by Jehovah's prophets, whom He used to make record of His purposes.

Now is the time, according to the Word of Jehovah, when the peoples of all nations shall be called upon to join in the song of praise, to exalt Jehovah and worship at His footstool.

Why?

Because we live, since 1914, in the day of Jehovah. It is the time when the Most High, the Judge of all the earth, has given instruction to His King, Christ Jesus, to begin His reign. And so the rule of the King of kings now proceeds, in the midst of His enemies.—Pss. 2; 110.

To this day there is carried in the mind of many Hebrews the memory of a mighty demonstration of Jehovah's power. One night about thirty-five centuries ago the power of the Eternal God struck off the shackles that held millions of Hebrews in Egyptian slavery. That same mighty arm of Jehovah thereafter divided the waters of the Red Sea so that the multitude of Hebrews might pass over in safety and then look back and see the same waters roll together again to swallow up the pursuing host of Egyptians that sought to take them back into slavery.

Just so, according to the Word of Jehovah, the power of the invisible god of this world, Satan, and every part of his gigantic visible organization which now, like a poison vine, cumbers the earth will be entirely cut off and destroyed.

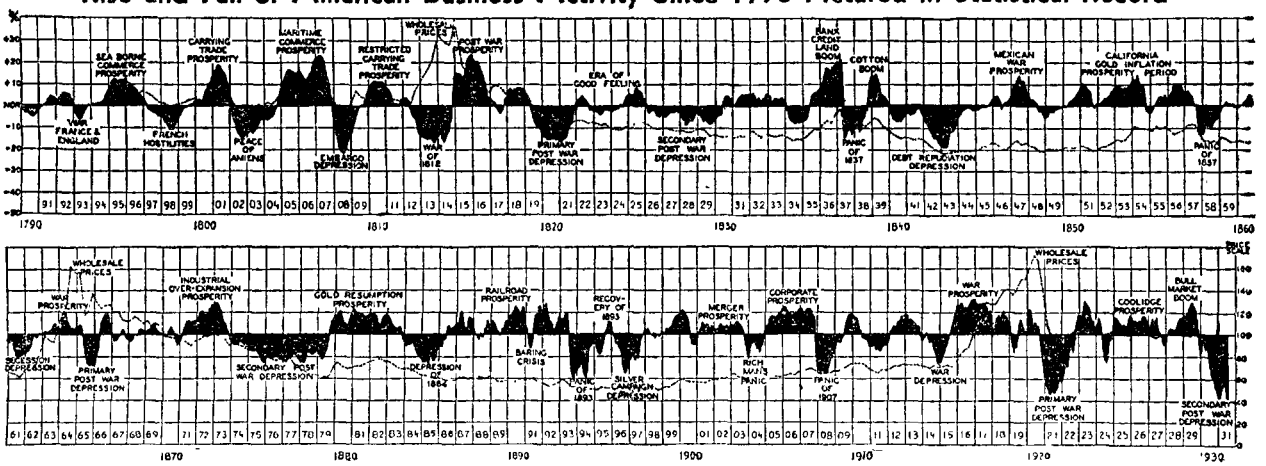
Jehovah himself will act. The enslaved and suffering peoples of all nations will be completely and permanently delivered.

It is this good news, this notice of the mighty and strange act of Jehovah, that Jehovah's witnesses bear now among the people, as they go from house to house. For the accommodation of every one upon whom they call, these messengers offer this message in the convenient form of printed books. But they are not "book agents". They are not playing a "selling" game; nor do they devote themselves to this work for the purpose of making a living. They bring to the people now a message which is more valuable than silver or gold. They bring that which is more satisfying than a piece of bread to the starving. They come unselfishly, bringing good tidings of good.

Railway Earnings Off One-Third

TOTAL railway earnings in 1929 were $6,360,000,000, while in 1931 they were only $4,259,000,000, a decrease of 33 percent. In 1931 the railroads employed 24 percent fewer men than in 1929. It is estimated that life insurance companies own $3,000,000,000 of railroad bonds and that mutual savings banks own $1,700,000,000 of them.

Rise and Fall of American Business Activity Since 1790 Pictured in Statistical Record



The above chart was originally compiled under the direction of Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, one of the best-informed financial men in the world. It makes in picture form a very good history of the United States for 142 years, showing the ups and downs of business, or, to refer to a Biblical simile (Rev. 13), the waves of the sea.

While the chart is self-explanatory, we may add that the light-dashed line represents wholesale prices, if the average for 1929 is taken to equal 100. Of the twenty periods of depression, the present one is the most severe. Students of the chart have pointed out that each of the three great wars in which America participated was followed by a primary postwar depression, and then a prosperous period and then a secondary postwar depression. As we trace the edges of the big black smudge at the end of the chart we all feel like inquiring timidly, "Where do we go from here?"

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Demonism in Its Latest Aspects *(In Two Parts)*

Part II

A DEMON-CRAZED WORLD

ONE of the first steps toward being entrapped in demonism is to place reliance upon "signs" and thus to stray away from reliance upon God and His Word and seek guidance otherwise, that is, from the demons. It is astonishing in what a variety of forms demon-worship has manifested itself. We mention some of the ancient and modern forms alphabetically, and we do not claim that the list is complete. It is not.

Aeromancy: Divination (invocation of the demons; prophesying) by the state of the air or from the atmospheric substances.

Alectryomancy (or Alectoromancy): Divination by means of a cock encircled by grains of corn placed on the letters of the alphabet, the letters being then put together in the order in which the grains were eaten.

Aleuromancy, Alphitomancy: Divination by flour or meal.

Anthropomancy: Divination by the entrails of a human sacrifice.

Arithmancy: Divination by numbers.

Aruspicy or Haruspicy: Divination by interpretation of lightning and natural prodigies.

Astrology: Divination by the stars and planets.

Austromancy: Divination by the observance of winds.

Axinomancy: Divination by a balanced ax or hatchet.

Belomancy: Divination by arrows.

Bibliomancy: Divination by passages of Scripture taken at random.

Bletonism: Divination by power of locating subterranean waters, as by sensation. Named after Bleton, a Frenchman, who early in the 19th century claimed this faculty.

Botanomancy: Divination by herbs.

Capnomancy: Divination by smoke from the altar.

Cartomancy: Divination by means of playing cards.

Catoptromancy: Divination by mirrors.

Ceromancy: Divination by dropping melted wax in water.

Chaomancy: Divination by appearances in the air.

Chartomancy: Divination by written paper.

Chiromancy: Divination by the hand.

Cleromancy: Divination by dice or throwing lots.

Coscinomancy: Divination by the balanced or suspended sieve.

Crithomancy: Divination by the dough of cakes offered in sacrifice.

Crystallomancy: Divination by crystal gazing.

Dactyliomancy: Divination by finger rings.

Extispicy: Divination by the entrails of animals sacrificed.

Geloscopy: Divination by the mode of laughing.

Genethliacs: Divination by the stars at birth.

Geomancy: Divination by aspects of the earth.

Gyromancy: Divination by walking in a circle. This is performed by drawing a ring or circle and walking in or around it until the walker falls from dizziness, the prognostication being drawn from the place of the fall.

Halomancy: Divination by salt.

Hieroscopy: Divination by observing the objects offered in sacrifice.

Hydromancy: Divination by water.

Hypnotism: Control of one mind by another, probably by intentional or unintentional invocation of the aid of demons. The hypnotized person is put into a state resembling sleep, but hypnosis differs from

normal sleep and breaks down the human will.

Ichthyomancy: Divination by fishes' entrails.

Lithomancy: Divination by precious stones.

Meteoromancy: Divination by meteors.

Myomancy: Divination by movements of mice.

Necromancy: Divination by pretended talking with the dead.

Nomancy: Divination by letters.

Numerology: Divination by numbers, as by day of birth or month of birth, etc.

Œnomancy: Divination by the color and peculiarities of wine.

Onieromancy: Divination by dreams.

Onomancy: Divination by the letters forming the name of the person.

Onychomancy: Divination by the finger nails as reflecting the sun's rays.

Ophiomancy: Divination by observation of serpents.

Orniscopy, Ornithomancy: Divination by observation of the flight of birds.

Palmistry: Divination by the hand.

Pegomancy: Divination by springs and fountains.

Pessomancy: Divination by pebbles.

Potiomancy: Divination by the making of love potions.

Psychoanalysis: The Modern Confessional; an explanation of the mysteries of life resting on a sex basis. A so-called "scientific" method of polluting the minds of women and girls.

Psychomancy: Divination by "ghosts".

Pyromancy: Divination by the sacrificial fire.

Rhabdomancy: Divination by means of a wand or rod. It is interesting in this connection to note that divining rods are said to be always made of *witch*hazel; a curious thing, to say the least, if the demons have nothing to do with divining rods.

Scapulimancy: Divination by reading the cracks and burnt spots after scorching the animal's shoulder blades over coals of fire.

Sciomancy: Divination by consulting the shades of the dead.

Sideromancy: Divination by observing straws burning on red-hot iron.

Sortilege: Divination by drawing lots.

Stichomancy: Divination by lines or passages from books.

Tephromancy: Divination by the ashes of the altar on which a victim has been consumed in sacrifice.

Theomancy: Divination by the responses of oracles.

Voodooism: A form of sorcery, which, in its worst forms, includes murder, human sacrifices and cannibalism.

Felinomancy—Tunicomancy—Ichthyomancy

In Burma and Siam cats in the heathen temples are believed to enshrine the spirits of the dead. In Japan they are credited with the power to bewitch humans. Chaliapin, the Russian singer, was unwilling to perform in any theater where he saw a black cat.

In ancient Sweden the demons kidded the old Vikings into thinking that in the place where they were going, Valhalla, they would need their best battle clothes, and so it is still the idea in some parts of Sweden that when a man dies after having been a faithful husband, the shirt in which he was married goes to heaven with him. What happens if he wears this shirt out in the strenuous battle of life is not stated. If his wife dies first and he is married again, he must destroy his first shirt on the eve of his second wedding.

In June, 1931, a woman, evidently laboring under a form of ichthyomancy brought into the State Hospital, Far Rockaway, a suburb of New York city, a four-month-old baby evidently choking to death. The doctor held the baby by the legs and shook her; a goldfish fell from her mouth, whereupon the mother said she had fed the child the goldfish as a cure for whooping cough. She expected that the cough would leave the child and enter the goldfish.

Catoptromancy—Potiomancy—Voodooism

In its issue of August 28, 1929, the New York *Times* gives the following interesting suggestion as to how people became involved in this particular form of deception:

> When people came to use polished metal instead of a woodland pool for a mirror, you can be sure they treasured these as a very intimate part of their own personality. And when glass came into use, what more logical belief could they have than that when their precious mirrors were broken their ghost self too was destroyed? So, if you broke a mirror, you were out of luck with no kind friend working for you in the land of spirits, dreams and mystic hidden things. You would have to wait until a new self was created in the physical world so that there would be a corresponding new self in this world of reflection. In other words, you would have to wait seven years.

So generally did people come to believe that breaking a mirror brought bad luck that they forgot all the explanation lying back of their belief.

In its issue of April 19, 1931, the New York *Times* narrates the following which took place in Czechoslovakia:

The disinterment of the body of a child from a cemetery for the preparation of a love philter marked an almost unbelievable case of superstition in Zipser Neudorf. A widow named Andrejcak who had a love affair with a railroad employee, Joseph Kocry, thought she detected signs that her admirer's affection was cooling. On the advice of a gypsy she went one night to the cemetery and disinterred the body of a child which had been buried the day before. A gendarme meeting her accidentally on her way home arrested her. On her confession that she intended to use the body for secret ceremonies incidental to the preparation of a love potion, both she and the gypsy who had advised her were committed for trial.

Referring to voodooism, in its issue of December 23, 1928, the New York *Times* says:

The so-called Leopard Society and the Society of the Tiger bear strong resemblance to the medieval werewolf superstition, which was the belief that witches had the power to change their forms into those of animals. The initiates dress themselves in the skins of animals when they are about to embark upon their mischief. Prominent among the voodoo rites is the inducement of trances and frenzies by the beating of tomtoms, by monotonous chanting, by rhythmic dancing, by fasting and by the use of drugs. So firm is the belief of the savagery in the efficacy of the witch doctors' power that the mere warning that he has been appointed to die at a certain time is said to be sometimes sufficient to kill him.

Epistolomancy—Capsulomancy—Biombomancy

In its issue of April 26, 1931, the Atlanta *Journal* tells of the president of a department store as personally taking the time to forward a chain letter. This letter was in his own handwriting and contained the following sentences, and the other man in this case was simpleton enough and coward enough and enough under the influence of the demons that he did not dare say nay: "Send this letter to twelve friends within twenty-four hours. If you don't do this, serious trouble will follow. If you do send it, you may expect good luck."

The soothsayers of East India break eggs against a board and study the size of the bits of shell and the positions into which they fall to foretell events.

It is well known that the most beautiful screens sold throughout Christendom come from China. In its issue of December 23, 1928, the New York *Times* says on this:

The original use of China's beautiful screens was to obstruct and confound devils. It seems that a Chinese devil can travel only in a straight line. It cannot turn a corner. So when it meets a screen across its path there is nothing for it to do but to retire in confusion and embarrassment.

Mussolini a Cartomancer

The Atlanta *Journal* of April 26, 1931, says: "It is well-known that Mussolini never makes an important move without first consulting the cards, which he deals himself." There are gamblers who refuse to play cards if a dealer is left-handed.

In addition to the foregoing, it is believed that Mussolini's reluctance at receiving guests is prompted by his fear of being cursed by the "evil eye" known in Italy as "la jettatura". The *Catholic Review* in its issue of December 8, 1928, says:

In Italy especially the evil eye has been believed in and guarded against for centuries. It is known as "la jettatura" and many persons were and still are known as "jettatori", or possessors of the evil eye, who have the quality of injuring all on whom they look, even against their own will. Those who meet them cross their fingers or make the sign of the cross or touch some charm against the evil eye.

Miscellaneous Superstitions

Ancient contracts for the purchase of real estate have been brought to light which show upon their faces that the curse of the king of heaven and earth, the sun god, and other gods, were written into contracts.

There are some superstitions that seem to have a shred of common sense about them, as, for instance, the one against passing under a ladder. It stands to reason that one is less likely to be hit with something dropped from a ladder if he goes around it than if he goes under it.

The hot cross-bun has no reference to the cross of Christ, but dates back to offerings made to the gods in the days of Pharaoh.

In parts of Great Britain it is regarded as unlucky for a mine if a woman enters it or if a miner meets a woman when first leaving a mine or leaving his home to enter one.

Some people are superstitious about two-dollar bills; some think a hangman's rope is lucky; some actors think Shakespeare's play *Macbeth* is unlucky; some theater managers refuse to allow yellow costumes in their plays;

some think it is unlucky to open an umbrella in the house; some think iron is magical; some are careful to make no gifts of knives; some actors will not sit on a trunk; some dancers refuse to discard old shoes until completely worn out; some think the touch of a gold ring will cure a sty; some think that one who turns over a mattress on Christmas day will die in the ensuing year; some think a book placed at the head of a newly born child will make him quick at reading; some think toothache can be avoided by putting the right stocking on before the left; some gamblers think they change their luck by walking around their chair; some think the four-leaf clover is lucky; some old sailors think the sound of the waves foretells certain events; some persons in the coal mining regions think that when the clothing of a child is buried, the evil spirits go out of it; and some persons think that if a baby cries at its christening it wards off the Devil, but if a baby does not cry it will grow up wicked and cross-tempered.

All Kinds of Bait

But now see what you can get when you are willing to go farther, for just one magazine offers to provide its readers with a training in the following subjects: crystals, ouija boards, yoga philosophy, clairvoyance, occult powers, seership, mediumship, sex regeneration science, dynamic thought, mind power, personal magnetism, mental science, psychoanalysis, metaphysics, "new thought," mental healing, suggestive therapeutics, constructive occultism, esoteric philosophy, Rosicrucian philosophy, psychic research, theosophy, astrology, numerology, etc.

But that isn't all. There is a widespread belief in charms of all kinds. Some of these are as follows: Garlic is used as a charm against vampire bats in Bolivia, where they really have vampire bats and where it is perhaps some protection to the people to have strings of it around their necks or the necks of cows, horses and mules; but the odd thing about it is that in Hungary, in the Middle Ages, the people hung garlic over their beds because they believed in *human* vampires. Quite likely the demons carried this information from the wilds of Hungary to the wilds of Bolivia before there was any visible connection between the two countries.

Widespread Belief in Charms

The Romans, Greeks, Egyptians and Orientals believed that a precious stone, a piece of writing or a ring tied around the neck would ward off all evil, and though they do not know it, that is probably the reason why to this day women wear wreaths and trinkets around their necks, and why every good Catholic is supposed to do so. In other words, this is a bid for demoniacal protection.

In rural Denmark, before a new-born infant is put into its cradle, the women place amulets there to prevent evil spirits from hurting the child. Along with the amulets are placed bread, garlic and something made from steel. These are just so many recognitions of and just so many bids to the demons.

During the World War, hundreds of thousands of men went into battle carrying charms supplied by their friends and relatives. Some of these were written charms; all of them, in effect, bids to the demons, and therefore recognition of them.

In the occult magazines there are advertisements of talismanic jewelry. These talismans are made in accordance with old alchemic laws in which each metal is supposed to focus the rays of the beneficent planets. This point will be discussed under the heading of astrology when we get to it, shortly.

Gamblers are such believers in luck, that is, in the powers of the demons to control their affairs, that some of them have watch chains famous for their size, and for the charms depending from them. Some gamblers have been known to have a charm depending from every link. Tigers' claws, rabbits' feet, engagement rings, lucky stones, medicated rings, love charms and magic squares are all charms that have their devotees to this day.

A magic square is an arrangement of numbers in the form of a square so that in every column and in each of the two diagonals all the numbers add up alike; and this brings us to numerology, which will also be mentioned elsewhere.

Ouija Boards and Planchettes

One of the first steps in the road to ruin by the evil angels is the use of the ouija board or planchette. These apparently innocent devices, freely advertised as games and sold everywhere, have led thousands of people into demonism. Husbands and wives working together over these things have both gone insane.

A woman who became a planchette medium and then a writing medium finally became obsessed. She experienced pains at the base of the brain, her sleep was interrupted, her health

began to fail, and the intelligence that had communicated with her took full command of her body so that she no longer was a free agent. Voices sounded in her head, sometimes as many as four at once, talking with one another and freely conversing about her. Some commended her conduct; others blamed her, swore at her, cursed her and called her names so vile that she could hardly bear them. At length they urged her to commit suicide.

In the London *Daily News* of January, 1929, a gentleman tells us about his experiences with the planchette. He says:

I did not believe all the planchette wrote, and one evening, shortly after I had found out that it did not always tell the truth, I told the company present that I had finished with it and that it was of the Devil and that I was going to tell it so. I did, and you may imagine our surprise when it bounded out of my hand, flew across the room, and bounded back again into the wall, as if it were in a temper. I consider spiritualism to be a serious menace to mind and body. For days after using the planchette I could scarcely use my arm, such power had gone out of it.

The Devil is always bringing out something new to help those who are willing to surrender to him. Thus *The Fellowship Forum* of September, 1930, describes the invention of a Belgian professor for receiving supposed messages from the dead, consisting of two glass prisms, a dry battery and an electric bell. This, of course, is merely a modified form of the ouija board.

Automatic Writing

From using the mechanical devices of demonism, it is an easy step to spirit writing, but when a man whose own hand the demons used to produce a beautifully drawn picture of his mother became angry and took the picture and threw it into the flames, he was immediately subjected to torments and was also ordered to commit suicide.

The Watchtower tells us that there are two kinds of writing mediums: one in which the control is what is termed 'mechanical control', and then the connection between arm and brain is entirely severed and yet the manifestation is made through what is called the nervous fluids, a certain portion of which is retained in the arm for the purpose of action; but when the manifestation is what is called an 'impressional manifestation', then the brain and the entire nervous system is used.

Basil King, in the *Cosmopolitan Magazine,* says of himself:

"In writing these articles, I am little more than an amanuensis, and I am at liberty to take a detached and appraising view of this presentation of a great topic for the sheer reason that the presentation is not mine."

He goes on to say, in effect, that these evil spirits are good Christian Scientists and that they are the ones really responsible for the silly chatter that "all is good, there is no evil"; for when asked why they never expressed themselves on what human creatures call 'faults', the demons said: "We do not know them. We look upon you and see all the good, never any evil. We cannot perceive evil and are conscious only of blanks when it is present." This shows that these are not from God; for God declares that His eyes are in every place "beholding the evil and the good".

The demons not only have produced writing and painted pictures, but have composed poetry and drawn architectural details. A woman in St. Paul, Minn., in March, 1928, who had never studied Egyptian mythology or had a lesson, revealed a definite knowledge of the days of the Pharaohs. She did not know whence the knowledge came, but we can tell her that it came from one of those old birds that were practicing this same game of deception in Egypt itself while Pharaoh was still alive and on the job.

Charles Hanson Towne, in a copyrighted article in the New York *American* of November 24, 1931, tells of his experiences in connection with automatic writing:

One Sunday afternoon I happened to be reading a book in my rooms and was quite alone. Suddenly, and for no reason which I have ever been able to explain, I was seized with an impulse to try automatic writing. I closed my novel and went solemnly to my desk. I remember feeling a little foolish as I picked up pencil and paper, for the sunlight was streaming in at the windows. My hand moved indolently across the paper, and the pencil made curlicues for a long time. Then, as if through some force beyond my will, words began to form; indeed, they raced across the page. The letters came faster than I have ever been able to write: "Do not be afraid. I am Cas [the nickname of one of my deceased friends]." I was naturally not a little frightened, but I kept on. "Do not be afraid," the writing continued, "your sister Minnie has just come through." Really alarmed now, I asked aloud: "Do you mean that my sister is dead?" "Yes," the paper revealed. "She had pneumonia." Then it was that I made note of the time, as I was sure I had something of importance for the Psychical Research Society. I had such a sister in the far West, from whom I had

not heard in a long time. So I put pencil and paper aside, rushed out of the house to the nearest telegraph office, and wired to my sister, inquiring how she was. The answer came in a short while, "Never better. What is the matter with you?" This happened in 1918 and my sister is still alive. Who can account for such a bewildering experience? I am sure now that Theodore Dreiser was right when he told all us younger people, so long ago, hearing of our "experiments", not to go on with them. "That way madness lies," he quoted. And yet, in the light of what occurred that sunny afternoon, one cannot help wondering. I am wondering still.

The cerebellum of the brain is the power house of the body, and it is from this center that the evil spirits seek control over the reasoning faculties located in the cerebrum, and over the whole body. Contact with these demons causes the victims to lose sleep, to become dizzy, and to have a constant headache in the base of the brain. A gentleman who got into the trap through a ouija board and became a writing medium said:

I was ashamed to go to a doctor, so I simply had to wear this uncanny spell off. In my sleep I was tortured by hot, strangling fumes, and a sensation as if something was pushing me headlong over a cliff, and would wake from the sound of pencils rattling. To abuse or bruise the mind or make it the tool of unknown and unscrupulous agents is unhealthy and dangerous business.

Spirit Pictures and Levitation

The demons have power to draw and paint pictures, and they can do this either through using the human hand or through making use of the ectoplasm exuded from the medium. They have directed the staging of a play, and they play musical instruments, such as guitars, harps and bells, and produce a variety of other sounds. They do various lifting feats, such as the elevation of tables and chairs off the floor. A mechanical engineer who attended a seance gives the following data:

Although a heavy man sits upon the table, it moves about the floor with great ease; or, the table being levitated, a strong man pushing from the top cannot depress it to the floor; or the table moves to the side of the circle farthest from the medium, and an experimenter is asked to lay hold of it and try to prevent its return to the center, but he is totally unable to do so; or the table's weight can be temporarily so much increased that it cannot be lifted, or, on the other hand, so much reduced that it can be raised by an upward force of an ounce or two; or the table, being turned upside down on the floor, cannot be raised by a strong pull on the legs, being apparently fastened to the floor.

The same writer, after recording a number of experiments seeming to show the use of levers and suckers of great power emanating from the body of the medium, said respecting the sitters at the seance:

The sitters supply most of the energy required for the manifestations, and this energy is taken in some unknown form from their bodies. If a person is in poor health the drain of vital energy may be disastrous.

After such an experience as above it is noted that the medium comes to himself with feeble, uncertain, scarcely perceptible pulse, a little deaf, extremities cold, sensationless, taking some time for recovery. Sometimes a medium has to cease from seances altogether for a period of weeks.

Control of Voice and Sense of Smell

Demons have power over the voices of those they obsess and have vocal powers of their own. A gentleman who had experience with them says:

They could imitate the manner of speech peculiar to my relatives and acquaintances, and so exactly did they give the particular intonation and inflections of voice that I would have been compelled to believe the imitation to be the real had they not also imitated the voices of some whom I knew to be living. Upon one occasion that occurs particularly to my mind, the voice, style of address, and intonation were so exactly personified that for the moment I felt positive that the gentleman and the lady represented had deceased, and that their disembodied spirits were before me. But when I knew by the evidence of my physical senses that it was not the case, I was then convinced that the spirits were presenting assumed characters. All my experiences with these creatures who surround us in the air sum up this distinct conclusion: that they delight in evil as their chief object, and especially that branch of evil called deception. If any one thing pleases them more than any other, it is to make those in the earth-life believe the most monstrous and absurd theories.

The Watchtower contains a story of a fine singer who was approached clairaudiently by evil spirits who promised that, if she would surrender her will to them, they would make her the finest singer in the world. Alarmed, she refused, and her voice shortly began to fail until now its beauty is all gone; but the Lord gave her the truth instead.

As the demons have the power to produce impressions on the organs of sight, hearing and touch, so they are also able to affect the sense

of smell, and there are several well authenticated instances where at seances and at time of death and even in insane asylums they did produce odors recognized as sandalwood, roses, violets, and what have been lyingly put as the "sweet, wild odors of the heaven land", but the truth of the business is that when the origin of these odors is known, the worst-kept barnyard would, to the nose of any honest person, be attar of roses by comparison.

Demonism at the Capital

In February, 1929, Washington, D.C., was said to have seventy-two astrologists, card readers, clairvoyants, cosmologists, crystal gazers, fortune tellers, letterologists, metaphysicians, palmists, tea leaf readers, trance mediums and witch doctors. The licenses cost $25 apiece and are good for a year. Their offices are said to be well filled with prominent people much of the time. If they have only 100 clients apiece, that would still represent 7,200 families, or approximately 30,000 people, and shows the very large influence that the occult has in Washington.

The Washington *Star* of February 10, 1929, discussing the various occult (demonistic) practitioners then practicing in Washington, has the following to say about tea leaf reading:

> Up-to-date tea rooms now have professional fortune tellers on their staffs and a reading of tea leaves is thrown in with a meal. This childish practice seems to have gripped the imagination of a part of the feminine public. It probably was not at first intended to be taken seriously, but the fact remains that many patrons in expensive fur coats do take it seriously and go back again and again. The claim is that the "vibrations" of the patron's hand in holding the teacup serve to arrange the leaves in symbolic designs which, interpreted by a specialist, are significant of the past and future. The tea-leaf reader usually is a clairvoyant, and if the curiosity of the customer is sufficiently whetted by the revelations of the leaves she will reveal more of the designs of the infinite at a private sitting.

Crystal Gazing—Chiromancy—Halomancy

There is in the National Museum at Washington a globe of glass fourteen inches in diameter and weighing 110 pounds, which it is known that several senators and representatives regularly visit on certain days of each week. What would you think of a "statesman" sent to Washington to safeguard the interests of the people who would spend any time looking in a glass ball trying to find which way he should jump when the party whip cracks?

In July, 1931, there were in New York city and vicinity 200 palm-reading gypsy camps, or groups of chiromancers.

The New York *Times* says that no one knows how Halloween originated, but it gives the following information as to how divination was originally practiced on Halloween night:

> A man who put a spoonful of salt in his mouth, drank no water and walked away in silence to a place where three crossroads met and sat thereon on a three-legged stool, was rewarded at midnight by hearing a sepulchral voice announce the name of the neighbor who would die within the year. On his return to his home and the water bucket it was his privilege to make the news known, and with the victim's wife sewing on the shroud, the preacher asking him to prepare and the neighbors inquiring solicitously about his health, it often came to pass that the prophecy was fulfilled. In Scotland to this day the housewife empties a thimble of salt on every breakfast plate before going to bed, and if in the morning the salt has fallen out of shape on any plate it is believed that that individual might as well get ready, for the bell has rung for him.

Astrology—Divination by the Stars

The idea of the astrologer that Saturn and the moon are evil 'planets' and Jupiter and Venus are good ones is, of course, perfectly silly, as is also the theory that all the children born in a given area at a given time will have exactly the same conditions of life, death, love and disaster, yet to our day tens of thousands, perhaps millions, of people are interested in astrology.

There are a number of magazines devoted to it; some newspapers make references to it in every issue; and some of the so-called great financiers of Wall Street (who are responsible for getting the world into the jam in which it now is) will do nothing of consequence until they have consulted their astrologer to determine whether the move is going to be lucky or unlucky. Some astrologers charge $50 a reading. Some clients are furnished with a daily service suggesting the exact hours which are lucky or unlucky for them. There are astrologers that make incomes of $50,000 a year.

Throughout much of 1931 a tooth paste company employed a woman to broadcast lectures on this worse than nonsense over the Columbia network. A book from this woman went through four editions in two months. In the ten-cent stores, millions are invited to purchase little books and to "read the answer in the stars".

God, the Bible, Jesus, and everything else that

has any real hope for humanity, is missing from astrology. People look as they look and are what they are because they were or were not born under the influence of certain planets!

Early in 1928 a large department store in New York city featured astrological silk scarfs, each scarf having "your sign and birth mark hand-embroidered in the corner". One could also buy zodiacal hats, shoes, hosiery, belts, jewelry and handkerchiefs.

Astrology in the White House

One reason for the current interest in astrology is given by the Washington *Evening Star* in its issue of February 12, 1929:

> Three strange ladies called at the home of an astrologer in the spring of 1920 and asked to have their horoscopes cast. They did not give their names. She told one of them that her husband would be the next president of the United States. This lady was the late Mrs. Warren G. Harding.

No doubt Harding had already been nominated at the time the above-mentioned interview took place, and, without a doubt in our minds, the astrologer either knew Mrs. Harding from her public photographs or was a spirit medium, and the demon in control of her identified Mrs. Harding and the guess that Harding would be elected turned out to be a good one.

The spiritists claim that Abraham Lincoln was a spiritist; that he frequently attended seances and that the Emancipation Proclamation was the result of advice received at a seance. We doubt this, and think it likely that this is merely another one of their lies.

However, we do know that today there are relatively few of the so-called great men of the world who have any real faith in Jehovah God or in the Bible as His Word. Practically the whole world has been led astray on this subject and is leaning for help upon the doctrines of demonism.

Astrology a Bunk Science

The modern science of astronomy had its rise in astrology. Long after the astronomers knew there is no truth in astrology they continued to make some recognition of it because only so could they obtain from wealthy patrons the means wherewith to continue their honest scientific investigations.

No one denies the potent influence of the sun and, to a lesser extent, of the moon, upon earth's affairs and that they pour down sufficient light to make a difference in respect to crops, tides, weather, etc.; but all attempts to identify the stars or planets as having any appreciable influence on earth's affairs are futile.

There is a custom among foresters that timber cut while the moon is waning is less liable to rot than if cut at other times. It is doubtful if this custom rests on any scientific basis.

In July, 1927, the Astrologer's Guild undertook to prognosticate by the stars from day to day the weather for the month of August of that year. The result was a complete failure, as the guesses were right in only six out of a possible thirty-one.

The so-called "astrological tables" are entirely inaccurate, and, indeed, as the ancient astrologers were unfamiliar with the precession of the equinoxes, their months are now some ten days askew.

Astrology Is Sun Worship

The widespread buying of swastikas a few years ago was a recognition of the interest aroused in America by that branch of astrology commonly called "sun worship", inasmuch as the swastika is the Egyptian symbol of it.

In the Middle Ages astrologers were assistants to the doctors and surgeons. They studied the skies and fixed the hour when the patient could have his arm or leg chiseled or sawed off with the least danger. One of the ancient astrologers advised the faithful that the best time to take a bath is in May. We recommend this to present-day enthusiasts.

Mesmer, the hypnotist, was originally a student of astrology and naturally and gradually went over into that form of demonism with which his name is associated.

Traces of astrology are to be found in the unwillingness of certain actors to start a new play on Friday or of business men to start a trip on Friday or of certain people to call in a doctor on Friday.

Superstitions respecting the doing or not doing of certain things in certain phases of the moon rest upon a somewhat similar basis, but some of these it may be suspected have a moiety of truth in them.

The reason a horseshoe is considered lucky is that it bears a partial resemblance to the moon in the second quarter. The horseshoe stands for good luck everywhere, in Hindustan as well as in Europe and America.

We read the other day of a man's coming out of his own house where he had himself tacked a

horseshoe over the door. He slammed the door a little too hard; off came the horseshoe and hit him on the head, knocking him senseless. Just how that horseshoe brought him good luck, we leave it for others to explain.

Witchcraft and Bug Worship

The demons have distorted and misused everything in connection with God's wonderful creation. Thus they deceived many of the ancients into believing that the rainbow is a bridge or road by which the spirits of the departed reach their home in the heavens.

That the demons are back of witchcraft in its various forms is proven by the beliefs and rituals that are common to all who practice it, whether among the Negroes of Africa, the hill tribes of East India, the Devil worshipers of Tibet, the shamans of Siberia, or some of the German farmers of Pennsylvania. Concerning these practices the New York *Times* of February 23, 1928, says:

> One practice invariably found in all centers of magic, despite the barriers of land, sea, language or race, is that of modeling in clay, wax or some other substance the effigy of the person whom the witch doctor wishes to destroy, and burning the image, sticking pins into it, or otherwise maltreating it. The idea is that the practice will cause the person to suffer and eventually to die.

As showing the meanness and smallness of soul of the demons, consider how they have deceived the poor Hindus into thinking that if they kill a bedbug they may have put out of business the reincarnated soul of an ancestor. A wealthy Hindu recently left $100,000 for the building and endowment of bug houses in central India. Poor travelers are allowed to sleep over night in these bug houses and are even paid a small sum for doing so on condition that they let the bugs feed upon them, but if they retaliate by actually killing even one bug, they are at once ejected by the attendants and forfeit their sleep money. There are 200 such bug houses throughout India. The demons seem to have exhausted their ingenuity to see how unhappy they could make the poor people of India.

Nobody but the big Devil or the little devils or the big and little ones together could possibly be responsible for the hideous customs that prevail throughout Africa, where women distort their lips, noses and ears until they lose all semblance of humanity. Surely the demons responsible for this do it to reproach the Creator.

Psychoanalysis Rottenness

One of the most diabolical manifestations of demonism is the modern curse of psychoanalysis. It is well-known that in the Roman Catholic confessional something like 90 percent of all confessions deal with sexual subjects. The psychoanalysts outdo the confessional. They do not wait for confessions, but interpret everything in terms of sex. They have been instrumental in breaking up many happy homes, poisoning the minds of many poor girls, and even spoiling the minds of innocent children and adolescents. For a complete presentation of this phase of demonism, see *The Golden Age* No. 188.

Some of these psychoanalysts transfer to themselves the confidence and affections of both married and unmarried women, the same as often happens as a result of the supposed sacred but actually filthy confession. There are said to be in the United States about 1,000 practitioners of this peculiar system of metaphysics. There is nothing good that can be said for this system. It is wholly evil, and there is no end of harm it has done.

Numerology—from Egypt's Ancient Mysteries

At the present time, numerology is the form of demonism which has the greatest number of adherents. The practitioners frequently admit that this is a survival of the mysteries of ancient Egypt. In other words, it is demonism pure and simple. The patient is flattered, is shown a table in which each letter of the alphabet has a numerical value. From this table is obtained the key number which is supposed to show that certain definite characteristics influence such an individual's mind. There are said to be more than a thousand professional numerologists in the United States at present. Numerology is a branch of astrology, and both depend upon the foolish philosophy that everything on the earth is in some way tied up with the other planets and the stars.

A mere detail of the numerology swindle is the superstition regarding the number thirteen. Napoleon, Bismarck, and Victor Hugo were all afraid of the number thirteen. There are skyscrapers in New York city which have no thirteenth floor. There are no number thirteen berths on the London & Northeast Railway sleeping cars. The people on Thirteenth Street, Far Rockaway, asked to have the name of their street changed. At a state luncheon in Paris in June, as thirteen guests were about to take

their seats, the minister of finance rushed out and got an extra guest so that there would be fourteen at the table instead of thirteen.

The Path to Insanity

Observers who have paid attention to the experiences of others have noted that those who dally with demonism in any form always lose rather than gain by the process and are eventually left fit for nothing. Even after a disease is temporarily healed by these evil creatures, yet in the end the victims are driven to insanity. Human brains are not capable of withstanding continued contact with these superior and devilish intelligences.

Thousands of the insane hear voices of demons. They see faces, too, but the faces which they see are not the faces of their loved and lost ones, but, whatever they seem to be, are nothing less than the faces of devils. Surely none but a devil would stoop to harassing poor unfortunate humans who had landed in an insane asylum.

Having gotten the confidence of their victims, spirit mediums frequently show that they are in the control of devils by the unprincipled things which they do. They are frequently brought into court for inveigling property away from those who have fallen into their clutches.

In the London *News Chronicle* of July 8, 1930, Adrian Conan Doyle, referring to the death of his father, said:

> We shall always know when he is speaking, but one has to be careful because there are practical jokers on the other side as there are here. It is quite possible that they may attempt to impersonate him. But there are tests which my mother knows, such as little mannerisms of speech, which cannot be impersonated and which will tell us that it is my father himself who is speaking.

The reason for our quoting the foregoing is that it provides the evidence that even those who are most fully committed to the practice of communication with the evil spirits have found from experience, as this young man has found, and as his father most certainly found, that nothing that comes from them is to be believed.

A spiritist hymn book contains a warning not to hold seances more than twice, or at the most, three times a week, as to do it oftener has a tendency to weaken the will. That statement is of itself a confession that demonism is the Devil's own business from start to finish.

Malignancy of the Demons

Some idea of the malignancy of the demons can be gathered from the fact that once a year at Puri, in Arissa, India, on the roadway leading to the great temple of Jagannath, scores of poor demonized creatures are buried alive as the barbaric car passes. Some remain buried for half an hour, some for a day or more, with their arms sticking out of the ground like so many rows of posts. Who but a devil could want to see any human put through such an experience?

These devils, both in the Catholic Church and out, make their victims sometimes sleep on beds of spikes. In India they go a step farther and make them pierce their cheeks with iron skewers. Who but the Devil would ever have put it into the hearts of the medicine men of Mexico to pull the heart out of their victim while he still breathed? This horrible thing is still done in Siberia to appease the spirits, but a horse is used instead of a human creature.

A man who ran amuck in a Polish village and killed six persons and wounded five stated when he was finally overpowered that a devil had placed in his hands the bayonet with which the killing was done. Quite likely he told the truth.

A Chicago sea captain who was convicted of murder gave as his excuse that in a dream the previous night he had seen his dead mother, his grandmother and God and had been told that if he went into the street and saw a desperate burglar he was to shoot to kill, which he did.

Dishonesty and Incapacity

The cures performed by demons are worthless. The London *Daily Express* of February 10, 1931, told about a medium pouring a stream of power into the body of Rev. G. Vale Owen, a spiritist preacher. A medium placed his hands on him and told him he was going to get well, and the London *News Chronicle* of March 9, 1931, showed that this preacher didn't live thirty days.

The German police have tried to use clairvoyance in the detection of criminals, but have been able to accomplish nothing, and it is good for the rest of us that they have not been able to accomplish anything. Imagine the conditions that would prevail if the common people, with all the other troubles they have, had to fight for their rights in the public courts against the testimony of these demons, whose word on anything is worse than nothing at all!

Despite the fact that he knew that the demons could not be trusted, the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle (brought up a Catholic) wanted to see clairvoyance used in police work.

The legislators of New York state are so convinced of the dishonesty of the spirits and of their inability to prognosticate that there is now a fine of $250 in that state for pretending to tell fortunes for profit or where lost or stolen goods may be found.

Abuses of Prayer

The British have had to take steps to bring spiritism within bounds. *John Bull,* in its issue of January 18, 1930, said:

Next week the House of Commons will be asked to give a second reading to a Government bill compelling individuals and organizations who collect money from the public to register and to be accountable to the Charity Commission. A better opportunity has never been provided to put a stop to the money-making methods of a gang of pseudo-religious apostles of faith-healing who for years have obtained immense sums of money from the public, and have never divulged what happens to the revenue. They call themselves pastors, and their leaders are three brothers. These men were once miners at Maesteg, in South Wales, but they forsook the perils of the pit for the profits of the pulpit, and ever since have played and preyed upon humanity's wreck. . . . Sensitive and highly strung people are reduced to a state of psychic intoxication under the influence of the presiding pastor, whose every word and movement is white-hot with hypnotic suggestion. They are seized by a form of catalepsy and incoherent mutterings are heard from them during their shakings and convulsions. Then the pastor proceeds to interpret their mutterings, which he declares to have been uttered by a divine voice: "I am in the midst of thee. Thou shalt give my servant [here the name of the pastor is mentioned] the sum of £——.

Prayer, unless it is addressed to Jehovah God and is presented in the name of Jesus Christ by one who has the right to use that name, may go to the demons instead of to God; for a certain London spiritist publication advises its readers that before commencing a seance they should always pray for protection and guidance.

In London, in January, 1931, the ministers of all denominations were discussing spiritism and had made arrangements for a future seance.

Impostors and Frauds

The demons take a peculiar delight in making humans believe the most unreasonable and impossible doctrines. Conan Doyle and numerous otherwise capable and intelligent men were deceived by these impostors into believing that everybody is in heaven. Among them, Jefferson, the friend of Tom Paine, the confessed atheist, Mark Twain, the confessed agnostic, and Napoleon I, the master murderer. Roosevelt and Washington, according to these demons, were in the same heaven with Jefferson, Mark Twain and Napoleon. The demon who represented Washington presented to mankind the following gem through a spirit medium whose cheeps were published in the Wichita *Eagle:*

Since that time the world has went forward in the arts and sciences by leaps and by bounds. You have bread up better statesmen, you have far greater advantages for education.

The thoughtful who are familiar with Washington's stately writings will at once sense that if this report is true then "St." Washington, not having been properly "bread up" in heaven's schools, has not "went forward" in grammar.

Conan Doyle and his colleagues in demonism were led on from one stage of foolishness to another until they acknowledged having been told the idiocy that heaven has among its attractions undulating hills and verdant slopes, purling streams and fragrant flowers; meandering rivulets and glassy lakes, with the wealth of field and forest, grotto and lawn; with sportive lambkins and paradisaical birds; with towns and cities, hamlets and villages, brotherhoods and associations, schools and sanatoria, colleges and laboratories, museums and observatories, newspapers and libraries, theaters and art galleries, temples and towers, chateaux and palaces, rural cottages and stately mansions.

Telepathic Achievements

With their superior powers of observation and memory, the demons seem to some people to have very much greater powers than they actually possess. Thus there is on record the case of a father attending a seance who was told by a medium that at 11:25 a. m., when he supposed his daughter in a distant city was at school, she was instead playing a piano. He telegraphed home and found it true (though he might as well have found it false, because these liars are so absolutely untrustworthy), but he did as a matter of fact find that she was playing at just that hour, having been detained at home with a cold.

Acting upon this and other similar bits of information, Prof. Hyslop, investigator of psychic phenomena, came to the conclusion that telepathy is not a matter of thought waves, but that messages are carried from mind to mind by the spirits.

We do not know that it is true, but are informed by the Manchester *Guardian* that a telepathist, Gaston Ouvrieu, when completely blindfolded has driven a motor car through crowded streets with nothing to guide him except the mind of another person, a passenger in the car. We charge this up to demonism.

On one occasion we had a subscriber who desired to present to us evidence that he had discovered that telepathy is a true science. Drawing him out by inquiry we found that in his own case he could obtain telepathic results only when the experiments were carried on with those of the opposite sex. This looked fishy to us, and its having the general appearance of demonism made us conclude not to publish his article. If telepathy is a bona fide, legitimate achievement of man it ought to be operable between man and man as well as between man and woman.

Conan Doyle claims that he and his wife were told of the Japanese earthquake the night before it happened. The explanation is very simple. The demons without doubt have powers of penetration of solids and liquids and could readily discern the tottering condition of the submarine rock cliffs, the falling of which brought about the Japanese disaster.

An editorial writer in the New York *American* tells of a vivacious French lady at a dinner on upper Fifth Avenue, New York city, who suddenly stopped, looked behind her and said, "If I did not know my husband was in France, I could have sworn he called me." Within a few hours she received a cable from Nice that her husband had been killed in a motor crash. Again the explanation is simple. The demons saw the crash, knew where the man's wife was, and made a lightning trip to America to try to lead her off into demonism and to use the incident to misguide thousands or millions of others.

Heat and Gravitation Phenomena

It is evident that the demons understand something about heat and gravitation not yet understood by humans. It is well known that in many parts of the earth witch doctors and others walk across stones that are heated white-hot, and are even buried in white-hot ashes, without being affected in any way. We do not know what the insulating powers are, and do not need to know, and do not care to know. We merely record the fact. It may be that all the senses of the observers are deceived by mass hypnosis, as elsewhere explained in this article. The holy angels also understand how to insulate against heat, for they did so in the case of the three Hebrew children that were cast into the fiery furnace.

We have recently published articles questioning the generally accepted theory of gravitation. Demons manifestly understand how to insulate against gravitation, if it exists. To the existence of this power we attribute the erection of the Great Pyramid, the handling of the great stones at Baalbek, the setting up of the statues at Easter Island, and the placement of blocks in the Peruvian fortress above Cuzco.

The demons have some powers of stanching the flow of blood that we do not comprehend. Thus there are numerous instances in which daggers, nails and knives have been thrust into the bodies of mediums without, at the moment, giving any indications of pain or producing a flow of blood. Just how this is done we do not know and do not care, but that such powers are demonistic and of no possible value to man is very apparent.

Linguistic and Musical Achievements

The demons have an intimate knowledge of how the human voice is produced, but can and do use some vocal organs more effectively than others, for the very good reason that some people naturally can imitate any sound which they may hear. Throughout the year 1927, an American 'direct-voice' medium, G. Valiantine, was used by the demons to record on phonograph records messages in old and modern Chinese, Hindustani and Italian, all of which languages were unknown to the medium.

A similar case of demonism is that of Joseph Schmidt of Austria. When demonized he speaks ancient Babylonian, old Hebrew, classical Greek and Arabian, but in his ordinary state he knows none of these languages, being familiar only with Roumanian and German.

Probably within the same category are to be included some of the musical prodigies that have recently attracted attention. Thus there is Sidney Sherrington, the four-year-old son of an English miner, who is said to have astonished music masters with his piano playing. His par-

ents are spiritists and claim that the spirit of Mozart is using their son as a medium. Mozart has nothing to do with it. If the child has any help from the unseen world (and he probably has), that help comes from the demons.

Quite probably in the same category is the prodigy mentioned in the New York *Times* of November 26, 1931. The dispatch from Berlin says:

A new phenomenon was added tonight to the contemporary roster of musical wonder children when six-year-old Ruth Slenzynski gave a piano recital in the Bachsaal and dumfounded a huge gathering with her almost unbelievable performances of numerous and exacting compositions of Bach, Haydn, Beethoven, Schubert, Scarlatti, Chopin and Weber. . . . She never began a piece without first looking long and intently at her audience as if to command attention and silence. . . . The power which the child can summon at will seems altogether uncanny, coming from so slight a frame. Her rhythm, sharpness of accent, sense of phrase values as well as clarity, accuracy and velocity of finger work are matters to move even the most skeptical hearer to consternation.

God's Curse on All These Things

The Scriptures group all these forms of deviltry in two verses, in Deuteronomy 18:10, 11:

There shall not be found among you any one that maketh his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer.

Reviewing this passage we see that one who uses divination is one who receives information from the fallen angels by means of omens or oracles. The manner is immaterial. The fact is the important and evil thing recognized in the Scriptures. An observer of times is an astrologer, one who fixes lucky or unlucky days. An enchanter is a hypnotist. A witch is a medium or mouthpiece of the fallen angels or one claiming to exercise power over the affairs of others. A charmer is one who claims to be able to put spells on people or animals; the newspapers contain frequent references to these as brought up in the courts from time to time, not only in France, Italy and other European countries, but occasionally even in America. A consulter with familiar spirits is a clairvoyant. A wizard is one claiming occult wisdom or occult power. And a necromancer is one claiming to hold communication with the dead.

Spiritists are quite unable to understand why the churches should frown on the things that they do, because they claim to specially uphold one of the church's prominent doctrines, namely, that of the immortality of the soul. How very true! The Bible says the soul shall die. The churches say it does not die, and spiritism "proves" (?) that the churches are right and the Bible wrong.

It was Jehovah God that passed sentence of death upon rebellious man. Death is to be dreaded. But for divine power it would mark the complete end of its victim. Spiritism is the Devil's own religion; because it teaches men and women not to fear death, assuring them that life does not cease, that the soul is immortal, and that at the moment of death they go immediately to the spirit world which is to all intents and purposes as nearly like the earth they have just left as two peas in a pod are like each other. It is self-evident that in teaching the unscriptural doctrine of the inherent immortality of the soul, organized religion is in deed and in truth nothing but organized demonism. Organized religion, as we have clearly shown in the foregoing article, is one of the principal channels by which these evil spirits give expression to their doctrines and find opportunity to exercise their malignancy against Jehovah God, His Word and His witnesses in the earth.

Those Peruvian Bonds

ACCORDING to the testimony before the Senate Finance Committee those $100,000,000 of Peruvian bonds are now worth about $7,000,000, and the American people who invested in them will lose about 93 percent of the money they put into them. The bankers that floated the loans made $5,475,000 gross profit on the deal, and got entirely out from under, thus letting the people who purchased the bonds hold the bag. The New York bankers paid $415,000 rake-off to the son of President Leguia for the privilege of shoving these Peruvian bonds over onto the American people. Some people call that a bribe.

Snowfall in Southern California

ON JANUARY 15, for the first time in fifty years, Los Angeles and all adjacent parts of the orange belt of California were treated to a fall of snow.

Less Noise Delivering Milk

HEREAFTER there will be less noise in delivering milk in New York city. Wagons will be equipped with rubber tires instead of iron; milk carriers will be rubber-lined and drivers will wear rubber heels and refrain from loud and unnecessary talking.

Sense of Smell of the Ant

THE ant has such a remarkable sense of smell that when, in pitch darkness, beneath the ground, it meets another ant it can tell at once the species, caste, sex and approximate age of the individual about to be encountered. At least, that is what students of ant life claim.

Turken Has Possibilities

IT IS believed that the turken, a cross between an Austrian white turkey and a Rhode Island red hen, has some possibilities. The turken has three or four times as much meat as an ordinary chicken and is said to be a more tasty dish than either chicken or turkey.

Utility Bills Paid Under Protest

TIRED of the service charges and general hoggishness of the public utility companies, the citizens of many Pennsylvania towns are now attaching stickers to their utility bills, the stickers reading, "Paid under protest, until rates are reduced to conform with conditions."

A New Use for Aluminum Sheets

ALUMINUM sheets will cover one-sixth of the outer surface of ten of the great buildings now being constructed in the Rockefeller development in midtown New York, generally known as Radio City. Three million pounds of the metal will be used on the job.

Pasadena's Municipal Light and Power Plant

PRODUCING electric light and power at the figure of a trifle over one cent per kilowatt hour, the city of Pasadena charges its patrons four cents, with the result that its annual profits are now around $700,000. These profits are being used to erect new civic buildings.

Death Valley No Longer Exists

DEATH VALLEY, California, once one of the most dreaded spots in America, now no longer exists as what it once was. A highway traverses the territory, and in the heart of the valley a comfortable and attractive hotel, the Furnace Creek Inn, provides accommodation for the wayfarer.

Prohibition Industry in New York State

IN THE year 1931 the prohibition administrators of New York state, 330 in number, raided 455 stills, 6,217 speakeasies, 386 night clubs, 171 breweries, 94 cutting plants and 64 drug stores. They seized 122,510 gallons of wine, 1,482,192 gallons of beer and 399,564 gallons of liquor, and took in 17,513 prisoners.

A Demon's Act of Malice

AT BRIDGEPORT, early in February, a colored man seventy years of age was ordered by invisible voices to cut his arm and throat and go to police headquarters. He obeyed this voice of demoniacal origin so thoroughly that it was necessary to take thirteen stitches to close the wound.

Oil Concessions in Colombia

THE American people now hold about $100,000,000 of bonds of Colombian states and municipalities, expected soon to be in default. In June, 1931, so the Patman impeachment charges against Secretary Mellon have brought to light, Colombia approved the Barco concession, an oil company in which the Mellons have a controlling interest, and twelve days later the National City Bank advanced the last $4,000,000 installment of the big loan. Now the American people hold the bonds and Mellon has the oil.

Let's Get Somebody from Canada

SINCE the year 1923 there have been 7,805 bank failures in the United States, of which 2,290 occurred during the year 1931. During those same eight years there was a grand total in Canada of just one bank failure. Now that America's greatest financial minds have been shown to belong to a bunch of incompetent and dishonest nincompoops not fit to run a peanut stand, wonder if we couldn't send over to Canada and get a few honest bankers that would show us how to do something in the banking business in a straightforward, upright, honorable manner. Might be worth trying, anyway.

1931 the Warmest Year

THE year 1931, at least in the vicinity of New York city, was the warmest that most of us have ever seen, and yet there were no really scorching-hot days in it. In 63 years there has not been such uniformly pleasant weather. Every month was warmer than usual, and the sun was visible more than half of the possible time.

Crops Grown near Arctic Circle

AT THE Matanuska (Alaska) Agricultural Experiment Station, only a short distance from the Arctic Circle, the following crops have been raised: oats, barley, wheat, potatoes, asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, onions, lettuce, parsley, spinach, peas, forage crops and berries. The Alaska Railroad, serving the district, wants settlers.

Alabama Will Raise Alfalfa

ALABAMA has 42 to 60 inches of rainfall a year, and that has been too much hitherto to enable it to harvest alfalfa and other hay crops. This handicap will now be overcome by the artificial drying of alfalfa. In two hours after cutting the alfalfa, chopped to lengths of ¼″ to ½″, is ready for the sack. The drier has a capacity of one ton of dry hay an hour.

Willing to Take the Cotton

THE Mississippi Synod of the Presbyterian Church has agreed to take the cotton of their church members at the fictitious price of 20c per pound, provided the proceeds are used to liquidate their unpaid church pledges. The idea is, anyway, that the church member loses the cotton and the church gets something it can turn into money.

The Financial Dictatorship

IN A SPEECH broadcast over the Columbia network Senator Royal S. Copeland, referring to the hysteria controlling the banking world, made the following statement: "But there is one place in the banking system where there is no hysteria. The men at the top were never more calm, deliberated and resourceful. They have seized upon their long-awaited opportunity. This is their day. Already they are exercising despotic rule. Unless the people are aroused there is no length to which the superbankers may not go. We are in danger of a financial dictatorship."

Uncle Sam Will Raise Nobody's Pay

FOR one year, except with presidential consent, nobody in Uncle Sam's employ will receive a raise of pay or promotion to a better position. This special rule, attached to every appropriation bill, stops all appointments and interferes with contracts already made with apprentices who have waited for years for regular appointments in the postal service.

Detroit Grew Too Fast

THE present hard times find Detroit with the largest per capita debt in the United States, due to the fact that during the past twenty years Detroit has tripled in population and increased in area beyond all expectation. Had the growth been slower, and had so many things not been needed all at once, the present financial condition of the city would be much better.

Aviation Industry in the United States

ON JANUARY 1 the number of aircraft in the United States was 10,780, of which 6,881 were in the transport grade. There were 17,739 licensed pilots, of whom 532 were women. There were 9,016 mechanics, of whom 5 were women. California has the greatest number of pilots and mechanics of any state in the Union, but New York has the most planes.

2% Own 60% of the Wealth

THE Industrial Relations Committee says that at present in America 2 percent own 60 percent of the wealth of the nation; 33 percent own 35 percent of the wealth of the nation; and 65 percent own 5 percent of the wealth of the nation. The thing they did not explain is what happens when the 2 percent take over the relatively small balance that the rest of the people now have. And it couldn't be long now.

Mrs. Roosevelt a Spiritist

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, wife of the governor of New York state, and a candidate for the democratic nomination for president, has let it be known that she consulted a spirit medium to ascertain if her hubby would be nominated. The spirits were said to be confident he would be nominated and elected. This means that if Roosevelt should be elected there would again be demonistic influence in the White House as there was in the days of Harding and the Ohio Gang.

An Electrified Cucumber Bed

IN TWO adjacent cucumber beds in California an experiment was tried. In one of the beds insulated wires, four feet apart, were strung eight inches below the surface. Then, by means of a thermostat, a temperature of 70 degrees was maintained and the current was on about two hours out of five. One-half of the crop in the wired section was ripened and marketed before the first cucumber ripened in the other bed.

Agricultural Prices Cut in Half

THE index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows farm products were only slightly more than half in price in 1931 compared with 1929. With the farmers getting only half price for what they raise, it follows, as a matter of course, that they cannot buy the things they need, and the factories that normally supply them what they want can run only part time.

Hawaii's Polyglot Population

HAWAII has one of the greatest mixtures of races in the world. Not including the United States military forces, there are on the islands a total population of 370,000, of whom 190,000 are Japanese, 28,000 are Portuguese, 23,000 are Hawaiians, 27,000 are Chinese, 7,000 are Porto Ricans, 7,000 are Koreans, 3,000 are Filipinos, 50,000 are Americans, and 35,000 are of mixed parentage.

National Wealth of United States

THE total national wealth of the United States in 1930 was $320,700,000,000, and the total national income for the same year was $71,000,000,000. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates that if these sums could have been distributed equally among all the families in the nation, each family would have had $10,961 of capital and $2,366 of income.

Bombmaker Dies in Horror

DURING the World War more than 75,000,000 Mills bombs were used. For this invention Mr. Mills was knighted and received a fortune of $138,000. He has just died in horror that the child of his brain should have been used to hurl so many of his fellow men into eternity. During the last years of his life he sought in every way to forget what he had done, but all to no avail.

Churches Collect Eggs and Pigs

THE Charleston (S.C.) *Evening Post* tells of several churches in rural sections of the state where the pastors are accepting eggs and pigs in lieu of cash? Why not? It only requires a little work to turn these valuables of the people into money, and a little work some time in a week of absolute rest is good for the digestion. In Jesus' day the clergy were willing to take anything they could get their hands on, even widows' houses.

The Buildings on the Moon

IF THE man in the moon has constructed any buildings it is expected that they will be observable when the new 200-inch telescope is in place at Mount Wilson. This telescope will magnify distant objects ten thousand times, so that the surface of the moon, which is actually 240,000 miles away, will seem to be but twenty-four miles distant. This would enable objects on its surface thirty feet apart to be separately distinguished.

Return to Customs of a Generation Ago

THE slump in prices of farm products has brought about a return to many of the customs of a generation ago. Farmers are doing their own butchering, and taking their own grist to the mill. They are getting their own fuel out of the woodlots, and their wives are making their own butter and doing their own baking. There is even talk, in some quarters, of a revival of home tanning, home spinning and home weaving. The farmer is a hard man to completely lick.

New York's Spiritual Food

EVERY Monday morning New York newspapers give readers a digest of some of the previous day's sermons. In a recent digest Bishop Manning says the world needs more religion; we would say it needs more Christianity. Reverend Lynch thinks that indiscriminate and unscientific thinking is the cause of the misery of the world; we would say it is because it worships the wrong 'God'. Rev. Lon Ray Call says, "I would place intelligence above conscientiousness"; and we think this means he has a call to Japan, where this particular form of religion is most popular. Rabbi Katz says that he believes in telling the children the truth that "this is a world based on greed". And so endeth the food for the soul.

When the Flowers Open

THE swamp rose opens at 4:30 in the morning, the day lily at 5:30, the black nightshade at 6:30, and the morning glory at 7:30. The fig marigold opens at 8:30 a.m., the purslane at 10:30, the thistle at 11:30, and the potato flower at 1:30 in the afternoon. The four-o'clock is true to its name: it does not open until four in the afternoon; the evening primrose opens at 6:30 p.m., the Jimson weed at 7:30 p.m., and the queen of the night waits until 9:30 before it condescends to say good morning, just as the rest of us are getting ready to go to bed.

Too Many Crooks in Chicago

JUDGE JARECKI, in ruling that the assessment rolls of Chicago for the years 1928 and 1929 were fraudulent, and that taxpayers might tender what they considered a reasonable amount and file objections to the balance, called attention to the fact that the Board of Assessors arbitrarily omitted $15,000,000,000 of personalty from the rolls for 1928 and 1929 and many years prior thereto. The city is now owing $20,000,000 in salaries to its school teachers and other school employees. And it has 650,000 jobless.

Five Small Boys in a Dark Attic

FIVE small boys climbed the fire escape of an East Side (New York) theater and let themselves down from a skylight into the attic, whence they expected a trapdoor in the ceiling would enable them to see a movie without the customary admission charge, which they did not happen to possess. Everything worked all right except the trapdoor in the ceiling, which unfortunately did not exist. The boys got into the attic and could not get out. Finally the proprietor of the show found them and lifted them out, one at a time, but he missed the chance of a lifetime when he failed to take them in and give them the best seats in the house. Instead, he turned them over to a policeman, and the cop scolded them gently and sent them home. Probably he was a boy once himself.

Justice in Philadelphia

THE *Journal of the American Judicature Society* states in so many words that "Philadelphia appears to have the worst system of administering justice, so far as the smaller civil and criminal cases are concerned, of any place in the civilized world". The reason assigned for this is that nearly all misdemeanor cases, and all civil cases involving not more than $100, are handled by 28 political magistrates whose usual qualification for the position is merely that they were elected to fill it. It is said that the incumbents are mostly politicians and that justice is therefore administered politically, which means it is not administered at all.

Fifteen Years for an Apple

IN HUGE headlines the Halifax *Daily Star* makes much of the fact that in New York city a man who entered a kitchen and ate an apple was given fifteen years in prison, because he was a third offender. The man claims that he was driven to it by hunger. The judge who sentenced him says that he will approve freedom for him *after five years*. Contrast this happening with the mild and belated "justice" meted out to Daugherty, Sinclair and Fall.

Only a Life Sentence for Stealing Shoes

FOR the benefit of our British readers we wish to explain that John Moore is not to be put to death for stealing a pair of shoes at Winston-Salem, N.C. That was the original sentence, but the governor of North Carolina has commuted it to life imprisonment. We do not like to have our British readers think we would do such a thing in this country as to put a man to death for stealing a pair of shoes. All we do is to imprison him for life.

Besides, we have at times made reflections upon the severe sentences which British judges in South Africa have inflicted upon some of the poor colored men that have come before them, and we do not like to have any Britisher who has read such articles think that we would officially murder a colored man for swiping a pair of shoes when all we intended to do to him was to lock him up *for life*. If the British want to be severe against the poor blacks under their control in South Africa let them do so, but we mean to advertise to the world that here in America we are more merciful.

Of course, we showed neither justice nor mercy to Sacco or Vanzetti, and we have shown none to Mooney, and thousands of others, but now at last, here in North Carolina, we can show a case to which we can point with—with—with something or other, whatever it is that nations point with at such times.

Sharp Decline in New York State Employment

AT THE first of February the New York state department of labor reported the sharpest decline in employment since 1921. Reports furnished monthly by New York state employers showed employment only 65 percent of normal and pay rolls only 55 percent of normal. In other words, a third of the workers are idle, and the total money in circulation, as payment for wages, is only 55 percent of normal.

Europe Buying More Bibles

ATTENTION is called to the fact that in the last ten years the circulation of the Bible in western Europe has almost doubled. The dispatch from Paris which contains this information adds the interesting remark that "the clergy and ministers are the most surprised by this information because the empty spaces in their church pews have not received increased patronage". Apparently the people are trying to learn at home what the Bible really teaches. Can you guess what books they have to help them in that?

Proposed Rededication of Tomb

THE statement has been made that there will be a rededication of the tomb of the unknown soldier at Washington, D.C., on November 11, 1932. We do not just see the need of it, and make a suggestion. The Standard Oil Co. has large interests in China and at the present look of things we might be able to make good use of the money the rededication would cost to have a fresh tomb built to some unknown soldier somewhere in Asia. Big Business that is always so forward to, as they put it, "hallow the soldier dead" may want to do some hallowing on the other side of the Pacific.

The Two-Billion-Dollar Relief Corporation

THE two-billion-dollar relief corporation is merely a plan for taking two billion dollars from the common people and using it as a revolving fund to help the big and little banks that at the present time are crushed under their load of frozen assets.

Bonds of the new corporation will be sold to the bankers. And how will the bankers get money enough to pay for them? Easy enough. The Government will print the money and give it to the Federal Reserve at a cost of ½ of 1 percent, plus only 65c per $1,000 for printing cost.

The net result is that the common people will pay the interest on these bonds, and pay the losses on the liquidation of the frozen assets which the new corporation will take over from the money lenders. And if any of this money of the people ever gets back to some of them in the form of loans they will have to pay interest on it again to get the use of it.

One Reason for Beckley's Riches

SOMEBODY has sent us Vol. 1, No. 14, of the little church paper published by the First Baptist Church of Beckley, West Va. The article on the first page is entitled "I Am Rich", and as it is in quotation marks we presume that it refers to Revelation 3:17, which please see. At the conclusion of the article, which has gone the rounds of the press, appear the words, "None of my wealth depends upon business conditions or market reports." In this particular instance we suggest a reason why this is true. The back page of the little paper contains what is said to be the "Honor Roll", being a list of those who "have pledged and paid this year's pledge to date". We do not know what it is they pledged, but we can guess. The poor saints of that community that are not on that Honor Roll are about as popular in the congregation as a civet cat at a debutante's ball.

Burgling Not What It Used to Be

BURGLARS complain that burgling is not what it used to be. A Brooklyn woman came home and found a burglar busy at his trade of tying up all her best things in a bundle. She handed one brick to a neighbor and told her to sock the burglar with it if he tried to come out the front way. Then she took another one and ran around to the back door to hit him if he tried to get out that way. On her way she asked a third lady to call the police, which was done. When the police came and rescued the poor man he said he was glad to be in safe hands once more and away from those angry females. He sees now that his life has been misspent and he should have hired out to the Power Trust in his youth. Then he would be able to rob every home, and do it every month, and would be welcomed in the most exclusive financial circles. As it is, as a penalty for making a bad start, he must now go back to Sing Sing, there to live with the little burglars, the ones that don't know how to do it and get away with it.

Wise Professor Patten

WISE Professor Patten, of Dartmouth College, after forty years of search, has found the skeleton of the original sea scorpion to which all college professors may now trace their ancestry. Professor Patten says that this skeleton is between 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 years old. He knew this, we may be sure, because he found one of these dates stamped at the nose of the scorpion and the other stamped at its tail. That would be the only possible way he could have told. He tells us that there has been no essential change in 1,000,000,000 years, or, in other words, that the sea scorpion of so long ago had about as much sense as a college professor has now; and maybe he is right, at that. Who knows?

Missouri Legislators in a Bad Business

MISSOURI is a great state. The population on April 1, 1930, was 3,629,367. Just at present a good many of those inhabitants are good and mad at their legislators at Jefferson City. And they seem to have some reason to be so.

It seems that to help them in their arduous duties the legislators have gradually put on clerks and more clerks until they have a grand total of 904 helping them in the two houses. Every time one of the legislators wanted to help a friend he made him a legislative clerk; he went on the payroll of the state and thereafter everybody lived happy.

But now the judgment day has come and somebody has dug up the facts that the great states of California, Illinois, Massachusetts and Ohio have a combined population of 24,204,216, or more than six times that of Missouri, and yet somehow they manage, collectively, to get along with only 480 clerks all told. That is a little more than half as many clerks to do more than six times as much work.

You have probably heard about the people from Missouri: that before they spend their good money they have to be shown what it is they are going to get for it. Well, here is a case where their good money was first spent for them by their own Solons, and now the people want to know just why they dipped in their pockets about twelve times as deep as they should have.

The Missouri legislators have been in a bad business.

No Man's Land in Colorado

BY THE Louisiana Purchase and by the acquisition of Texas the United States came into possession of most of Colorado, but there are 1,500 square miles in the state which technically do not belong to the United States or to any other country. They were merely overlooked when treaties were made. Actually Colorado, every foot of it, belongs to Jehovah God, for, as the Scriptures well declare, "The earth is [Jehovah's], and the fulness thereof." No man owns a foot of it; all men are merely God's tenants at His will.

Getting Ready for Trouble in India

THE British Army in India is being brought up to its full strength of 68,900 white officers and men and 155,300 Indian troops and officers. In the British equipment in India there are eleven armored car companies each of which is equipped with twenty armored cars of the latest type.

Present indications are that before the Indian trouble is settled Britain may have use for all her troops. It is hard to fight millions of people that are willing to die for an idea and that will not resist except passively. Reprisals against such people operate in the reverse direction from that intended, for so is human nature put together.

Mahatma Gandhi claims to find the greatest joy in his voluntary poverty, and after a struggle his wife and children have all come to share his views and are expecting imprisonment with him, as are some millions of his fellow Hindus. He was arrested at three o'clock in the morning and hustled off to prison for advising a renewal of the campaign of civil disobedience. Not unlikely he will now be sent to a penal island, perhaps for years. The charge against him is treasonable activity.

He has urged his followers to discard liquor and narcotics, to do no violence, to protect English people of all classes and to withdraw from the government all cooperation, individually or collectively. His program embraces boycott of the courts and legislatures, the surrender of all public offices and the withdrawal of all children from government schools. We understand also that it includes nonpayment of taxes and the boycott of all things British, as far as that is possible. Upon his arrest the merchants of Bombay declared a strike of one month.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

BEYOND question the year 1931 witnessed the greatest depression and privation for the people of Canada in history. Hope, however, has remained strong and 1932 was looked forward to as the year for the return of prosperity. As 1932 opens up conditions are anything but bright and the people are becoming restless with discontent.

The railways, with their enormous debts and rapidly falling revenues, are a problem of first importance. The government has appointed a commission to investigate the whole situation and report as to how best to deal with it. While the report is not yet completed, some idea of the seriousness of the problem may be gathered from the following editorial appearing in the Toronto *Telegram:*

In recent issues there have appeared in these columns articles considering different angles of the transportation problem in Canada and what is at this time of some importance the shape of public opinion on the subject. W. A. Irwin has an informative article in *MacLean's Magazine* on certain phases of the problem and particularly the decline in passenger traffic and earnings in the past two years.

The fact is brought out that the railways of Canada actually carried fewer passengers in 1930 than they did twenty years earlier, in 1910. The total of passengers annually carried in the ten years 1910-20 increased from over thirty-five millions to over fifty-one millions, but by 1930 had declined to a little over thirty-four millions, a lower figure than twenty years before, although there was an increase of 2,800,000 in population. Mr. Irwin gives it in table form:

Passengers Carried—All Railroads in Canada

1910	35,894,000
1920	51,318,000
1928	40,592,000
1929	39,070,000
1930	34,699,000

Automobiles Versus Railways

It will be observed that even in the boom year, 1928, there was a heavy falling off from 1920 in passenger carrying. The revenue lost to the railways from passenger carrying is greater than the loss of annual revenue from freights and express. Motor competition is primarily responsible for it: good roads, built at enormous cost, are competing seriously with the railroads, which, too, were built at enormous cost. Most people, when they speak of motor competition injuring the railways, have the motor bus and the motor truck in mind, but Mr. Irwin says, and quite truly, that as regards passenger traffic the motor bus is a relatively minor factor, as the competition is largely from the privately-owned automobile. People think nothing of motoring to Hamilton, Oshawa, Orillia, Midland, Cobourg, Peterboro, Kingston, Owen Sound; people even motor to Florida, and in the summer to Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver. Almost any day one may see cars in Toronto bearing number plates from New York, Michigan, New Jersey or any of several states, some of whose inhabitants love to roam afar.

Not only the steam railways suffer from the private automobile. The suburban radials have been nearly put out of business everywhere by them, and the street cars suffer heavily. A few years ago one could stand on a corner up town in the morning and see a stream of automobiles go by, most of them driven by owners who rode alone. This year on the same corner one will observe that nearly every car has three or four, sometimes six, persons in it, and the same cars will be seen morning after morning going by at the same time with the same passengers. It is possible that people living in apartment houses and due to arrive down town at a stated time are offered lifts by one of them who is driving. This may have helped establish the present practice. And persons employed in the same office, residing in the same quarter of the city, may be given a chance lift by one of them who is driving, and a habit becomes established. Sometimes one man takes his car one day and his neighbor the next. The effect on street railway earnings in Toronto is serious, but there is nothing that can be done about it.

Government Railways in Distress

Speaking further upon the same matter the *Telegram* says:

These be strenuous times with the railways. Coupled with the industrial depression comes truck competition. And as if that were not enough, the short crop in the west, running in part to famine areas, cuts down freight tonnage.

Already the two big systems have made drastic cuts in expenditures. But the end is not yet. The matter of cooperation between the systems is being considered by the Government at Ottawa and the railway executives and the near future promises some rather sensational announcements. Just what they will comprise is at present only guesswork, but one thing is assured, and that is that competition in fast trains between commercial centers will go into the discard.

Passenger service has never paid, according to railwaymen. In some quarters it is estimated that the loss on this arm of the service runs as high as $20,000,000 a year. And much of this loss is chargeable to the craze to give business men an extra hour in some city, an hour the business man probably sits around a hotel and wastes.

All this frill and fad stuff is to go in the name of economy and is just one indication of how the boom spirit is to be worked out of the railways.

In passenger trains as in other walks of life, men are going to move more slowly. And the result will probably be that they will enjoy life a little more and live a little longer.

Cutting Down the Service

The railways, according to Sir Henry Thornton, are considering carrying freight on passenger trains in order to combat the competition of the motor truck.

This can only mean a return to the mixed trains of long ago. It also means that passengers will have to sit and gaze at box cars, water tanks and rural depots while the locomotives do their shunting and remake the train.

But what of it? The de luxe passenger trains to rural points have become a habit, and a very extravagant habit for the railways.

Railroads, and passengers as well, will have to get back to a less luxurious mode of living or go broke. And in these days when every other man has an automobile it may be that the railways could, instead of carrying freight on passenger trains, work a further economy by carrying passengers on freight trains.

Second Gold-Producing Country

While the mineral wealth of this vast country has only been scratched, the results thus far obtained have been most gratifying and the year 1931 made Canada the second largest gold-producing country in the world. The following item from the *Mail and Empire* of Toronto may be found of interest in this respect:

The gold mines of the Dominion, and particularly those of Ontario, ended the year with many new records chalked up to their credit. Actual mining operations were proceeded with at a record-breaking pace and most of the producers carried their development to new low levels and in almost every instance the mineral zones, where opened up at depth, proved to run higher in gold per ton than on the upper horizons and generally there was favorable enlargement of the mineralized sections. While all companies are engaged in mine development on an expanding scale, the majority have merely started their big programs and there is no doubt that the present year will see even greater improvement, both in development and production of precious metal, than was reached in the record year 1931.

The year 1931 closed with Canada secure in her position as the second largest gold-producing country of the world. According to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, total production from all mines in this country amounted to 2,679,728 fine ounces of gold, with a value of $55,394,892. The above figures not only make a new all-time record for the Dominion, but indicate an increase in production of gold of over half a million ounces when compared with the record made in the year immediately preceding. The production figures here referred to do not include the premium received by the gold-mining companies, due to the current rate of exchange. With the exception of British Columbia and Nova Scotia, all the gold-producing provinces of Canada registered substantial gains in output of precious metal. At this time there is every reason to believe that the present year will show even greater improvement in yellow metal production than that recorded in 1931.

The Cigarette Curse

The Ottawa *Journal* gives us the following illuminating item concerning the hold cigarette smoking has upon the people of this land. It says:

Remember way back when a man smoking a cigarette was all but suspect by his friends? Well, last year, according to a bulletin of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canadians smoked 5,000,000,000 cigarettes, paid $50,000,000 for them. Or thereabouts.

In 1913 our total cigarette consumption was less than 1,000,000,000. By the end of the war we were smoking 2,000,000,000; by 1926 we were close to the 3,000,000,000 mark; in 1928 we had got to 4,000,000,000, and now we are up to 5,000,000,000.

As a matter of fact, we are probably consuming many more than that. The figures given by the Bureau of Statistics include only those cigarettes which are manufactured in Canada; takes no account of the imports of British and American brands; takes no account of smuggling. Actual imports are likely light, but, if we are to believe Canadian manufacturers who appeared last year before the Tariff Board, nearly a billion American cigarettes are smuggled across the border.

If there are 6,000,000 persons in Canada over fifteen years of age, then they are averaging, smokers and non-smokers, over 800 cigarettes apiece per year. About forty packages per head.

Fifty million dollars looks like a lot of money to spend on cigarettes, yet it is not as bad as it looks. For the money, really, doesn't go up in smoke. A lot of it goes to our tobacco growers, a lot more of it goes to thousands of workers in tobacco factories, some of it goes to wholesalers and retailers, a share of it to advertising mediums, a goodly share of it into a hard-pressed treasury.

Babies Have a Right to Cry

That babies have a perfect right to cry has been wisely determined by a very learned judge, according to a Canadian Press Despatch which reads:

Crying is a normal occupation for a normal baby, and is not ground for canceling an apartment lease, it has been decided by Mr. Justice Archambault in the

Circuit Court, in dismissing an action taken by Credit General, Inc., against H. H. Lewis, father of the baby. The plaintiff said that the baby, aged 1½ years, was continually crying and disturbing adjoining tenants. Under the terms of the lease, the tenant was bound to see that no such annoyance should emanate from his apartment, it was claimed. The father suggested that to put such an interpretation on the lease would be contrary to the essential principles of humanity.

Overgovernment

The Canadian press has much to say today, and properly so, concerning the fact that Canadians are much overgoverned. The following item is culled from the Brantford *Expositor:*

The legislatures of the various provinces are entirely too large for the population, and the axe could be used in the provincial fields with good effect. It is just a question of how long business can prosper and carry the enormous burdens of taxation imposed upon it in this country. This, in the end, comes out of the people. The present depression has afforded a splendid opportunity for a thorough investigation of this whole question, but little attention has been paid to it. It remains, therefore, for the people of Canada, through sheer force of public opinion, to demand of their rulers, both federal and provincial, that they take action to reduce the cost of government throughout the country. If government in the Dominion costs $1,000,000,000, it means that every man, woman and child is taxed $100 for this purpose. This is an appalling sum, and out of all proportion to the services rendered.

A Mixed Family

The Millennium is surely here, for the time has come when kittens and little chicks lie down together, if the following news item from Sarnia is true. It reads:

A hen owned by Russell German of Mooretown, which, in addition to mothering a brood of eleven little chicks, is attracting unusual attention since she has taken five small kittens under her wing.

The mother of the kittens died a few days ago and every night the chicks and kittens nestle up under the wings of the hen. During the day it is a common sight to see the little chicks and kittens drinking milk together from the same dish while the old hen sits contentedly by clucking to her unusual family.

Mixed Farming

Speaking of the development of mixed farming in the Canadian West the Ottawa *Journal* says:

So much has been heard about western wheat, most of us have an idea that wheat is the West's sole product. The idea is profoundly wrong. We pick up an official bulletin, and we find:

"That Saskatchewan last year produced 30,000,000 eggs, had a poultry production of $30,000,000.

"That Manitoba produces one-third of the annual honey crop of Canada, ranking second only to Ontario; and that Alberta and Saskatchewan are coming along.

"That most western cities are now surrounded by extensive market gardens, grow most of their own vegetables.

"That the west is now producing some of the finest of Canadian strawberries.

"That sugar beets are now grown extensively on irrigated land in southern Alberta.

"That the sugar beet factory at Raymond, Alberta, is now the largest in Canada, having turned out 25,000,000 pounds of refined sugar from last year's beet crop.

"People are forever advising the prairies to go in for mixed farming. Perhaps it is because they don't realize how much mixed farming has been gone in for."

However, mixed farming does not appear to be the solution to the present distress, although it will help the farmer to better feed himself and family, as the following item from the Toronto *Globe* reveals:

Vegetable farming is having its gloomy days in the Port Credit district. R. Hill, a farmer on Indian Road, speaking to the *Globe,* reported that some days ago he shipped 72 eleven-quart baskets of mixed vegetables to Toronto. The baskets cost him eight cents each, or a total of $5.76. Yesterday he received word from the commission agent at Toronto that he owed the sum of $3.56 on the shipment, as his consignment had, according to the card received, been "dumped", and not sold. The baskets are now being returned to him, but before he can have them he must pay the express company another $3.60 for carriage. Hill already this season has shipped some 1,500 baskets of fruit and vegetables to Toronto, and his receipts for the lot are less than $100.

A Drought Commission

The government of Saskatchewan has appointed a commission to investigate the causes of drought during the past three years in southern Saskatchewan. The Saskatoon *Star-Phœnix,* speaking editorially thereof, says:

A wonderful opportunity lies before the drought commission recently appointed by the provincial government to study the causes of drought in southern Saskatchewan and the possibility of preventing the continuance or recurrence of that misfortune. Their efforts may result in action which will restore that district to a condition of fertility and prosperity and bring happiness and contentment to the thousands of

farmers who have occupied it for so many years. The government action will meet with public approval, and the commissioners, who are undertaking the task without remuneration, will receive the thanks of the people of this province for the public-spiritedness which they are showing.

Time was when an overabundance or a lack of rain was considered as being 'an act of nature', the changing of which it was useless to attempt. The study of climatic conditions and weather along scientific lines has revealed some of the causes and that those causes may in part be controlled. Thus the absence of trees allows the too rapid evaporation of moisture from the soil. The absence of lakes, sloughs and other bodies of water means that there is no reserve supply from which nature can draw the rain so necessary for crop growth. Continuous tilling removes fiber from the soil, allowing it to drift before the wind. These are only a few of the known causes. There are many others. These can be controlled. Trees and shrubs can be planted. Sloughs which have been drained can be restored, and the flow of rivers may be arrested to form lakes which will constitute a reserve supply of water; and in some cases it is possible that water courses may be partly diverted to provide irrigation. All these matters will come under the attention of the commission.

The districts of southern Saskatchewan now burned out have not always been dry. For 20 years or more they produced some of the best crops in the west. Then came three dry years. Possibly the climate will normally return to its former state, but if nature can be aided by the arts and sciences of man, so much the better. And if a recurrence of the dry conditions can be prevented, a wonderful work will have been performed.

Mixed Religionists

At a recent meeting of the Saskatoon Ministerial Association the question of having passages from the Bible read, without comment, by the teacher as an opening exercise was considered. The Saskatoon *Star* reports the matter in much detail and we quote therefrom in part as follows:

In Ontario a similar plan has been adopted by a number of cities, and a series of consecutive readings drawn up, said Canon Armitage. If Catholic school boards preferred, he could see no objection to these passages' being read from the version authorized by the Roman Catholic church.

Rev. James Strahan of the First Baptist church preferred that such readings should contain passages from the writings of Buddha and Confucius. Rev. J. A. Donnell agreed, urging that every religion was seeking after God and that Christianity should not be treated as the only religion. They should be careful not to try to force the children of the conscientious atheist to listen to instruction in religious belief.

While the Christian churches were making converts more rapidly in Africa than in any other mission field, the Mohammedans were making converts even more rapidly, reported Rev. A. W. Banfield, of the British and Foreign Bible Society. To the mind of the African, Mohammedanism, with its allowance of plurality of wives and its charms and amulets had a special appeal. A man with only one wife had no social standing in an African village.

Milwaukee Not Hard Up

MILWAUKEE, where they have a socialist administration of the city, reports that all city bills are paid and there is a surplus of $2,234,000 in the municipal treasury. It is still easy to remember when several newly elected members of the New York legislature were deliberately thrown out of the chamber to which they had been chosen, and the only reason assigned was that they were socialists. Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., was a member of the legislature that performed this feat of statesmanship.

Prayers for the Creative Spirit

THE Federal Council of Churches in its appeal for prayer for the Arms Conference asks, "Let us pray that the creative spirit may move among the peoples." America has an amphibian tank, bombproof and gasproof, that will go ten miles an hour in the water, fifty miles on a rough road, and seventy miles an hour on a smooth road. It has the Akron, able to carry a flock of airplanes around the world. Russia has 20,000,000 men and women well militarized. Italy has offered to blacken the skies with planes. Japan has 32 airplane squadrons. The German Junkers project a plane that will fly from Berlin to New York between breakfast and dinner. The Big Bertha can shoot 75 miles. In America the influential are given stock in munition plants. There are varieties of poison gas against which no mask is any protection. Our latest machine guns will shoot 800 bullets a minute and all the bullets will go nine miles. We can guide our bombing planes by wireless. Creative spirit? Creative spirit? What more do we want? If war comes we can create thousands of chaplains over night ready to bless it all.

Truth Sometimes Comes to the Surface Quickly *By Dr. Chas. T. Betts (Ohio)*

THE poisoning of the American public goes constantly on. Reports come in daily from some part of America, showing same symptoms, even though the best foods have been carefully selected and prepared by the most careful process. Manufacturers of aluminum kitchenware continue to advertise that those opposed to the manufacture of aluminum cooking utensils are wrong, in spite of the fact that the reports show that such ware is used previous to 99 percent of all group poisoning cases.

We find it very difficult to ascertain the exact facts in most of these cases, but here is one which took very little time.

The Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* reported on January 2, 1932, the group poisoning of Mrs. Frank Reyas, 109 Lyricway, McKeesport, Pa.

HOLIDAY DINNER POISONS FAMILY

Parents and Two Children at McKeesport Made Ill Are Taken to Hospital

The New Year's dinner at the home of Frank Reyas of 119 Lyricway, McKeesport, resulted in the poisoning of Reyas, his wife and their two children. Physicians at the McKeesport Hospital said the illness was caused by eating either vegetable soup or fruit cake. None are believed to be in a serious condition, according to hospital authorities.

The following letter was at once forwarded to Mrs. Reyas:

One of your friends forwarded us the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette* which contains the report of your food poisoning.

We are interested in determining the cause of the plague upon our people at this time. Reports of this kind are coming in from every section of America, showing thousands of persons being poisoned. And in no case have the authorities found the cause.

We believe that we know the exact cause in many instances, but are continuing our investigation of all poisoning cases coming before us, so we desire a report from you personally.

Kindly advise us by return mail on the back of this letter what kind of cooking utensils were used, what kind of food, and how long the food was stored or prepared and cooked.

The following answer was written on January 7:

We received your letter, and you are asking us to make a report of how it happened.

Well, here it is. It was the first day of the year. My mother sent us some soup in an aluminum dinner pail. The time was about 11:30 a. m.

I put the pail with the soup out in a little hallway to keep cool, and did not use it till 5:30 p. m. Then I warmed it for dinner, and the family sat down to eat it. Just as soon as we were through eating, we became ill. We were then taken to the hospital, and I don't remember anything else.

The vegetables used were fresh. My mother raises her own. The meat that was used was also fresh, having been butchered for New Year. That is all.

So, dear reader, the story has been told here as in hundreds of other cases which we investigate. Last week extensive group poisoning was reported in Overbrook Hospital of Cedar Grove, N. J., where more than 200 were severely affected by food contamination. A large number were poisoned at the Hall where the law students live, at the University of Michigan. One hundred nineteen students were taken to hospitals recently, at Purdue University, all of whom recovered.

Our people will put up with this kind of condition until our authorities act for the benefit of all. A strenuous effort is being made by the aluminum interests to maintain their sales of aluminum culinary ware.

In December, 1931, a series of articles was begun in a national magazine attempting to prove that aluminum kitchenware is harmless. The wrath of the American public will be brought down upon the heads of such persons, in due time, because it is evident that they know and are familiar with the physiological effects of aluminum compounds produced by their wares.

What Villard Would Do

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, editor of *The Nation*, says that if he were dictator of America he would muster out the fleet, reduce the army to 25,000 men, send all the generals and admirals to Guam, abolish all tariffs, boycott Japan, recognize Russia, put all lawless officials on prison farms, and transfer Mr. Hoover and his cabinet to the island of Yap. He thinks these steps would restore sanity to America; and they might help, at that.

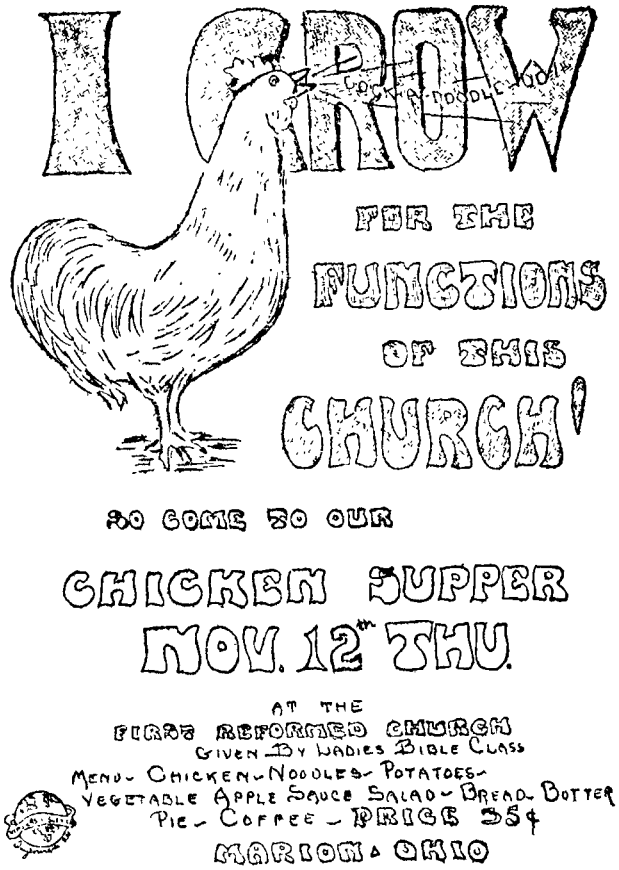
Another Rooster Heard From

JUDGE RUTHERFORD frequently refers to the dominies as "roosters", and it seems a particularly good sobriquet. Their usefulness is about on a par. The loud voice, the strut, the quarrelsomeness, the special headgear, the fine feathers and the empty head all fit nicely into the likeness.

In writing to Timothy the apostle said of the dominies that they "lead captive silly women"; and doesn't a rooster do that? And then the Revelator speaks of Babylon as a henhouse of unclean birds, and he must have meant that if we looked around a little we should find one of them was a rooster, one for each pen.

Here is further evidence that the word seems to fit the mental likeness. When the ladies of the Reformed Church at Marion wanted to advertise their bargain in noodles and apple sauce they inserted a picture of a rooster as a matter of course; so here he is, showing off. And if you study the picture closely you can see that he looks very big and very beautiful and, by comparison, the world down in the corner looks very small and insignificant.

It all depends on the eyes with which one looks at a dominie, whether he is very big and important or whether he is just what he usually is, and that is so small we would not attempt to describe it. To the ladies, the boss of the barnyard seems very big and very beautiful; and so he seems to himself; but to nobody else.



Radio Witness Work

WAYNE CITY, ILL. "Please send me your booklet as announced over station WGBF last Sunday morning. I like your talks very much. Why do you not talk on church people mixing their religion with politics? I think that the church people should take care of their religion, if they have any to take care of, and let politics alone." (An M.D.)

BAY CITY, MICH. "I would be very much pleased to receive a free copy of a book showing that the kingdom of God is at hand. I know it is at hand, even at the door; these perilous times we live in prove it. I am a listener over the air each Sunday at 10:30 through the Bay City chain. You are telling the truth; the kingdom of God is at hand. I will sincerely appreciate the little book; you shall receive your reward in the kingdom of God."

AQUILLA, TEX. "Please mail me the little book entitled *The Kingdom*. I have been studying some of Judge Rutherford's books and find them the most interesting of any Bible studies I have ever had. I also heard his lecture over the radio Sunday evening, while visiting, and enjoyed it very much. I feel sure that he must really be inspired of God."

PALISADE, MINN. "I received my set of books and pamphlets. Thanks for the extra ones sent. They are a revelation to us. Please send price list of German and Swedish books; I wish to get some of the books and pamphlets in those languages to give to my friends who cannot read English. If they get as much comfort reading these books as I, then I will be well repaid. I keep my radio almost exclusively to hear Judge Rutherford's broadcasts each Sunday morning."

World Peace

THE prospects for world peace, from the standpoint of human accomplishment, were never so hopeless as they are today. For every agency in the world endeavoring to establish peace, there seem to be a thousand agencies opposed to it. The world is in a turmoil from a political, financial and ecclesiastical standpoint. The various conferences, whose objectives have been the establishment of some permanent arrangement whereby peace may be assured, have all come to naught.

At the time of the London Naval Conference, which was also a failure, *Current Affairs,* a monthly magazine of gratifying brevity, had this to say on the subject:

> The London Naval Conference was a "dud". The hopes of the peace-loving people of the world for a radical reduction in naval armament and the creation of a temperate atmosphere of peace throughout the nations—these hopes have been wrecked. All the high words pronounced by the delegates and all the purple rhetoric uttered by the politicians are only a smoke screen. One is reminded of the dispatch which the Russian general, Brusiloff, sent to the czar when he was being routed from the Masurian swamps by Hindenburg's army: "We advance—backwards." The conflicting patriotisms of the various nations which were members of the conference wrecked everything. Patriotism is rooted in fear; and fear is a primal instinct difficult to overcome. England fears that by reducing her navy her food supply may be cut off and her population starved in a week. France is afraid of everything on all sides. Italy is afraid of France. Japan is afraid of the white man's prejudice against "the yellow peril", and we, ourselves, are afraid of the slightest infringement upon our Americanism. Thus crash the hopes of the world.

Many other magazines and periodicals echo the sentiment of *Current Affairs.* That effort in the direction of world peace, like the preceding ones and those which have since taken place, has been an entire flop. They can scarcely be called a gesture, and few people are any more deceived by them.

But have the world's hopes indeed crashed? Is the proposition hopeless? Is there no certain prospect for world peace? To these questions we answer, It depends upon from which quarter peace is expected. Certainly the various nations which have so far ostensibly made efforts to further the object of peace have demonstrated that this was not indeed their first concern. Selfishness, greed and hatred were the predominating spirit. Each one was desirous of peace based upon his own particular terms, with little or no consideration for others. It must be increasingly apparent that no human agency can bring about peace. What seems to be the difficulty? The greatest obstacle is in human nature itself, as it is at present constituted.

The Scriptures establish that the whole world lies in the wicked one; that Satan, the adversary, is the god of this world and that he is blinding the minds or the reasoning faculties of the people so that the purposes of God may not be understood by them. Consequently, the reasoning of all the nations and people is based upon selfishness, a desire to take advantage of everything to advance their own particular interests, and, as a consequence, distrust and fear of one another is in evidence to all. There are altogether too many people in the world who are still willing to take advantage of others for their own profit; and where that is true, certainly no fault can be found with nations or people who do the same thing to them.

The Lord described the condition in the earth today in these words: 'There is no peace to the wicked.' Those who ignore the most fundamental laws of righteousness are wicked, and such cannot, by any manner of means, expect peace, for they do not know the way of peace. Jesus laid down the fundamental principle which would always result in peace, in these words: 'Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you.' That seems simple enough, easily applied, but this rule cannot be even appreciated by the wrongly disposed, much less practiced by them. It presupposes a foundation of righteousness which would not expect unreasonable things of others but with clear-sighted justice sees the necessity of dealing fairly and generously with one another. To this end the Bible counsels, "Speak ye every man the truth to his neighbour; execute the judgment of truth and peace in your gates." Peace between nation and nation is impossible as long as dominant warlike elements exist within the nations themselves which deliberately and willingly foment strife and have no concern whatever for the welfare of others. There is here a very great difficulty which is perhaps better appreciated by the leaders than by people in general. The lust for supremacy, power and wealth is so great in this class, and their power and influence over the political and financial phases of their own na-

tion are so impelling, that they can usually have what they want.

Idealists may call for peace and for the disarming of the nations, but it must be immediately apparent that as long as there is even one nation that is dominated by those who believe in resorting to force, for reasons which they may deem adequate, as long as there is a single nation that refuses to sincerely and completely disarm, there can be no world peace; for the peace-loving nations, if there were any of such, would have no assurance that they would not sooner or later become the victims of the war-like nations. History is replete with records of instances where peacefully disposed people who were quite content to go about their own peaceful ways were attacked by others not at all peacefully disposed, and thus they were obliged either to resort to arms themselves or become the servants of their foes.

Thus is manifested the hopelessness of human efforts to bring world peace. No individual or human agency has sufficient power or authority to force all nations into a condition where peace would be assured to all. Nor is it altogether a question of nation preying upon nation or people upon people. Within the nations themselves there is a conflict between groups and classes which, although it is carried on in a less spectacular manner than by armed combat, is nevertheless essentially the same in its ultimate effect upon the victor and the vanquished.

Today every large city in the United States has innumerable groups of racketeers which take advantage of the people in general and by every conceivable lawless means prey upon the people. The less fortunately situated are oppressed by the more powerful and better endowed. Thus, life seems to present but one aspect, the aspect of continual conflict in every sphere of human activity. And this is in no sense exaggerated; it is actually the case. This conflict is a much more momentous issue than appears to most people. It boils itself down to a conflict between the forces of righteousness and the forces of evil, a struggle which seems to have, and actually has, continued for ages, and which, in this our day, has reached a magnitude never before attained.

We are approaching the climax of this issue. It is not a question of France against Germany or England against some other nation, nor is it simply a conflict between the yellow and the white race or the black and the white. All of these animosities are but side issues in the great struggle between truth and righteousness on one hand and falsehood and evil on the other. More than that, it is a conflict between God and the opponent of God, Satan the Devil. Although the Bible is very explicit in its statements of the activity of Satan and his organization, yet a great many people do not believe in the existence of Satan as a powerful spirit creature, or that he has a powerful organization deliberately planning to keep the people away from God and His benevolent purposes for them.

This problem of world peace is something that is entirely beyond the ability of any human agency to accomplish. It is an issue that must be considered, not from an earthly standpoint, but from a heavenly viewpoint. Realizing that human resources are entirely inadequate to meet the necessities of the situation, as must be apparent to every thinking man and woman, we should turn our minds to some superhuman agency for the deliverance of the world or else be reconciled to continue indefinitely in this condition of misery and distress.

In turning our minds to some superhuman agency for deliverance, the question naturally arises, To whom should we turn? Whence shall come our hope? There should not be any doubt in the minds of those who claim to be Christians, in this respect. Nineteen hundred years ago Jehovah God gave assurance that it was His ultimate purpose to establish peace on earth, good will among men, and glory to God in the highest, as a result of the work He would perform through Him who was then the babe of Bethlehem. Jesus assures us, in the model prayer which He left for His disciples, that God's will shall be done on earth as in heaven; that that will will be perfect and acceptable and that it shall be the desire of every living creature. With these assurances given by the Lord, each one should now reverently turn to His Word for a serious consideration of what He has to offer in respect to world peace. The theories of men should be laid aside, whether those men claim to be representatives of God or not. If their statements are not in harmony with His Word, they are valueless. Through the prophet of old Jehovah laid down the rule: "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no [truth] in them."

Until the people commence to realize this and turn to the Lord, they must and will flounder about and be the prey of scheming and unscrupulous men and systems. We may safely assume that the majority of the people, though imperfect and sinful, are not in harmony with or content with their present condition. They are longing for something better, and they realize that there must be changes everywhere, not only in themselves, but in the affairs of men and nations. No schedule for the conversion of the world by evangelistic efforts will meet the requirements. All these efforts have proved to be not only painfully slow but pitifully fruitless. Humanity has tried every scheme, not once, but repeatedly, and in many different ways, and every one has left them disillusioned and disappointed, yet forever turning again to some human leader or scheme for fresh disappointment; and unless the Lord comes to the rescue it seems as though this would go on indefinitely.

The time is approaching, however, when the Lord assures us through the prophet, in these words: "Wait ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: [and] . . . then will I turn to the people a pure language, that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent."

The time is approaching, and that in the near future, when Jehovah God will wipe out the condition of selfishness, greed and oppression, the time when the efforts of puny men, who with fatuous selfishness seek to establish for themselves a kingdom of righteousness, will end in a debacle so tremendous that they will at last be driven to a full realization of their folly. Jehovah will manifest that He alone is God and that only as He is recognized will the longed for goal of peace be attained. There is no other power that can accomplish this for the human family. The Lord through His Word says that those who come to Jehovah will receive His blessing and peace, in these words: "The work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever."—Isa. 32:17.

There can be no peace without righteousness, and there can be no righteousness without God. The certain prospect for world peace, therefore, lies in God's assurance that He has purposed it and that He, too, has purposed the means by which it shall be brought about, and that means is the kingdom of His Son, Christ Jesus, who as God's representative will rule the earth in righteousness and establish judgment and justice henceforth even forever.

Only a government having divine authority, and exercising that authority without interference for the benefit of man, can bring "peace on earth". And it is just such a government that God has purposed. For He has put all things under Christ's feet, and unto Him shall the gathering of the people be. Then shall the nations dwell together in amity and peace, and no longer shall nation lift up sword against nation. But they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruninghooks. The paraphernalia of war will be transmuted into the equipment of peace. The very thought of war will be repugnant to the people then, for they shall not learn war any more. There is divine comfort in these words. Now the nations are bending every effort to perfect themselves in the art of war and to train ever increasing forces of war. But then they shall learn war no more. The time and effort, the wealth and material, wasted in the present insane programs of preparedness, will then be turned to better use, and the nations be immeasurably benefited.

But the peace that God's Word envisages means more, much more, than mere cessation of hostilities between nations. That is only one aspect of the matter, though an important one. The animosities that now stir the breasts of men, the dislike for the foreign, the strange, or for that which is not familiar, will give place to a broad tolerance; for love will, more and more, take the place of unreasoning hatreds, and helpfulness and kindness will replace envy and jealousy. Does this seem too much to expect? Does not God's Word assure us that 'he will take away the stony heart and give them hearts of flesh'? God says, "I will . . . reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth."—Jer. 33:6.

But someone will perhaps object that what I have quoted consists only of fragmentary selections from the Old Testament prophecies which have no direct bearing upon the situation. However, remember that what things were written aforetime do have a very special application for us upon whom the ends of the age are come. Also call to mind the words of Peter, who said,

"Times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord; and he shall send Jesus Christ, which before was preached unto you: whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God hath spoken by the mouth of all his holy prophets since the world began." (Acts 3:19-21) Again, someone may say that the times of reconstruction apply only to the nation of Israel, and not to other nations. Let such remember that the Lord tells us through His prophet that the nations shall go up to the house of the Lord, "to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths; for the law shall go forth of Zion, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among many people, and rebuke strong nations afar off; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—Mic. 4:2, 3.

When the judgments of the Lord are in the earth the inhabitants of the world shall learn righteousness. And, learning righteousness, they shall have the effect and result of righteousness, which is peace, quietness and assurance forever.

What has been said is only a very small part of the abundant testimony in God's Word on the subject of world peace. As already stated, all the prophets bear witness to its coming. And not only they, but Jesus Christ, the faithful and true witness himself, confirms the assurance that there is a certain prospect for world peace which shall not fail of accomplishment, for the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea.

A Commendable Pastoral

THOMAS CLAGETT SKINNER, leading Baptist clergyman of Lynchburg, Va., in a printed "Pastoral" says in part: "As dark misery settles down on us and our refuges of lies fall in pieces one after one, may the hearts of men, now at last serious, turn to refuges of truth."

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Judge Rutherford

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Lawlessness by Officers of the Law

ONE of the principal reasons why the United States is the crime center of the world is that so many of its servants, paid to uphold the law, do so many lawless acts. Section 11 of the Wickersham Commission report, 347 pages, 60 cents, can be had from the United States Government Printing Office at Washington, and contains enough evidence to make every American hang his head for shame, and to keep it thus hung until the infamous abuses therein complained of have been corrected.

In England, and probably in other civilized countries, public opinion is against the torture of prisoners, but in this country we have so many that have been indoctrinated with the theory of longer or shorter terms of suffering in purgatory, and so many of these have secured positions as guardians of the law, that torture of the helpless is quite common, law or no law.

It got a good start just after the Civil War, with the "sweat box". This was a cell in close proximity to a stove, in which a scorching fire was built and fed with old bones, pieces of rubber shoes, etc., all to make great heat and offensive smells, until the sickened and perspiring inmate of the cell confessed in order to get released.

The Inquisition in Texas

Judge Morrow, of Texas, describes the recent treatment at Harrison in that state, of an eighteen-year-old Negro youth:

> After appellant was arrested by officers he was struck by one of them in the mouth. The officer then said: "I think I hit him with my fist once and slapped him once. I struck him in the mouth as hard as I could hit him." This officer also testified that the appellant was laid across a log, that his clothes were removed, and that he was whipped by the officers with a switch, which one of them described as being "about the size of my little finger or a little larger than my little finger; it was as big as my biggest finger and was green. I didn't count the times I hit Robert."

Probably the illegal conduct of these particular Texas "officers" cannot be traced to a belief in purgatory. Quite probably they are the victims of a still worse teaching, which would consign almost all the human family to eternal torture without any respite or relief at any time whatsoever.

As officers of the law they are worse than useless. They promote the very thing they are hired to prevent. Who could have any respect for a servant that would maltreat a member of his master's family merely because he happened to have him for a short time within his power?

Judge Morrow also reversed the conviction of another Texas Negro, 26 years of age, and tells of the way this man was treated. He says that after he had been brought to the jail in Marlin, and had denied any connection with the crime for which he was arrested, he was then whipped by the sheriff, who used a leather strap about 2½ feet long with some strips of leather sewed on the end of it; that he was whipped all over the head, shoulders, and neck, and that there remained scars on his body and head. These scars were exhibited, and testimony relating to them was given by a doctor and another witness. Appellant testified further that the injuries to his arm prevented its use for a month and caused him to swell up so that he could not lie on his side for several months; that he was whipped with the side of the strap and the butt end of it and nearly killed; that when he came to, they were kicking him in the side; that his head still gave pain and swelled up. The swelling was verified by other witnesses. He testified to subsequent whippings in the jail at Marlin and that on one occasion a stick was used by the sheriff which cut to the blood and caused an injury from which he had not yet recovered; that he was told by the sheriff to go before the grand jury and make the same statement that he had made to him, otherwise he

would be mobbed, and if he did make the same statement he would be discharged after certain white men against whom suspicion rested had been dealt with. In the jail other witnesses, Negroes, were severely and cruelly whipped by the sheriff. One of them was put in water and his head held in water until he was almost drowned. Another, a woman, was stripped of her clothes, laid on the floor, and severely whipped and strapped.

Todhunter of Little Rock

Judge Butler, of Arkansas, released two Negro boys who had been sentenced to life imprisonment for the drowning of two other boys. There was no evidence that the drowned boys had been drowned by anybody. Judge Butler tells of the means that were taken to force one of these boys, an exemplary young Negro named Bell, to confess to this crime of which he was innocent:

He told how he was made to lie upon the floor, clad only in a thin shirt and trousers, and was whipped with a leathern strap attached to a handle; the strap was 3½ feet long and 3 inches wide. Here we have a Negro boy, whom the testimony of Mrs. McCullom, the mother of the unfortunate little Julius, characterizes as "a good Christian boy, if ever there was one". Her testimony showed that he had been the humble friend and companion of her children for six years; that he was obedient, kind, and helpful; that he shared his horse, the pride of his heart, with Julius, whom he loved like a brother; that he would carry the little children around on his horse and in every way manifested a gentle and affectionate spirit. This is the "mean, hard-headed nigger" of whom Mr. Todhunter spoke. This Negro boy was taken, on the day after the discovery of the homicide while he was at his usual work, and placed in jail. He had heard them whipping Swain in the jail; he was taken from the jail to the penitentiary at Little Rock and turned over to the warden, Captain Todhunter, who was requested by the sheriff to question him. This Todhunter proceeded to do day after day, an hour at a time. There Bell was, an ignorant country Negro boy surrounded by all of those things that strike terror to the Negro heart; he was told that he had drowned Julius McCullom and that he must admit it, and asked if he had not done so; when he denied it, he was whipped by the warden, who "usually conquered when he began", according to the warden's testimony.

One wonders if Todhunter is still warden at Little Rock. Such a man is not fit to hold any job whatever in which he comes in contact with his fellow men. We hate to have our British readers see what they will see in this article, but this thing is up for an airing now, and up it comes.

No Need for Laws in Kansas City

Commissioner Henwood, Kansas City, Mo., reversed the conviction of a man whose automobile was used in a bank robbery. As reasons for the reversal he gave the following, which leads to the obvious conclusion that a civilization which has enough Thurmans and Kellerstrausses needs no laws, judges, juries nor citizens:

The defendant offered to testify that from about 8:30 in the evening of June 14, when he was arrested, until about noon on June 16, when he was taken to the prosecuting attorney's office, he was sweated almost continuously by various police officers and detectives, who kicked him, beat him with a rubber hose, struck him with a revolver, a chair, and a blackjack, and squeezed and twisted his testicles, and refused to let him sleep and to let him have anything to eat or drink, and threatened to kill him, in their efforts to force him to admit that he actually participated in the robbery and the killing of Officer Smith and to inform them as to others who participated in the perpetration of said crimes; that by means of such mistreatment, torture, threats, and coercion, he was forced, at police headquarters on June 15, to sign the first statement about 9 o'clock in the morning of June 15, and to sign the additional statement some time in the afternoon of that day, without first having an opportunity to read said statements and without having said statements read to him; that, about noon on June 16, he was taken from police headquarters to the prosecuting attorney's office by two detectives, Thurman and Kellerstrauss, who had actively participated in the mistreatment, torture, threats, and coercion to which he had been subjected at police headquarters; that immediately before he was taken into the office of the prosecuting attorney he was told by Thurman that unless, when questioned by the prosecuting attorney, he confirmed the statements signed by him at police headquarters, they (the detectives) would take him back to police headquarters and "finish" him.

The Shame of Kenosha

Judge Jones, of Illinois, was unable to see the value of a so-called "confession" of Frank Lang, held tight against a wall by Kenosha officers and repeatedly pounded on the back and kidneys. In reversing his conviction Judge Jones endorsed the testimony of two physicians one of whom said:

I examined the defendant, Frank Lang, at the county jail. He was stripped and an examination made of his physical condition. There were marks

on the right arm; also marks on the left side—left back—extending from the shoulder down to the edge of the ribs. This extended around on the side to a line that might be drawn from the interior portion of the axilla. The left arm was also bruised, black and blue to the elbow; and there was a discoloration, greenish yellow, from the elbow down toward the wrist. The left arm was swollen, also the forearm. The tissues of the back were somewhat swollen. There were also bruises on the buttocks, as I remember, especially on the right. I should judge that the injuries observed by us were caused by violence of some kind which extended into the tissues and muscles, breaking the blood vessels under the skin, so that it caused discoloration, and also breaking the skin in spots. We took an X-ray to determine whether or not the left arm was fractured.

Maybe you didn't know that when you pay taxes you pay your servants to club suspected persons on both arms and all the way down their backs until they are black and blue with broken blood vessels, and their lives are shortened by having their kidneys bruised! And you may get it next, yourself.

Belzoni's Negro Familiaire

Judge Anderson, of Mississippi, was not pleased when he learned that a sheriff at Belzoni had had a Negro suspect beaten by a fellow convict in the effort to force a confession. Reversing the conviction Judge Anderson called attention to the fact that at the time this beating took place, shortly before midnight, the prisoner had no clothing on except his underwear; it took place in the presence of a white prisoner in the same jail and a deputy sheriff of the county. The prisoner who did the beating was let into the cell and provided with a leather strap for the purpose of administering it. What do you Britishers think of that? But hold! More is coming.

Most of us feel rather sorry for boys of seventeen when they get into trouble. But in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, two youths of that age, arrested for the theft of an automobile, were taken to a private room in the police station, where they were struck in the face, threatened with death, and one of them was caught by the hair and hit until the desired "confession" was secured. Ever hear of the Spanish Inquisition?

The "Water Cure" in Clarksdale

On a night in 1925, in the jail at Clarksdale, Miss., a Negro charged with murdering a man was placed on his back on the floor, and tied, and water was slowly poured into his nostrils until he "confessed". Acquitted at the trial, the poor Negro was lynched anyway. Do you think Jehovah God is going to let a thing like that go unpunished?

At West Allis, Wis., a prisoner emerged from jail with two black eyes, and explained that, besides his bruises, he had been made to occupy a cell which was subjected to sudden changes of temperature, from insufferable heat to extreme cold. Wonder if the tormentors of Seville ever thought of that one.

In Manistee, Mich., an illiterate Polish woman, charged with the murder of a nun, was put into a cell lighted with candles where a skeleton was strung up so that it could be manipulated. She was told the skeleton was that of her victim, and was compelled to stay there two hours. Entertaining, isn't it?

Has America Fallen This Low?

If we feel sorry for a couple of boys, only seventeen, that get into trouble, how ought we to feel for a poor Negro girl, only fifteen, charged with murdering her own baby? The conviction of this girl was reversed, but read what the county attorney has to say of how he bulldozed her into making a confession which she always insisted was only a lie.

"The sheriff, the deputy sheriff, and myself brought Joe Stella up to the courthouse and to the sheriff's office again, and after much persuasion could not get her to make any statement that would involve her in the killing. I believe we did tell her that we already had sufficient evidence to justify a jury in breaking her neck, and if she would confess and tell the truth about it we would try to make it light on her; we possibly told her that we would see that she got a light sentence; in fact, we told her 'most anything, trying to get her to make a confession. We possibly interrogated her something like an hour and a half or two hours, but she maintained that she was innocent and would not make any statement implicating her in the killing. But, anyway, one of us suggested that the white folks were getting wrought up over the killing of this baby, and unless she told a different story they might come in and take charge of her. Something was said about a mob. She begged us to protect her from a mob, but the sheriff told her that unless she would come clean and tell a different story, he did not feel inclined to give her any protection, so far as he was concerned. It was after many threats were made before we were able to get her to tell anything. The statement was written and read over to the appellant, and she said: 'White folks, that's the

biggest lie.' We then took time about trying to get her to sign the statement, but nearly every time we would ask her to sign it, she would say there was not a word of truth in it. Finally our patience was about exhausted and the sheriff took her to the window and pointed out the water tower and asked her if she knew what it could be used for. There was something else said about a mob at that time, too. It was soon after that time or about that time she signed it and we sent her on back to jail."

Terrorism 'mid Rats and Scalps

A man charged as accomplice in a New Orleans murder case was obliged to take off his own clothes and put on a ragged pair of trousers and shirt which the police gave him. He was taken to another police station several miles from where he belonged. Here he was kept four days, including December 25. The chief of detectives admitted that it was an antiquated jail, with brick cells, without heating, with the glass broken out of the windows, and said to be inhabited by rats. The defendant, who was ill with a sore throat, testified without contradiction from the police that during his four days and nights of confinement in such surroundings he was given no food except one sandwich a day, no drinking water except what he found in the reservoir above the toilet, and no bedclothes except one blanket, which he received only on the last day; and that several policemen came into the cell every hour of the night and prodded him with questions.

At Miami, Fla., a prisoner accused of murdering his wife was chained overnight to the floor of a cell without a bed, which was so infested with mosquitoes that he could not sleep. Next day he was subjected to a "grueling examination" by the chief of police, the State attorney, his assistant, and the deputy sheriff throughout the morning and until 4 p.m., with the scalp of his dead wife at his feet.

The Horrid Tortures of Wan

One of the most terrible acts of oppression ever committed in the world took place in the national capital. We have before made reference to this in our columns. Three Chinamen had been found dead in the Chinese Educational Mission in Washington, D. C. Wan was suspected. He was found in New York, where he was ill in bed, searched without a search warrant, and brought to Washington. There he was held *incommunicado* in a hotel room eight days, all of the time acutely ill so that a police surgeon was repeatedly called. He was questioned almost continuously night and day and guarded by policemen at all times. The examinations sometimes lasted until 5 in the morning. On the eighth day, 7 p.m. to 10 a.m., he was questioned at the scene of the crime. On the ninth day he was at last formally arrested and taken to a police station, where investigation was immediately resumed. On the eleventh day he was again questioned at the scene of the crime for hours. A stenographic report of the interrogation was then written out, which he signed on the twelfth day. Four oral confessions were also made after the seventh day. On the thirteenth day he was for the first time examined by the jail physician, who found him very ill and under the circumstances not responsible for anything he had signed. He lay ill for a month in bed. Three Washington detectives and the superintendent of police participated in this process, which all took place before production in court. Wan's conviction was reversed and these confessions excluded by the Supreme Court. After two subsequent juries had disagreed as to his guilt, the district attorney stated to the judge that it would be impossible to find a jury which would declare Wan either innocent or guilty. The accused was thereupon released, seven years after his arrest.

A Woman Prisoner in Oakland

In Oakland, Calif., a woman charged with murdering her husband was cross-examined by two or more police officers for two weeks after her arrest, when she was in such low physical and mental condition that she had to be assisted into the room by matrons and have her head covered with wet towels in order to be able to answer questions. She had no counsel and was not warned of her constitutional rights. The examination lasted for hours at a time, during which she was denied food.

Commissioner Reeves of Missouri reversed the conviction of a man from whom a "confession" was extracted under the following circumstances:

> Appellant was questioned almost continuously from 11 o'clock Saturday morning until the time of his confession at 7 o'clock the next morning. He agreed to confess at 5 o'clock a.m., so he was subjected to a rigid examination for a period of 18 hours. During that time he was interrogated in relays by the police and was not permitted to sleep, nor was he given food. Police Officer Gerk, who was a large man, slapped him

during the inquisition, because he said that appellant was disrespectful, and Officer Sweetin again slapped him, because he called said officer a liar. Sweetin was also a large man. Appellant's shoes were taken from him. At one time he was stripped of his clothing. He was required to look at two bright reflectors, so that the light fell on his face, and was forbidden to turn his face away, so as to rest his eyes. He was taken to his cell for a few minutes at a time during the night and then brought back for further interrogation. He was compelled on Saturday afternoon, and again before daylight on Sunday morning, to go with the police officers to the vacant lot where deceased was murdered, and then, while it was yet night, to go to the undertaker's, and there stand before the body of the deceased, while a light was flashed on her face. He was required to put his hand on the corpse.

Questioned in Relays

In New Orleans a man who had been drinking hard before he was arrested was persistently questioned by the superintendent of police and reporters, during five interviews which aggregated possibly 40 hours out of the 53 which elapsed before the "confession" was secured. One of the members of the court in which the man was afterwards tried remarked that he himself might make a false confession of having murdered his own father if he were kept awake and prodded with questions as long as this man Doyle was kept awake and prodded with questions. It is a good thing that we have some honest judges in this country or it would be the annex to Hades.

A St. Joseph (Mo.) judge reversed the conviction of a woman, a hotel cook, who had been ill for a week, mostly in bed, who had been arrested for the murder of her husband and held *incommunicado* at the station house for two days without a warrant and without any charges being filed against her. Her own friends and her husband's relatives were excluded. She was questioned by different members of the police force in relays until after midnight on both nights, besides two long questionings by the prosecuting attorney. The examinations were not stopped for supper; she had nothing to eat during the period; she was not allowed to lie down.

Other Protracted Interrogations

Other instances of protracted interrogations by the police were in Fresno county, Calif., where an Armenian woman was subjected to a bombardment of questions by official after official for about eight hours, when she had been without food all day; in San Francisco three men questioned, in handcuffs, from midnight until 5 a.m.; in Teller county, Colo., a "long conversation" during which the defendant was verbally abused by the deputy district attorney; at Ottawa, Ill., a farm hand questioned from 11 p.m. to 5:30 a.m.; at Covington, Ky., two laborers questioned separately from 4 a.m. until 8 a.m. in a very menacing manner and informed that their co-defendant had been badly beaten; at Baltimore a man questioned while in the hospital, having been shot twice; at Pottsville, Pa., a 14-year-old boy questioned for four hours after midnight; at Doylestown, in the same state, a defendant questioned for a considerable period of time while confined in the barracks of the state police; at Butler, also in Pennsylvania, a garage owner with a criminal record taken at 9 p.m., after 24 hours' detention in the county jail, to the barracks of the state police and questioned throughout the night until about 6 a.m., seated all this time on a stool under a strong electric light; at Kennewick, Wash., a Croatian woman of low mentality, who could not speak or understand English readily, questioned six or seven hours by the prosecuting attorney and a police officer; at Clarksburg, W. Va., three men questioned repeatedly over a period of three weeks by a private detective and by two private citizens who participated in the investigation *pro bono publico*. At Swartz, La., two men were held in jail, sequestered from all communication with friends, for 38 days.

Conditions in New York City

You wonder what are the conditions in New York city, and you cease to wonder when you learn that the mayor of the city, Jimmie Walker, recently issued for publication a statement that for successful police work the old-fashioned night stick was far more effective than the new scientific ideas. This is about what might be expected of Mr. Walker, who was lionized all over Europe, but is not held in such high esteem here in his home city.

Commissioner Whalen, in a public address, told how a suspect was stripped of his clothing and put in a cold room until he gave the information the police wanted. A total of 1,235 cases taken from the files of the Legal Aid Society showed that 23.4 percent of the defendants claimed to have been beaten by the police. It

is said that every police station in the city is equipped with the instruments to administer the tortures now recognized as pertinent to the third degree.

Arrested persons come to station houses or headquarters in good shape and are seen shortly afterwards in the Tombs with swollen faces, all sorts of bruises and cuts, and often with blood spots scattered over them. An observer with exceptional opportunities has seen many cases of face and body bruises and broken ribs.

A distinguished magistrate reported that, when several Italians were brought before him for alleged violence, he looked at their backs and there was hardly a spot that was not raw from recent beating. Two men brought before Federal Judge Woolsey, at his direction removed their clothes, displaying welts and bruises which they said they had received as a result of beating with a rubber hose at the hands of the city police and of the Federal secret service agents.

Here is what the papers reported in a few successive days: *Herald-Tribune,* Dec. 23, 1930 (Officer Hollander suspended; charged with striking woman during course of arrest); *Times,* Dec. 27, 1930 (policeman sued for $50,000 when victim of his beating loses eye); *Sun,* Dec. 29, 1930 (Patrolman Johnson held on charge of felonious assault); *Telegram,* Jan. 20, 1931 (letter alleges writer saw police sergeant knock down and kick beggar); *Post,* Jan. 21, 1931 (Bogusoloff, communist, charges beating of two hours by police; appeared in court with head bandaged and shirt streaked with blood); *Times,* March 6, 1931 (girl swears before Seabury's investigation that police broke arm in raid).

Some of the Methods

Third-degree methods, authoritatively reported as recently employed include: Punching in the face, especially a hard slap on the jaw; hitting with a billy; whipping with a rubber hose; kicking in the abdomen; tightening the necktie almost up to the choking point; squeezing the testicles. Methods are favored which do not leave visible marks, because these attract the attention of the courts and sometimes lead district attorneys not to use the confession. There is said to be a practice that the arresting officer does not commonly do the beating; another man will do it, so that when the arresting officer takes the stand it cannot be charged that he used force.

Among the methods are: A sharp, but not heavy, regular blow of a club on the skull, repeated at regular intervals, so that the regularity of the blows arouses anticipation which increases the torture; assuring suspects that they would not be hurt, then suddenly felling them unconscious by a blow from behind with a club or a slab of wood, followed by further sympathy and reassurance when the man revives, only to have the same thing suddenly happen again, the man never seeing who strikes him.

Fiaschetti, a former head of the Italian squad, says of one case, "I went to the Tombs and got myself a sawed-off baseball bat and walked in on all those dogs. Yes; they came through with everything they knew."

A milder method, coming into increasing use, is to exhaust the prisoner by keeping him awake or constantly awakening him after a brief sleep. Or a man may be exhausted by long relays of questioning. Sometimes the questioning takes place in the presence of several burly officers, who rap the table sharply with their night sticks to terrorize the suspect. Deprivation of food is also practiced. These methods are called the mental third degree.

The Case of Barbato

Judge Pound of New York city reversed the conviction of one Barbato obtained under the following circumstances:

> Defendant testified that one of the police officers struck him on the jaw and knocked him to the floor; that the other two pulled his hair and knocked him about with blackjacks, kicked him, cursed him, threatened to kill him, and made him write, "I kill Julia Museo," because they menaced him with further abuse if he refused; that he was still under the influence of fear when he made the later statements, so that he made no complaint to the assistant district attorney or the district attorney.
>
> On Tuesday, September 17, he was arraigned before the magistrate in the Bronx Homicide Court. He then seems to have had a black eye or two black eyes, although the evidence on this point is not as conclusive as it might be. He claimed protection, saying that he was broken to pieces and could not talk. He was then committed to the Bronx County jail. On September 18 he complained of pain to the warden. He then had a black eye. The warden called Doctor Radin, the attending jail physician, to examine him. He was stripped. Doctor Radin testified as follows:
>
> "Q. Now, doctor, will you tell this jury what your examination disclosed?—A. I found ecchymoses, that means black and blue marks, over the right arm, with

some swelling of the arm, with a hemetoma over the middle of the arm. A hemetoma is a little collection or tumor of the blood. There were several abrasions over the right elbow and right forearm. Abrasions are superficial scratches. There are livid stripes over the right forearm and back of the right hand. There are echymoses, black and blue marks, over the left arm, also over both eyelids on the left eye; over the left malar bone, that means cheek bone here [indicating]; there were some abrasions in the right temporal region, that is, up here [indicating]—

"The Court. Witness indicates by placing his hand on the left temple.

"A. (Continuing.) There were a few echymoses over the back of the neck, and he complained of pain on manipulation of the head. There are some echymoses over the right scapula; that is, the shoulder blade. There were echymoses over both sides of the back and in the left lumbar region; that is, the left loin, in the left lower axillary region—the axillary region is the side of the chest, and the left lower axillary region would be the lower part of the side of the chest—there were echymoses over the right buttock and over the front of the right thigh and over the front of the left thigh and over the back of both thighs; there were some abrasions of the right leg."

This evidence means that his body was covered with black and blue spots and lumps or swellings, caused by a fusion of blood under the skin, which might result from a beating.

In one instance forty bruises were counted on a prisoner's body. In this instance a district attorney states that the punishment inflicted was so severe that a police surgeon was called in and stood by and at intervals took the pulse of the prisoner and gave advice as to whether he could stand more beating. How would you like to have the whole country under the control of Tammany Hall?

Newark—Philadelphia—Cincinnati

The third degree as practiced in Newark is what is called the "hard and soft" method. One or two detectives scare a prisoner thoroughly, rough him a bit, and then are "caught in the act" by some captain or superior officer, who enters and severely reprimands the rough workers and sends them out of the room. The superior then is frequently able by a show of friendship to get the man's confidence and obtain a confession. The men assigned to the "hard" rôles make every show of force, put a rubber hose and other weapons on the table, use loud and abusive language, shove the suspect the length of the room, threaten him. They may even go so far as to use the hose or their fists. When the "friendly" officer enters, he may ask the suspect whether he is hungry and would like a good steak and potatoes.

The decision to employ force is made, it is said, only after a protracted period of questioning without violence has failed to "break" a man. This long questioning may involve two or three nights of wakefulness, with more or less constant pressure upon the suspect by relays of detectives. There is reason to believe that food is sometimes denied and that threats are made during the process.

Philadelphia at present is quite civilized, with Boston even more so. The outstanding illegal practice in Philadelphia is that known as "cold storage". Men who will not readily confess at the outset are put in cold storage to "think it over". It is not uncommon for men to be so confined for a week, and as much as three weeks has been known.

Conditions are also pretty good in Cincinnati, but there is, too, some holding of men *incommunicado*. The headquarters cells where these men are held are reported as dark, badly ventilated, infested with vermin, and often damp. It is believed that the Voluntary Defender, as well as the City Manager, is a positive factor in improving the third degree situation in Cincinnati.

Cleveland the Worst of All

Cleveland will have to bear the shame in the Wickersham report of being the worst place in the United States in its treatment of its helpless prisoners. Enter the Devil himself.

Prolonged relay questioning is employed, with loss of sleep and deprivation of food and drink. Sometimes the prisoner is kept standing, clear of a wall, for many hours during the interrogation. If the prisoner starts to fall asleep while on his feet, he is wakened by slaps in the face. The questioning may also be accompanied by violence.

There is evidence of the beating of prisoners over the kidneys and in the soft hollows above the hips with a weapon such as a rubber hose or a sausage-shaped sandbag made of silk, these instruments being chosen because, when properly applied, they leave no marks. It is said that the prisoner is frequently struck from behind so that he may not see the person who hit him, and as a result will be unable to identify him in court.

Six years ago a prisoner by the name of Bush, in a room at the old Cleveland headquarters, was questioned, severely beaten, and finally stripped, laid flat upon the floor, and lifted by his sex organs—not once, but several times. It is doubtful if in their day either Cardinal Ximenes or Nicolas Eymericus of Aragon ever did anything much worse than that. The object was to make him tell where money taken in the robbery was concealed, of which he denied knowledge. Participating in this third degree were a private bank detective, a detective from Lakewood (a suburb where the bank was located), and a Cleveland detective who is still on the force.

There is good reason to believe that an Italian youth was murdered at Cleveland headquarters because his attorney was, the next day, to bring out in open court the terrible way he had been abused. His body was found hanging in his cell. The Wickersham report discreetly remarks that the man's fellow prisoners said he committed suicide and let it go at that, but others have claimed that the man was murdered so that he could not squeal on his inquisitors.

Looping the Loop in Detroit

The worst abuse encountered in Detroit is the so-called trip "around the loop". This means shifting a prisoner from one police station to another, leaving him in each station until there is a likelihood of an attorney's finding him, then moving him along to another. The outlying stations are used in preference to headquarters because there are no outsiders around. The shifts are said to be generally made at midnight in the patrol wagon.

All told, there are fifteen stations. In some cases, it is said, men go the entire circuit. In other cases, seven or eight stations are deemed sufficient. As a part of the process, the jailers have been ordered at times to jam as many men as possible into one cell, so they have had to squeeze the door shut with two jailers shoving the door. It has been said that the police order is that these men sent "around the loop" shall not be "overfed"; and that the opportunities for keeping clean or for sleeping are poor. This is accompanied by the additional discomfort that arises from the knowledge that they are, to all intents and purposes, completely lost, for the ordinary "loop" case is frequently not even booked on any charge and is held *incommunicado* during the process. In some instances the police have themselves been unable to find a man for some days because of the absence of records.

Horrible Conditions in Chicago

The methods described as in use in Chicago include the application of rubber hose to the back or the pit of the stomach, kicks in the shins, beating the shins with a club, blows struck with a telephone book on the side of the victim's head. The Chicago telephone book is a heavy one and a swinging blow with it may stun a man without leaving a mark. (The use of this practice is described by a responsible eyewitness of more than one occurrence.) Other methods stated to be used are suspending a prisoner upside down by handcuffs or manacles and the administration of tear gas. Prisoners in the hands of Chicago inquisitors have often been threatened with death unless they give the information wanted.

Illegal detention and detention *incommunicado* are said to be common. The police are slow about bringing prisoners into court or even booking them. As far as the records show, men are usually produced in court not later than 48 hours after the entry of the arrest; but, in fact, the true date of the arrest is often not entered on the police blotter. An advance period of kidnaping "prior to arrest" makes the records wholly untrustworthy. Men are frequently not booked at all and there is no record of their being in custody. "Losing" men for days at a time is common. This absence of record blocks attorneys when they go to the police demanding to see their clients.

In most of the stations the cells are dirty and inaccessible to natural light and ventilation. Neither beds nor bedding is provided (except for women). Classification is either impossible or else unattempted. Mere boys are often detained overnight, sometimes longer, in the same cells with hardened crooks, perverts, alcoholics, dope users, etc. Overcrowding is very common. At the Detective Bureau, for instance, where most felon suspects are detained for a period, a cell capacity of six is often made to care for over a hundred persons for many hours. The condition in the basement lockup of the Chicago Detective Bureau beggars description. It reminds one of the state of the prisons in England and Wales, as described by John Howard in 1777. An editorial in the Chicago *Tribune* of February 17, 1925, alludes to it thus: "A per-

son with any decency would feel that one night there had defiled him for life."

Judge Duncan, of Chicago, reversed a conviction against a prisoner, Berardi, because of the following facts:

He testified to his arrest and imprisonment in the police station by the police officers and to their questioning him day after day for three or four days, and that he continually, through all this questioning to the last, denied any and all connection with the robbery or knowledge of it. He also testified that Officer Carroll, after they had questioned him for considerable time, brought a strap into the room where he was confined and beat him with the strap, and that another policeman whom he did not know questioned him about the robbery and kicked him on the shin; that his mother and father were allowed to see him at the police station, and that he showed them his body, which was then black and blue from the beatings given him by the officers. The two policemen who testified to his confession themselves admit that the statements that they say he made to them as a confession were in part untrue.

Judge Dietz, also of Chicago, made the following statements regarding one Hulick:

The plaintiff in error testified that at the time of his arrest he was sick and in a weakened condition; that until a week prior thereto he had been in bed, continuously, for three months with a broken jaw and a couple of fractured ribs, from which he was still suffering; that he told this to the police officers and they told him that they knew it; that he did not sign the alleged confession until the second night after his arrest; that during all that time he was under the constant surveillance of a number of police officers, who questioned him continuously, except for infrequent half-hour intervals when he was kept in a cell; that he repeatedly professed to them his innocence, and when he did so they said he was a liar; that they told him he would have to make the statement they wanted him to make and that they would force him to do so if it took a year to get it; that he did not make the statement, but that it was made by some one else; that he did not read it and that it was not read to him; that when he signed it he did not know what it contained; and that they twisted his arms and compelled him to sign it. No evidence was offered in rebuttal, and there was no specific denial of the facts testified to by the plaintiff in error.

In Dallas and El Paso

In Dallas the practice of holding men *incommunicado* is said to be so prevalent, despite the statute, that a certain cell at headquarters is colloquially designated the "*incommunicado* cell" and was referred to in those words by one of the Dallas judges. And the *incommunicado* detention may last for several days or even for a week or more.

In El Paso a young Mexican woman, the mother of three children by different men, was charged with having killed her youngest child by pouring kerosene on the bed and setting it afire. She had been arrested at midnight and was relay-questioned without rest, and perhaps without food, for 35 hours until she confessed. In court she asserted that the infant died by accident, and tried to repudiate her confession, saying that the district attorney and other officials had threatened to take her two remaining children away from her unless she confessed.

Toward the Setting Sun

In Los Angeles arresting and holding men on suspicion is considered legal by the police. Men are reported to have been struck and manhandled in the booking room and in the fingerprinting room. It is said to be usual to hold suspicion cases 48 hours and often 72 hours before they are charged or released, and that suspects are often held *incommunicado* in spite of the statute allowing access to lawyers.

Investigation by responsible lawyers leads them to believe that third-degree practices are a serious evil in Los Angeles, and the existence of these practices is borne out by independent investigation. It is said that in police headquarters there is an "*incommunicado* cell" which is also used as a third-degree cell, and that here beatings take place. Screams have been heard and complaints from prisoners are frequent.

Axel Hayrinen is a naturalized Finn with an excellent overseas war record, working in the building trades. Late one evening in March, 1929, as he was starting up his car on the street, he was stopped by two plain-clothes men who mistook him for somebody else. A verbal altercation followed, during which Hayrinen said that he did not like the manner of police arrests. Although the police admitted that he was not the man for whom they were looking, and informed him of no cause for his arrest, they took him to the police station. There, according to his circumstantial narrative to the Constitutional Rights Committee, he was brutally pommeled by a policeman, Romero, who kept saying, "So you don't like the police; I'll make you like the police." Hayrinen was covered with blood, blood spurted on the wall, and his upper lip

was cut clean through by a brass knuckle, so that four stitches were later taken. He did not dare to put up any resistance, because another policeman was present. When Hayrinen at last said, "I like the police now," he was released, allowed to wash the blood off his face, and went out. This lasted half an hour. No charges had been filed against him.

In San Francisco, it is said, some of the worst beatings take place in the outlying stations. However, arrested persons are not held long, seldom overnight, and then are confined in the Hall of Justice, where the police jail is situated. Most of the beatings occur in the Hall of Justice. There are several places used for the beatings all over the building. At night it is common to use the jail cells upstairs, where outcries and other sounds of beatings have been heard by the police reporters in the pressroom across the central lightwell. In the daytime various rooms in the basement have been used, and the police garage downstairs at the rear. Outsiders have been witnesses. The beatings are, in general, administered by detectives.

In Seattle the severe beating of men on arrest is reported by reliable informants to be a usual practice. Men have also been beaten in the patrol wagons and sometimes ridden around the city in police automobiles and beaten therein. After arrival at the police station prisoners have been assaulted in the booking room, when they are handcuffed and consequently incapable of any action that could excuse the use of force by the officers.

Forced Confessions Are Valueless

In England the police are deprived of the power to question persons under arrest. One of England's kings, William III, tried the thumbscrews on his own thumbs and said another turn would make him confess anything. Wonder how some of our illegal officers of the law would like to have done to them the things they have done to some of the poor and defenseless that were in their grasp, as related in the Wickersham report. Jehovah God will require it at their hands.

In England, under promise of a pardon, a prisoner confessed to a murder; the victim later turned up alive. In 1819, in Vermont, the two Boorn brothers, after much pressure, made detailed confessions of murder; the "murdered" man was discovered in New Jersey, wandering around in a fit of amnesia.

In some unnamed American city an honest prosecuting attorney found detectives in a jail almost killing an Italian boy in the effort to make him confess to killing a girl who was slain while the boy was still in another prison and thus had a perfect alibi, and the detectives knew it. The girl had been used by one of the detectives for his own purposes, and was probably killed by him.

Judges and Prosecutors Involved

The Report shows that in many places the prosecuting attorneys and the judges themselves are as unfair and as illegal in their conduct as the police. Delayed trial, hasty trial, deprivation of counsel, deprivation of witnesses, mistreatment of witnesses, inducement of false testimony, failure to furnish list of State's witnesses, improper jury lists, inexcusable use of inadmissible evidence, condemnation of the defendant for his criminal record, unfair and inflammatory comment on evidence and on events during the trial, attacks on the counsel for the defense, attacks on witnesses for the defense, references to the defendant's failure to testify, appeals for conviction on improper grounds, appeals to racial or national or religious prejudice, unfairness of the trial judge during trial, trials conducted wholly or partially in the absence of the defendant, mishandling of the jury, and payment of judges, prosecutors and court officials on the basis of convictions, are some of the kinds of lawlessness in law enforcement that are treated in the Wickersham report which we have not even had time to glance at.

The World's Only Hope

All this sounds to us like the Dark Ages; it sounds like the reign of the Devil himself, and that is what it is. Every one of the acts mentioned in this article is illegal, *and is an incitement to crime, as it is itself a crime.* The only possible relief from this state of affairs is God's kingdom, the hope of the world. O God, Thy kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Men make a wreck of everything they touch, because they are controlled by the Devil, and are his children in deed and in truth. The Lord God Jehovah has promised that there will be a great cleaning out soon of those that are steeped in iniquity; and it can't come too soon.

On the Roman Catholic Front—Illegalities at Pittston and Swoyersville

Every God-fearing, law-abiding citizen of Pittston and Swoyersville will read this with profoundest concern.

IN AMERICA the priests and preachers have the same rights before the law as do other people; no more, and no less. With some two hundred kinds of churches, everybody is supposed to be free to teach what he believes, without hindrance from the one hundred and ninety-nine that differ. Some people in Pittston and Swoyersville seem to think that because there are Roman Catholic churches and Roman Catholic officials in those two cities the rest of us here in the United States must keep out and keep still, and allow a rule without law and in disregard of the Constitution. Nix! The attempt to rule in defiance of the law is ruining the country; it must stop, and it is going to stop in Pittston and Swoyersville. This is a legal notice.

In Swoyersville, in May, 1931, Roman Catholic officials, contrary to the law, caused the arrest of four persons engaged in giving the message of God's kingdom to the Russian and Polish people. They were giving the people an opportunity to obtain at their own doors some of Judge Rutherford's wonderful lectures on the Scriptures. This they have a right to do, which is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the United States, as well as of the State of Pennsylvania. Moreover, they were obeying God's law, doing His work, the right of all.

When the case got up to the higher court at Wilkes-Barre the judgment of the magistrate at Swoyersville was reversed, as it would have to be, unless we are to have in the United States a repetition of what was brought about in Mexico and Spain. Do the Roman Catholic clergy really want that? We do not believe they do; nor do we. It is better to give everybody a fair deal all around than it is to try to pretend to a control of things that does not exist and cannot be made to exist without the total ruin of the Roman Catholic church in the United States. When a priest tries to order police officials and magistrates around he has bitten off more than he can chew; and those with any common sense will not try it often.

Of course a priest can stir up a mob, and that has often been done; but that is a dangerous business. No one can ever tell where mob spirit once started will end. It cannot be trusted. The mob that shouted 'Crucify Him! Crucify Him!' was the same mob that five days before had strewn their garments in the way. Mobs do not reason. Come. Let us reason.

Of all countries in the world, Spain was the most Catholic until it suddenly became convinced that it had been misled, when it turned completely. Mexico was docile for four hundred years, but when it became convinced that the $15,000,000 sent every year to the Vatican could much better be used at home for educational purposes it passed laws limiting the priests to one for every one hundred thousand people. That practically kills the church in that country. Who is to blame for it? The priests themselves. If they had not tried to grab so much they would not have lost so much. Now the question is: Do the priests of Pittston and Swoyersville want to duplicate the experience of their fellow priests in Spain and Mexico? It looks as if they did. We are trying to show them a better way.

Swoyersville Slow to Learn

One would think that when the burgess of Swoyersville, and the police, had been rebuked in a higher court for attempting to interfere with the free exercise of religion, they would know better than to try it a second time; but some people are slow to learn.

Having the best interests of this burgess and his officers, and especially of the well meaning citizens of Swoyersville, at heart, a company of Jehovah's witnesses visited that community on the morning of September 20, 1931, and placed in each home a copy of *The Golden Age* containing a reproduction of Judge Valentine's overruling of their previous illegal conduct. There were seventeen cars of workers in the party.

The people of Swoyersville were well pleased to get the papers, but about the time it was done the chief of police came up to W. A. Barrett, a reputable citizen of Nanticoke, and used the following language: "What in the hell are you doing here? Get to hell out of this town, and do it quick!" Pennsylvania has a law against the use of profanity in public places, or by public officials. Mr. Barrett was reared a Catholic.

When Mr. Barrett protested the use of such language, and insisted on his rights as a citizen, he was, without warrant, and without charges, illegally "arrested" and, along with five carloads of other workers, was detained at the magistrate's home. While in the home, waiting for the burgess to return from church, one of the police officers snatched personal papers from

Mr. Barrett's possession. In due time all these illegal acts will be brought out in court and the malefactors must suffer for it.

Among the ladies illegally "arrested" at Swoyersville was a refined Christian woman of Luzerne, Pa., Mrs. S. L. Stull. She waited with another lady in her car while the men were in the burgess' office, knowing full well that she had violated no law of God or man. As she sat there talking to the other lady, and discussing something entirely foreign to the "arrests", the Swoyersville chief of police glared at her savagely and said, "Don't you laugh. If you got what you deserved, you would be stoned." Can you imagine a man like that as being a police officer? What an asset to the "church" he would have been back in the days of the Inquisition!

Among those "arrested" at Swoyersville was S. Martin Peterson, a man of large business experience, for many years superintendent of huge textile establishments in various parts of the country. When accosted by the Swoyersville police he was cursed, was accused of selling things on Sunday, which was untrue, and was told, "You are nothing but sneaks," and anybody who knows Martin Peterson knows that that is not true. It is not the duty or the right of police officials to do illegal and offensive things.

Plot to Murder Five Carloads

Among those also "arrested" at Swoyersville was Daniel E. Morgan, pioneer witness, ex-United States Marine, in seven major engagements of the World War, including Chateau-Thierry and Soissons. His story appeared in *The Golden Age* in the nine issues from May 14, 1930, to September 3, 1930, inclusive. His book containing the same story is published by the Christopher Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. Knowing his rights, Morgan objected to being arrested without a warrant, or without being told of the charges preferred against him, whereupon the police officers forced his car door open and dragged him out of it into the street. Mr. Morgan, referring to this incident, says: "As a result of the unlawful force exercised, and the methods of the officers, they soon attracted a crowd, and their conduct put the crowd in a riotous mood." Police have no right to start a riot, under any pretext.

As the burgess was slow in returning from church, Morgan got back into his car; and his statement of the matter continues: "Several of the mob that had been gathered by the riotous conduct of the officers repeatedly said in their hearing and in mine, 'We ought to turn the machine guns on the whole crowd,' and there was *no protest from the officers.* These men tried to engage us in conversation, evidently in the hope of getting us in the same riotous attitude as themselves."

After the burgess returned from church fifteen minutes elapsed. Morgan went in to see why the delay and overheard persons in an adjoining room say, "We cannot waylay them until they get outside the borough limits." With that, one of the officers stepped out from the room, and in a ringing voice Morgan wanted to know of him if he was a party to the conspiracy to murder five carloads of workers, that he had just overheard. The officer replied that he could not be responsible for what other men said, but he could not deny and did not deny that he was present in the room while the conspiracy was being formed.

So that is what we have come to in America, is it? When the entire nation, all its police officials and all its newspapers and detectives cannot find a baby that is stolen from its crib, a police force can show its prowess by gathering in the home of a magistrate and plotting to murder wholesale Jehovah's witnesses who alone today have the courage to stand up for law and order! It never seems to occur to the minds of some police officers that they themselves have to obey the law. Nevertheless, they must.

As a matter of fact the "arrests" at Swoyersville were one continuous illegal bluff from beginning to end, excepting that the plot to murder was not a bluff, but a stern reality. No formal charges were ever preferred by the Swoyersville administration; they could not be, for no offense against the laws was committed. In due time those that were involved in the Swoyersville breaches of the peace will be called upon to explain their conduct.

Some Unpalatable Truths

It so happened that the particular issue of *The Golden Age* which was distributed at Swoyersville contained other items of real value but which, because they are true, might seem unpalatable to some. There was an article on "Racketeering—The Devil's Civilization" which contained a few paragraphs which we herewith reproduce:

When the Russian people overthrew the czarist regime they found that they had been worshiping bo-

gus saints. Their highest priests pretended that the bodies of some of the saints had not decomposed. They were kept under glass as objects of adoration by the common people. When examined, it was found that they were made of cotton; and now some wonder why the Russian people have no use for "religion". What respect could anybody have for a racketeer?

The "Mass" Racket

A step farther west and we have a system of "religion" that for 1500 years or thereabouts has been collecting money from people under the pretense that it can do something for their loved ones after they are dead. This is a lie, a fraud, as wretched a humbug and as conscienceless a piece of racketeering against the poor and ignorant by the sleek and fat and prosperous as was ever pulled off on this planet. Every cent that was ever received for masses was money obtained under false pretense.

In the same class with Mr. Ratti and his black-garbed bunch of parasites are the long-robed, long-faced hell-howlers of "evangelism" and the Protestant ministry. How shocking to a sense of decency is the suggestion that any man, Catholic or Protestant, has influence with Almighty God whereby, for a money consideration, he can extract favors from the Creator of the universe on behalf of some poor man or woman whom by racketeering methods he has persuaded to part with his hard-earned cash, giving him in return therefor absolutely nothing, not even comfort.

When did these clerical racketeers ever really do anything for anybody? They could have kept mankind out of the World War had they been willing to suffer for righteousness' sake, or even for principle, but, having neither, they turned their churches into recruiting stations and hounded the young men of two hemispheres into the war, meantime seeking to secure the death penalty for the few true Christians who dared stand by the teachings of the Scriptures.

Today these same clerical racketeers are doing all that lies in their power to prevent the people from learning that "a better day is coming, a morning promised long, when truth and right, with holy might, shall overthrow the wrong; when Christ the Lord will listen to every plaintive sigh, and stretch his hand o'er sea and land, with justice, by and by".

The Marriage Racket

These same roosters in black feathers want to collect money for every baby that comes into the world. They do not want a young couple to get married without "soaking" them $10.00 for the performance of a civil ceremony which could be as well performed in a magistrate's office and for which a reasonable price would be 50c. They will not even allow the people to die without expecting the relatives to pay them up to $25.00 for offering a prayer that never gets to the rafters.

They are back of every "philanthropic" scheme to collect money from the people for some supposed benefit, but when the money is counted afterwards it is often found that half of it has stuck to their clothes and that meantime they have treated themselves to swell feeds at the public expense. If this is not racketeering, what is it?

Claiming to teach the truth, these sanctimonious racketeers have 200-odd denominations all teaching different doctrines, and are united in but one thing, and that is in their hatred of the pure truth. They encourage teachers of both sexes who do not understand the first tenets of Christianity to teach Sunday school classes. They deliberately and wilfully lie to the people about eternal torture, even after overwhelming proof of the satanic origin of this doctrine has been brought to their attention.

During the World War some of these men not only preached the boys into the trenches, but when they were wounded and had recovered, they "sicked" them back in again. One of them even assured King George's redcoats that though filled with liquor, with profanity on their lips and murder in their hearts and freshly contracted social diseases in their veins, if they died on the battlefield, God himself could not keep them out of heaven. Some of these roosters even assured such soldiers that they formed part of the vicarious sacrifice of Christ.

The "Church" Racket

Does anybody believe for a moment that any full-grown man in his right mind really thinks that Mary or any other woman is the mother of Almighty God, the Creator of heaven and earth? Does any sensible man believe that the hundreds of thousands of costly church edifices were really erected to the glory of God, while the poor people are saddled with debt to maintain institutions which have kept them in bondage?

Can anybody have any respect for a man who, while knowing that the Scriptures plainly teach that the wages of sin is death and the dead know not anything, tries to make everybody believe that the dead are not dead and that they really know everything?

How can people have any respect for the racketeers that created the Spanish Inquisition and have soaked the earth in blood, burnt people at the stake, and done every other kind of deviltry under the sun whenever they could get the chance?

Does anybody with any sense take any stock in an apostolic succession, the representatives of which had each others' concubines and murdered their own fathers, mothers and children? Jesus and the apostles preached free of charge, but these birds never get enough.

It was the Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, chancellor of Lincoln Memorial University, Cumberland Gap,

Tenn., who, in a time when fear and injustice was on every hand for everybody that dared to think truly, made the statement, "Every Bolshevist and radical in the United States should be deported in a ship of stone with sails of lead, the wrath of God for a gale and hell for the nearest port." What a spiritual asset such a man must be to the youth who look to him for guidance!

It is known that the pirate, Captain Kidd, assisted in the erection of Trinity Church, New York city. What are you thinking about? Hasn't a man got a right to help his friends? During the Civil War the clergy at Charleston, S. C., assembled in a body and lent their influence to proslavery meetings. Is not that what you would expect?

During the World War, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Brooklyn pastor, prepared the canned sermons breathing hate and destruction to the Germans which were delivered by the clergy throughout the "churches" of America.

Now we leave it to the law-abiding public if there is anything in any of those paragraphs that should seriously disturb anybody except those who are making a living from the rackets named. And they all have it easier in this country than in any other under the sun, for the very reason that here people can say what they think. Conditions here are every way very much more favorable for the Catholic church than in either Mexico or Spain, where for hundreds of years no other religion was even permitted. So, Hurrah for the land of free speech! where our Catholic friends can say what they like, so long as they do not incite anybody to commit illegal acts.

Pittston Imitates Swoyersville

There is no reason why a city the size of Pittston should imitate a village of the size of Swoyersville in lawlessness, but that is what happened. After *The Golden Age* was distributed in Swoyersville, or while it was being distributed there, several hundred were handed out at Pittston. The Pittston party was in charge of Michael Lessun, 19 months in the United States army, and three years United States police at Pickatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J., where his standing is the very best.

Lessun had with him his wife, Anna Lessun, the mother of six children, one of them at that time a nursing baby six months old. She was "arrested" as she was coming out of a gate, when, with her friend, Mary Wargo, she was pulled into a car, taken to police headquarters and there locked up without being told why she was arrested. This woman was kept in prison three days before she could get back to her baby.

Meantime Lessun found somebody had removed his car from the place where it was parked. With John Wargo he went to the city hall to inquire its probable whereabouts. When within about two hundred feet he was "arrested". Every one of these arrests was illegal, and without even the semblance of legality. They were mere acts of an undisciplined police mob.

Arrived in the city hall the magistrate, William O'Hara, said to this ex-United States police officer, Michael Lessun, that he would like to kick the excrement out of him, but in his haste and excitement he neglected to state the matter genteelly. What he actually said is unprintable. Mr. Lessun, with his young friend, John Wargo, were placed in cells contiguous to those occupied by Mrs. Lessun and Mrs. Wargo. Four absolutely innocent people, arrested for nothing, and each fined $25 for handing to other people free of charge one of the most interesting and instructive magazines in the world. What kind of country would it be where one might not give to another person free of charge reading matter which he had himself found interesting and instructive? Incidentally we remark at this point that, even if uncertain of their own parentage, Pittston police officers should not refer to guests in their civic hotel as bastards. It does not sound refined.

Giving Pittston Further Help

Jehovah's witnesses in the vicinity of Pittston, learning of the incarceration of the two Lessuns and the two Wargos, and recognizing Pittston's need of further help if it is ever to come over to the right side of law and order, decided to at once put out in that city what papers they had left, amounting to some five hundred. They were warned by their own law-abiding speakers that it might result in "arrest", but all present at the meeting (held in Wilkes-Barre) volunteered to go along.

It so happened that on that particular day C. J. Woodworth, editor of *The Golden Age*, served as one of the speakers at the convention of Jehovah's witnesses, held at their regular hall in Wilkes-Barre. With J. A. Bogard, also of Brooklyn, he went to the city hall at Pittston, asked to see Mr. Keating, the chief of police, laid a copy of *The Golden Age* in front

of him, pointed to his name on the inside front cover, and said, "This is my name. I sent several people here this morning to give out some of these papers and I understand you have four of them locked up."

"Yes," said Keating, "and if you give out any more of them I will lock you up, too." Woodworth then urged him to come himself, or detail an officer, and to name any person in the city, and he would give him a paper, and then a warrant could be sworn out and an arrest take place in proper form, but there was certainly not a grain of justice in keeping the two Lessuns and the two Wargos locked up, as they had merely obeyed the instructions given to them by Woodworth. This Keating refused to do. Woodworth thereupon asked Bogard to go and put out the rest of the papers while he remained behind to learn what would become of the remainder of the party.

In a few minutes they came trooping in. Two men had jumped on the running board of Norman Parker's car and tried to wrest control of the car from him; they ordered him to get out of his own car, which he refused to do; one of them grabbed two papers in Parker's inside pocket. Parker, who is a coffee salesman, with a wide acquaintance in the Lackawanna-Wyoming valley, demanded that he keep his hands off.

Illegal arrest is illegal arrest, no matter who makes it, and for standing up for his rights Parker was one of those selected for special punishment. With Woodworth he was taken to the barracks of the state police at Wyoming, mugged, fingerprinted and treated like a criminal generally. The joke of it is that the barracks is one of Parker's coffee customers. Before they get through with that joke the men that played it will be without a dollar's worth of property in the world. This is not Poland.

Handing Out the Favors

Peterson, who had been "arrested" at Swoyersville earlier in the day, and released in a momentary gleam of intelligence in that municipality, was "arrested" some more at Pittston. At the time of his second "arrest" he was sitting in Parker's car with his hat in his hand. Just when it became unlawful in the United States to sit in a car with a hat in your hand is known only to William O'Hara and Luke Keating. It may cost them something to unlearn that little lesson.

When Peterson was brought in the second time he was inclined to be peeved. One of the officers undertook to hasten him through a door and he said, "You take your dirty hands off me." For saying that he was locked up with a common drunk. Narrating his experiences afterward Peterson said:

"I had to roll up my coat of a hundred-and-ten-dollar suit to put my head on. A wooden bench to lie on. This wooden bench was sticky with dirt, at the end where I had to put my coat. I had no vest on, so all night long, when I was lying on my back and my stomach became cold I had to turn and lie on my stomach to try to get that warm. Then in turn, when my back became cold I had to lie on that in order to try to get that warm." The Roman Catholic officers all got a lot of fun out of this. Who was it said, He laughs best who does not laugh the first time?

Dan Morgan, who had been "arrested" at Swoyersville, was also "arrested" at Pittston. Because of his war services and disability he is licensed by the State of Pennsylvania to peddle, vend and hawk goods, wares and merchandise anywhere within the commonwealth, yet he was grabbed while in the act of walking across a street, and dragged toward a car without being told of any reason for the illegal act. Questioned as to his name, the officer who arrested Morgan gave the fictitious name of McGinniss; but that alias won't save Mr. Reddington.

Arrived at the city hall, Morgan, weak and exhausted, asked for a chair. In a nasty tone of voice O'Hara told him he would get a bed and not a chair. He was never asked if he had any rights, but, along with twenty-two others, was fined $25 for 'distributing handbills without a license', $4.50 costs, and held under $1,500 bail for 'conspiracy and inciting to riot'.

Little Courtesies Here and There

The same man who dragged Morgan across the street, several times told Anthony Furman to get out of his own car and let him drive it. He seemed wildly insane. Furman stated that he would drive his own car. He and his wife and daughter Nellie, a beautiful and refined young woman in her teens, were all locked up as common criminals by Mr. O'Hara. These things made Mr. O'Hara a great man pro tem in the eyes of his Catholic friends.

At the time Richard Gronow was arrested he was driving his own car on the street, and had

no papers in it or on his person. He was not even told he was arrested, but, of course, none of the arrests were legal anyway, so that little formality did not matter.

When George Thomas, one of the arrested, was on his way to the Luzerne County prison, where most of the prisoners were taken, Mr. Keating, the Pittston chief of police, said to him: "You are against the priests and against the churches. What the hell would the people do without the churches?" George explained that he was brought up a Roman Catholic. His father, a mine worker, left a wife and five small children with so little means that the mother had to sell her two cows to bury him, yet *the priest encouraged that poor woman, burdened with sorrow and poverty, to borrow money and give it to him so as to get her husband out of purgatory!* That is one mighty good reason why George hates with holy hatred the entire sink of corruption. Mr. Keating did not put his question properly. If he had said, "What the hell of good are the churches to anybody, either in this world or the next?" George would have answered, "None," and that would have been the end of the argument. They are a curse and a burden to mankind. Alphonse Capone is a Roman Catholic. It is his "salvation" racket.

Frances Rish was not ordered to go to the police station, but merely went along. When she got there she was ordered by a big stout man to go on in with the rest, and was placed under arrest without any testimony against her. If anybody disagrees with your religion slam him in jail; that is the Pittston rule, but it is not the law of the land, as somebody there will learn before this thing is all over.

The entire Syryca family, father, mother and son, were arrested when they merely came to the city hall to see what had become of those who had been previously arrested. Mr. O'Hara must be dreaming strange things if he thinks he can get away with things like that in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Zangel were arrested under the same circumstances as the Syryca family. O'Hara's eyes glistened with pride.

Even the Editor Gets in Dutch

We left Mr. Woodworth a little while ago arguing with the chief of police as to his rights. Later he was visiting with the "arrested" ones, and, at length, as the day wore on, went down stairs to see what was delaying the procession. There he first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. O'Hara, when the following conversation ensued:

"If I did as I feel like doing, I would take you out in the back room and kick hell out of you!"

"Who are *you?*"

"I am the magistrate."

"Are you a Roman Catholic?"

"Yes, and I am proud of it."

"Have you got anybody else besides Catholics in this town?"

"Yes, but none of them have any such a ——— slinking religion as you have. You people are in here criticizing the Catholic religion, and you have criticized other religions."

"Yes, we are criticizing them, and we have a perfect right to criticize them, and Congress itself cannot pass a law that can prevent me from telling what I believe to be the truth on any subject. The right thing to do is to dismiss all of these prisoners except me. I am the one who sent them here. The question as to whether I had a right to send them here can be adjudicated in court; it cannot be adjudicated here."

"You will get all you are looking for."

Woodworth got the same as the rest, a sentence of 30 days in jail for 'distributing handbills without a license', $4.50 costs, and was held in $1,500 bail for 'conspiracy and inciting to riot'. Though asked to do so, O'Hara refused to let Mr. Woodworth see the ordinance under which he was "sentenced". Besides this entertainment, Woodworth had the pleasure of Parker's company in the mugging and fingerprinting party at the Wyoming barracks and, with Parker, killed five bedbugs in Mr. O'Hara's official home, the Pittston city hall, during the night spent in that caravansary. He was surprised that in a place so near to Mr. O'Hara, and so dirty, only five bedbugs were killed.

Some of the Illegal Acts

One of the illegal acts at Pittston was to allow a drunk man to come in off the streets, go up stairs, go through into the cell house, come around to Woodworth's and Parker's cell, and there threaten to throw a quantity of cold water over Woodworth while he was helpless behind bars. Only prompt action in pulling his raincoat about his shoulders, and soliciting the friendly cooperation of a decent civilian who was in the place at the time, prevented a drenching.

In this connection we quote a sentence from *The Monitor,* Aurora, Mo. Referring to illegal abuse of prisoners at Washington, D. C., it said: "A day or two later another youth, aged twenty, came forward with the statement that third-precinct police had beaten and abused him, torn off his shirt and thrown more than a dozen glasses of cold water on him and then reported to a physician called to dress his injuries that he had tried to hang himself with his shirt." It seems from this that in our national capital we have police who have learned how to add to the sufferings of a prisoner by drenching him with cold water. The knowledge seems to be more widely spread than we would have supposed.

At the behest of somebody, probably a priest, the Pittston police are reported as having gone from door to door and demanded the surrender to them of copies of *The Golden Age* paid for by Jehovah's witnesses and distributed to the poor prisoners of the Devil's religion, without money and without price.

Of all the people arrested in Pittston, not one single, solitary person was arrested in the act of giving out a *Golden Age* to anyone.

Of the persons arrested in Pittston, at least one person, Mr. Woodworth, did not give out a copy of *The Golden Age* in Pittston to anybody.

In two instances three ladies were arrested while seated in their cars, without even having any *Golden Ages* in their possession.

Of the persons arrested in Pittston, not one was served with a warrant.

The official excuse for the arrest was made over the telephone: "All the priests in Pittston were calling up, and we had to do something."

Government by telephone is a new form of government. It won't work.

Legal Proceedings

First came *habeas corpus* proceedings. At the first hearing the bail of the twenty-three was reduced from $34,500 to a grand total of $600, and the charges of riot and conspiracy were withdrawn. The only riotous conduct in Pittston at any time was by Mr. O'Hara and the police; there was absolutely no disorder by anybody else.

After a time the city of Pittston moved to *nolle pros* the charge of 'distributing handbills without a license', which was the silliest and flimsiest excuse under which anybody was ever jailed. To suppose you can jail a person for giving away a magazine is the height of absurdity. But you can jail the jailer for doing a thing like that.

As we go to press, Woodworth and Morgan are each suing O'Hara and Keating for $50,000, and McGinniss, alias Reddington. Men who love righteousness are paying the bills, and the proceeds, if any, will go to the spread of liberty, light and truth in Pittston, Swoyersville and elsewhere. Just what will be done about the other twenty-one who were imprisoned at Pittston, and the five carloads of workers who were to have been murdered at Swoyersville, we do not yet know. But we should not like to be in the shoes of any of the Devil's crowd in Pittston or Swoyersville.

On the Methodist Front—Asbury Park and Jehovah God

(Reprint of a radio invitation placed in ten thousand homes of Asbury Park and vicinity.)

ASBURY PARK and everybody and everything in it amount to very little in the eyes of Jehovah God. Let us get the matter straight. The United States and everything in it is of scant importance in His sight, and He, for our own good, has given us His own word on the subject. Now listen:

Who hath directed the spirit of Jehovah, or being his counsellor hath taught him? With whom took he counsel, and who instructed him, and taught him in the path of judgment, and taught him knowledge, and showed to him the way of understanding? Behold, the nations [all of them, put together] are as a drop of a bucket, and are counted as the small dust of the balance: behold, he taketh up the isles as a very little thing. All nations before him are as nothing; and they are counted to him less than nothing, and vanity. —Isa. 40: 13-17.

Nevertheless, while Jehovah God can get along perfectly without Asbury Park or the United States, yet neither Asbury Park nor the United States can get along without *Him.* In the present condition of the world, and of the United States, and of Asbury Park, it is a time to think deeply and reverently, and not to think and act less wisely than did the steed upon

which Balaam was wont to ride, as the civic administration now seems determined to do.

It requires no intelligence to guffaw loudly. A jackass can do that more effectively than a man. It is a matter of utmost concern to the God-fearing and order-loving people of Asbury Park that their civic leaders should be so willfully ignorant of the truth that they would actually dare to speak irreverently of the One who holds the lives and the welfare of all in the palm of His hand. Ridicule of Jehovah God is unseemly in a magistrate of Jewish ancestry.

Jehovah God, Creator of heaven and earth, has a message that is to be delivered at this time to the people of Asbury Park, and the message will be delivered. Make no mistake about that. All the blundering "decisions" in the world mean absolutely nothing if they are in plain and direct violation of the laws of God, to say nothing of both the letter and the spirit of the man-made constitutions of the United States and the State of New Jersey.

God has laid it upon His witnesses in this, our day, to go from door to door, comforting those that sigh and that cry for all the abominations that are done in the land, assuring them that God's kingdom, now taking control throughout all the earth, will bring life, liberty, peace, prosperity, health, happiness, and even youth, to all who obey the law of God. The work of Jehovah's witnesses is also to warn the unruly and the opposers, that they interfere at their peril, for God will have His work done, and all opposers shall perish at His own hand, or the hands of His holy angels, in the Battle of Armageddon which is at the door.

Without "Benefit" of Clergy

In October last the city clerk of Asbury Park undertook, on some person's responsibility, to say to those whom Jehovah is using for His work in Asbury Park that before they could continue their work it would be necessary for each worker to have a special permit, duly approved by all the local clergy. This young lady evidently had not yet been informed that in America there are supposed to be no open nor clandestine unions of church and state. Her advice was, by the Lord's grace, ignored by Jehovah's witnesses, as it should have been, as they respectfully notified her it would be, and as it will be. Did Jesus ever ask the priests and scribes and Pharisees or the agents of Herod or Cæsar whether He might do the work His Father, Jehovah, had entrusted to Him to do?

Jehovah's witnesses in Asbury Park have been repeatedly annoyed by the police and the clergy while engaged in doing their benevolent and lawful work in behalf of Jehovah's name, in obedience to His command, and in behalf of the people. On Sunday, February 21, four of these witnesses (one a cripple), while so working, were arrested. On March 4 they were haled before one Louis Tumen, city recorder, for trial. He is of Hebrew ancestry.

A verbatim report of the trial was taken. So astounding, unusual and presumptuous were the proceedings, especially on the part of the recorder, that the whole trial was reenacted in the public interest as a drama, which was broadcast by Watchtower station WBBR of New York at nine o'clock Sunday morning, March 13.

That same day Jehovah's witnesses made ten thousand calls at homes in Asbury Park and vicinity and personally delivered to each householder a printed report of their recent experiences at Bergenfield, New Jersey; also an invitation to tune in Asbury Park station WCAP at four o'clock that afternoon, when the dramatized trial would be repeated. Thousands were waiting to tune in. Many waited and waited, long after four. Why?

Hypocritical Conspiracy

By a cowardly and unlawful secret agreement among several persons, arranged in advance, the power of WCAP was shut off at 3:57 p.m. so that the people might not know how foolish their civic leaders had been. Complete authentic evidence is in our possession of the conspiracy to suppress this broadcast, how it was deliberately arranged in advance and then hypocritically carried out by a number of persons who also are known. All of this was done in direct violation of a full-rate commercial contract duly signed several days before on behalf of WCAP by some of those who had part in the conspiracy.

WPG Broadcast Today in the Public Interest

However, the people of Asbury Park will yet have opportunity to know what took place in the presence of their recorder and more than a dozen of his official colleagues on March 4. Guilty hands fumble, and so did those that suppressed the WCAP broadcast widely advertised for March 13.

The complete one-hour presentation of the dramatic trial will be broadcast in the public interest and free of all expense by super-power station WPG, Atlantic City, at 1:00 p.m., Sunday, March 20. And so it will be heard all over New Jersey, as well as in Asbury Park.

Since the appeal of the four men sent to jail by the recorder will be heard on March 24 in Monmouth County Court of Common Pleas at Freehold, it is desirable and important that all the people of Asbury Park and vicinity should know in advance of the paramount issue involved in this case. Is anyone so foolish as to think any other law can stand now against the law of Jehovah, Maker of heaven and earth?

End of Hypocrisy Soon

And, anyway, have we not had in Asbury Park and everywhere else enough of hypocrisy? Honest people can answer. Only a few days ago a prominent Baptist clergyman of Asbury Park protested against the Watchtower programs now being broadcast over WCAP Sunday morning and Wednesday evening each week, because, forsooth, one of the talks broadcast had contained the statement of fact authorized by Jesus' own words, that "the clergy are the sons of the Devil". (See John 8:42-45.) One thing is sure: We cannot imagine any of *them* being locked up for going from door to door, unselfishly seeking to comfort the people in these distressing times with the good news of God's kingdom, the hope of the world. When they come to the people, if they come at all, it is to beg for funds to carry on a work that is never performed. Jesus said of them: "They bind heavy burdens [hell-fire and purgatory, for example], and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers."—Matt. 23:4.

The judgments written in the Word of Jehovah and which He will shortly execute against the hypocritical shepherds and the principal ones of their flocks are fully quoted and explained for the encouragement of the people in *Vindication* (by Judge Rutherford), one of the books brought to the people at their homes by Jehovah's witnesses.

* * * *

The drama referred to in the foregoing is rather too long to be reproduced here, but we give two extracts from the statements of the city recorder (magistrate), as given in court and in the drama:

"Aw! You better get Jehovah out of your mind! Jehovah has nothing to do with the city. This ordinance was passed by the board of commissioners and we are Jehovah here!" (arrogantly slapping his chest as he utters last statement)

(Boastful) "When *I* put them in jail Jehovah will not deliver them!"

At this writing the drama has been given over stations in Brooklyn, Atlantic City, Paterson, and Philadelphia, and will be given over Binghamton's station in a few days.

The following leading editorial in the Asbury Park *Evening Press* of March 22 shows that the more intelligent business men of Asbury Park realize that in trying to champion the clergy racket and in supinely submitting to take orders from that racket, the civic administration of Asbury Park has been revealed as extremely indiscreet, incompetent and out of date.

With the aid of weird laws, indiscretion, and a remarkable coincidence, the city authorities have made themselves excellent material for a burlesque. Sunday radio station WPG, of Atlantic City, presented the sketch, and today thousands of listeners are still chirping at Asbury Park. With no expense save their own reputation for common sense the city authorities have made Asbury Park a great amusement center. Their latest contribution cost less but proved more enjoyable to the radio audience than a dozen concerts from the Convention hall. Hereafter we suggest that when the city advertises its amusements it include those who were responsible for the "Who Is Jehovah" incident.

So mysterious is the interpretation of the regulations which govern Asbury Park that it is useless to question the legality of what took place. At any rate, it seems that four men soliciting the sale of religious literature were arrested for peddling without a license. They reply that when they sought a permit they were informed by the city clerk that licenses for the sale of religious material must first be approved by local clergymen. If such a regulation exists it is undoubtedly unconstitutional and obviously ridiculous. What justification there is for permitting a group of clergymen to sit as a board of censors over the sales of religious literature we cannot imagine. However, if the precedent has been established, local news dealers should be granted a similar privilege in deciding what newspapers can be peddled in Asbury Park. Many local merchants, too, would appreciate the right to censor the solicitation of merchandising. Why not let everyone in on the racket?

(Continued on page 479)

"April Showers"

Postal Savings Deposits Quadrupled

IN BUT little more than a year the deposits in postal savings banks have increased fourfold, being now over $600,000,000. The people like to deposit their savings in banks where their deposits are guaranteed; and who can blame them?

Not a Passing Depression

COMMENTING on the fact that a vastly increased power of production has piled the markets high with goods and services which the people cannot buy, the periodical *Labor* says, very truthfully, "This is not a passing depression. It is the stormy dawn of a new age."

British Speeding Up Trains

THE British are speeding up their trains. The crack trains between London and Scotland now travel at a schedule of seventy miles per hour. American fast trains have also been speeded up, to offset increasing facilities for fast travel by air.

A New Type of Cotton

AS A RESULT of experiments at the University of North Carolina a new type of cotton has been produced which it is claimed can be sown and mown like grass and readily converted into cellulose. The bolls of the new plant are said to be 90 percent pure cellulose.

Two Thirds Sought Work

KIOWA COUNTY, Oklahoma, decided to do some relief work graveling highways, and when the announcement was made that the work would be done two-thirds of all the heads of families in the county applied for employment. The county is one of the richest agricultural counties in the state.

The Survivors of Chapei

WHEN the survivors of Chapei found their way back to their ruined city the Japanese had made such a complete wreck of the place that many of them were unable to find even the streets where their homes used to be. They are reasonably reported as having been stunned by their losses, but ere long were probing in the ruins, trying to find something wherewith to make a new start in life. What a sad thing, and what a devilish thing, is the "disturbed condition in eastern Asia", Japan's new name for war!

Some of the Military Statistics

FRANCE has 2,849 war planes; Japan has 1,929; United States, 1,742; Britain, 1,434. Britain still rules the waves. Military expenditures of the world in 1925 were $3,497,000,000; in 1930 they were more than that vast sum by $629,000,000. These statistics are by the League of Nations.

Fifteen Million Dollars from Mexico to Vatican

DO YOU wish to know why Mexico is standing by her law of one priest for every 100,000 inhabitants? It is because Mexico is tired of seeing the poor, illiterate people of their land send $15,000,000 every year to the Vatican, when it might better be used in erecting schools or in helping in the present economic crisis.

The Plumbers of "Christendom"

A CANADIAN writer recently said: "The politicians and financiers seem to me to be the plumbers of the modern world: always going back to the country for something they haven't got and always pretending that it is only the absence of that particular implement which prevents them from doing their job."

Twenty Substances Extracted from Air

A CHEMIST, Wallace Carothers, has succeeded in extracting twenty substances from the air. One of these was a material very much like silk, from which a very nice pair of "silk" stockings were made, but the stockings had the disadvantage that they melted in hot water.

Five and a Half Months' Fast Ended

NEAR Warsaw, Indiana, July 15, 1931, a 500-pound hog was accidentally covered with straw while threshing. After five and a half months the stack was taken down, and as it was being removed out walked the hog, alive and well. As a result of its fast its weight had been reduced by one-half.

How Nice Cleans Its Sewers

THE famous city of Nice has sewers so small that they are cleaned by dogs that are lowered into them with special devices attached to their backs. In order to emerge alive the dogs are compelled to fight their way through the filth from one manhole to another, and they thus doing, the sewers are kept open.

A New Felt-Coated Steel

A PITTSBURGH man has developed an invention for coating steel with asbestos and cellulose, thereby providing a new material for pipe line protection, fire doors and novelties. The new combination of steel and cellulose may be corrugated, rolled into a pipe, and even drawn. The coatings can be lacquered or painted.

Some Features of Sydney's Great Bridge

SOME features of Sydney's $50,000,000 bridge, opened March 19, are that despite its great size it is a structure of grace and beauty. It carries four railway tracks, two ten-foot walks, and a sixty-foot roadway. Eighty trains, 6,000 vehicles and 40,000 pedestrians may pass in each direction in an hour.

Cough Syrup on His Pancakes

A WISCONSIN druggist was startled when an Indian came in and ordered a dozen bottles of cough syrup. Fearing there was an epidemic of some kind on the reservation he made inquiries, and was rewarded with the information that the noble red man wanted to use the cough syrup on his morning pancakes. He liked the taste!

No War in Asia

THE ARBITRATOR points out, sarcastically enough, that there is no war in Asia, and that is why it is perfectly proper for the United States, the nation responsible for the Kellogg Peace Pact, to sell war materials to both Japan and China, to the tune of $300,000,000 a year. The reason 'there is no war' is that Japan claims that all she has done and is doing is on the defensive.

Munitions Stocks Going Up

THE Kellogg Peace Pact lets all the world know that Uncle Sam considers war absolutely illegal, yet the Supreme Court decides that if you don't believe in it you cannot become a citizen. Meantime, as the Japanese continue to murder the Chinese, those who have stocks in Savage Arms, Colt Firearms, United States Steel, Bethlehem Steel, oil companies and clothing companies note with peculiar pleasure that business is improving in all the murder specialties and solemnly return thanks that the murders are far enough away that it does not bother their consciences any.

Cutting Her Fourth Set of Teeth

MRS. MALVINA F. SHERWIN, 90 years of age, fifty-eight years a resident of Keene, N. H., is now cutting her fourth set of teeth, if her milk teeth are counted as one of the four sets. Evidently these frequently recurring illustrations furnish evidence that man was designed to live everlastingly, and show the methods by which eternal youth will be retained.

One New Locomotive

IN JANUARY the Class I railroads of the country put into service a grand total of one new locomotive. That is about as good an indication as anybody could wish as to where business in the United States has gone. Imagine how the employees of the big locomotive building concerns must be faring when such conditions prevail.

Arkansas Schools Closed in February

AS EARLY as February school funds in Arkansas were so low that 756 public schools had closed until fall, and 1,200 more were expected to close earlier than usual. In some communities the schools were kept open by determined parents who supplied the teachers with food and contributed to their support by popular subscription.

More People Are Walking

IN THE year 1930 there were produced in the United States 304,000,000 pairs of shoes, but in the year 1931 this number was increased by almost 12,000,000 pairs. It is certain that some of this increase is due to the fact that there has been an increased demand for cheaper shoes, but it is also certain that more people are walking and more shoes are being needed.

Good-bye to the League

GEORGE LANSBURY, Laborite leader in Parliament, does not think much of Japan. He said recently: "If the League of Nations is unable to restrain one of its members from the sort of conduct that Japan is guilty of, then you can say good-bye to the League of Nations. If ever there was a cynical and brutal defiance of one's own signature by a nation, it is this by Japan of its signature to the Kellogg Pact, the covenant of the League and the Pacific (nine-power) treaty. There has never been in my lifetime such blatant disregard of public morality and right."

Looks like More Trouble Now

A DISPATCH from Vatican City says that in answer to a request from a Chinese delegate to the Armament Conference, the pope is saying special prayers for peace in the Far East. We were in hopes it would not come to this, that the matter might be settled peaceably in some way, but now it looks as if more and serious trouble is ahead.

Must Hang Together or Separately

AT A BIG get-together meeting in Washington, of Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen, the statement was made by Bishop James E. Freeman that pretty soon the clergymen must necessarily hang together or hang separately. Now, why do you suppose it was that he said that? Are their consciences troubling them? Do they see the end of their racket?

Jersey Boys Whipped in Court

THREE Jersey boys broke the lock on the exit door of a motion picture theater, and the magistrate, not wishing to send them to a reformatory, took matters in his own hands and had the boys illegally whipped in the court room. Now he is in a peck of trouble, and ought to be. When will the magistrates of New Jersey learn, and the police officers of the state, too, that their job is not to make laws, but to justly and mercifully administer the laws already on the books. For some unknown reason the officials of that state seem to have a tendency to overestimate their own importance.

Suicides of Kreuger and Eastman

ALL the world was shocked when announcement was made of the suicide in Paris of Ivar Kreuger, head of the Swedish match trust, and was shocked again when, the next day, George Eastman, founder and chairman of the board of the Eastman Kodak Company, killed himself in the same manner, by shooting himself through the heart. Mr. Eastman had given away $75,000,000. He left a simple note reading, "To my friends: My work is done. Why wait?" This tragic passing of two of the world's most successful, wealthy men tells anew the tale that the only kind of life that brings real happiness here and hereafter is one spent in the service of Jehovah God. The praise of one's fellows is worth nothing; it is with us today and gone tomorrow. And all the wealth in the world will not give a man so much as a good appetite.

What America Received from Europe

THE magazine *Plain Talk* says very truthfully: "We had our lesson in the years which have followed 1918. We saved the Allied nations from worse than defeat, forgave them many billions of dollars we loaned them to make war, loaned them many billions more to make peace with, and then found ourselves on the short end of the greatest wave of ingratitude the world has ever known."

Rains in Rainless Peru

COPIOUS rains have been falling in sections of Peru where rain has been almost unknown, and, as a consequence, railroads have been washed out, cotton crops have been damaged, and there have been huge landslides, resulting in property damage and loss of life. The rains are supposed to have been caused by the recession of the Humboldt current farther from the shore than usual.

How the Incomes Are Distributed

THE Bureau of Economics has examined the incomes of the 45,000,000 persons in the United States employed and earning and has ascertained that 2 percent have incomes of over $5,000; 5 percent have incomes of $3,000 to $5,000; 14 percent have incomes of $2,000 to $3,000; 30 percent have incomes of $1,500 to $2,000; 30 percent have incomes of $1,000 to $1,500, and 14 percent have incomes of less than $1,000.

Japan's Puppet-President of Manchuria

JAPAN'S president of Manchuria, Mr. Pu-yi, one-time "boy emperor" of China, awakens no enthusiasm in the homeland of his progenitors. The people in general recognize that he is merely the puppet of Japan, a figure-head put in nominal control of the country, while its actual government will devolve upon themselves. Japan, meantime, is under solemn (!) pledge "to respect the sovereignty, the independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China". The Japanese will call their new province "Anku", which means "Land of Peace". General Smedley D. Butler, once in command of United States marines in China, expresses the opinion that Japan has been planning this break-up of China for the past ten years, and wisely waited until the rest of the world was in trouble financially before starting anything.

Viva il Papa

WHEN the pope celebrated his tenth year on the papal throne he was brought in and carried out in a sort of glorified baby-carriage borne on the shoulders of sixteen men. Too bad he could'nt walk. Him had on him's white cassock, him's red mantle and him's nice, pretty three-story crown, and when a poor aged man wanted some kind of a favor from him he was promptly grabbed and thrown out. Some Peter!

Lower Electric Light Rates for Churches

CHURCHES and charitable institutions have been given discounts off the prevailing electric light rates in Pittsburgh, Detroit, Denver, Scranton and Dallas, and an effort will be made this summer to fix up a similar deal in Brooklyn and New York. An arrangement of this kind closes the mouths of the preachers so that they dare not call attention to the robberies of their flocks by the outrageous service charges and other excessive charges levied.

Canada Unarmed and Unafraid

SIR GEORGE PERLEY, minister for Canada, in an address at the Arms Conference said: "We are more than ten millions of people, and the fifth trading nation in the world, but our armaments are calculated only for the preservation of internal order and for the performance of the obligations imposed upon us by international law. In no conceivable sense could they be considered a menace to any state. Nevertheless we feel secure."

At Geneva and at Shanghai

AT GENEVA the Japanese delegate to the Armament Conference urged the abolition of air bombing and at Shanghai Japanese air bombs killed 40 refugees in the Flood Relief camp. Other people were willing to try to save the poor sufferers; Japan was willing to kill them. When the Japanese spokesman at the League of Nations made a speech in which he said Japan is as eager as ever to further the cause of disarmaments he was received in stony silence, the first time a speaker has had such a chilly reception. Mr. Matsudaira attempted to gloss over the rape of Manchuria and China by referring to it as "a disturbed condition in Eastern Asia". Almost anybody would be disturbed to look down the muzzle of a gun held in the hands of a crazy man.

Without a Parallel in History

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, president of Columbia University, recently said:

> The economic, the social and the political convulsions which are shaking the whole world are without a parallel in history. It is quite futile to draw curves and to make charts of how earlier depressions and economic crises in the United States have developed and how they have led the way to recovery. This procedure is wholly futile because conditions are entirely without precedent and the remedies for these conditions will have to be without precedent as well.

Still More Beautiful Bricks

IT IS not so long since a Denver boy, born blind, but by a wonderful surgical operation given sight, stirred the whole world by his enraptured words, "Oh, the bricks! the beautiful bricks!" when he first beheld the city in which he lives. Now he may raise a cry of "the still more beautiful bricks!" or "the still more wonderful bricks!" when he comes in contact with the new marvels that are so light they will float, and yet have sufficient crushing strength to support the weight of a tower a mile high. It is believed that the new bricks will remake the occupation of bricklaying, as they are only one-fifth the weight of ordinary bricks. They are said to be of high heat-insulating quality, porous, and yet resistant to the entrance of water.

Florence, Ala., and Muscle Shoals

DESPITE the fact that the big financiers have ruined America by their peculiar methods of finance, it is still the Government's theory that the people themselves should own nothing, but that everything should be left in the hands of the Big Money crowd. Among the things the Government wishes to see placed exclusively in the hands of Big Business is the people's great plant at Muscle Shoals. How it works to have a Big Business intermediary between the people and the things they rightfully own is shown in the case of Florence, Alabama. Here is a town almost within sight of Muscle Shoals, and because the city cannot buy from the Government direct, but has to buy through a branch of the Trust, it pays $10,000 for current that costs the Alabama Power Company but $385. How the American people love to be robbed! When we say that Mr. Hoover is faithful to his trust, we believe it will be understood what Trust we mean.

Learning the Lesson of Obedience

ETERNAL life will not be thrust upon any. In the Scriptures we find that certain conditions have to be complied with before it will be granted to any. We summarize these. One must give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

We do not stress the matter too much when we say that even Jesus himself would not have been saved if He had been disobedient; for do we not read of Him that "though he were a Son, yet learned he obedience by the things which he suffered"? (Heb. 5:8) Surely this lesson of obedience is a hard one for us all. It was the heavenly Father's will "in bringing many sons unto glory, to make the captain of their salvation perfect through sufferings". (Heb. 2:10) It was the way that was chosen to perfect His obedience. And the same way is chosen for us.

God the Leader of His People

By a very remarkable continuous miracle extending over a period of forty years, Jehovah God instructed the people of Israel that it was He, and not Moses, that was their real Leader and Deliverer, and at the same time He taught them that lesson He was also providing them with a perfect series of lessons in obedience. We take the story just as it reads:

> And on the day that the tabernacle was reared up, the cloud covered the tabernacle, namely, the tent of the testimony: and at even there was upon the tabernacle as it were the appearance of fire, until the morning. So it was alway: the cloud covered it by day, and the appearance of fire by night. And when the cloud was taken up from the tabernacle, then after that the children of Israel journeyed: and in the place where the cloud abode, there the children of Israel pitched their tents. At the commandment of Jehovah the children of Israel journeyed, and at the commandment of Jehovah they pitched: as long as the cloud abode upon the tabernacle, they rested in their tents. And when the cloud tarried long upon the tabernacle many days, then the children of Israel kept the charge of Jehovah, and journeyed not. And so it was, when the cloud was a few days upon the tabernacle; according to the commandment of Jehovah they abode in their tents, and according to the commandment of Jehovah they journeyed. And so it was, when the cloud abode from even unto the morning, and that the cloud was taken up in the morning, then they journeyed; whether it was by day or by night that the cloud was taken up, they journeyed. Or whether it were two days, or a month, or a year, that the cloud tarried upon the tabernacle, remaining thereon, the children of Israel abode in their tents, and journeyed not: but when it was taken up, they journeyed. At the commandment of Jehovah they rested in the tents, and at the commandment of Jehovah they journeyed: they kept the charge of Jehovah, at the commandment of Jehovah by the hand of Moses.—Num. 9:15-23.

The Watch of Jehovah

Let us think about this a little. In this one short historical sketch we have the words "the commandment of Jehovah" seven times. We may be sure that it is not an accident that these words are mentioned so many times, nor that the number is seven. The words "the charge of Jehovah", which occur twice, would be better translated "the watch of Jehovah". They signify that the people were to watch for His leadings, and to be quickly responsive thereto. Watchfulness is an integral part of real obedience.

The decision as to when they were to be on the march was taken entirely out of the hands of the people; it was left entirely in the hands of God. The people had nothing to say about where they were to pitch their tents, or when they were to pitch them; that also was entirely in the hands of their invisible Leader and Commander.

The commandment to leave their place of rest might come in the middle of the night; it made no difference. They were not to wait for the morning light. They were to pack up and move during the night. The commandment to rest might leave them in one place for a year or more at a time, and did so, but they were to be ready to move at any minute, night or day.

The Signal to the People

One can imagine the scene in the camp of Israel when, in the midst of the night, the fiery cloud would rise from over the tabernacle and majestically take its way from the place where they were encamped to the north, or south or east or west, as the case might be.

Here were at least two million people, counting men, women and children, for there were six hundred thousand armed men. And there was

with them a mixed company of friendly Gentiles, of whom Caleb was one. Besides the people, there were a great number of cattle. We know that on one occasion there were in the camp 810,500 head of live stock; for we have the account of them in the thirty-first chapter of the book of Numbers.

We know that they broke camp at least forty-two times; for we have a list of their encampments in the thirty-third chapter of Numbers. We may be certain that some of their moves were begun at night, else there would have been no reason for the historical bit of information that "whether it was by day or by night that the cloud was taken up, they journeyed".—Vs. 21.

So, then, here is a great city of perhaps three million creatures, men, women, children, sheep, cattle, asses; it is midnight, and all but the watchmen are sound asleep. Their eyes are fixed, not upon possible enemies; there is no need of that, for God is their Caretaker, their Protector, their Rereward, and they have no need to fear, except just one thing.

And what is that? That is that when that bright shining cloud that covers the tabernacle starts to move they must be quick to detect its movement and get the camp under way. Not only is it their source of light, except such as they may get from the moon and the stars, but if it should leave them they would be left in utter darkness, in a hostile land, with enemies on all sides. Leadership would be gone, confidence would be gone, panic would reign; for nobody would know what to do.

The General Alarm

The camp is hushed in slumber. Suddenly, after a year of encampment in one spot, the shrill notes of the silver trumpet cleave the air. After a brief interval, in which the congregation waits to see if this is merely the summoning to the tabernacle of the heads of the tribes, the call with the first trumpet is followed by the call with the second one. This is the general alarm, and in a moment the whole camp is astir. (See Numbers 10:1-6.)

The watchmen have seen that the fiery cloud has lifted up from the tabernacle and is pointing toward the north. That means that the whole camp of Israel must change its position, and the beginning of the change must be made at once. The cloud furnishes light enough so that one can see what to do, but there is no time to lose. The change of position must be made while the light is still shining in the camp.

The tenth chapter of Numbers contains some of the details as to how the camp was to get under way. It was not the flight of a rabble. It was an orderly movement, tribe by tribe. The second chapter of the same book gives further particulars; it shows where they were to pitch their tents when the march had ceased.

There could not have been a better school in which to learn obedience. When the general alarm sounded there would be some who would wish to keep on sleeping; but they would not be allowed to do so. The older members of the family would feel the responsibilities resting upon them of seeing that their part of the caravan should get under way.

Getting Under Way at Night

Mothers would be shaking their half-grown children out of sleep. Daughters would be packing up the few little belongings of the family: a few dishes, a few garments, little else. Sons would be rounding up the family live stock. Fathers would be taking down tents and getting them upon the backs of the cattle. It is surprising how fast one can do a thing when he has done it several times. In an hour or two, or perhaps in less time, the whole camp would be on the march, and with no idea at all where they would make their next abiding place.

Just here we insert a few more verses from the tenth chapter of Numbers which cover the first move after the tabernacle had been reared:

> And it came to pass on the twentieth day of the second month, in the second year, that the cloud was taken up from off the tabernacle of the testimony. And they departed from the mount of the LORD three days' journey: and the ark of the covenant of [Jehovah] went before them in the three days' journey, to search out a resting place for them. And the cloud of [Jehovah] was upon them by day, when they went out of the camp. And it came to pass, when the ark set forward, that Moses said, Rise up, [Jehovah], and let thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate thee flee before thee. And when it rested, he said, Return, O [Jehovah], unto the many thousands of Israel.—Num. 10:11, 33-36.

A Great Lesson in Obedience

What an insight this gives us into Jehovah's watchcare over these people! and what a lesson we get in obedience! The application is so self-evident that we hardly need to mention it. Je-

hovah has always had a people in the earth that were really His, and He has some today. Sometimes they have been very few; they never have been very many.

One may make the error of thinking that they are fewer than they are. Elijah thought that he was the only one in Israel who had not bowed the knee to Baal, but God told him that He had reserved to himself seven thousand more that as yet Elijah had not met. But those who are God's people are really His; they are not partly His and partly the Devil's; and that means that they are obedient.

Their obedience is not to man. It is to Jehovah God. But, as we have seen, God's people are an orderly people. They are not a rabble. Probably, among the Israelites, all of whom professed to be God's people, fully obedient to His will, they set their own watchmen. We do not know as to that, for the Record is silent. But it may be that even then the watchmen were selected by the One who directed Israel's going out (of camp) and coming in (to camp) and their journeys in between.

God Appoints His Own Watchmen

In any event, we know that in later days God did select certain individuals to be His watchmen for all Israel. Ezekiel was such a watchman; we have the account of his appointment in Ezekiel 3:17. There were other watchmen. The Prophet Jeremiah is caused to say, "Also I set watchmen over you, saying, Hearken to the sound of the trumpet. But they said, We will not hearken."—Jer. 6:17.

We know who some of these watchmen were who were appointed over the whole house of Israel. Their writings of the things that they saw are with us yet in the Holy Scriptures. David, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, and all the rest of the prophets, were appointed to their work by the power of Almighty God. And hence we read that "the prophecy came not in old time by the will of man: but holy men of God spake as they were moved by the [holy spirit]".—2 Pet. 1:21.

The coming of the watchmen did not cease with the coming of Malachi; for "the law and the prophets were until John" (Luke 16:16), and he was the greatest of them all. Jesus said of him, "But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? yea, I say unto you, and more than a prophet. For this is he of whom it is written, Behold, I send my messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee."—Matt. 11:9, 10.

The Chief Watchman

God's sending of His watchmen did not end with the sending of the prophets. Did not the psalmist say of our Lord Jesus Christ that the mainspring of His every act lies in the fact that He could truthfully say of himself, "I have set Jehovah always before me"?—Ps. 16:8.

It was because of that very watchfulness that our Lord was raised from the dead and given "a name which is above every name: that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of things in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father".—Phil. 2:9-11.

Nor did His watchfulness of the heavenly Father, looking to Him for guidance as to when to move, depart from our Savior "when he had by himself purged our sins, [and had] sat down on the right hand of the Majesty on high" (Heb. 1:3); for the apostle, who was himself also one of the appointed watchmen, went on to say of Jesus that "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".—Heb. 10:12, 13.

The time in which Jesus was waiting at the Father's right hand in a period of expectancy was not a period of inaction in which nothing was done. It was early in this period that He received The Revelation "which God gave unto him, to shew unto his servants things which must shortly come to pass" (Rev. 1:1), which things the watchmen of our own day now discern have but recently been fulfilled or are even now in process of fulfilment.

People Hate to Be Disturbed

Let us take for a moment a very general view of that forty-year journey of the people of Israel from the edge of the Red sea through the Wilderness of Sin until they finally came into the land that had been promised. They made forty-two separate journeys. The first of these was of three days' duration; so it is not improbable that they broke camp at least a hundred times en route and had to accommodate themselves to new conditions.

There are people who hate to make a change. Humanity is largely that way. If they have fitted themselves into a position of any kind they want to be let to stay there as long as they live, even though all the time they are there they may be crying out vocally for better conditions. But it is not best for them or for God's cause that they should always have their own way.

God knows what is best for His people, and has known all along what would be the best course for His people to follow to make them really ready for His kingdom. The Israelites wanted to stay in Egypt; they wanted to stay at Mount Sinai; and they wanted to stay at every stopping place along the route to the Promised Land. But it was not best for them to do so. It was best for them to rest when they rested, and best for them to go on when they went on; and so it was that when they finally came into the Promised Land they were really ready for it.

Spurred to Activity

And so it has been with the people of God from the days of righteous Abel down to the present moment. At times they have rested, sometimes for centuries, and then again, spurred into activity by some fresh revelation of God's interest in them, they have packed up, bag and baggage, and moved into a fresh position.

All who are familiar with the Scriptures, or who know anything of history in general, can see some of these moves. We can trace them in a few words, some of them. We do not need to give more than a few words to indicate the journeys and the camps.

The apostle has done this for us in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews. We can trace our way from Abel to Enoch and to Noah and his family before the Flood and during the Flood and afterwards. We can see the careful, tender leading of Abraham from the very hour "when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance" (Heb. 11:8); and we can plainly see that, though he wanted to settle down permanently, yet, in obedience to God's promises, "by faith he sojourned in the land of promise, as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise: for he looked for a city [God's promised kingdom] which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God."—Heb. 11:8-10.

The Ark Often on the Move

We have but to stop and think of the wanderings of Jacob and his posterity into Syria, back to Palestine, into Egypt, and back through their strange trip through the wilderness, to get yet other glimpses of the fact that God has willed to let His people rest ever and anon, but yet has kept them on the march to the Promised Land. The ark was often on the move.

Canaan has come and gone, and come again. In our mind's eye we flit from the days of the theocracy under the judges to those of the kings. We wander by the rivers of Babylon and go back across the deserts to rebuild the temple and restore the ruined walls of Jerusalem. The prophets come one after another and stir us afresh.

Then at length comes the Savior of men and there are mighty changes. Nothing is repudiated, not a jot or a tittle, but it is time to break camp. The cloud is lifted up; Jehovah is on the move. Yet other changes came with the apostles; for did not Jesus say: "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth: for he shall not speak of himself; but whatsoever he shall hear, that shall he speak: and he will shew you things to come"?—John 16:12, 13.

With the death of the apostles there were yet other changes. A great captivity came to God's people. Outwardly the forces of evil seemed to triumph, and for centuries it seemed to all but a few that God had forsaken His people; but far up in the sky (to carry on our figure of speech) was the presence of God watching over those that were really His, and though the ages were really "dark ages", and are properly so called, yet there were always some who saw the beacon Light and knew that the time would come when again there would be fresh evidences of the coming of the King and the Kingdom for which the watchers were taught to pray.

The Present Tremendous Stir

And now a tremendous stir is on throughout the whole camp of God. For forty years prior to 1918 the cry went up that the Light was being lifted up and was on the move. Millions of people throughout the earth were told to look forward to 1914, when something of greatest import regarding God's kingdom would take place.

The year 1914 came; and what happened? The answer is that everything happened. It was the year that marked the legal end of Satan's dominion and the beginning of the reign of Jehovah's Representative, Christ Jesus our Savior and King. Since then, Satan has been cast out of heaven and is now confined to this earth, with the result that the camp is in turmoil. The holy spirit as advocate has been withdrawn. Today there is no safety for anybody or anything in this world except in God's kingdom. Today, as never before, it is essential to the people of God that they break camp and get under way.

Arouse Yourself and Listen

Do not be offended if earnest men and women come to your door and rap and tell you to wake up and listen. Do you hear those cries of 'God's Kingdom, God's Kingdom, God's Kingdom, the Hope of the World'? Do not be impatient. These are God's messengers to you. They have come to you to save you in this hour. And in saving you they are saving themselves.

Arouse yourself; get up and listen. When Israel was to break camp one call on the silver trumpet was to call the "princes" (principal ones) or leaders, but if the call was on both trumpets it was a general alarm; and even if it came in the middle of the night it was essential for the safety of each and all that everybody should get up and get dressed and gather his wits about him and get under way; else the Light would go on and leave him.

It is just that way today. This is not an ordinary call. It is a general alarm! God's kingdom is really here, and Satan's kingdom is really falling in ruins. All about us is the night. Can you not see what a mockery Satan's reign has become?

Listen to this, and then take another look and see if you can tell where you are and what all this commotion is about: "Hear the word of Jehovah, ye children of Israel: for Jehovah hath a controversy with the inhabitants of the land, because there is no truth, nor mercy, nor knowledge of God in the land. By swearing, and lying, and killing, and stealing, and committing adultery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood. Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish." —Hos. 4:1-3.

The Old Camp Already Wrecked

The old camping place is a wreck and a desolation. Nothing, not even Hoover's Emergency Loan Corporation, which in sudden fright was made a two-billion-dollar affair instead of a half-billion one, can ever make it again a fit place to live.

Talk about making the world safe for democracy! It isn't safe for anybody any more, not even for babies in the cradle. Satan cannot do the things he has promised; nor can any of his crowd. He has lied, and they have lied; he has turned men away from God, and they have turned men away from God.

They have built churches to save souls to raise money to build more churches to save more souls to raise more money to build more churches to save more souls, and so on, until there are twice as many churches or four times as many churches as are needed to house those who wish to go to them; and it is a fact that the people in the very shadow of these churches are today without even the necessities of life, and crime stalks alike in pew and cloister. Most clergymen today are without any knowledge of God and without a particle of confidence in His Word or any comprehension of why it was written. The religious business is the only business they know; it is the way by which they make their daily bread. And it is a bad way, because the people think they are watchmen; they are not. They are totally blind to the issues. They do not know that the Messiah has come and that they are blind and naked in His presence.

Awake! Awake! As surely as there was a time when "the holy spirit was not yet given", so surely there comes a time when it is withdrawn (as advocate). As surely as there was a time when Jesus alone was the Teacher of the people, and there were no apostles nor elders, so surely, as the fiery cloud now lifts, we see that the need of any "clergy" is past.

Listen to the trumpet call! Nobody will be able to halt it, and it gets louder and louder. The watchers are blowing the bugle in every nook and corner of the world, and in every language the same cry is going forth, "The Kingdom is here; break camp; get under way; desert the old organization of things; Satan's kingdom is falling in ruins before your eyes; awake; awake; the kingdom of heaven is at hand."

(On the Methodist Front—from p. 469.)

But the antics of Asbury Park's authorities do not end with arbitrary rules on what may and what may not be sold. The four men, after being arrested, were haled before Magistrate Tumen and subjected to his biting wit before being held for the grand jury. Unfortunately, the judge was as indiscreet as he was funny. And with the radio burlesque of his court he was made to seem even funnier.

The organization supporting the four offenders announced last week that they would stage a radio drama over station WCAP, of this city, controlled by Thomas F. Burley, jr., secretary of the local chamber of commerce. They signed a contract for the station and extensively advertised the broadcast. But a few minutes before they were to take the air the station broke down. A water line clogged at the psychological moment so that the radio drama could not be given. Mr. Burley announces that had he known the nature of the program he would not have permitted it anyway.

But the operators of the Atlantic City station are not so particular. On Sunday they permitted their powerful apparatus to broadcast a burlesque of Asbury Park, presented by the four men arrested here, and aimed at the conduct of city affairs by our authorities. Asbury Park has spent thousands of dollars to attract visitors from Atlantic City, but it remained for the South Jersey resort to tell the world just what a great amusement center Asbury Park is. Indiscretion on the part of local authorities in disposing of four solicitors has informed the radio audience that Asbury Park is a very funny place.

All is not yet quiet on the Methodist front, but will be soon. After the above distribution six more were arrested illegally, and so on the Sunday following, just to show the Devil that his bluff has been called, and that Jehovah's witnesses are sure of their ground, and of the issue of their case, three hundred of them called at every home in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove and left there two thousand of Judge Rutherford's books, showing that God's kingdom, and that alone, will give the people life, liberty, peace, prosperity, health, happiness and youth eternal right here in this world, and earth, at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove as also at Pittston and Swoyersville. One of the "300" was illegally arrested March 27, but that is another chapter.

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Syria—the Bridge to Three Continents

IF ONE wishes to go by land from Europe to Africa, his journey will take him through Syria; if he wishes to go from Africa to Asia, his journey will take him through Syria; and if he wishes to go from Europe to Asia, the oldest and most direct route is through Syria, and down the Euphrates valley.

It was to get control of the Syrian route to the east that Germany embarked upon her enterprise that wrecked the world. It was to prevent any further aspirations in that direction that Britain and the Allies broke the Turkish Empire to bits, mandating Palestine and Iraq to Britain and Syria to the French.

Ancient Assyria ruled from the Black sea to the Mediterranean. The name became abridged from Assyria to Syria, and finally became limited in application to the more western part of these regions. Geographically, Palestine is a part of Syria. In its narrowest parts, the inhabitable area is only about sixty miles wide, and the total area of the country is only 60,000 square miles, or about the size of the state of Georgia.

Lovely Mount Hermon

Syria is a mountainous region, with Mount Hermon visible from almost all parts of the country and forming a valuable landmark for the guidance of caravans and aviators. The ancient name of Syria was Aram. Damascus was the capital of the ancient Aramaic kingdom and is believed to be the most ancient city in the world.

The mountains retain their snows until late in summer. They condense the vapors from the Mediterranean sea and give to both Syria and Palestine their fertility. There are few perennial streams in Syria; the rain is quickly absorbed by the stony ground.

The so-called "Syrian Desert" is really a fertile steppe, and when artificially watered yields a most luxuriant produce. In the rainy season the Syrian "desert" produces a rich crop of grasses and flowering herbs, affording most valuable pasture. Syria is one of the fruit centers of the world. What still remains of the historic cedars of Lebanon is now found only at a solitary spot.

Throughout the country there is an unwritten law that a shepherd may lead his flock where nothing is planted. The sheep are so well trained that they know they are not to touch a bite of growing grain. Such a thing as a fence is unheard of, yet a shepherd will lead his flock beside a wheat field and not a sheep or goat will pay any attention to it, but will continue to browse away where it looks as if they would get nothing to eat.

The first railway line of 54 miles from Jaffa to Jerusalem was opened in 1892. About 1400 miles were in operation in 1914, with electric street cars in Damascus and Beirut.

Beautiful Damascus

From a distance Damascus presents the appearance of one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is said that when Mohammed gazed down upon the city in the center of its green gardens, he said, "When I die, I shall go to heaven; so why should I now go to Damascus?"

The best time to visit Damascus is in the month of May, at which time the plain in which the city stands is covered with a brilliant carpet of wild flowers and fruit trees of every variety and in great profusion are in full foliage.

There is no other city where customs have changed so little. The 'street called Straight', associated with the experiences of the Apostle Paul, is now called "Suk-et-Tawileh", or "Long Bazaar". The city was often besieged, pillaged and burned, in Bible times and since.

It was the home of the noted Syrian warrior, Saladin. When Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany visited Damascus in 1899 he laid on Saladin's tomb a bronze wreath bearing the inscription

"From one great emperor to another". The kaiser is now sawing wood at Doorn and is the laughingstock of the world. General Allenby removed the kaiser's wreath when he captured the city from the Turks, in 1918.

The most important building in Damascus was originally a Roman temple. Subsequently it became the Church of St. John, and was supposed to contain the head of John the Baptist. Although the church was turned into a mosque in the year 1705, it still has an inscription over the main door which reads, "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and Thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."

Damascus steel has for centuries had the reputation of carrying the best edge and being the toughest steel known. Some of the famous Damascus blades and swords and daggers can still be picked up.

Why France Got the Mandate

When the Turkish Empire was broken up the Syrians explicitly requested that the mandate for their country should not be given to France; but the League of Nations disregarded their wishes, because, years before the World War was fought, France and England had agreed between them that the thing should happen that did happen, that is, that Britain should have Palestine and Iraq and that France should have Syria.

Maybe you cannot understand how two nations can agree to divide between them the property of a third nation, but that is because you are honest. Among "statesmen" a little thing like that is just as easy as it was for the kidnapers to steal the Lindbergh baby.

The first years of the French mandate were troublous years. In the fall of 1925 there was a rebellion in which the French ruined without warning a city that was a seat of culture a thousand years before the Parisii laid the foundation for the city of Paris.

Damascus was bombarded for 43 hours. This bombardment reduced the center of the city to utter ruin and destroyed the most famous examples of Arab domestic architecture and early decoration, together with almost a thousand civilian men, women and children of the district.

The Wonders of Baalbek

Every visitor to Syria should visit the ruins at Baalbek. Here one may see the largest stone ever quarried. It is 70 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 12 feet thick. It is estimated that it weighs more than a thousand tons and would take the combined strength of 40,000 men to move it one-half an inch per hour.

In the walls of the temple at Baalbek are three stones, each of which is more than 60 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 12 feet thick. These were brought from the quarry a mile away. How this was done and how they were lifted 20 feet from the ground and placed in their present perches in the wall, no human wisdom can explain.

The roof of the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek was supported by 54 Corinthian columns 22 feet in circumference and as tall as an eight-story building, standing on end. Six of these columns are standing today. Inscriptions at Baalbek attribute the building of this fortress of Baal to giants sent by Nimrod "the mighty hunter before the Lord".

Among the strange sights at the Temple of Baal are 200 granite columns, each 3 feet in diameter and 27 feet long, that were brought from far up the River Nile in Egypt, the only place where granite of this kind has been found. How these great columns were conveyed from Egypt to Baalbek is a problem no scholar has been able to solve.

The only logical explanation of the structures at Baalbek is that they are the work of the giants before the flood, and that their angelic fathers provided them with means unknown to us, of nullifying the laws of gravitation.

The traditions of the Arabs are that Adam and Eve lived at Baalbek; that it was near this place that Cain killed Abel; that it was here that Cain built the first city; it was here that the Tower of Babel was built; and it was here that Noah lived and died.

Beirut, Hamah and Other Cities

Beirut is the chief port of Syria. Looking toward this city from the heights of Mount Lebanon, it presents a wonderful picture with the great Mediterranean sea sparkling behind it in the sun. It was down the mountainsides of Lebanon that the cedars were skidded to the sea, after which they were made into rafts and floated to Joppa, and then taken overland to Jerusalem for Solomon's Temple.

Hamah, 110 miles northeast of Damascus, is known as the city of 100 aqueducts. Huge wheels, 60 to 90 feet high, carry water from the riverbed to the orchards and gardens above.

Difficulties of Government

Syria has its pests. Each town and village is infested with masterless dogs and cats. Locusts are the plague of the farmers, often devouring whole crops. The locusts are eaten only by the Bedouins.

The inhabitants all speak Arabic, but present a conglomeration of races. Greeks, Romans and European crusaders have all blended with the ancient Semitic stock to produce the Syrians of today.

Practically all the inhabitants of the coast of Syria in and about Alexandretta are afflicted with the "Aleppo Button" or the "Baghdad Date Mark", each the result of a boil that always lasts a year before healing. Europeans often contract this disease after a stay of only a few days.

Discovering that they were not wanted in Syria, and finding the governing of the turbulent mandated country a less pleasant and more expensive job than they had anticipated, the French have discussed giving up their Syrian mandate, and the Italians have offered to take it in their place; but little as the Syrians love the French, they love the Italians still less. What they prefer is to be let alone to govern themselves as they see fit.

When General Gouraud was high commissioner in Syria, he was called on by a committee of Syrians who asked for three things: first, agriculture; second, religion; and third, justice. He is alleged to have said to them, "Get rid of your goats and you'll have agriculture; get rid of your priests and you'll have religion; and get rid of your judges and you'll have justice."

An Exceedingly Conservative People

It is claimed that one of Syria's greatest misfortunes is the religious antagonisms which prevail and it is further claimed that in some parts the golden calf of Baal is still actually worshiped as it was in the days of Moses.

Without a doubt this is the most conservative section of the world, and also one of the most "religious". In Damascus it is difficult to get away from the sight of kneeling figures. At noon the Mohammedan shopkeeper draws a net over the front of his shop and spends the noon hour on his knees in prayer. When he gets up from his knees he is ready and willing to cheat the eye teeth out of anybody, regardless of whether that one has the same habits of life as he or not.

The latest riots in Syria were the anti-Italian riots of a year ago, and the more recent election riots, when stones were thrown freely in Damascus and Aleppo. The country is expecting to have a republican form of government after the French leave.

In the vicinity of Beirut and Aleppo are several princes claiming to be heirs of the late Sultan Abdul Hamid and hoping for the restoration to them of the ownership of 47 villages which they maintain formerly belonged to the sultan. The old Moslem sheiks are said to fear the liberal ideas of the young Moslem politicians more than they do the soldiers of "Christian" France or Italy.

Though Syria was one of the first of the nations of earth to use the alphabet, and although within its borders there was recently found the world's oldest dictionary, yet today only 20 percent of the people can read and write and not over 25 percent of the boys and 6 percent of the girls of primary school age are actually attending schools. Many of the educational institutions of the country are maintained by foreign missions.

The Truth-telling Druses

One of the most picturesque peoples of Syria, and one of the most difficult people in the world to handle unless they are treated with kindness, are the Druses, described as truth-telling, valorous, and the handsomest race in Syria.

They took a dislike to a certain French governor, and when they complained of him to his superior officer they were betrayed by a clerical, with the result that some 40,000 of the fiercest and bravest warriors of Mohammedanism arose in rebellion. They were defeated with terrible bloodshed.

When the first of the Druses were slain, the French committed the indecency of parading through Damascus on camel back the bodies of the twenty-five slain men and later exposing them in the public square.

The Druses claim to have at one time lived in China. They have peculiar religious beliefs and customs known only to themselves. Since the French came into control of the country, they have been in revolt against them on five different occasions.

Some of the Syrians admit that since the French have had charge of their country there has been a marked development in all branches of agriculture. Roads have been built facilitat-

ing the moving of crops to the cities, and other roads are under construction. Much valuable work has been done in checking up boundaries and titles. A silk congress was held; and the French have shown the Syrians how to encourage and build up a tourist business.

Syrians Want Their Liberty

Nevertheless, the Syrians are weary of French militarism and cruelty. In the town of Swedea a cat strayed away from the home of the governor, and notice was published in the town that if it was not returned within twenty-four hours, every household in town would be fined one gold pound.

Under French rule in Syria from 1919 to 1932 the public expenditures (in francs) for education were 6,300,000. During the same period the public expenditures for maintenance of troops were 1,782,000,000 francs, which is 283 times the amount for education.

A bridge called Jisr Addamour was built by the Turks for £8,000. When a French engineer repaired this bridge he charged for repairing it more than five and one-half times as much as what the bridge cost new.

When a French officer in the custom house of Beirut became a millionaire through bribery, the case against him was dismissed and he was allowed to go back to France with all of his money, all of it collected dishonestly.

Terrible Cruelties to the Druses

When the Druses were being subjugated in 1926, it was the French custom on entering a village to shoot all the men they could see. The French soldiers and their friends returned from these raids loaded with loot, jewelry, silk scarfs, clothes, rugs and cattle.

In one case, because one French officer was attacked, the French authorities destroyed by bomb five villages; the women of the village were outraged, and 5,500 sheep were confiscated as indemnity. All together, 80 villages were bombarded.

Not only have the Syrians had to submit to these outrages, but they have actually had to pay a portion of the cost of perpetrating them; for Article II of the text of the mandate for Syria provides, "Nothing shall preclude Syria and Lebanon from contributing to the cost of the maintenance of the forces of the mandatory stationed in the territory." One would think it bad enough to be robbed and murdered without having one's heirs taxed to help pay the cost of committing the depredations.

In the educational projects which the French have put under way they have naturally sought to put the Arabian language in the background and the French language to the fore, and that is one reason why the Arabs want them to leave Syria.

Essay on the Blind *By J. Lowell Bito (New Jersey)*

HUMAN interest, apathetic as it might have been, was the dynamic force that propelled the movement of elevating the blind from a state of animalistic classification to a state of human rank; for it has been only a few centuries since, in the more primitive communities of England, blind people were ostracized from society and forced to roam the forests like wild beasts.

This action was prompted by the popular belief that the blind were the instruments of diabolic agents and were destined to create evil. The interest of the enlightened society was aroused by this peculiar belief and soon some wild blind were, literally, captured for scientific study.

After some time spent in investigation, science found that, although sightless persons maintained the keenness of their other faculties, they still possessed eccentricities which were compensations for sight rather than the misinterpretation of deviltry. This pronouncement served to further stimulate human interest, which in turn influenced the continuance of greater investigations.

The findings of science in time dispelled the false impression hitherto held by the cruder society, and soon enough people were interested in the blind to found a movement for the purpose of raising them to a higher station in society.

First Efforts at Education

The first notable step of this movement was the establishing of schools where the blind were given some form of instruction. That in

these instructions, the preparation for some petty occupation was the predominating element seems to be a logical deduction. However, records show that very little was accomplished in these early years, and that the only force which kept the movement alive was the persistency of human interest.

In fact, throughout the various centuries this movement is characterized by an insignificant amount of accomplishment, but an abundant flow of enthusiasm. Probably this zeal was nurtured by the fact that some of the blind had learned vocations enabling self-support, and the public cherished the hope that all the blind could be raised from the parasitic class.

In fact, in any movement resulting in great achievement, it is this plenitude of belief and absolutism of confidence that forms the very essence of the movement's early existence. Thus it is that even the present workers for the blind are able to so stoically face their many disappointments.

The early educators of the blind fervently adhered to the theory that the amount of development of any group of people was always proportionate to the amount of education received by that group. It was for this reason that they sought to increase the amount of instruction available to their students.

Undoubtedly a major step in this direction would be to devise a system whereby the blind would be able to read and write. If this could be accomplished, then it would be possible to fashion the system of education after the methods employed by sighted people.

At first this seemed a fanciful idea; but if the development of the blind was to be continued, it was requisite to devise some system of reading and writing.

Description of Alphabet

It is not of immediate value to discuss the evolution of the system finally adopted, but more important to familiarize ourselves with the method by which it is accomplished. Lacking the sense of sight, of course, it was necessary to utilize the sense of touch.

Thus the letters are formed by tiny projections, or dots, punched through a heavy sheet of paper. The relative position and number of these dots indicate the desired letter. For example, the system is founded on a group of six dots ⠿ and by eliminating certain dots from this group the various letters of the alphabet are formed.

For instance, if from this group ⠿ we eliminate the left center dot ⠳ the letter Y is formed. However, should we eliminate both center dots ⠱ the letter X would be formed. For more detailed explanation, below is given an illustration of the entire alphabet.

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
⠁	⠃	⠉	⠙	⠑	⠋	⠛	⠓	⠊

j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r
⠚	⠅	⠇	⠍	⠝	⠕	⠏	⠟	⠗

s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
⠎	⠞	⠥	⠧	⠺	⠭	⠽	⠵

A considerable variety of systems have been used in creating tangible letters, but a solicitude for the convenience of the blind led to the general adoption of the above-illustrated method under the name of the Braille System.

Methods of Writing

In order for the blind to create these letters when writing, two kinds of apparatus have been invented: the Braille Writer and the Slate and Stylus. The Braille Writer is a machine similar in structure to a typewriter, but because of its ponderous size and delicate mechanism it is rarely used. The Slate and Stylus, on the other hand, are used by all blind who write the tangible letter system.

The slate is merely two strips of metal between which is locked a sheet of paper. The lower strip is lined with perforations arranged in groups of six ⠿ ⠿ ⠿ ⠿ . The upper strip is lined with cells which indicate the position of the lower perforations.

Thus when the point of the stylus is placed in the cell, it is unable to enter the lower perforation because of the paper covering them. However, a slight pressure will cause the stylus to pierce the paper, thus forming a tangible dot. The blind writer, by selecting the perforations,

forms those dots whose positions indicate the letter he wishes to create.

The stylus we mention is simply a pointed instrument very much resembling a miniature awl. The almost incredulous fact about this system is that the blind are able to write with the rapidity that we exhibit with our pencils.

Educational Statistics

After the advent of reading and writing by the blind, the building of institutions for their education was somewhat accelerated. At present there are in this country alone over four hundred institutions designed for the purpose of educating those encumbered by defective vision. In addition to these seats of learning, throughout the larger cities there are hundreds of individual classes maintained for the same purpose.

Sightless children, after they have reached school age, are sent by their communities to these institutions. These children are immediately taught the Braille System of reading and writing; and thus they are able to read the textbooks reprinted for them from the inkprint editions.

From here on the system of education is similar to the one found in the orthodox public school, with the exception, perhaps, that a greater stress is placed on subjects of vocational import.

Approximately twenty to thirty percent of these children graduate from high school; and of this group from two to ten percent enter universities. The most remarkable fact is that from ninety-five to ninety-eight percent of university students succeed in graduating, the others being eliminated because of financial inabilities.

Books and Libraries

There are thousands of books printed in Braille for the blind student, together with weekly, monthly, and quarterly periodicals. However, the most egregious blunder is that the managers of the printing presses make it a vow to reprint most of the modern fiction stories instead of attempting to effect a compromise between the number of novels and textbooks printed. It is justly argued that if textbooks of the best creation were more plentiful in Braille, higher education would find a more facilitated access to the blind student. Sensible of this truth, small organizations have long endeavored to remedy this inefficiency. These small factions, however, because of pecuniary difficulties, have made very little progress.

In spite of this handicap, these factions still contest their problems with no diminution of zeal. However, until the managers of printing presses for the blind are aroused from their lethargy, the blind student will remain the martyr to their deficiency.

At present the only book-distributing centers are a mere handful of libraries scattered throughout the nation. The work done by these organizations is highly laudable. The task of distributing books is accomplished by mailing to the enlisted reader that book for which he had expressed a desire to read.

Through an act of Congress all reading matter for the blind passes through the mail without cost. By a general suffrage of the blind this service was proven to be the most beneficial rendered to them.

Society has endeavored to make provisions for all classes of blind: the children are sent to homes and institutions; the middle-aged are provided with special vocations; the impotent and old-aged are taken care of by philanthropic organizations. By this formula society has endeavored to mitigate the burden which would otherwise have fallen upon the shoulders of individual families.

However, *"errare humanum est,"* and society is human. It is fitting, therefore, that we discuss some of the provisions that we have made which have not been stamped with high degrees of success.

Problem of the Middle-aged

It is the middle-aged blind who create the most momentous problems for society to solve. These persons have reached the age where education has been limited either by their intellectual levels or else they are so impervious to scholastic influence that further administration is futile.

Most of these people, although in indigent circumstances, follow vocations which enable them to live with extreme frugality. That society assist in the adjustment of their lives is highly imperative. We all realize that their difficulty centers around the inadequacy of their occupation to yield substantial support.

But they cannot be made to realize the advantages of versatility in handicraft; nor can

they be made desirous of a higher standard of living. Therefore our financial assistance to individuals is merely of temporary benefit.

Organizations have already attacked this problem from another angle. They have formulated plans to assist this class of blind, not individually, but as a group. For this purpose they have established community centers where these blind may congregate and thus be brought into direct contact with the organization's influence.

If this influence can encourage them to raise their standard of living, to expand their scope of vision beyond the term of self, and thus establish a closer relationship between their world and ours, surely this is more justification for financial expenditure than relief to individuals.

Such organizations as "The Community Workers for the Hebrew Blind", "The Lighthouse for the Blind," and "The New Jersey Commission for the Blind", are devoting the major part of their resources in the establishing of community centers.

Work of the Organizations

The principal functions to which these organizations have pledged adherence are: (1) To open new fields of vocation for the blind; (2) to facilitate the acquiring of new ideals and ideas; (3) to instill into the blind an enthusiasm for greater accomplishment; (4) to assist the blind in fusing themselves with the rest of the world.

The blind are enticed to the community centers by special social functions arranged in their behalf. This makes it possible for the members of the benefactory organization to mingle with them and learn of their difficulties and problems.

The organization then attempts to interest the blind in some of their courses of instruction, such as classes in music, weaving, broom-making, doll-dressing, etc. The blind are given opportunities to attend musical and dramatic entertainments of the best order gratis.

The organization sponsors conferences of newspaper sellers, insurance salesmen, piano tuners, etc. These meetings materially assist the blind by acquiring new ideas. In short, the different organizations have various methods, all tending to annihilate the barrier of distinction which immures the blind from the rest of civilization.

Theoretically we find it not difficult to concede that it is to the betterment of any individual if his environment be such as to influence him to project his life beyond the compounds of his own epidermis. Also, if one can profit by the knowledge of the experiences of others, steps ought to be taken to acquire such knowledge.

And apparently these are the objectives of the community centers for the blind. How far they have gone astray from their goal is difficult to ascertain, since the evils of any endeavor are always more accentuated than its merits. It is not our desire, however, to stress the virtues of this undertaking, and far less is it our wish to emphasize its defects.

However, in any constructive analytical study it is infinitely more valuable to discuss the bad points of a system, rather than to consign ourselves to excessive laud. With this idea as our justification we shall devote a few paragraphs to a discussion of the pernicious effects resulting from blind colonization as we find it in the community centers.

Evils of Coeducation

In any society where there is established an association between the opposite sexes (as in the community centers) there inevitably arises some form of love intrigue. Thus it is that in these blind colonies it is not rare to have a male and a female become connubially linked. Consequently, eugenic examination not being necessary in respect to a marriage, the progeny of these unions are, as a rule, afflicted with blindness.

The most nauseating spectacle that this writer has ever beheld was a family of three blind feeling their way along a New York city street. The father was a lank, thin, tubercular individual who shuffled along in a somewhat stooped posture which enabled him to describe a greater circumference with his cane.

His wife clung to his arm. She was a waxen-featured, scrawny woman, whose stunted, frail body and protruding cheekbones were made the more sickly by the atrophy of her eye-sockets. These two alone caused one to shudder, without the additional sight of their child.

He was an eyeless, emaciated youngster, whose pipestem legs were so badly warped that it forced him to waddle as his mother dragged him along. A thin stream of blood trickled from his chin, probably the result of an unfortunate collision.

The most uncouth feature about this child, however, was the peculiar canine symmetry of

his head. In truth, this fact was so striking that it led one's thoughts to his possible progenitors.

The three of them were clad in clothes indicative of extreme penury. This scene, sad to relate, was made the subject of drollery by some of the observers, but others were moved to the very soul.

Upon inquiry this marriage proved to be the result of an acquaintanceship made possible by one of the blind community centers. Such is the irony which blemishes the good intentions of these organizations. It is unfortunate, however, that most of them are slow in correcting this horrid enormity.

Efforts to Offset Dangers

We would not be treating this phase of our subject very judiciously if we were to create the impression that all community centers for the blind facilitate this class of marital relationship. In fact, of late there is a growing tendency by the more progressive societies to discourage such practices.

Leading in this movement is the managing board of The Lighthouse for the Blind. This organization not only forbids the association of blind of opposite sexes, but endeavors to establish acquaintances between sighted females and sightless males, and vice versa. For this purpose they arrange weekly dances to which are invited various sororities or fraternities, as the needs of the occasion dictate.

In addition, this organization maintains a splendid department of vocational guidance which aims to place the blind in such positions where contact with the sighted world is best assured.

In order to eradicate some of the wrong that has been done, this society maintains a sort of creche where infants are given the best medical and maternal attention to aid them in a fairer start in life.

That the Lighthouse has attained the acme of success in ironing out the evils of blind colonization is, of course, not implied. However, we can state with certainty that they have made more progress than the other community centers above mentioned.

(Note—This author had the privilege on several occasions to attend these functions, and to study the peculiar psychic reactions prevalent in this assembly. It is possible that, if sufficient interest is manifested, we shall devote an entire article to this subject.)

Contraceptive Practices

There are still more potent agencies which assist in minimizing the evils of copulation resulting from interblind marriages. These agencies are scattered throughout the length and breadth of every civilized nation. They have ostensibly espoused the cause of discouraging the fecundity of that class of people who are the victims of hereditary disease.

For this purpose these societies maintain a corps of obstetricians and other physicians skilled in the science of gynecology. True it may be, they whisper, that their practice is illicit; but, they continue, it is not motivated by selfish interest, since the ultimate beneficiary is the human race.

Thus, believing in this sophism, they spread the knowledge of birth control; they assist in the distribution of antifecundous drugs; they advocate not infertility and chastity, but contraception. In short, they attempt to efface hereditary disease from mankind by creating a marriage blanc.

Confidentially a member of this movement once remarked that his organization alone destroys more than fifty thousand embryos per annum. If this is accomplished by a single organization, we shudder when estimating the total number of lives which are wiped out by the combined efforts of all these societies.

Nevertheless, if we are to take their ostensible motive at its face value, they are, scientifically, justified in teaching contraception to this class of unfortunates. But the pivotal issue arises, Is there some other means by which hereditary disease can be checked, without infanticide?

Those who are inured to this practice will reply in the negative; while those of us who dearly love humanity will offer a solution on this plan: Let the money that is being spent to improve the chicanery of this supine society be added to the funds maintained for the purpose of raising and developing children.

If this noble movement could be made to assume greater proportions, in time there would be a human race whose offspring could not be of the undesired class. And again the human race would be the ultimate beneficiary.

The Lure of the Dollar

However, it is perfectly obvious that the purport of these societies is not as humanitarian as they avow. Their interest centers solely in fi-

nancial rewards. Their field of endeavor is not limited to any certain groups of people, but includes all classes of society. To advertise their work, they publish magazines featuring nudity and the efficacy of their products.

The people connected with this movement do not admit that their action is lured by dollars and cents, but claim that their affiliation is prompted by a desire to wipe out hereditary disease. It is surprising, however, to note the short length of time that it takes their members to rise from poverty to opulence.

In spite of the fact that many blind families are subject to the influence of these societies, interblind marriages still greatly aggravate the burden of human society. For, be these unions fertile or sterile, matrimony increases their problems so many fold that they are unable to handle them without assistance.

This statement becomes more obvious when we realize the many problems that confront even a sighted person when leaving behind celibacy. Thus the burdens of interblind marriages become the burden of society; and it is this truth that reflects so sadly upon the Community Center System which made possible its miserable origin. In fact, this reflection is so ghastly that even condign praise of this system bears semblance to mockery and ridicule.

The Downward Drag

There is still another demoralizing aspect of blind colonization that is of sufficient magnitude to enter this brief discussion. This is a tendency to integrate all blind into a single group with a common set of ideals and ambitions.

Nature accomplishes somewhat the same task by the method expressed in the dictum, "Birds of a feather flock together." However, in the community center system the corollary of this axiom is totally disregarded.

As a result, when the dissimilar classes of blind are fused together, there arises a conflicting standard of ideals and ambitions. Those with high ambitions spurn their fellows who are mediocre in their standards; while those possessing insignificant and low ambitions militate against the other classes. This situation simply discords the harmony of the entire colony. In fact, no group of people could remain a single unit under these conditions unless there is effected an amalgamation.

The community workers endeavor to solve this problem by establishing a standard of ideals that is neither too high nor too low. In short, it is an encouragement of that ambition which yields self-support without too greatly taxing the powers of the individual. This is really a compromise between mendicancy and intellectual endeavors. Thus we find that community centers are flooded with newspaper dealers, broom-makers, etc.

The effect of this is that those blind who aspire to become lawyers or writers find it much easier to earn a living by selling newspapers, and, strengthened by the encouragement of the community center, they lower their ambitions. The very few who cannot condescend stop associating with the colony, and thus the community center loses their elevating influence.

Consequently the colony becomes a veritable incubator of chair-caners, doll-dressers, etc., etc. This is another unfavorable condition for which a remedy has not yet been found.

The Best Method

In the final analysis it seems that the methods advocated by such distinguished educators as Dr. Burritt, head of the Overbrook School for the Blind, Philadelphia, and Mr. Van Cleve, head of the New York Institute for the Blind, New York city, are probably the most efficacious in promoting the welfare of the blind.

These men are of the class whose minds are emancipated from greed incited by pecuniary interest, and their endeavors are born of a sincerity unsullied. Their leading tenet is to so efficiently educate the blind that they may become without difficulty a part of the higher strata of society. Moreover, they do not believe in acting as a force to raise the blind, but rather to arouse an innate desire in the sightless person to raise himself.

To more definitely grasp this theory let us cite an illustration: In the process of drawing water from a well, we observe that the force generated by our hand causes the pail to rise. But as soon as this force ceases the bucket plunges downward. However, if the force were in the bucket itself, then it could regulate its own ascension, and our force would simply assist.

The present work being done for the blind is similar to this crude example: the blind are the codicil, and the workers strive to raise them. When the workers pause, the blind sink down

to the level from which they have just arisen, and the workers must begin anew. But if the sightless were taught to raise themselves, then the remaining task would be very picayune by comparison.

The work done to attain this end will not be marked by rapidity in its progress; but work accomplished is irretrievable ground gained. In this system the blind profit, while the educators are kept subordinate. It is probably for this reason that such a method does not meet with more approbation.

However, if blind are to develop, they must develop themselves. If they wish to create the impression that intrinsically they are not parasites, then they themselves must become strong and virile individuals. It is only after this fashion that they can obliterate the stigma of mendicancy which is generally associated with their affliction.

[The Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society maintains a department for the blind at 1210 Spear St., Logansport, Ind., and, in addition to *The Watchtower* for the blind, which is published every other week, has arranged for the following publications to be made available in Revised Braille: *The Harp of God, Deliverance, Creation, Reconciliation, Where Are the Dead? Comfort for the People, A Desirable Government,* and *The Kingdom, the Hope of the World.* These books and booklets are distributed in libraries and sent to individuals in the United States, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, England, Scotland and Canada. The radio has found a number of the blind interested, and these have obtained the literature. We are glad indeed that the Society is able to do something in their behalf, and that those who are hungry for the truth are getting a knowledge of the Kingdom.—*Ed.*]

What a Florida Orange Grower Got

A LITTLE while ago everybody was going to go to Florida and grow oranges and get rich. Some went and are growing the oranges. Are they getting rich? The following is a true copy of a statement which one of them recently received for growing 100 cases of fruit and turning them over to the packer. All he was charged for his work was $14.29. The grower is glad and thankful that he was not charged anything for four of the items on the list. The packing charge of $1.15 a crate seems a plenty. Many of the oranges that are now coming into the New York market come in little sacks of an open mesh that we cannot believe cost more than 10c each, and we wonder what becomes of the other $1.05.

Lot No. 1008 Sale No. 898

AMERICAN FRUIT GROWERS INC.

ORLANDO, FLA.

Car No. 35636

E. B. Walling
Weirsdale, Fla.

Packed at Weirsdale
Shipped 12-2-31

12-12-31

TANGERINES

22'1-2	Blue Goose SUNCREST	60.55
57	" " GOLDENS	142.95
20'1-2	" " RUSSETS	47.15
100		250.65

Freight	90.55	
Refrigeration		
Demurrage		
Auction Charges	4.39	
Cartage and Labor		
Clearing House Charges	1.00	
A. F. G. Selling	20.00	115.94
Net Proceeds		134.71

Packing	115.00	
Picking and Hauling	20.00	
Freight to Packing House		
Marking and Brand Advertising		
Precooling	10.00	
Coloring	4.00	149.00
DEFICIT		14.29

N. Y. Auction.

Not So Slippery Elm Bark *By A. L. Green (England)*

I READ with interest the article appearing in *The Golden Age* No. 318 entitled "Slippery, Slippery, Slippery Elm Bark", by Dr. H. M. Shelton. While agreeing with the basis of his article, that health cannot be restored without removing or correcting the cause of disease, yet it seems that he slipped up on the Slippery Elm; for there is another side to the question.

I do not claim to be steeped in medical matters, and am glad I am not, but there appears to be some measure of balance needed when dealing with the subject of health. To group the osteopath, chiropractor, naturopath, electrotherapist and herbalist together with evangelists, Christian Science, monkey glands and witchcraft seems to me a bit far-fetched. And because a man does not practice or teach the doctrines of the school of healing he is professing to represent, that does not alter the truth or error of those doctrines.

As regards those who seek for "remedies" in order to continue their careless ways, no doubt they just suit the doctors and the doctors just suit them, so we will leave them to get on with it. But there are others who do value health and are seeking to improve the same, especially those fully devoted to Jehovah, and it is this class we will consider.

In the above-mentioned article we are given several items that are discounted as remedies, but nothing to take their place except the vague keeping "of the laws of life". We could make a good guess as to what is implied, but how many could keep these laws? We need plenty of fresh air, but as, maybe, we work in a factory basement, we cannot get it; we need plenty of fruit and vegetables, but cannot afford all we should like; we need restful sleep, but the neighbor's cockerel thinks otherwise; we should have plenty of exercise (the boss sees we get that), but should not work at high speed unless we can have a two months' sea voyage. We have to work at high speed or get the sack, and cannot afford a sea voyage anyhow. Then there are others who unavoidably make a bad start in life through having parents who think more of dancing, pictures and beer than of caring for children. In other words, we must remember that the Devil's organization is still here, and since it is hopeless to try to reform it, and things will not be satisfactory until God's kingdom is in full sway, we must in the meantime make the best of it.

While the Devil has been foisting as many fads as possible upon the human race, he has also been ridiculing everything likely to be of benefit, and it is for us to endeavor to sort out the muddle. His method of procedure seems to be to establish quack systems of healing veneered with some truth and to foster the belief in magical properties of true remedies to belittle their real value. Also, while there are a number of people whose living depends upon the existence of disease, and we cannot guarantee they are all honest, we have to tread warily.

Now as regards "remedies" and "cures". Words are often used out of place, but we understand what is meant. In fact, the face value of a word is not a reliable guide; the accepted meaning is its real meaning. The illustration is given of a person's burning his hand and then wrapping it in salves and ointments to "heal" it. When the word "heal" is used, surely no one really thinks that the new skin that in time forms on the burnt hand really evolved from the salves and ointments. Obviously what is meant is that the ointment soothed and gave the body freer scope to heal the hand.

Take an extreme case of a man rescued from drowning. His vitality has been brought so low that his body is unable to cope with the obstacles, and if we preached him a sermon on the laws of life and waited for his corpuscles to muster to the fight, we should wait until doomsday. So what do we do? We artificially help him to overcome the obstacles by applying artificial respiration. The same might be said of massage to help a sick person to make a more speedy recovery, even if the cause of the sickness was through careless living. And the osteopaths themselves claim "that the human body is a perfect machine and that all the remedies necessary to health exist within it", and "the manipulative technique of the osteopath is employed to control and regulate the flow of the blood and healing fluids of the body, so that the body itself is enabled to resist and repel the invasion of disease-laden germs and effect its own cure in its own way".—*The New Healing*, by Wilfred A. Streeter, pages 34 and 76.

Now coming to herbs. A sure way of casting doubt on anything, without the aid of reason, is to class it with something objectionable. "Give a dog a bad name and the name will kill it." Link herbs up with magic and the trick is done.

The Creator has given us a great variety of

plant life, which for convenience of reference we have classified. We call one class "trees", another "shrubs", and those plants that die to the root every year we call "herbs". There is nothing spooky about that! Just as some plants and their fruits contain elements needed by our bodies, and others are unfit for consumption, so we find some herbs containing elements needed by us, and others unsuitable for use. Because some witch of the Dark Ages used a poisonous herb to do away with someone, that does not make any difference to those herbs that are not poisonous. Or, because a medieval country yokel thought that St.-John's-wort kept evil spirits away as well as being good for lung trouble, the superstition does not alter the latter fact.

Elderberries have been known for centuries as a means of curing a cold, or, as already explained, of assisting the body to more speedily get rid of the cold. (Although the elder is not an herb, it comes within the domain of an herbalist and is called an "herb" in the looser sense of the word.) Are we going to believe that the sweating evident after drinking elderberry syrup is the result of demonism or imagination, or shall we believe that it is caused by viburnic acid in the berry? How many herb scoffers use parsley to garnish their dishes? That is simply an herb.

I know an elderly woman who went to the hospital suffering from cancer and later was sent out as hopeless (only a fortnight to live) with a pain near her spine preventing her from sleeping. Soon after taking the herbal remedy mentioned in *The Golden Age* No. 245 (one ounce each of violet leaves, yellow dock and red clover simmered in three pints of water for twenty minutes) the pain went and she is now in normal health, in spite of the fact that our wise men are still searching for a remedy. If "testimonials of benefits derived from remedies mean nothing", is this woman cured, or is she actually dead and only thinks she is alive? The doctor who attended her was puzzled at the recovery, but has now evidently dismissed the matter from his mind.

Someone will rightly say that if this woman had lived properly she would not have had cancer. But since we have all been born while Satan's organization is running the world's affairs, and from birth have been surrounded by a crowd of hypocrites, one telling us that cigarettes are good for slimming; an aluminum firm boosting its rubbishy saucepans; the doctors waylaying us with serum squirters; Punch & Judy politicians speaking in the future tense; the shopkeeper recommending something he knows nothing about; and the pious manequin paraders urging us to reserve a seat in heaven with our last shilling, it takes some time to unlearn a great deal of what we learned and change our habits as far as environment and pocket will permit. (*The Golden Age* has been a great help to this end.) But this does not mean that we throw overboard everything practiced by our forefathers. If we are not blessed with a good constitution a great deal of damage may in the meantime have been done, and so, while reforming our ways, we seek means of assisting our bodies to return to normal; for example, massage, muscle and bone adjustments, electrical treatment, and herbs that are rich in the elements (in organic form) that are deficient in our bodies. We cannot expect *one* method of treatment to cure *every* complaint.

The simplicity of herbs savors of the Creator's method of provision, and this may be one reason why they are rejected, because they do not give the medical profession scope to show its own "ability" with, of course, its high fees.

Why do we read in God's Word the expression "the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations" (Rev. 22:2) if it is not for the fact that the principle is borne out in a minor degree in nature? We might also ask, If aids to health are unnecessary, but sufferers should "reform their modes of living", how long would it take a leper or one suffering from cancer or deafness to return to normal by this reformation only?

Why do I see the neighbors' cats nibbling grass? Even they cannot keep fit under our wonderful civilization, and we shall find that after doing all we are able to live properly we shall still occasionally feel unwell, and then be thankful there are means of healing, or shall we say, assisting, our bodies.

In any case, with whatever health and strength we have, let us use it in the greatest work on earth, in the service of Jehovah.

[Since we published Dr. Shelton's iconoclastic article on "Slippery, Slippery, Slippery Elm Bark" we have received several communications from those who have tried Mrs. Levens' suggestions regarding slippery elm, as published in *The Golden Age* No. 318, and found themselves thereby benefited. Dr. Shelton may be a little bit savage, but he has good ideas. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind.—*Ed.*]

Andrew Mellon Is the Answer

A FRIEND of ours, a landscape architect in California, becoming interested in the evidence we have offered as to the dangers of cooking in aluminum utensils, wrote the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C., to find out what they knew on the subject. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau, came back with the following highly illuminative (?) epistle:

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 16, 1932.

Mr. Malcolm Rolls,
Box 21,
Escondido, California.

DEAR MR. ROLLS:

Your letter of February first addressed to the Department of Agriculture has just been referred to this bureau.

We have made no investigations on the subject of aluminum as a material for cooking utensils, but I am glad to inclose a list of references which you may wish to consult. From a study of the scientific literature, we can find no basis for the statement's being made that aluminum ware is dangerous to health.

Your letter is being referred to the Bureau of Plant Industry for answer to your other questions.

Sincerely yours,
LOUISE STANLEY, *Chief.*

Inclosure.

And then our friend Mr. Rolls comes back at *us* and waxes inquisitive and sarcastic and wants to know of *us*, "Why does the Bureau of Home Economics *not* make investigations on the subject?" Andrew Mellon is the answer. Despite the five years that this subject was studied by the Federal Trade Commission, and the voluminous and instructive report of the same by Edward M. Averill, examiner for the Federal Trade Commission, in Docket No. 540, the Bureau of Home Economics, which is just the department that should know all about this important subject, admitted when Ruth Van Deman was its Associate in Publications and *Information (!)* that it "has not conducted any experiments on aluminum ware"; and it plainly does not now know any more about this thing than it did then. And we may add that it will take mighty good care that it never does.

What is the reason? The answer is that it is Andrew Mellon. Does anybody suppose that the ladies in the Bureau of Home Economics are going to run the risk of losing their jobs just because a few hundred thousand people are being slain every year as a result of plating their insides with aluminum? Not a little bit. Mr. Mellon has a lot of power in Washington.

Mr. Mellon will supply all the information that is to be given out on this aluminum question. He has a big research department at Pittsburgh in connection with the aluminum trust of which he is the almost sole owner, and it is the business of this research department to find 'facts' that are favorable to the sale of more cooking utensils. And they will find those 'facts' or Mr. Mellon will have to find scientists (Ha! ha!) who will.

The man who can pronounce the word "scientist" in these days without grinning is the man who has had an operation performed on his lips which makes it impossible for him to twist them into a smile. Numerous of these "scientists" testified to the truth about this aluminum business before the Federal Trade Commission, and when we merely gave their names, without saying what they said, they wrote us from every corner of the earth beseeching, begging, demanding, threatening and denying, and insisting that we say no more. They are employed by universities and have wives and babies, and, as Mr. Mellon's friends put up the cash for their salaries, they do not want to be on the street looking for work, any more than the ladies of the Bureau of Home Economics. When we reproduced some of their testimony they shut up like oysters.

Wine Served Free in Hotels

WINE is served free with meals in numerous hotels in the latitude of New York and Philadelphia. It is cheaper than water in some parts, and much cheaper than kerosene everywhere. The vats of every farmer are overflowing. But before you rush out and buy your ticket, we hasten to explain that while the latitude is the same there is a difference of 65° in the longitude. The place where the wine is so cheap is in Portugal. By the way, Portugal had one three-foot snow this past winter, and that is a record snow for Portugal.

Getting Ready for Another World War

THE last World War was not enough, yet the writer Emil Ludwig, in the *Saturday Evening Post* reminds us that a parade of the dead, ten abreast, with a new rank every two seconds, would take 46 days to pass a given spot, and the incidental dead were five times as many. The cost of the war was $338,000,000,000; in four years Europe lost all the savings accumulated in a century.

Suppose the war now under way in Manchuria spreads so as to engulf the rest of the world. Here is what Marshal Foch says will happen:

> Poison-gas bombs will spread deadly fumes which will penetrate any mask and produce death in a few minutes. Phosphorus bombs, impossible to extinguish, will burn the flesh to the bone within half a minute. Hundreds of tanks, each one able to shoot a thousand deadly bullets a minute, machine guns like automatic rifles which, in the hands of 1,000,000 men, will shoot 100,000,000 bullets a minute, will also be raging, and the heavens above will be darkened by a thousand airplanes pouring a rain of horror on the earth. Behind the lines, cities and villages will crumble in ruins under the destructive fire of the latest artillery. In the next war there will be no such thing as the front and the rear. The whole nation will find itself on the firing line.

According to Winston Churchill, the laboratories in all the great countries are busily studying systematic ways of infecting humans and animals in enemy territory, of spreading mildew to kill the crops, anthrax to kill the cattle, and bacilli to destroy the inhabitants.

America believes in phosphorus guns. They were tried in the latter part of the World War, and the burns inflicted were so deep that the flesh had to be pulled off the bones of living men.

Twelve large bombs of the latest form of Lewisite gas (discovered in Chicago) would be enough to blot out all life in either Chicago or Berlin. New York could be wiped out by a gas attack from submarines.

There is a mixture of poisonous and phosphorus gas which will penetrate any protective device, and a mustard gas which will stick to one's shoes and will make him carry death wherever he goes.

Today there are more than a thousand kinds of poison gas. Diphenyl chloral arsenic is so deadly that, mixed with air in proportion of 1 to 10,000,000, the victim is forced to throw off his gas mask, whereupon his end follows in the greatest tortures conceivable.

THE BIG

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Harking Back to Diego Deza

IN OUR last issue we only skimmed the surface of the Wickersham report. We have said nothing about the Alabama case where a man was kept in the electric chair eight days and nights and whipped with a nine-pound lash; nothing about the Arkansas torture chair where the officers turned off the current when the pain threatened death; nothing about the Baltimore case where a prisoner was slain outright when a police officer blackjacked him brutally without provocation in the presence of fourteen witnesses; nothing about the Jersey City case where James Cullom had his jaw fractured by a policeman right in the courthouse itself; noth-

ing about the Paterson case where a prisoner was beaten and kicked by officers while in process of being questioned at the desk; nothing about the Memphis case where an innocent man, inquiring the whereabouts of a friend was locked up two days without any charge and questioned under blinding lights by the voices of invisible men; and nothing about the Pittsburgh case where a man was strapped to the cooling-board in the morgue and placed between bodies of two victims, while pins were run under his finger nails and into his body.

of the Chicago *Tribune*

As a sample of mental torture: one police official had in hand several neatly dressed confidence men. He commanded his men to round up several Negroes, syphilitic, the dirtiest that could be found. He locked these in the cell with the confidence men. In an hour he thus forced a "confession".

The Wickersham report points out that the third degree hereinbefore described as prevalent nearly all over the United States is chiefly used against the poor and uninfluential. Gangsters are immune, because the police are afraid of retaliation. Many third-degree assaults may be laid to tips from stool pigeons whose living depends entirely on getting convictions.

An Irish Free State Correction

By Joseph H. O'Beirne

IN *The Golden Age* for January 6, 1932, on page 201, you state that church and state are combined in the Irish Free State. Not so; on the contrary, it is expressedly provided in the treaty consummated with England, providing for the establishment of the Irish Free State, that no state religion of any kind will ever be established in the Irish territory. All religions are equal before the law in this section of Ireland. So much for your error of commission.

Your error of omission is equally serious. The one outstanding example of a combined church-state today is England, of which fact you make no mention. The Church of England is the state church of England. Its archbishops and bishops have seats in the House of Lords, and so are legislators of Great Britain, help to make the laws for the people of that country and, to a lesser extent, for the whole British Empire.

There is more freedom of religion now in the Irish Free State than there ever was in England. It may further interest you to know that the Sinn Fein which brought about the establishment of the present Free State was organized, led, by a Protestant, Arthur Griffith, who afterwards became president of the state; that Sinn Fein was bitterly opposed by the papacy at the request of England; that the Roman church excommunicated any "priest" who identified himself with the movement; that despite the opposition of Rome, the movement survived and conquered; that a very large proportion of the leaders of the movement establishing the present Free State were Protestants, including Griffith, Childers, Barton, Casement, and many others; and lastly, that religious intolerance and bigotry is much less prevalent in the Irish Free State than in the United States of America.

Irish Free State in a Crisis

By C. E. Guiver (Ireland)

WHEN the Irish Free State came into existence, in 1922, it was a newly born state with great possibilities. The constitution of the state was looked upon as one of the most demo-

cratic in the world. It had a good start and has enjoyed a measure of prosperity unsurpassed by any in Europe.

The government of the Irish Free State is now passing into law a measure which alters completely the constitution. It is of a very drastic nature and may have far-reaching consequences. It gives evidence that the panicky state of mind affecting the leading statesmen of the world is here in the Irish Free State and fulfils the scripture, "men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."

Those who are the mouthpieces of the government of the Saorstat Eireann, the Irish parliament, say that a number of societies have been active during the last two years, whose avowed object is the overthrow of the Irish Free State government by force and by revolutionary means to destroy the present combination of church-state rule. Prominent among these organizations is placed the Irish Republican Army, responsible to none save its own chiefs. Another is Cumann-na-mBan, said to have taken part in a campaign of terrorization and the breakdown of the judicial system. Communistic groups are linked with them, such as "The Irish Friends of Soviet Russia", "The Irish Communist Party," "The Irish Working Farmers Committee," and others.

In justification of the measure introduced there is cited a number of acts of violence in the country during the last ten months, prominent among which are the following cases:

On January 30, 1931, Patrick Carroll was murdered by armed men at Captain's Lane, Crumlin. He was a member of the I. R. A., but was discovered to have given information to the police.

On March 21, Supt. Curtin was killed by armed men at Tipperary as he was returning home from night duty. He had conducted a local persecution for illegal drilling. On July 20, John Ryan of Tipperary was taken from his house at night by armed men. He was shot and his body left by the roadside. He had made statements to the police about illegal drilling.

It has been impossible to bring anyone to justice for these crimes. Juries fear to convict a person, because of the consequences to them.

Another scene which occurred recently: Men of the order of the "Black Preceptory" of the Orange movement attempted to hold their annual meeting at Cootehill, Co. Cavan. This was attributed to the Irish Republican Army of Co. Cavan, that they held up parties going to the meeting both by road and rail. The meeting was not held.

The Orange movement is associated with Protestants and specially connected with the north. The six northern counties, being predominatingly Protestant, refused to have any part in forming an Irish Free State, twenty-six counties comprising the new state, whose population has only seven percent Protestants in it. The north against the south is based purely on religious differences; that is, Protestant against Catholic. Reprisals took place in the northern counties as a result of the stopping of the Orange meeting in Co. Cavan, Irish Free State.

On the occasion of a gathering of Catholics in Portadown, Co. Armagh, a very Protestant town of the north, riotous scenes occurred. In the outrageous scenes which took place an illustration was given by Protestants of the scripture, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you." These religious differences keep apart north from south even more effectively than the customs barrier which crosses the country from east to west.

Reverting to the change that has been made in the Irish Free State constitution, President Cosgrave introduced the bill and outlined its provisions. It authorizes the setting up of special military tribunals, composed of five army officers not below the rank of commandant. At every sitting three of them, and no more, shall be present, and constitute this tribunal for such sitting. The tribunal is authorized to pass the death sentence, if necessary, and no appeal shall lie from any of its orders, conviction or sentences, but the Executive Council may pardon convicted persons and remit the punishment imposed by tribunal.

Civic guards, that is, the police, are given powers to search, photograph, fingerprint and arrest without a warrant any person under suspicion. After thirty-six hours of detention an inspector will declare the person's release or charge before a tribunal.

The offenses scheduled in an appendix for trial by the tribunal are:

Any offense declared to be treason, felony or misdemeanor.

Any offense under the Juries (Protection) Act, 1929.

Using or carrying firearms without a certificate therefor.

Seditious libel.

Any offense under any section of the new article of the constitution.

Any offense certified by an executive minister as done, in his opinion, with the object of impairing or impeding the machinery of government or the administration of justice.

Possession of documents of an illegal organization render the individual liable to a fine of £50 or imprisonment not exceeding three months. It shall not be lawful to print, publish, distribute, sell or offer or expose for sale any book, newspaper, magazine or other document issued on behalf of an unlawful association.

The tribunal will have power on application of the garda (police) to declare any book or other document to be seditious, after which such document may be seized.

Of course this act is not being passed (so far as men are concerned) to hurt the Christian, yet some of Jehovah's witnesses in this country naturally wonder how this law will affect them. During the last two years up to ten of Jehovah's witnesses have placed thousands of books and booklets containing the greatest message on earth in a land that is Rome's most faithful supporter, and it would not surprise them if an attempt were made to stop their witness.

President Cosgrave, in concluding his speech in the Dail, said: "Let us not delude ourselves into believing that the new doctrines could never subvert the tradition of this country. Subversive movements are usually carried out by a relatively small minority, and there is no very sound reason to be convinced that large sections of our people would not, like other peoples, succumb to Communistic teachings when allowed complete freedom of utterance. The church and state are the only bulwarks against chaos. The present movement aims at the destruction of both."

The Irish people are very hospitable. An Irish family will share a meal with a stranger and be friendly towards him, but politics or religion will fire the blood of an Irishman and he becomes a fighter. It has been said that the Irishman is always "agin the government", and that seems true whether the government be British or one of his own making. The only way to satisfy the people of this land is to give them Jehovah's government. It will please all nations, kindreds and tongues.

Billy Sunday Lame on the Constitution

BILLY SUNDAY is reported as having said that "a special law should be passed to make the kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby face a firing squad when they are caught. Mr. and Mrs. Lindbergh should be permitted to select the firing squad. If I were a member of it I'd guarantee there'd be no blanks in my gun".

We can well appreciate why Billy, not being a Christian, and not knowing that he should 'fret not himself because of evildoers' (Psalm 37:1), would naturally wish to participate in a lynching directed against the fiends incarnate that made off with the Lindbergh child. He would shoot to kill, if he had the chance. There are millions who feel the same way.

However, it is not the best way. The Lindberghs chose a much better way. They gladly offered to submit to the great injustice and give up a fortune for the return of their child unharmed. Billy Sunday should know that the United States Constitution, Article I, Section 10, provides that no ex post facto law may be passed. That is to say, every crime must be tried under the law in force at the time the crime was committed.

We are glad that is in the Constitution, for with people like Billy wanting to run amuck with a gun, and wanting to get laws passed so that he could shoot to kill, for this crime or that, he might take the notion to want to get a law passed killing everybody that disagreed with him. That would be good for the undertakers, but bad on the insurance companies. Billy should eat less meat and more fruits and vegetables, and should read the Bible and the Constitution.

Many Invasions of Homes of the Wealthy

IN THESE days New York is witnessing the invasion of many of the homes of the wealthy. Admission is gained under all sorts of pretexts. In a recent instance three men, claiming to be bootleggers, gained admission to an apartment and made away with gems of the value of $349,000.

Atlanta Church Loses a Pastor

THE times being hard, an Atlanta church sought to conserve its means somewhat by cutting the pastor's salary. Reverend H. J. Blakeley, the pastor, discouraged the idea by becoming heated with choler and at just the right or wrong time drawing a revolver. His idea went over big, but one of the brethren went for the police, and now the church is without any pastor, for Reverend Blakeley has pulled out for parts unknown. Maybe by this time he is hard at work somewhere making an honest living.

Columbia Spectator and the War Department

THE SPECTATOR, daily paper published by the student body of Columbia University, resented having the War Department try to tell them how to run their paper and said some things worth repeating:

> Not only has the War Department taken upon itself the work of educating youth in military science, but it has gone beyond that and tries to develop patriotism of the worst Ku Klux type. We can only suggest that the less the War Department tries to muscle in on fields not its own, the better young America will like it. No one, unless it be a few Legionnaires and those numerous generals and admirals who pass their time making silly speeches, believes that the War Department and the Navy Department are supposed to guide our thinking. It takes upon itself far more than it has a legal right to assume, and most of the legal rights under which it now functions were created during periods of hysteria.

Ponca City's Profitable Plant

PONCA CITY, Oklahoma, has its own co-operatively-owned and city-managed electric light and water plant. Results have been so very satisfactory that last year every man, woman and child of Ponca City's 16,000 population received a rebate of over $10 from the electric plant, and $2.50 from the water plant. In two more years the city will be without any city tax of any kind, shape or description. The leading banker of Ponca City has common sense. He laughed at the efforts made by public utility propagandists to show that the earnings of the Ponca City plant could not be as good as they actually are, and added that without the lighting plant the town would go broke. Why is it that these trust men are so eager to prove that nobody can do electrical work and be honest? Anyway, it isn't so.

Robbing the Indians

SENATOR FRAZIER, chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, says of the oppression of the Apaches on the Mescalero Reservation that in 1930 the per capita expenditure by the Indian Bureau for every Indian living on the reservation was $306. He says of this huge and unnecessary expenditure: "If government in all its branches, national and local, were supported as lavishly, on a per capita basis, as is the Indian agency on the Mescalero Reservation, the tax fund would total more than $36,000,000,000, or more than a third of the aggregate national income." In other words, a horde of political bums are living on the fat of the land on money that belongs to the Apache Indians.

Better Late than Never

IN ITS convention in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of Cleveland, the pastors of Ohio, in a resolution referring to the refusal of citizenship to Dr. MacIntosh of the faculty of Yale University made the statement that they "solemnly refuse to acknowledge the obligation which the Supreme Court declares to be binding upon its (United States) citizens. We have not promised, expressly or tacitly, to accept an act of Congress as the final interpretation of the will of God, and we will not do so".

These are brave words, if they mean what they say, and they are better said now than not at all. These men, apparently, have some misgivings that all is not as it should be in Satan's empire and that maybe, after all, it is not as closely identified with God's kingdom as they had supposed.

Trotsky's Opinion of France

INTERVIEWED by a reporter of the New York *Times*, Leon Trotsky, co-author of the Soviet Republic, but now in exile, gave the following interesting opinion of French logic: "It is true that in Paris they consider the Soviet proposal of universal disarmament a proof of the belligerent intentions of Moscow, and on the other hand the refusal of France to take steps toward disarmament they regard as an expression of her peaceful intentions. Following the same logic the French official press considers the Japanese invasion of China an act of civilization, the Chinese resistance a barbarous act. Burglars, according to this logic, are not those who break into other people's houses, but those who defend their own."

Incomes of Wilhelm and Alfonso

WHEN the kaiser stepped across the Holland border into safety he had a personal income of $2,595,000 a year, and when Alfonso aided the Spanish people by removing to Paris he had a personal income of $980,000. Both monarchs, when they left, did as any bootlegger would do: lugged off all they could. The present incomes of the rulers of Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Holland total about $5,000,000 a year merely for the kings and queens, and they are said to be feeling the pinch, even at that.

New Cars in Storage in Philadelphia

ON OCTOBER 18, 1931, in some forty storage warehouses in Philadelphia there were 18,000 new automobiles in stock that nobody could buy. The dealers had invested 35 percent in cash in these cars, and the banks had put up the other 65 percent. Naturally, the 65 percent that the banks put up was money that was deposited with them by the people who cannot afford to buy the cars. Question: If the dealers are unable to sell these $21,000,000 worth of cars, whose money is it that will be lost? You know the answer.

When Americans Buy Bolivian Bonds

IT NOW appears that when Americans buy Bolivian bonds they are buying war munitions made in Great Britain. They may not know it, but it appears that that is the way it works out. Dillon, Read & Company float in America the bonds of Bolivia. The small bank works the bonds off on its customers. The money goes to Bolivia, and thence it goes to the great British armament and trouble-making concerns of Vickers Limited, Great Britain. If Bolivia gets licked in the war that follows, who is it that loses his money? The answer is so plain that 'he may run who reads'.

A British Prisoner's Appeal

A BRITISH prisoner wrote to his committing magistrate: "Since May, 1924, I have had only nine months' liberty. It is not because I will not work, but because I cannot get work. Oh, please help me to get some sort of employment when I am released. Help me to keep out of prison, where crime, vice and insanity are bred and born. Help me to be an honest citizen." The young man was but 27 years of age. The magistrate was much touched, said he did not believe the young man had had a fair chance, and would see to it that he be given employment when he is released.

The Toll Bridge Swindle

SOME twenty-five years ago a toll bridge was erected in the state of West Virginia at a cost of $42,000. The profits on the bridge have been $60,000 a year. The time came when the state wanted to buy the bridge, and the owners refused to sell for less than $325,000. One of the greatest grafts in the country is the toll bridge over the Delaware river at Delaware, N. J. It is on the direct route of the Lackawanna Trail, one of the most heavily traveled automobile routes to the West out of New York city, and every car that goes over the bridge must pay 25c in each direction.

Illinois Plans for Domestic Disturbances

THE Illinois National Guard have received pamphlets of something over a hundred pages each entitled "Emergency Plans for Domestic Disturbances". The book explains that under no circumstances will blank ammunition be issued to troops of the Illinois National Guard, and that when they fire they are not to fire over the heads of rioters, but right at them. Instructions are given for the use of machine guns, tear gas, hand and rifle grenades, white prosphorus, rifle, grenades and buckshot cartridges for shotguns. Wonder why Illinois is interested in such things just now.

Big Business in Canada

BERT HUFFMAN, writing in the *New Democracy,* says of Big Business in Canada:

"Today, 168 years since Canada became a British colony, we find less than ten million people in the entire vast expanse, and more exceedingly rich railroad magnates, exceedingly rich grain-handling magnates, exceedingly rich timber magnates, coal operators, bank presidents, pulpwood exploiters and land corporations, than in any other country on earth with a similar population; and in the opposite side of the balance, we find 550,000 unemployed men and women, vast schemes of charity feebly muddling with hunger, want and miseries, and towns and cities frantic with the menacing problem of the present winter. Yet Canada started with a magnificent, a priceless heritage; half a continent teeming with untouched riches."

Too Many Clerks at Washington

IN THE year 1800 the United States needed a grand total of 54 clerks to attend to its business, and the government cost per capita was about $2 a year. Now we have a grand total of 800,000 clerks and a government cost per capita of about $40. All who think we have a better government now than in 1800, signify it by raising the right hand.

May Travel on Installments

FEELING the pinch for business, and noticing that everything else is sold on installments, the Cunard Steamship Company has worked out a plan by which one may travel on the installment plan. The down payment is 25 percent of the cost of the trip; the balance is paid through Morris Plan banks. By this arrangement a trip to Europe may be arranged for $34 down and less than $10 per month.

Poking Fun at the English

AMERICAN actors and actresses just now are getting a lot of fun imitating some of the peculiar forms of the English language spoken in the British Isles. Hitherto the talkies sent out from Hollywood have been understandable in every part of the world, for everybody can understand the English tongue as it is spoken in America. The new dialects will be hard to understand anywhere.

Industrial Autocracy like Czarist Russia

PROFESSOR JEROME DAVIS of Yale University recently said:

We have an industrial autocracy in the United States now just as real as the autocracy exercised by the late czar over his subjects. The only difference is not so much in kind, but in degree. The fact is that Americans haven't begun yet to realize what it is all about—that an industrial revolution or transformation has changed this nation into an urbanized one, a mechanized one, where fewer than 200 corporations out of 200,000 control half the wealth of the country. The result is that we've lost our liberty and freedom of action without realizing that we have drifted into a state where power is predominant. Freedom and liberty are meaningless if a man has no job. Freedom today is to some extent freedom to starve. The average American is contentedly indifferent to this fact. It is only when he is unemployed that he appreciates what this means, that he and his fellows have drifted silently into the loss of their freedom without realizing that this has occurred.

Six People Identify the Wrong Man

IT IS easy to make a mistake. Six people positively identified a Nebraska man as a bank robber and he was given fifteen years. After two years another man, caught in robbing another bank, confessed the crime for which the Nebraska man had been locked up. The State should liberally compensate the innocent man whose home was broken up, and who because of his conviction did not see his baby until it was eighteen months old.

Senator Johnson Hits the Nail

MUCH as we may loathe the governors of California for their lack of courage and honesty in the Mooney case, we have to admit that California has produced in Senator Johnson a man who dares to tell the truth. He recently said in the United States Senate: "All that Big Business has to do is to come out on the floor and whisper—and we act." That is not a fact of which one can be very proud, but it is good that somebody has the courage to admit it, anyway.

The Dangers of Knowing Too Much

A SUBSCRIBER near Boissevain, Va., where thirty-eight men recently lost their lives in a mine explosion, writes of conditions:

They have officers there to keep the public from seeing too much. One miner from West Virginia went to some of the officials a while back and reported the danger on account of gas accumulated in the mine. He got fired for his pains. We hear they have two men arrested and in jail for talking too much about the danger of the mines. The Big Men are running things here to suit themselves.

The Ones That Want Peace

THE ones that want peace are the common people, who are the sufferers from war. At the Armament Conference there were presented 8,000,000 petitions for universal disarmament. The Manchester *Guardian* says of these: "Indeed there was something almost horrifying in the contrast between the dark, submerged mass of the petitioners and the statesmen delegated to the Conference, whose deficient interest in peace and disarmament has become only too plain." A labor delegate boldly demanded disarmament under the threat of revolution; an American student made a particularly favorable impression.

Germany's Former Royalties

THE German courts, which are extremely reactionary, have repeatedly ruled that the sums which the various states have agreed to pay their several royal families may not be changed, even in cases where it has been stipulated that the sums shall be hereditary. In other words, it looks all right to the German courts that the poor German working people should continue to pay forever for the support of the royal families that were their curse and that brought Germany where she is today.

Britain to Dispense with Many Clerks

THE first item we pick up is one showing that Britain has nearly three million unemployed. The next is that the British Government has set aside £100,000 to invest in robots, as it has been found by experiment that the great bulk of the work done by clerks in the various government offices can be done more expeditiously and cheaply by mechanical means. Another advantage is that the children of the robots are not always crying for food and clothing and education and everything else we humans crave. The displaced clerks will be nicely cared for, after Armageddon.

Mellon Charges Dropped

OF THE three presidents that have served under Mr. Mellon, Mr. Hoover is the most fortunate, for he has succeeded in shifting to London what may be perhaps best referred to as America's Great Embarrassment. Everybody in America knows that Andrew Mellon, contrary to law, was "concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce". He is one of the world's wealthiest men, and much of that wealth came to him through his control of munitions companies during the World War. Under Section 243 of the Code of Laws of the United States Mr. Mellon should have been impeached. Had he been found guilty, the language of the statute would have made it necessary to fine him $3,000, which amount, as he is reputed to be a billionaire, he could doubtless have paid. It would also have required that he "be removed from office and forever thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States". In view of the fact that Mr. Mellon has been made ambassador to Great Britain and is no longer secretary of the treasury, the Patman charges against him have been dropped.

Hawley-Smoot Tariff in Operation

THE Hawley-Smoot tariff, America's most foolish legislation on the tariff subject, has reduced exports from the United States to Canada from 856 million dollars a year to 584 million dollars a year, and has reduced imports into the United States from Canada from 560 million dollars a year to 364 million dollars a year. It has driven Canada to the West Indies for its fruits and made certain that Canadian wheat will have preference in British markets. It has cost America her best customer.

The World's Greatest Organ

THE world's greatest organ has just been installed in the auditorium of the Municipal Convention Hall, Atlantic City. This hall, 487'4" long, 283'8" wide and with center arches 136'6" high, seats 41,000 people at one time. The new organ weighs 120 tons and contains 32,706 pipes and speaking units. Its largest wood pipe measures 59'10" in length and has a square top which is 2'6", speaking a 64' pitch. The largest metal pipe has a length of 34'8" and has a diameter of 2'; it is made of unannealed American zinc 5/16" thick, speaking a 32' pitch. The length of wire used in the installation of this organ, if placed end to end, would be sufficient to girdle the earth twice.

The Need of Information

FIVE great thinkers, among them James Russell Lowell and President James Madison, are between them responsible for the following statements: "A man's judgment is no better than his information. The public is not short on intelligence; but it is chronically short on facts. Popular government without popular information as an aid in maintaining it is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy. The tyranny of uninformed public opinion, the oppression of popular prejudice, is far more dangerous than that of the autocrat. The true danger to popular forms of government begins when public opinion ceases, because the people are incompetent or unwilling to think." In the face of sound opinions like these, what shall we think of the magistrates at Bergenfield and Asbury Park who made a futile effort to try to keep Judge Rutherford's lectures and studies from coming before the minds of the citizens of their respective communities? Such magistrates are positive menaces to the safety of their constituents.

What Happened

TO SOME OF JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES WHO PREACHED THE GOSPEL OF HIS KINGDOM EASTER SUNDAY ANNO DOMINI 1932

In the Very Religious Methodist Episcopal Community of Ocean Grove, N. J.

By M. M. Freschel

SCENE 1: A street

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*Comes along the street with a group of arrested witnesses, calling to a lady (Witness 1) who was just walking along*] You may as well come along with me, as I'm taking them all in.

WITNESS 1: [*Follows him silently.*]

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*Calling to Witness 2, who is standing on the opposite sidewalk*] Lady —Lady! [*Pause, then angry*] Don't defy me that way! I'm the chief of police.

WITNESS 2: [*Approaches*] Am I arrested?

CHIEF OF POLICE: Yes. Come along! [*The group continue their procession.*]

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*After pause, angrily calling to a third lady (witness) who is just testifying to a person on the opposite side of the street at the door of the house*] Come with me! [*Pause, then yelling*] Come over here! You're under arrest!

WITNESS 3: [*Approaches*]

CHIEF OF POLICE: You're under arrest!

WITNESS 3: [*Follows meekly and silently*]

SCENE 2: Another street

DETECTIVE: [*Accompanied by another group of arrested witnesses, men and women*] Is that gentleman coming along there one of you people? [*Nobody answers*] Is that gentleman there one of you people?

WITNESS 4: You had better ask him.

DETECTIVE: Well, you must know whether he is with you or not.

[*Silence*]

DETECTIVE: [*Angry*] Is he one of your people?

WITNESS 4: [*Calm*] You had better ask him.

DETECTIVE: [*Commanding*] Is he with you?

WITNESS 4: No, as you can see. [*Pause; the stranger approaches*]

DETECTIVE: [*Commands*] Stop! [*The group halts; also the stranger, who has neither a briefcase, nor books nor anything in his hands.*] Are you with this people?

STRANGER: [*After looking them over*] No.

DETECTIVE: What are you doing here?

STRANGER: I'm just walking through town.

DETECTIVE: Where are you from?

STRANGER: From Camden.

DETECTIVE: What are you doing here?

STRANGER: Walking around.

DETECTIVE: What's your name?

STRANGER: [*Is silent*]

DET.: Are you one of this—Jehovah people?

STRANGER: I am one of Jehovah's witnesses.

DET.: [*Harsh*] Come along, you're under arrest.

SCENE 3: At Police Headquarters

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*Entering with a flock of arrested ones*] I'm all in a sweat because of you folks here.

ALL WITNESSES: [*Hold their peace*]

CHIEF CLERK: [*Friendly*] Your Easter did not turn out very well, did it?

ALL WITNESSES: [*Keep silent*]

[*Telephone rings*]

CHIEF CLERK: Hello, Police Headquarters.

VOICE: [*Muffled through the phone*] There are about three or four of 'em here!

CHIEF CLERK: Yes, yes. We know all about it. Jack's out there now.

[*Silence; interrupted only by telephone calls and brief replies by clerk*]

CHIEF CLERK: Police Headquarters. [*Pause*] Yes. Who — [*Brief pause*] Yes, but who is it? [*Pause*] All right.

[*Silence, then telephone rings again*]

CHIEF CLERK: Police Headquarters. — Hello, hello.—Police headquarters. [*Pause*] All right. They're over there now. [*Brief pause*] We're getting them.

[*Solemn silence*]

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*After fifty minutes of silence, clears throat and addresses the meeting with forced kindness*] Now that I got youse all here — [*Stops and growls at a young witness who smiled at this moment, thinking about the 283 other coworkers who were at this very hour still testifying to the people in Ocean Grove and Asbury Park*] It's no laughing matter, young man! This is very serious. [*Clears throat and pauses*] Now,—I'm going to speak to you—as man to man,—like a gentleman.—You are here in a religious town,

and you are a religious people.—I'm going to ask you, not to do it again. If you come again,—well, then I'll have to go further.

[*Silence*]

WITNESS 5: Then—aren't we under arrest?

CHIEF OF POLICE: [*Excited*] You heard what I said.

[*Silence*]

WITNESS 6: Well—then let's go.

[*Subdued murmur as the seventeen leave police station*]

"And they [the rulers] commanded that they should not speak in the name of Jesus, and let them go. And they departed from the presence of the council, rejoicing that they were counted worthy to suffer shame for his name." And Jehovah's witnesses went forth that same hour and continued to preach the gospel of His everlasting Kingdom to the people and the rulers of Ocean Grove. "And daily in the temple, AND IN EVERY HOUSE, they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ."—Acts 5:40-42.

Threats of False Arrest

THERE are some youngsters who as soon as they graduate upward into knee pants want to arrest somebody, and it really seems as if some of the medical fraternity are still in that stage of development. Ernest A. Houghton, of the Fitchburg (Mass.) Citizens' Committee Standing for Medical Liberty, puts the matter very well in a letter to the Fitchburg *Sentinel:*

We are all aware that a few cases of alleged smallpox have recently been reported in Fitchburg, and that the board of health has issued in the press a drastic decree that all the inhabitants of this city are to be "vaccinated or arrested".

A good many of us were not a little disturbed at this arbitrary decree. We talked the matter over first among ourselves and then with legal counsel, and we find that the law is on our side, that the legislature never intended that we should be arrested and flung into jail, like common criminals, as some seem to think can be done, for protesting what we consider an unwarrantable decree.

We learn that the Massachusetts supreme court ruled in a vaccination case (Pear vs. Commonwealth):

"If a person should deem it important that vaccination should not be performed in his case and the authorities should think otherwise, it is not in their power to vaccinate him by force, and the worst that could happen to him under the statute would be the payment of the penalty of five dollars."

In Fitchburg cases of smallpox have been reported in a number of instances, but no such action was taken as has been taken at this time. In other instances the case or cases were quarantined, but no alarm was created, no threats of arrest were made; it was taken care of quietly. People have good reason to fear vaccination; it causes more deaths than smallpox, the disease it is claimed to prevent. Living under modern sanitary conditions, we have little reason to fear smallpox.

Massachusetts is but one of nine states to continue a compulsory vaccination law. Six states make the requirement optional with local authorities, and five prohibit or forbid compulsion. Thirty-nine states have no compulsory law.

We hereby enter our protest and declare our determination to refuse vaccination, and also to refuse payment of the penalty.

My Son Stood Pat *By Z. B. H. Winter (New Mexico)*

I AM now 59 years old, worked all my life, raised ten children to become grown men and women, and want to work and cannot get work. I have six boys, five grown men, all well developed, can do a lot of useful work, and they are now roving around trying to find some way to make a living and cannot.

My oldest son traveled afoot four days without food, lay on the roadside, stood pat and said, "I won't steal or beg or rob." I am glad he stood pat against crime. How can the fathers of this nation stand for their children to meet with such a system at the age of manhood and womanhood?

It is enough to break the Devil down with tears to think of a nation with plenty for everyone and children looking over the earth begging for a chance to work, but flatly turned down to freeze or starve, and yet men enough to refuse to steal.

For myself, I have always been a good slave, but broke down in health and had to lie off till I could get well or die. As I improved and got able to slave again I was told I was too old to

be employed again. As I could not gain enough to lay up for old age, I am now left with no home, no place to lay my head.

[We merely write this into the record as part of the impeachment of our civilization. We wonder what Mr. Hoover thinks of the reward this man has received for his rugged individuality. Has he had a fair deal? Could you think of a finer type of American than a man who has brought up ten children so well that they will not beg or steal even when they are starving or freezing? And do you honestly think that the government at Washington is as much concerned about this man, and his family, as it is about the bunch of financiers that have made us what we are today, a nation of money-loving, purse-proud hypocrites? Don't we need God's kingdom? Who says we don't?—*Ed.*]

The Radio Witness Work

WOODHULL, Ill. "I am writing you in regard to the sermons you are giving over station WOC at Davenport, Iowa. I cannot say how very much I enjoy your lectures. Never have I heard the Bible explained like this before, and already it has helped me in many ways to see more clearly the meaning of some of the verses of the Good Book. Will you please send me your free booklet, giving prices on your books of *Light* and *Prophecy,* also other books that you have that will help me to understand the future more plainly? I hope this letter will reach your hands. May God bless you and yours for your good work for God and His great cause. My friend, will you tell us over the air some time why today every time one gathers into the house of God for a meeting, to mingle there with God, we have to have a banquet or a lot of money to make the meeting a success? In other words, it seems that one has to feed the people to get them to come at all. Does that not make it appear that they are looking out for the earthly body instead of the heavenly life? Oh, how I wish that, like in the time when Jesus was here on earth, we could have more good men that would get out in the world and give us God's Word, like our Savior did! He did not ask for money and meet the multitudes at the door in the spirit of 'Give me so much money or you cannot get in here'. Oh no; it was not money, but souls that Jesus wanted, and I believe He is the same now and for ever. My friend over the air, I did not start out to write a sermon, and so had better cease, but when one has lost his earthly home and his all by the closing of banks, and what the laws of our country help the lawyers to do to you, and you haven't a pocket filled with money to help provide eats in a church where you go to get what you can out of God's Word, then I really feel it is time to try to get a taste of God's Word elsewhere. That is why I enjoy so deeply your sermons on the air. It is getting to be terrible, these days. And what will the end be? They say better times are just around the corner, but what corner do they mean?"

MENFRO, Mo. "This is to express one man's opinion, that it was a brave statement and true that you made yesterday over the CBC radio chain, about the organized churches. That was my first time to hear that, from your standpoint and mine, from another's lips. More power to you. Please send available literature. I am a farmer; that means I have no spare change, but I like to help."

HAVILAND, Kans. "Just a few lines. I listen over my radio every Sunday morning to hear you preach; these are the only sermons that give the truth to the people. I wish we had ten thousand preachers like you. I heard over the radio you would send free a book that would give me some of the new light, so I am enclosing stamps to pay the postage for one, and would like to hear from you and be glad to get the book."

SUMMIT, N. J. "I would like to provide my mother-in-law with *Light* Nos. 1 and 2, and *The Harp of God,* but in the Finnish language. If you have them in that language I would appreciate your sending them C.O.D. to my address on this letter. Having served three years in Palestine during the World War, during which time I learned to see the mockery of our so-called ecclesiastical "Christianity", I had turned to psychology for mental relief to ease my conscience. It helped a lot, but something was always missing, until I started on *Light.* I realize how far I am behind, but, God willing, I hope to be of some assistance to your Society in making your good work known."

All May Observe the Sabbath Without Hindrance

By Attorney H. Willard Griffiths (New York)

HISTORY is replete with instances of religious persecution. In the Old World, people who had religious thoughts and beliefs that differed from those around them were burned at the stake. Others suffered all kinds of persecution because of their views.

Some of those people came to America. Those pioneers suffered untold hardships, breasted wintry seas in frail ships, that they might come to new shores, where they could worship the Lord according to the dictates of their own hearts, and without official interference. After establishing themselves in America, they became numerous and powerful.

New England furnished many instances where such came to America to worship as they believed, and their descendants later persecuted others who did not have the same ideas and principles and were not in accord with them.

Roger Williams and his followers were driven out of the Massachusetts Bay colony and compelled to find refuge in the Providence plantations in Rhode Island, in order that they might observe their religious thoughts and ideas, advance their teachings, and remain.

And so with the advancement of any new religious thought, opposition always manifests itself to the new idea. Christian Science and many religious sects met formidable opposition from those already established. Mormonism and every other sect that in any way reflected religious thought was bitterly opposed by those who had previously represented religion in that community.

And so today with the advocacy and presentation of the truth, we see opposition arising from every church and religious sect, from big business, the political bosses and every affected interest, because it differs from their teachings, because they are jealous of it, and because they do not want to be unhorsed.

Our forefathers, realizing that it was essential that protection should be given to all those who desire to worship the Lord, wrote into the national and state constitutions the provisions that are designed to safeguard the observance of their religious beliefs; and still we find men and women being insulted by police officers, scoffed at by magistrates, arrested and cast into jail, because they desire to worship the Lord as they believe.

Prosecution and persecution are rife in trying to thwart the will of those citizens who are desirous of exercising their constitutional rights, guaranteed and given to them as citizens, by the constitution of state and nation.

In spite of these constitution provisions, ordinances of cities, towns, boroughs and villages are adopted and enforced against innocent persons, which prevent free speech, freedom of the press, and expression of religious thought, because of the form and means employed, and because they differ from that which others have used, or with which they are familiar.

Everything changes with the times. Things that were thought right and just years ago, have disappeared, and new ideas have taken their place. The religion of puritanical New England has undergone a great change.

So with religion everywhere. There is no provision in any of these constitutional provisions that prevents one person from calling at the home of another person and reading or verbally presenting the Word of God as now interpreted.

It is not necessary, in order that a person comply with the constitution, that all devotional exercises take place in a church edifice, or in a public hall or behind the doors of some ecclesiastical building.

Thousands of books, pamphlets, papers and tracts setting forth all kinds of religious teachings are published and distributed yearly throughout the land. To the persons desiring the truth, the more recent theory of opposition emanates from the officials of local government, standing behind local ordinances that prohibit the sale of merchandise, traffic in goods, and articles on Sunday, on the theory that peddling from door to door is illegal, and still in all those communities, the sale of newspapers, magazines, books, stationery, cigars, ice cream, candy, cameras, films, gasoline, oil, tires, and the operating of places to have automobiles washed, garages selling all kinds of automobile equipment, are permitted every Sunday.

Bootblacks can ply their trade on the public streets, and flowers, plants, candy, and maps are sold in public places. Radios are exhibited and frequently sold on Sunday. One can play golf, cricket, basketball, baseball, football, have athletic exhibitions, conduct dances, photographs can be taken, mechanics can repair auto-

mobiles, baggage can be called for or delivered, at any hour of the day or evening on any Sunday. Why then the great hue and cry against the harmless witness of Jehovah?

In some places, barber shops and public baths are open, but if godly-inclined men or women, quietly and in a dignified manner, call at residences and endeavor to explain some part of the Bible or present a religious lecture in print, they are arrested, put in prison, compelled to give bail, and put to the expense of defending themselves before courts of justice, because they were expounding religious thoughts on the Sabbath day.

The law gives to the citizens of the United States and of every state in the Union the right to worship his God in his own way. If that way be the presentation of Biblical doctrines, or sermons on religious subjects, announcement of religious discourses over the radio, he has elected that as his way to preach the gospel or give witness to the world by those methods.

Who then has the right to deny to him what is accorded to every other religiously inclined person? Who is there that can set himself up as the exponent of the only proper method of observing the Sabbath? The time is at hand when all persons should have the right to worship the Lord and observe the "Lord's Day" in the way that appears most suitable to them.

Others, representing every other faith and creed, observe the Sabbath day in their own way. On the street corners, with brass musical instruments, in spectacular uniforms, or with brass bands and unfurled banners, Bible classes march through our public streets; from automobiles religious addresses are made and pamphlets are given away to those who stop to listen.

The white-robed men and women of the Klan march into local churches; processions led by priests in churchly garb hold public meetings on the public streets and grounds; from belfries of many churches, loud bells from early Sunday morning to high noon; these demonstrations are far more disturbing, to those who do not care to hear, than the quiet, dignified, God-fearing men and women calling from door to door to announce the coming of the truth.

Public officials should aid, assist, and welcome any religious effort; for by the means of improving the minds of the people, better and more evenly balanced government results. There should be indelibly stamped upon the minds of the magistrates that peaceful presentation of Bible truths are not crimes, and that an ordinance of any municipality is subordinate to the inalienable rights of every citizen. In the exercise of religious liberty and observance of the Sabbath, every citizen has the right to worship as his conscience dictates. Through a greater spread of the published word of God, a more receptive public and greater following of the Truth will manifest itself.

So much has been said and so much has been written about religious liberty, that one wonders when he reads of a judge's placing an interpretation upon laws that apparently is in direct conflict with the very purpose and spirit of the act, and evidently the fault is not with the law but with its interpretation. Laws can be and are avoided. The purpose of the provisions are nullified by some decision that cannot be reconciled with the language of the statute.

The constitution of the United States in unmistakable language gives to every one of its citizens all the protection and apparently the most elaborate safeguard for religious liberty, and in face of this, certain judges have declared that the language of that constitutional provision does not mean what it says, and that it does not give the protection that the citizens feel was the intention of those who drafted the constitution.

In the several articles presented to the several states in accordance with Article V of the original constitution was what was known as Article I of the Amendments to the constitution, as proposed by Congress, and all the states ratified and adopted this language of the amendment:

> Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or *prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech* or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

If Congress can make no such law, a state cannot do so. Why then is a municipality permitted to enact a law that in fact denies to the citizen exactly what this constitutional provision prohibits? When an ordinance provides that you must obtain a license to go to a person's door and present a pamphlet or a book, that you must have a license to present an announcement of a broadcast, that you cannot receive a contribution in return for a pamphlet

or book, it destroys the very protection that the constitution gives to you.

For a missionary of Jesus Christ, presenting the word of God in printed form, to be classed as a peddler, huckster or barker is descending from the sublime to the ridiculous, and it casts upon the Christian, and upon religious thoughts, the stigma of cheap commercialism. It prohibits the free exercise and the establishment of religion, and abridges public speech; and still, if a "church" had a carnival in operation it would send the boys and girls and sometimes men and women from door to door on Sundays selling or offering for sale, tickets for a price; but no voice or hand is lifted against those who do so.

The statute law and the cases furnish much valuable data on the rights of citizens and officials with respect to this subject; for instance, the right to follow any of the ordinary callings of life is one of the privileges of a citizen of the United States. Butchers *v.* Crescent City Live Stock Landing Co., 111 U. S. 746. This includes the right to pursue any lawful calling without let or hindrance, except under such reasonable regulations as may be applied to all persons of the same age, sex, and condition. Toney *v.* State, 141 Alabama 120 Re. Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98, 50 Am. Rep. 636.

The object of the constitution in giving the citizens of each state the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several states was to place the citizens of each state upon the same footing with citizens of other states, so far as the advantages resulting from citizenship in those states are concerned. Paul *v.* Virginia, 8 Wall. 168. In other words, the constitution requires that all persons similarly situated be treated alike, in privileges conferred or liabilities imposed. Robison *v.* Fishback, 175 Ind. 132.

But a citizen coming from another state is entitled under the federal constitution to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the state into which he has come. Detroit *v.* Osborne, 135 U. S. 492. This guaranty to the citizens of each state implies no concession by or in one state to the laws of any other state, nor does it impart any extra-territorial vigor to the laws of any state. Paul *v.* Virginia, 19 U. S. 357.

As a consequence this provision of the constitution relieves a citizen of one state from the disabilities of alienage in all other states; it inhibits discriminating legislations against him by other states; it gives him the right of free ingress into and egress from other states; it insures to him in other states the same freedom possessed by the citizens of those states in the acquisition and enjoyment of property and in the pursuit of happiness; and it secures to him in other states the equal protection of their laws.

The guaranty of equal privileges and immunities to citizens of the United States by the fourteenth amendment does not limit the power of the state government over the rights of its own citizens. State *v.* Holden, 14 Utah 96. Each state may pass laws to regulate the privileges and immunities of its own citizens, *provided that in so doing it does not abridge their privileges and immunities as citizens of the United States.* Presser *v.* Illinois, 116 U. S. 252.

Natural rights are held to include the right to worship God according to the dictates of one's own conscience; the right to personal liberty and individual property; to freedom of speech and of the press; to free access to courts of justice, to due process of law and to an equal protection of the laws; to immunity from unreasonable searches and seizures; as well as from cruel and unusual punishments; and such other immunities as are indispensable to a free government.

Blackstone has defined the absolute rights of individuals as those which are so in their primary and strictest sense, which would exist in a state or nature, and which every man is entitled to enjoy whether out of society or in it. Re. Morgan, 26 Colo. 415. Thus it has been said that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness. Dennis *v.* Moses, 18 Wash. 537.

Artificial or remedial rights are contradistinguished from these and include such rights as that of citizenship, or the right to vote and the right to the particular methods of procedure pointed out in the constitution and which are peculiar to our jurisprudence. Downs *v.* Bidwell, 182 U. S. 244. In accordance with these distinctions the courts generally recognize that there are certain fundamental rights of every citizen, and that a statute which violates any of these rights is unconstitutional and void, even though the enactment of it be not expressly forbidden. Commonwealth *v.* Perry, 155 Mass. 117.

The constitution of the United States does not define the privileges and immunities of its citizens. Minor *v.* Happersett, 21 Wall. 170. And the Supreme Court of the United States has never undertaken to give any exact or comprehensive definition of these words as used in the constitution; but adopted the plan of leaving its meaning to be determined in each case upon a view of the particular rights asserted and denied therein. Connor *v.* Elliott, 18 How. 591. It has been decided, however, that the words "immunity" and "privilege" are synonymous terms. Connor *v.* Elliott, 18 How. 591. And these comprehend or refer to the rights which arise out of the nature and essential character of the national government and granted or secured by the constitution. Pembina *v.* Pennsylvania, 125 U. S. 181.

The right of every person to pursue any lawful business, occupation or profession is subject to the paramount right inherent in every government as a part of its police power to impose such restrictions and regulations as the protection of the public may require. Gundling *v.* Chicago, 177 U. S. 183. Such restrictions and regulations may be imposed within proper limits without in any way impairing the fundamental right to engage in such occupations. Commonwealth *v.* Strauss, 191 Mass. 545.

And again on the subject of the right to religious freedom, the constitution of the United States forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. But this is an inhibition to Congress only. State *v.* Bott, 31 La. 663. There is no provision in this instrument for protecting the citizens of the respective states in their religious liberties. This is left to the state constitutions and laws. Permoli *v.* New Orleans, 3 How. 389. Congress cannot, however, pass a law for the government of the territories which shall prohibit the free exercise of religion. Reynolds *v.* United States, 98 U. S. 145, 25 U. S. 244.

Many differences exist in the several states' constitutions on the subject of freedom of religion, although, in general, perfect equality before the law is conceded to all shades of religious belief. State *v.* Bott, 31 La. Ann. 663.

While laws cannot interfere with mere religious belief and opinions, they may inhibit acts or practices which tend toward the subversion of the civil government (Reynolds *v.* United States, 98 U. S. 145), or which are not of a religious kind, even though conscientiously believed to be so, but are rather of a purely secular nature and subject as such to regulation under the police power (Com. *v.* Herr, 229 Pa. St. 132); and the fact that an act was done only as a matter of religious worship will not protect a person from the consequences when such act has been prohibited by law. Reynolds *v.* United States, 98. U. S. 145.

Accordingly, the Supreme Court of the United States has announced the general principle that the punitive power of the government for acts recognized by the general consent of the Christian world in modern times as proper matters for prohibitory legislation, such, for example, as polygamy or bigamy, cannot be suspended in order that the tenets of a religious sect encouraging crime may be carried out without hindrance. David *v.* Beason, 133 U. S. 333.

Constitutional provisions securing freedom of worship are not designed to prevent the adoption of reasonable rules for the use of streets; and a religious body cannot avail itself of these provisions as an authority to take possession of a city street, in violation of such rules, for the purpose of public worship therein. Com. *v.* Plaisted, 148 Mass. 375. Prohibiting one from curing the sick for hire by means of prayer does not deprive him of the constitutional right of the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship. Smith *v.* People, 51 Colo. 270.

Where the police power has been delegated by the legislature to a municipal corporation, the same general principles governing the reasonableness of legislative enactments have application, and the courts may inquire into the reasonableness of the measures enacted by the municipality. State *v.* Hyman, 98 Md. 596.

It is important to distinguish between the common law right of courts to review the question as to the reasonableness of ordinances and by-laws of municipal corporations and the right of the judiciary to scrutinize the reasonableness of enactment of the legislative department of a city as well as of the state made in the exercise of the police power. Yick Wo *v.* Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356. For further consideration of this principle of the common law, see Municipal Corporation.

Hence it is the general rule that a municipal ordinance must be reasonable to be valid, and

that the reasonableness of a municipal ordinance is a proper subject for judicial inquiry irrespective of any question as to the right of the judiciary to pass on the reasonableness of regulations enacted under the police power. Champer *v.* Greencastle, 138 Ind. 339.

Police regulations cannot arbitrarily interfere with the enjoyment of the rights of property or the personal rights guaranteed by the constitution. Otis *v.* Parker, 187 U. S. 606. Where a business in itself is harmless and legitimate, the power of the state to regulate it is not the equivalent of the power to destroy. Commonwealth *v.* Atlantic Coast Line R. Co., 106 Va. 61.

It is also said that in proportion of the severity or extent of the police power must a strict observance of the constitutional limitation upon the police power be required; and another test has been thus stated. Is the prohibition of a particular business or the sale of a particular article necessary to prevent the infliction of a public injury? It is not sufficient that the public sustains harm from a certain trade or employment as it is conducted by some engaged in it; that many men engaged in the calling persist in so conducting the business that the public suffers, and their acts cannot otherwise be effectually controlled, is no justification for a law which prohibits an honest man from conducting the business in such a manner as not to inflict the injury upon the public. Tolliver *v.* Blizzard, 143 Ky. 773.

Apparently, the law furnishes much legal lore to sustain the right of the man or woman who presents at your door the Word of God, in circular, pamphlet, or book form, and that protection should be invoked to prevent the happening again of the shame of Bergenfield.

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Debate by Radio

PREVIOUS issues of this magazine have published the facts concerning the persecution of humble men and women because they were engaged in the same work that Jesus and the apostles did, to wit, going from house to house with the gospel or good news of God's kingdom and informing the people. Many good citizens have become so incensed and grieved because of the unjust treatment of these harmless persons that Judge Rutherford was requested to broadcast by radio the answer to the question, "Why are Jehovah's witnesses persecuted?" On May 1 a number of radio stations in the East were linked together in a chain broadcast and used by Judge Rutherford in a forty-minute speech in answer to the question. We set out that speech in full in this issue.

Judge Rutherford declared that the combined clergy in the land are the real persecutors of Jehovah's witnesses. Furthermore, he charged that the clergy claimed to represent Jehovah God but in fact represent the Devil, and are against the best interests of the people. In the course of his radio speech Judge Rutherford called upon all the clergymen to jointly agree upon and select one man as their spokesman to engage in a nation-wide debate by radio. He promised that Jehovah's witnesses would select a man to take the other side of the debate, and suggested that each side pay one-half the cost. He also named the questions that should be debated in the interest of the people, which questions are set out in his speech published below. He requested those who favored the debate's being had to write him and that he would submit the letters to the public press. On May 12 the editor of *The Golden Age* called upon Judge Rutherford and requested that he might examine some of the letters the people had sent in. This request was gladly granted and a pile of letters were handed over, with the understanding that any newspaper may have access to them if desired for the purpose of informing the public.

Immediately following the speech of Judge Rutherford, as herein set out, we publish a few of these letters, which are good samples of the many that have been received. Although twelve days had elapsed since the challenge was broadcast, no clergyman or company of clergymen had come forward and signified that the challenge would be accepted. An interview of one clergyman was published in a two-by-four newspaper in New Jersey in which he is reported as saying: "The charge of Judge Rutherford is trivial and not worthy of notice."

The editor of *The Golden Age* asked Judge Rutherford the following questions, and his answers appear:

Q. You suggested that each side pay one-half the expense of the radio debate. Is the side that you represent in a position to pay one-half the expense?

A. I am fully assured by good and honest persons who desire to see righteousness in the land that the money for one-half of this expense is ready to be paid over when requested. I do not favor taking up a collection for this purpose or soliciting money, and I find that such will not be necessary, so far as Jehovah's witnesses are concerned, because those who love righteousness have volunteered and agreed to finance this side of the debate. A radio station in every state should be tied into the chain and all the people of America and Canada be given an opportunity to hear and then to decide for themselves what is the truth.

Q. Is it your purpose to try to convert the people and to advertise yourself?

A. No, I am making no attempt to convert people and induce them to join something; and as for making a reputation for myself, the opinion of man concerning me is of little value so far as this controversy is concerned. My sole purpose is to aid the people to hear the truth, that they may have an opportunity to know who is Jehovah God and His purposes, and to take their stand on the side of righteousness and live and receive God's blessings. This is a time of the greatest crisis in the world's history, and hence the people should hear.

Q. Would you expect the debate to reform the clergymen?

A. No, there is not one chance for that to be the result. They are set in their ways, and there they will remain. I am interested in the vindication of Jehovah's name for the welfare of the people. I have no desire to do injury to the clergymen; I would not harm a hair of their heads; but I am certain that they are blind, and, as Jesus said, they are blind guides trying to lead the people for a selfish purpose and the people should be informed of the truth. The clergy greatly defame Jehovah's name and they are misleading the people. It appears that God's due time has come when the people shall have an opportunity to hear the truth. My opinion is that the truth of and concerning Jehovah's kingdom is of the greatest importance. The radio is the best means of communicating the truth to the people. The Radio Act provides that stations should broadcast that which is of public interest, convenience and necessity. Convenience means that which is upbuilding and helpful to the people. Nothing, therefore, could be more convenient than the truth. Such information is of greatest interest to all thinking persons and surely is of the greatest necessity in this time of stress. For that reason the radio should be employed to quickly convey the truth to the people.

Q. Are you of the opinion that the clergy will accept that challenge for this radio debate?

A. Of course I cannot answer that question with entire certainty at this time, but I am of the opinion that they will not accept it. I am a firm believer, as you doubtless know, of what the prophets of God have prophesied and which prophecies are set forth in the Bible. These prophecies were written for the benefit of men and women now on earth who love God and righteousness. "Babylon" is one of the names given to the Devil's organization, in which organization false religion is particularly emphasized. The men of ancient Babylon foreshadowed the clergy of modern Babylon, which is "organized Christianity", so called, or otherwise called "Christendom". God's prophet Jeremiah prophesied concerning Babylon, which prophecy applies in these days to the clergy of "Christendom". The big clergymen of the Catholic and Protestant organizations, including the Federation of Churches, the prophet of God ironically speaks of as "mighty men". They are mighty, as you know, in their own estimation, and they love to convince the people of their greatness. These men have swaggered about amongst the people and induced many to believe that they are really important men and are the only safe spiritual guides for mankind. Yet the Scriptures indicate that they are not willing to defend their position when put to the test. Concerning them it is written, in Jeremiah's prophecy (51:30), these words: "The mighty men of Babylon have forborn to fight, they have remained in their holds; their might hath failed; they became as women." You can judge from that the real situation. The prophet could not have more accurately described the present situation. The fact that these "mighty men" have remained silent for two weeks following the challenge is very persuasive evidence that they do not intend to come out of their strongholds and meet the issue. I hope the people, however, will not be further deceived by them but will individually seek a knowledge of the truth for their own welfare. There is but one hope for the people, and that is God's kingdom, and they must be informed about it before they can receive the benefits thereof.

Jehovah's witnesses: Why Persecuted? *By Judge J. F. Rutherford*

Chain broadcast Sunday May 1, 1932, Key station The Watch Tower, WBBR, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE purpose of this speech is to tell the people the truth that is of vital importance to them and which they are entitled to hear. The purpose is not to provoke a controversy; but if the truth can be told only by having a controversy with those who oppose the truth, then the responsibility for that controversy is upon the opposers or wrongdoers. Ultimately these opposers will have to answer before the court of the Almighty God for their wrongdoing in opposing the proclamation of the message of His kingdom. They are not fighting against men merely, but against the King of Eternity.

Recently in the towns of Bergenfield, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, New Jersey, and in divers places in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, and other places, good men and women while engaged in an effort to do good, and while bringing comfort to the people now in distress, have been ruthlessly arrested, cursed and abused by officers, and otherwise illtreated and thrown into dungeons. Thousands of other fair-minded persons, shocked and stunned by such wrongful acts on the part of public officers, have made inquiry as to why these harmless men and women are thus persecuted. I have been asked to broadcast the answer to that question and I am thankful for the opportunity so to do.

These men and women who have been thus arrested and persecuted are Jehovah's witness-

es engaged in the performance of their lawful and rightful duties. Who is Jehovah? He is the great God of the universe, the Creator of heaven and earth, the Giver of everything that is good, and whom every person must know and obey in order that they might live.

Nineteen hundred years ago, when the babe Jesus was born at Bethlehem, Jehovah's angel from heaven declared this message: 'Behold, I bring you good news of great joy which shall be unto all people; He who is to be the King of the world is born and He will bring peace on earth and good will toward men.' (Luke 2:9-11) Since then those who love God and His righteous government have looked forward to the day of His kingdom and have rejoiced to tell others of its coming.

The time for the Kingdom is now come. How may we know that fact? The Bible, at Matthew twenty-four, and at Luke twenty-one, gives the language of the Lord, who said that His coming and His kingdom would be ushered in at the time of great distress and perplexity on the earth, when men's hearts are failing them for fear of what they see approaching, and that at such time wickedness would run riot. Everyone knows that exactly these conditions now exist all over the earth. In this connection and concerning this same time the Lord commanded His witnesses, saying to them: 'This gospel of the Kingdom must now be preached or told to the people as a testimony to them.' Those who love God and obey His commandments have no alternative. Their life depends upon faithfully doing God's will. They must tell the people the good news of the Kingdom, and they must and will do this as Jehovah's witnesses, even at the cost of their lives.

How?

How are Jehovah's witnesses to preach the gospel? In these latter days God has brought forward the radio, and by reason thereof some of the people are enabled to remain at their homes and hear a portion of the message concerning the Kingdom broadcast to them. The people are anxious to learn more, and to this end to apply themselves to study. To enable the people to get a better understanding of Jehovah's purpose to set up a righteous government and bless mankind the gospel or good news is printed in book form, and in obedience to His commandment and because of their love for God, and their desire to help the people, Jehovah's witnesses now go from house to house and exhibit to the people books containing this message and thus afford the people an opportunity to study and to understand the Bible. In the same way Jesus and the apostles went from house to house teaching the people.

These witnesses of Jehovah receive from the people a small amount of money for the books to enable them to publish more books of the same kind. Are these men and women engaged in a book-selling scheme for pecuniary profit? Most assuredly not! They work in their shops or fields to earn their bread. They live in a frugal manner and then give all the time and money that they can spare to the preaching of the gospel of God's kingdom. The cost of production and delivery is far in excess of the money received for the books. This deficit is made up by voluntary contributions by men and women who are anxious to do what they can to enlighten the people concerning God's kingdom. It has been charged that I make a profit from the 'sale' of these books, which charge is wholly untrue. Because I have written these books the copyright is taken in my name and then immediately assigned to the publishing company without one cent of royalty to me, the consideration being that the message shall be delivered to the people at the least possible cost to them and that the poor shall receive the message of truth without money and without price.

Jehovah's witnesses are not rich in this world's coin, and therefore cannot make and supply so many books entirely free. The opportunity is therefore given to all who can, and who so desire, to use some of their own money to further the work of making known to their fellow man the good news of God's kingdom. Every person who hears this good news and who has a sincere desire to see a righteous government for the people on earth wants to have some part in spreading this good news to others. This is one of the reasons why more than one hundred million of these books have been placed with the families of the people during the past ten years and many in these families have been greatly comforted and refreshed by this good news. There has never been a work on earth that has brought so much comfort to the people as this, for the reason that it is a work of bringing to the people the truth concerning Jehovah God's kingdom, which Kingdom is the only hope of relief for the world's suffering millions. It is not a propa-

ganda movement to obtain joiners, but wholly an educational work for the general welfare of the people.

Kingdom Benefits

Why is God's kingdom so important to the people? In brief I answer that long ago God created man perfect. Man was induced to do wrong by God's enemy, and which wrongdoing brought suffering and death into the world and all men have suffered since. Throughout the centuries a few of the strong have ruled and oppressed the weaker. The unrighteous have wielded the scepter of power and the meek have been compelled to submit. That unrighteous rule has reached a climax and today in all nations the people are suffering. Nineteen centuries ago God provided redemption for mankind through the lifeblood of His beloved Son Jesus. Jehovah God gave His Word of promise that in His due time He would set up a government of righteousness for man and that in that righteous government wrongdoing would be restrained and wickedness destroyed and that all who would learn the truth and obey the law of God's kingdom shall be restored to perfect health in body and mind, be provided with homes and plenty, and dwell in peace and prosperity upon the earth for ever. For this reason those who have believed the Bible have looked forward with great expectation to the time of God's kingdom on earth. That time is here and now Jehovah sends forth His witnesses with His message of truth that the people might learn and be comforted and have hope. The importance of this message, therefore, cannot be overstated.

Opposers

It is these humble men and women who love God and righteousness, and who as His witnesses are going from house to house with His message of hope, that are abused, arrested and persecuted. They are being thus wrongfully treated because they are the representatives and servants of Jehovah and are messengers of peace concerning His righteous government. It was Satan the Devil who induced man to sin. Satan is the opposer of God and of righteousness and has long been the invisible ruler of the governments of this world. He declared his ability to induce all creation to turn against Jehovah. God accepted Satan's challenge, at the same time declaring that He would in His own due time establish a righteous government on earth under Christ, which righteous government would completely destroy Satan's rule. For this reason He declared that He would put enmity between Satan and the seed of God's kingdom. The issue was thus joined and since has been: "Who is supreme, Jehovah God or Satan?" Jehovah has permitted Satan to go his limit in wickedness and misrule and oppression of the people, and now the end thereof has come. Satan knows this, and he uses his every power to blind the people to the truth and turn them against Jehovah God. Jehovah now sends forth His witnesses to serve notice upon the rulers of the world of His purpose shortly to destroy Satan's rule and organization, and He commands His witnesses to tell the people the good news of their complete deliverance and blessing that shall shortly follow by and through the administration of His righteous government under Christ. Satan the Devil and all his agents therefore violently oppose those who represent Jehovah God and His kingdom, and for this reason Jehovah's witnesses are being persecuted and thrown into prison.

In proof of the fact that Satan the Devil has long been and is the invisible prince or ruler of the nations of this world, and has induced his earthly representatives to persecute the servants of Jehovah God, I submit the following:

When Jesus was a mere babe the then ruler of Palestine attempted to kill Him. That ruler was a representative of the Devil. Had he been a representative of God he would not have tried to kill God's beloved Son Jesus. When Jesus began His earthly ministry, as the Scriptures set forth, Satan tried to induce Jesus to violate God's law and thereby bring about His own destruction. Failing in this he set about to cause Jesus to be persecuted in every possible manner. Jesus the Holy and Righteous One was accused and charged with almost every crime known to the calendar. Finally He was arrested upon a false charge, and without warrant, haled before a corrupt and prejudiced court, unlawfully tried and convicted upon hired and perjured testimony, and wickedly put to death.

Just a few days before His death Jesus told His disciples, as is set forth in the fourteenth chapter of John, that He would shortly be violently taken away and that Satan the prince or invisible ruler of this world would be the chief actor in that crime. At the same time Je-

sus said to His faithful followers, as recorded in John 15: 'Because I have chosen you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. Remember this, the servant is not greater than his lord. If they have persecuted me, they will persecute you.' The indisputable facts show that from that day till now every person who has been true and faithful in his service to God as a follower of Christ Jesus has suffered persecution at the hands of rulers and hypocritical religionists, who are Satan's agents.

It is stated, in 2 Corinthians 4, that Satan is the god or invisible ruler of the nations of this world and that he makes every effort to keep the people in ignorance of the truth. The visible rulers of the world are, to wit: Big Business that robs the people and corrupts the politicians; the professional politicians that yield to improper influence for selfish reasons; and big preachers or religious leaders. These last named are the chief representatives of Satan on earth, for the reason that they claim to teach the Bible but neither believe it nor teach it. They have used the Bible and religion as a screen behind which Big Business and corrupt politicians have operated their misrule. Instead of teaching the people the Bible truths, the clergy have used all their influence to keep the people in ignorance thereof. Every place where Jehovah's witnesses have been arrested and persecuted this has been done at the instance of preachers, either by directing the police officers to make such arrests or by inducing some member of their flock to cause the arrest. The fundamental law of America provides that there shall be no alliance between church and state; but such alliance does in fact exist. At Asbury Park Jehovah's witnesses were informed by an official in the city office, acting in an official capacity, that they could not go from house to house with their Bible books until they had first received a permit duly approved by the ministers or clergymen of the town. Ocean Grove is chartered as a religious corporation, and it was there that the ministerial or clergy company that controls the city recently caused the arrest of men because they were preaching the gospel of God's kingdom. If these alleged offenders had been going from house to house selling bread or meat, would those clergymen have interested themselves and caused their arrest? Most assuredly not. But when these men go to the people with the message of truth of and concerning Jehovah God's kingdom they immediately become offenders and violators of the law in the eyes of the clergymen who hypocritically claim to preach God's Word. And why? Because the clergymen do not want the people to know and to understand the truth. Judge, then, whom they represent, God or Satan!

As an evidence that the clergy do not wish the people to hear the truth, only yesterday a number of Jehovah's witnesses, while distributing in the town of Bergenfield only an announcement of this radio chain broadcast, were arrested and thrown into prison and held until they could be bailed out. Without a doubt this was done at the instance of the Catholic priests, who think it is their business to direct how the town should be governed and who shall hear the truth and who shall not.

But, it will be said that surely the ministers or clergymen would not be opposed to the proclamation of the truth as contained in the Bible. The facts show, however, that they are the chief opposers and the ones who induce the strong arm of the law to interfere with the spreading of the truth contained in the Bible. Should the true followers of Christ Jesus be surprised at the clergymen's conduct? No, rather should they accept it, for the reason that it has ever been thus since Jesus' time. The Pharisees or priests were the clergy at the time Jesus was on earth. Those clergymen made loud claims that they represented God, just as the clergymen of the present time claim to represent God. The persecutors of Jesus were those same clergymen. After they had made repeated attempts to kill Jesus He confronted them and told those clergymen, who claimed to be the seed of Abraham and representatives of God, that they were in fact the representatives of the Devil. I quote the language of Jesus appearing at John 8:40-45: "But now ye seek to kill me, a man that hath told you the truth, which I have heard of God; this did not Abraham. Ye do the deeds of your father. Then said they to him, We be not born of fornication; we have one Father, even God. Jesus said unto them, If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there

is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it. And because I tell you the truth, ye believe me not."

It is the clergymen today who induce the people to burn the books which contain God's message of truth, and it is the same class of clergymen who cause the arrest and persecution and imprisonment of Jehovah's witnesses who bear the message of truth to the people. Jesus definitely identified them and marked them as the seed or representatives of the Devil, and the opposers of God and His kingdom. For that reason Jehovah's witnesses are persecuted by these hypocrites.

I have no desire to do injury to any man. I am not seeking a controversy with the clergymen, nor with anyone else, but when men who pose before the people as God's representatives and ministers of Christ, call to their aid the strong-arm squad of the law to prevent the people from receiving the truth at the hands of Jehovah's true witnesses, then it becomes my duty to use plainness of speech that the people may have a proper understanding of the issue. I charge that the clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, are deliberately hindering the people from receiving the truth and hence are keeping the people in ignorance of the real cause of the distress that is now upon the world and what is the true remedy therefor. In doing this the clergymen call to their aid officers of the law, who are allied with them, to arrest and imprison Jehovah's witnesses and do injury to all the people.

Jehovah's witnesses, in obedience to God's commandment, are now telling the people the truth as contained in the Bible, to wit, that the kingdoms of this world are oppressive because Satan is the invisible ruler, and that within a short time God will completely destroy Satan's organization, and that a righteous rule under Christ is the only hope for the world, and that God's kingdom of righteousness will bring peace, prosperity, happiness, liberty, and everlasting life to the peoples of the earth, and that the obedient ones shall then dwell for ever on the earth. The clergymen deny that such truth is contained in the Bible. The people have a right to know, and must therefore have a right to hear, whether or not this is truth. If the message Jehovah's witnesses are bringing to the people is true, then it is of the greatest importance to mankind. If it is false, then it is the duty of the clergymen who thus claim to come boldly forward and plainly tell the people wherein that message is false. The radio is the best means to thus reach the people at large.

I therefore invite the organization known as the Federation of Churches of Christ in America, together with all Catholic and Protestant organizations, to confer together and to jointly agree upon and select one man to be their spokesman in a nation-wide debate by radio. Let them pay one half of the expense. Jehovah's witnesses will supply the money for the other half. Jehovah's witnesses will select a man to be their spokesman in this debate. Give the people a fair opportunity to hear and to determine for themselves what is the truth. I charge that the clergymen are hindering the people from learning the truth, and I therefore name the following issues for debate, to wit:

RESOLVED, (1) That the clergymen, both Catholic and Protestant, do not represent Jehovah God and Christ, but that they do represent and serve Satan the Devil;

(2) That the clergymen do not teach the people the truth as contained in the Bible concerning Jehovah God and His kingdom, and that therefore they and their church organizations are a detriment to the best interests of the people;

(3) That the Scriptures clearly teach that within the present generation Jehovah God will completely destroy Satan's organization, including present governments on earth, and that only those people who seek meekness and righteousness by taking their stand on the side of God and His kingdom may hope to be saved in that trouble, and that those who do serve and obey the law of God's kingdom will be granted everlasting life on earth in peace and prosperity.

(4) That those who are opposed to the message which Jehovah's witnesses are now carrying to the people by radio and in printed form are fighting against God and will receive a just recompense at the hands of the Lord for so doing.

I ask this radio audience to demand that the clergymen accept this challenge and arrange for this debate or else to admit to the people that they are wrong and to cease for ever from the persecution of Jehovah's witnesses. Let all who are for or against Jehovah's witnesses write a letter to me, in care of your station, demanding that such public discussion be had in the in-

terest of the people. I will furnish these letters to the public press, that the people may know what is being done.

Right

Jehovah's witnesses claim the right to preach the gospel of God's kingdom by carrying the printed message from house to house because it is a God-given right. Recognizing that no state or municipality could properly interfere with that right, the framers of the Constitution of the United States inserted therein the provision for religious freedom and that it is the right and privilege of everyone to worship God in his own way without interference or hindrance. No state, city or municipality can enact and enforce a law that contravenes the Constitution of the United States. Jehovah's witnesses do not ask permission to preach the gospel because of such constitutional right, but they do claim and insist that the fundamental law of the nation and states completely estops all law officers and others from rightfully interfering with the activities of Jehovah's witnesses in so preaching the gospel.

Jehovah God has commanded His witnesses now on earth to declare the day of His vengeance upon Satan's organization and to preach the good news of His kingdom for the comfort of those that mourn. Some of these positive commandments as set forth in the Bible, I quote: (Isaiah 43:12) "Ye are my witnesses . . . that I am God." (Psalm 145:20) 'All the wicked God will destroy.' (Isaiah 61:2) 'Declare the day of the vengeance of God.' This means that those who have agreed to do the will of God must tell the people that Jehovah is God, that the Devil and his organization are God's enemies and will be destroyed for the relief of mankind. "Christendom" is that religious element that fraudulently claims to represent Christ but which in fact is a part of Satan's organization. To His witnesses Jehovah gives this commandment, as recorded in Ezekiel 3:8-11: 'Behold, I have made thy face strong against their faces, and thy forehead strong against their foreheads. As an adamant, harder than flint, have I made thy forehead; fear them not, neither be dismayed at their looks, though they be a rebellious house. And go, speak to them and tell them, Thus saith the Lord, Whether they hear or refuse to hear.' In Matthew 24 the commandment is given to preach the gospel and then it states that when this witness work is done there shall immediately follow the worst trouble that the world has ever known. It is to Jehovah's witnesses that the testimony of Jesus Christ has been committed, and for this reason Satan and his agents attempt to destroy them and their work. This is plainly stated in Revelation 12:17.

The apostles of Jesus were ordered out of town, persecuted and imprisoned because they preached the gospel at that time. Peter, one of the defendants in that case, replied to the court: 'Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than to God, judge ye. . . . We will obey God, and not man.' (Acts 4:19; 5:29) So now say Jehovah's witnesses to those who would hinder them in preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God.

In all kindness, but with firmness and without fear of man or devil, I now say to the judges of the courts, to the police officers, and to the hypocritical clergymen and their henchmen who attempt to hide behind the law of the land, that Jehovah's witnesses will continue to preach the gospel of God's kingdom in the manner and by the means which Jehovah God has provided and commanded and thus they will do at the cost of their own lifeblood if necessary. The time has arrived for the great issue as to who shall rule the world, Jehovah or Satan, to be settled, and this issue must be for ever settled. God will settle it right, and before doing so it is His will and command that notice of His purpose shall be served upon the rulers and the message be given for the comfort of the people. What is puny man, that he can fight against Jehovah God? As human creatures Jehovah's witnesses are of small importance, but Jehovah and His kingdom are of supreme importance. Jehovah God is sending forth His message by His witnesses. He who opposes will do so at his peril. Let all such take warning. If you officers of the law wish to be further tricked by the hypocritical clergymen and thus induced to stop the proclamation of God's message of truth by arresting, persecuting and imprisoning Jehovah's witnesses, you must take the responsibility. You will not take it, however, without due notice. As one of Jehovah's witnesses I now remind you of the counsel given at Psalm 2: 8-12. Jehovah there declares His purpose to destroy all who oppose the forward march of His kingdom, and then adds: 'Be wise now, therefore, O ye kings [rulers]; be instructed, ye judges of the earth.

Serve the Lord with fear, and rejoice with trembling; . . . lest ye perish when his wrath is kindled but a little.'

I advise all people who love righteousness and who desire to see righteousness established in the earth to now take their stand on the side of Jehovah God and His kingdom under Christ. That the people might be informed as to what to do, Jehovah's witnesses are coming to you with the message of God's truth in book form. If possible provide yourself with these books and together with your Bible learn of God, because it is written, in John 17:3, that all who will ever get life everlasting must know God and Christ and obey the law of His kingdom.

I am reliably informed that the organized clergy of America have expressed their determination to destroy Jehovah's witnesses. A clergyman at Asbury Park recently made this statement: "All of this bunch [Jehovah's witnesses] should be put in jail and Judge Rutherford should be electrocuted." Satan and his agents have declared war against those whom Jehovah God sends forth to bear His testimony. Let them do their worst. He who is for us is stronger than all that can be against us. To Jehovah's witnesses, my brethren, I therefore speak calling attention to His commandment given them as recorded in Zephaniah 3:16, which says: 'In that day fear not, and let not thine hands be slack.' Proceed with your work of bearing God's testimony to the people regardless of what the enemy may do.

Today there are millions of people in the land of "Christendom" who are of good will and who sigh and cry because of the abominable and unchristian things done by the clergy in the churches and outside of them. Remember God's commandments given to you as set forth in Ezekiel 9:4, which says: 'Go through the midst of "Christendom" and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh and cry for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof.' This marking upon the foreheads is giving the people an intelligent understanding of God's purposes by putting them in contact with His message of truth. Millions of good people are in sore distress because they see the clergy repudiating the Bible and conniving at the destruction of those faithful men and women who teach the Bible. The good people are in great need of the truth and they want to hear it. I bid you, therefore, go forth in the full confidence, trust and strength of Jehovah God, and lift up His standard for the people, that they may see the true way of relief and deliverance for them and that you may have some part in the vindication of the great and holy name of Jehovah God.

EXTRACTS FROM SOME OF THE LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS RECEIVED; ORIGINALS ARE ON FILE IN OUR OFFICE

Camden, N. J. (Addressed to Federal Council of Churches) "I am sure you are aware of the fact that a challenge was offered to you, with Jehovah's witnesses, by Judge J. F. Rutherford. Why not accept this and have it out, as they will pay half of the expenses? I urge you to accept the same, that the people at large may be enabled to know which is the truth." W. I. R.

Maybrook, N. Y. "We heartily approve of your challenge for a debate. You have nothing to lose, and all to gain. The organized churches and clergymen are as large criminals as the gangster, to stand by and allow any officer of the law to arrest a person for distributing literature pertaining to the Bible, which is the Word of truth. These people are within their constitutional rights and should not be molested. The clergymen and the police who have acted illegally are the ones that should be put in the dungeon. Continue on in defiance of this band of racketeers." Mr. and Mrs. E. B.

Ivyland, Pa. "Would welcome a debate with Federation of Churches. Heard your talk last Sunday and think it dreadful that one cannot speak his own mind without being thrown in jail." Mrs. H. R.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Addressed to Gimbel Brothers) "I heard the WATCHTOWER program on your station yesterday and enjoyed it immensely. Rutherford certainly has the goods on those ministers. I think he is right in everything he said. Be sure and arrange for that debate which he offered. That will be real interesting. I have some of the Watchtower publications and I find more truth and common sense in them than all the churches put together." W. M. Y.

Cambridge, Mass. (Addressed to Station WNAC) "The address by Judge Rutherford this morning seemed to me a masterpiece. I do not happen to be a church-goer, but these Jehovah's witnesses, as they call themselves, appear to have something that the other churches do not have. I would like to listen to a debate as suggested by Judge Rutherford this morning. Whatever a man's religion is, there is only *one* truth." H. P.

Woburn, Mass. "I am an old fellow, practically out of the race, physically weak but mentally stronger than ever. You have spoken fundamental truths. I certainly would like a debate, just to find on what grounds anyone dares to interfere with followers of God, whoever and wherever they be. My faith is tolerance; I have no sect or creed. As our Lord was persecuted, so are His followers." O. D. V.

Boston, Mass. "I was very much surprised to hear that the so-called 'ministers of the gospel' are willing to put you in the electric chair for such a righteous cause as you stand for. They ought to hang themselves, and I believe they will. Anxiously awaiting the debate. More power to you." A. N. S.

Woodbury, N. J. "We listened to your talk yesterday over station WIP. It was the best we ever heard, and we would both love to hear the debate which you challenged the clergy to take up. We have read some of your books and think they are great. We both wish you well, and may the Lord bless you for the good you are doing." Mr. and Mrs. L. D. E.

Cambridge, Mass. "Your hundreds of thousands of listeners are no doubt grieved deeply to hear of the treatment of those brave men and women who have been so ill-treated at the hands of these unprincipled whelps. Keep up the good work, Judge, and the good Lord will bless and reward you manifold, as well as your splendid assistants." J. M.

Jersey City, N. J. "Thank you for explaining over the radio this morning 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' I send this letter to you to tender to the public press, to have them ask the clergy of 'Christendom' to have a nation-wide debate about the Bible. I am not a member of your organization, but believe in Jehovah God. Your books, which you distribute for so little, are a great help in understanding the Bible and the purposes of God's kingdom on earth." L. R.

Philadelphia, Pa. "I listened to your remarkable lecture on the radio yesterday; it was wonderful, and I would like to hear your debate with the ministers and priests. If they can put up anything as sensible as that it certainly will be great. Let us have the debate, by all means." M. H.

Camden, Me. "I had the extreme pleasure of listening to you last Sunday and I sincerely approve of your plan to call the bluff of the clergy in their dastardly way of trying to prevent the delivery of the Word of God to the people that are hungering for it. It is the work of Satan's organization, and I will be glad when the time comes that he is tied up in chains and put where he will not be able to do any more harm to the human race." E. T. McC.

Killingworth, Conn. "We listened to your wonderful service on the radio today. This was not the first time; we have listened to it many times. We also have eight or ten of your books and find them very interesting. I just wanted to write and say that we would greatly appreciate a debate on the radio between Jehovah's witnesses and the Federal Council of Churches. I think it would enlighten many people and show up what most of the churches are. I am so sorry to hear that our state was one included in the persecution of your people. I hope that when the debate is on we will also hear about it, so that we can listen in. We live away out in the country and do not get our mail more than once or twice a week." Mrs. K. R. W.

Lake Como, N. J. "I listened to you this morning. Yes, by all means, I agree there must be freedom for all religions. I too agree that if the ministers, both Protestant and Romanist, would preach the coming of our Lord, the country would profit by it. I do not think they read their Bible. If they do, their eyes are blinded by Satan. I wish you success in your work for Jehovah." L. M.

Paterson, N. J. "I heard your radio lecture Sunday 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' and your challenge to the leaders of 'organized Christianity' to a radio debate. At a time like this, when there is so much confusion and misunderstanding, it would be most appropriate if the religious leaders of Christianity would come out in the open and demonstrate or prove their right to continue as leaders and instructors of the people." M. B.

Audubon, N. J. "We feel greatly blessed that we were among those who were able to hear your voice over the radio yesterday. May God give you more power to carry on your good work. Who are Jehovah's witnesses in our vicinity? It would be a blessing and great privilege to meet them." Mr. and Mrs. L. B. B.

Telford, Pa. "I listened to all of your address at 10:00 a.m. over station WIP. I agree. Anyone that thinks you are committing wrongs should be glad for the opportunity to debate with you. I am a member of a church, but I do want a square deal for all. That is what Jesus taught us." H. N. L.

Preakness, N. J. "I am very much for the debate. I am for Jehovah's Government." Mrs. C. N. L.

Atlantic City, N. J. "Your lecture came in over WPG wonderfully without a break in the program. Here is hoping the debate goes on the air against the Devil's most capable representative that he can select." J. L. E.

Long Island City, N. Y. "After listening to your most inspiring and comforting message over the radio I am firmly resolved from today to sever my connections from all religious organizations. If a Catholic priest can utter such a remark as 'Electrocute Judge Rutherford' I can plainly see the hatred in his heart, and I can also understand that he has forgotten the fourth commandment, 'Thou shalt not kill.' Keep up your good work. Consider me one who is in favor of a debate, and if the time comes and I am financially able I want to contribute toward the expense of the debate. You can use this letter for your contemplated publication." W. H. R.

Brookline, Mass. "We express our sympathy for you and your loyal witnesses. Is it not possible to sue for false arrest? Surely such terrible action on the part of the Romanist priest will not go unpunished. Surely the fall of the Roman tyrants is near at hand, judging from reports from Spain and Mexico. We are unable to help but little on account of great losses recently, but should your faithful witnesses call at our door a small amount will be ready. Or, shall I send it along? We were greatly inspired by your beautifully expressed broadcast, as were many other listeners, and we are looking forward to hear you speak God's message next Sunday." Mr. and Mrs. E. D. and son.

Westwood, Mass. "Say, Judge, if the Federation of Churches ignore your challenge or fail to come on the radio with you, they are hypocrites and cowards. I have said many times that the world would be better off without the churches, and if they ignore your challenge I shall fully believe I was right. Here is a dollar to help on the expense of the debate." G. E. H.

East Williston, N. Y. "I have for a long time been a listener to your radio lectures and learned from them many things I did not know. Your challenge to the ministry last Sunday struck me as being one of the best means of putting the issues forcibly and plainly before the people. I am sending herewith a check which represents one-tenth of a sum I recently received, to help defray the expense of your proposed radio debate, or you might use it in any other way you see fit in spreading the good news of God's kingdom." R. G. W.

Norwich, Conn. (Addressed to station WCAP, Asbury Park) "This morning I heard over your station, and enjoyed in particular, the program put on by the WATCHTOWER. I find these Bible talks very interesting and educational. My father was born, lived and died a Catholic. My mother was a Lutheran, and I was brought up in that faith. But in all the years I was with my parents I never learned from either my father or my mother, nor from the Lutheran church, the wonderful truths, and the interesting explanations of Bible prophecy, that I have heard from Judge Rutherford."

Hawthorne, N. J. "Your masterful address championing the cause of Jehovah's witnesses came in clear and strong. The time has come for the people to know Jehovah, and also those who represent Him. We therefore trust that the leaders of 'organized Christianity' will accept your challenge to a radio debate. They have fooled the public long enough. We hope they will have backbone enough to come out in the open." C. R. H.

Arlington, Mass. "Your ringing challenge to Satan's crowd great cause for rejoicing." W. B. F.

Shelburne Falls, Mass. "Reception excellent; back you in challenge." J. G. M.

Washington, D. C. "Lecture thrilling. Every word distinct. Many thanks. We request debate." A. F. and W. J.

North Pembroke, Mass. (Addressed to station WNAC) "I was much interested in the lecture given by Judge Rutherford over WNAC Sunday May 1, sponsored by the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. He was some speaker. He certainly put forth some challenge to the whole world of mankind in every walk of life, and to the clergy to give their time against his in a debate to prove he is wrong or for ever to hold their peace. Now if the systems he mentioned, namely Big Business, the guardians of the law, and the clergy, will have the courage he had and get on the air and give us the debate he called for, perhaps we can rid our minds of a lot of hate and worry and come into a perfect harmony, with peace as a result. If no debate is forthcoming, it will prove to the whole world that this man is wholly right in his declaration, and that, as he said, we are walking around with a ring in our nose, led by a lot of hypocrites and bloodsuckers. It is about time we had someone to say something for humanity, and he has the real courage to stand for what is right. And who dares to even try to prove he is wrong? I am just another taxpayer and I guess we got the truth from this man. At least, he has the courage to tell the truth. Let us have the debate of the aforesaid challenge. I will be listening further for the wheels of understanding." A. N.

Devon, Conn. "We enjoyed your broadcast on May 1 from WICC, Bridgeport, Conn., very much. Would be very pleased indeed to hear such a debate as you mentioned, and deem it of real public interest and an absolute necessity that such a debate should be held, that the people might be able to see the contrast. The questions involved will probably prove to be too much for the Federal Council of Churches, but our hope is that they will have backbone enough to come out in the open and face the challenge." Mr. and Mrs. J. A. B.

Walden, Mass. "Your lecture of Sunday, May 1, was certainly thrilling, and if the Federation of Churches have anything to dispute they now have the opportunity to come forward and accept your offer of a debate. I am very anxious to see this debate come through, and I would be willing to contribute a little money toward the expense of it. If you will accept money toward a fund for that purpose, please advise me and I will send in my donation."

Lavallette, N. J. (Addressed to station WPG) "I would like to say a word about the WATCH-TOWER programs that I have been listening to over your station for some time. I enjoy listening to them more than any other programs you put on the air, and am very glad to know that your management is not under the thumb of the clergy, as is evidently the case with the big NBC chain of stations. It is a great wonder to me that the officials of many towns such as Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, South Amboy and Bergenfield, N. J., have not 'wised up' to the fact that they are being made the 'goat' for the clergy, when they go so far as to try to suppress religious freedom by the arrest of men and women who teach only the Bible teachings. Do these officials forget the fundamental principles of the constitutions of our state and country? I heard Judge Rutherford's personal challenge to the clergy and Federal Council of Churches over your station last Sunday morning. I do not see how they can ignore this challenge." G. D. H.

Philadelphia, Pa. "I venture to state that the lecture broadcast by you on Sunday last, May 1, was the most fearless lecture ever delivered by any man over the air, barring none. I heartily endorse all that was said. Surely the treatment Jehovah's witnesses have been and are receiving is a disgrace to the civilization and good name of the United States of America. I sincerely hope that the challenge made by you to the Federation of Churches will be taken up by them. I strongly urge that the proposed debate be arranged for the near future and be broadcast over a circuit of radio stations, half the expense to be borne by the Federation of Churches." P. N. Z. R.

Jersey City, N. J. "Having listened with keenest interest to your radio broadcast of May 1 I wish to express my sincere appreciation of the bold and fearless stand which you have taken against all the sham and hypocrisy now posing before the people in the guise of religion. The persecution of Jehovah's witnesses has caused much perplexity in the minds of many good, honest people, and I therefore submit that your challenge for a debate with a representative of the church federation is timely and of the greatest importance. I cast my vote in favor of yourself as the representative of Jehovah's witnesses in such a debate." J. Y. M.

Reading, Pa. "I listened to your talk over the radio on the subject 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' with great interest. When wickedness is so great, surely there is some reason for it. I have all your books. I wish to say they are a wonderful help. I heard you issue a challenge to all the clergymen to debate, but I doubt whether your challenge will be accepted. If not, I wish to encourage you to take legal steps to force them to stop causing the arrest of these witnesses who go from door to door with the message of God's kingdom." E. P. R.

Bywood, Pa. (Addressed to station WFAN) "Relative to the challenge issued by Judge Rutherford to the various creeds of 'Christendom' for a debate covering the truth of the statements he made in last Sunday's broadcast over your station: The people are weary unto death with the multitude of doctrines. Judge Rutherford bases every statement he makes upon the only infallible guide we have, the Bible, and unless the ministers, priests and others who claim to teach God's word accept that challenge, the masses will know they have been misled and deceived, and churchianity will collapse in utter ruin. This is a serious matter; it is imperative that the people know who is right, who wrong. We demand that this challenge be accepted, no more side-stepping. We want the truth." P. H. C.

Washington, D. C. "After hearing your lecture, given over station WPG, Atlantic City, N.J., setting forth a clear, concise statement of facts, as they exist today, and calling upon the radio audience for an expression of their sentiments, I wish to state that I am heartily in favor of a debate in order that the whole world may know the facts and what the Scriptures plainly teach." J. F. J.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Addressed to station WIP) "I was extremely pleased and interested by the WATCHTOWER program of yesterday. It was one that certainly ought to make all people, honest and dishonest alike, sit up and take notice. Accordingly, I certainly agree that the clergy should accept the challenge and show the public in general where they stand in these very important matters or else admit that they are in the wrong and want to dishonestly and hypocritically roost under cover while they have others, police and judges, do their dirty work for them." F. C.

Huntington, Pa. "I am very much surprised to hear that the clergymen of this country have had the nerve to interfere with the preaching of God's Word, and am very glad that Judge Rutherford had the nerve to stand up and tell the people the truth about the matter. Without a doubt it is a splendid idea to bring before the people both sides of the question, in order that they may see the truth. Let someone come forth and meet this great challenge, or keep quiet and admit it is the truth. Truth is what the people need to know, and it never was as important to reveal it as it is now." J. P. B.

Lakewood, R. I. "Your program of May 1 was well received and we enjoyed it very much. We agree with you that a debate should be had on the subject you stated, and would like to hear it." G. E. C.

Brooklyn, N. Y. "Your address of last Sunday morning, 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' Heard over WBBR, was much appreciated. Your challenge to the Federal Council of Churches to a nation-wide radio debate is a challenge which unquestionably they must openly meet in some way or lose what little respect they may have with the audience that was fortunate enough to listen to you. I hope that this debate can be brought about, and without a doubt it will be for the best interests and convenience of the radio public. A debate of this kind without the frills and mob outbursts of a visible audience can but appeal favorably to the common sense of the listeners. They will not be handicapped or prejudiced by their fellow listeners, for in most instances they will be hearing the debate alone, or with other members of the family, and thus be better able to personally think over what is said." R. J. H.

Germantown, Pa. (Addressed to station WIP) "It was my privilege to enjoy a WATCHTOWER broadcast of Judge Rutherford this morning between ten and eleven a.m. Permit me to endorse the idea expressed by Judge Rutherford of a national radio debate with those who oppose the work of Jehovah's witnesses at this time. Let those who desire to oppose this work now come out into the open and present to the people their proof that they represent Jehovah God and support His Word, the Bible. If they are unable to submit proof, then let them forever hold their peace." R. J. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y. "Your speech of May 1 on 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' thrilled me. Your challenge to the representatives of so-called 'organized religion' certainly seems a fair one. The people should hear the truth. I am for the debate you proposed." A. K. W.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Addressed to Station WICC) "We listened in on the special program over your station Sunday, May 1, 1932, at ten o'clock, and became intensely interested in what the speaker had to say. It was the most thrilling talk we have heard in some time and we are anxious to know if your station will be included in the national hookup the speaker mentioned. We are losing faith in the clergymen as teachers and leaders of the spiritual affairs of the people and would appreciate any literature you care to send about this man Rutherford and what he stands for. It seems good to hear a speaker expose the hypocrisy that seems to be behind the churchmen of today and to hear the Bible quoted in such a practical way. We hope WICC continues to champion the cause of the common people." Mr. and Mrs. J. W. S.

Phillipsburg, N. J. "I am very much interested in the lecture given over station WIP last Sunday, as to why Jehovah's witnesses are persecuted. To me it seems inconceivable that anyone should object to the message taken to the people as is being done by these in the interest of their fellow men. I join you in the request that this matter be debated over the radio by the representative of Jehovah's witnesses and a representative of the church federation." F. E. McP.

Everett, Mass. (Addressed to station WNAC) "I listened to Judge Rutherford's lecture over your station yesterday with profound and thrilling interest. He has a message for the people which should be heralded widely. I shall be most interested to hear the debate of which he made mention. His offer evidences sincerity and conviction on his part, and I trust those to whom he extended the invitation will be as equally broad and unprejudiced in their response to his invitation, or challenge. May I congratulate your station for lending your support in the broadcast of such an outstanding message at such a crucial hour. Others have spoken to me of their marked interest in the lecture. Could you broadcast more of his lectures?" G. M. B.

Philadelphia, Pa. "Your lecture over WIP May 1 was wonderful. As you suggest, to have a debate over the radio with one of these clergymen to prove which is right would be the very thing. These clergymen remind me of sparrows. There are plenty of them around, they cannot sing, only chirp, and eat everything in sight. I hope they get their wings clipped soon." L. M. S.

Easton, Pa. "I listened in on your lecture over the air yesterday and was amazed to learn that men and women are being persecuted for their belief in the Bible in this our enlightened age, and especially in the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, supposed to rank very high in Christianity, education and refinement. I enjoyed your talk throughout, and was especially impressed with the idea of having a debate over the air. If the churches believe the Bible, and understand it, then they ought to tell the people something about God's purposes, and thus bring comfort to them in these terribly distressing times. If they do not understand the Bible or believe that God is going to bring relief to the groaning creation, then the people should know it, so that they may pay attention to those who put forth an honest effort to teach them. I do hope that this debate will be forthcoming." C. S.

Yonkers, N. Y. "In view of the confusion that exists in the world today, I am heartily in accord with Judge Rutherford's challenge to the clergy for a debate on the subject mentioned by him Sunday morning, May 1. If the clergy are honest and have the welfare of the people at heart, they will accept." H. J. O.

Olney, Pa. "In times of war the clergy are in favor of war. In times of peace they favor peace. Now that Mr. Rutherford has exposed their duplicity I would appreciate hearing a debate between him and one of their representatives." A. G.

Malden, Mass. "As one of the many listeners-in on Judge Rutherford's broadcast today, I would like to see a fulfilment of his request for a debate between the federation of churches representative and one chosen by Jehovah's witnesses. This is a question vital to the people today. His lecture was certainly a masterpiece. The truth is what all real men and women should wish to hear at this time, and they certainly are not getting it in the church systems." W. H. L.

Brooklyn, N. Y. "I heard your lecture Sunday morning, May 1, over radio station WBBR, bringing up an issue that has caused considerable controversy in this area. Regardless of my personal beliefs or prejudices I think the position that you have taken in this issue is just and fair. It makes a provision for the people as a whole to hear both sides of this argument. If the clergy who condemn you and the teachings of your organization so vehemently have a Scriptural ground for their position, they should have no difficulty in choosing a man who could champion their position on a radio hook-up such as you suggest. I would be intensely interested in hearing such a debate, and if I may be permitted to make a suggestion, I would like to suggest that you yourself be the representative of Jehovah's witnesses in this issue. Therefore, in the interest of fair play and for the benefit of the people who are anxious to know the truth, I sincerely hope that this debate can be arranged." T. J. S.

North Quincy, Mass. (Addressed to station WNAC) "I wish to state that I listened in to Judge Rutherford's lecture this morning over your station and was very much impressed. I would be glad to hear the nation-wide debate that was suggested by the speaker, if it can be arranged. Surely 'organized Christianity' should be glad to take up the issue. Certainly they cannot afford to let this challenge go unaccepted. Questions such as those raised by Judge Rutherford should be settled in the minds of the people; and what better way could be used than a radio debate?" G. F. W.

Haledon, N. J. "Your very interesting lecture was very much appreciated by me. Your challenge to those who set themselves up as the spiritual leaders of the people is very timely. I say, Let the clergy come out in the open and prove their right to continue as such, leaving all fair-minded people to be the judges as to what is truth in this day of trouble and distress upon the nations." L. H.

Haverhill, Mass. "I wish to go on record as endorsing your proposition to the clergy that they appoint one of their number to discuss with you over the radio the reasons why or why not this most vital matter concerning the establishment of God's righteous kingdom upon the earth should not now be presented to the people." A. M. S.

Darby, Pa. "I want to thank you for the fearless lecture which you gave over WIP on Sunday, May 1. It is what this country needs very badly: the Truth. I would like to see a debate between you and some of the advocates of the sects; it would show them up in their true colors. They get good money for trying to perpetuate Dark Age lies, which only does the people harm. More power to you in your spread of the truth of the Bible. I shall be glad to assist in any way possible to bring about a debate which would show up the clergy and their crooked bedfellows, the politicians and financiers." A. V. P.

Philadelphia, Pa. "The amazing disclosures, in your radio lecture yesterday morning, of the intolerant activities of the modern Pharisees, impel me to join in what I hope will be a veritable flood of protests against their operations. Regardless of what one's religious tendencies may be, no one appreciating our Constitutional provisions for freedom of worship can stand idly by while these guarantees are imperiled. I endorse fully your demand that the clergy either cease their efforts to hinder Jehovah's witnesses from performing what they construe to be their proper devotions to God, or that they debate with you the questions at issue." M. E. C.

Paterson, N. J. "I had the privilege of listening to your lecture of May 1, 'Why Jehovah's witnesses Persecuted?' I heartily agree with your challenge calling on the denominations to appoint one of their leaders to debate the question as to why they are persecuting these Christians who are preaching the Gospel from door to door, and prove their stand by the Scriptures." V. K. S.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (Addressed to radio station WIP) "We have been WATCHTOWER listeners for a couple of years, and we want to state at this point that we are anxious to dare any religious prognosticator to dare to take that challenge. We happened to be reared and born Catholics." J. V.

Philadelphia, Pa. "To say that we were thrilled with what you had to say, and particularly your challenge to the clergy, is putting it mildly. There is absolutely no doubt in our minds that the world is facing the worst crisis in history, and that the time has come for a show-down. Not only are the people in distress, but are being oppressed more and more

and don't know where to turn for relief. The issue clearly is "Who is Jehovah?" and who are His representatives? and therefore we demand that the preachers face the issue and through their chosen representative debate the subjects propounded by you this morning and let the people hear both sides of the question by means of an international hook-up, well advertised, 50 percent of the cost of same to be borne by the Federation of Churches. It is a fair challenge, and we would like to see it accepted, and, God willing, may you be chosen as His witness in the debate." F. E. K.

Yonkers, N. Y. "Your broadcast heard over WBBR at ten o'clock this morning was just what is needed. If only you could compel the clergymen to declare themselves for or against God's Word, what a wonderful thing that would be, a boon to humanity that cannot be overestimated! Not only do the clergymen hide behind civil authorities, but, what is still worse, they make use of the awful and ruthless weapon, fear, to force their respective followers to remain under them." M. M.

Rahway, N. J. "In answer to your invitation to write in, I am doing so. Your lecture was fine and you told them the truth. Yes, let them bring their wise men and put their case on the air. And their houses of worship will be desolate unto them that much quicker. I vote 'Yes' for a debate." D. R.

Bridgeport, Conn. (Addressed to station WICC) "I wish to complement your staff for putting on such a wonderful broadcast as Judge Rutherford gave this morning. Is there not some way in which we could hear him more often? There was a roomful here and I am writing the sentiments of all present. We hope the challenge will be accepted by those mentioned, as it is about time we have a showdown. More power to Judge Rutherford and Jehovah's witnesses, of whom he spoke." M. S.

Revere, Mass, "I heard the broadcast by Judge Rutherford last Sunday and must say it was to the point. I would like nothing better than to know of someone that would accept the challenge, in the very near future, while the issue is fresh in the minds of the people." H. R. R.

Alden, Pa. "Your challenge to the Federated church systems to debate certain questions so vital to every one who claims to be a Christian should not be ignored. The charge made that the clergy are unfaithful and the whole church system is of the Devil is so strong that in justice to the church members the challenge should be accepted and a debate arranged for." W. H. G.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. "I listened with great interest and pleasure to your very enlightening lecture this morning over station WIP between 9:00 and 10:00 o'clock standard time. I am writing to endorse whole-heartedly the proposition that the religionists of 'organized Christianity' get together and choose a spokesman to debate the issues suggested over a nation-wide broadcast. I do not know that there could be a better method of enabling all parties and all people concerned to decide and act upon issues of such vital importance than to have the opportunity to hear them discussed from all angles. Trusting that your challenge for such a debate may result in the arranging of such an opportunity for the uncovering of error and dispensing of truth, I remain, yours for truth, J. W. A."

Reading, Pa. (Addressed to radio station WIP) "How my wife and I enjoyed the radio lecture of Judge J. F. Rutherford over your station this morning! There is a fearless man who knows the truth and has the courage to tell it. Please forward this letter to him, because we want to encourage him, and especially do we consider it important that a debate be arranged for as he suggested in his lecture this morning. This will bring out the facts, and that is what we want." G. A. B.

Frankford, Pa. "Your frank Scriptural lecture of May 1 over WIP aroused in me a desire to hear a debate on the subject named. This would, it seems to me, be a great enlightenment to the people who still pay to have their thinking done for them by the clergy. The terms of the debate are fair, and the subject matter vital. I, for one, would be in favor of the debate, and sincerely hope these gentlemen are brave enough to accept your challenge." I. S.

Milltown, N. B. "I have just listened to your broadcast through WNAC, Boston. This is the most marvelous statement of truth, to my mind, which has ever gone over the air. The challenge sounded a death-note to the hypocritical rulers and their henchmen. I hope the warning will reach around the earth." A. N. M.

New York, N. Y. "Listening to your most enlightening and instructive lecture Sunday I was impressed with the fact that you told me the truth as to what we need, and that is a government of righteousness. I was thrilled with your challenge flung into the hypocritical preachers' teeth to either give up or shut up, and I am one that wants to DEMAND that they answer your challenge and debate you or admit they are liars. I believe this is the THIRD TIME you have challenged these hypocrites, but they seem to fear you. Why? Please do as you promised and let the public press know how the people feel about this; they want to know why the clergy do not take this up and tell the people the truth or admit they are hypocritical. Keep up the good work." B. B.

Hackensack, N. J. "Your lecture over the radio yesterday was one of the best I have heard you make. May God give you courage and strength to keep up the great witness work you are doing. It is my wish that your challenge be accepted to debate the questions you mentioned. Your arguments cannot be refuted. The opposition have no case, in my opinion, if they adhere to the Bible." G. C.

Wind Gap, Pa. "We listened in on your chain program Sunday, May 1, and found a world of comfort in your message. Also, we want to say that we are on Jehovah's side and make a demand that the preachers prove their side or get out of the way." J. L.

Mt. Vernon, N. Y. "I heard your address over the radio May 1. I am glad to send my letter of protest to you, and hope it will help save good, peace-loving people from being hunted like wild animals and thrown into jail." A. C. W.

Springfield, Vt. "I am glad I sprained my ankle Saturday afternoon and stayed home from church Sunday, because I heard your program. I heard a while ago of one of your people being arrested for selling a Bible on Sunday, but did not know much about you before yesterday. This letter is to let you know that I'm for helping people to know the truth, as it is in the Bible, the one book we can depend on to tell no lies. I have known that the Catholic priests try to keep their people ignorant, as I've heard so many testimonies from converted Catholics and all of them were so happy that at last they had found the truth in spite of their priests." A. H.

A Deluge of Demands for the Debate

WE GOT that far in review of the first batch of letters that came in demanding the debate, and then came the deluge, piles and stacks of them, with more coming in every mail. We have them all here. You can come and see them, and review them if you wish, and have two weeks you can give to the job. But if you haven't got the two weeks, just take our word for it that in the second batch we received there were demands for the debate from:

Milltown, N. B.; Mobile, Ala.

Ansonia, Bridgeport, Chester, Cromwell, Darien, Deep River, Devon, Fairfield, Greenwich, Hampton, Hartford, Ivoryton, Meriden, Middletown, Mystic, Naugatuck, New Britain, New London, Norwich, Port Chester, Plantsville, Rocky Hill, Seymour, South Wethersfield, Stamford, Torrington, Wallingford, Waterbury, Willimantic, Conn.

Delmar, Georgetown, Marshallton, Del.; Anacostia, Washington, D. C.

Auburn, Augusta, Bangor, Monroe, North Jay, Pittsfield, Wilton, Me.

Raspburg, Salisbury, Silver Hill, Md.

Allston, Arlington, Arlington Heights, Auburn, Bedford, Belmont, Beverly, Boston, Brighton, Cambridge, Charlestown, Chatham, Chelsea, Cliftondale, Danvers, Dorchester, East Boston, East Norton, East Weymouth, Everett, Fall River, Feeding Hills, Framingham, Greenfield, Holbrook, Holyoke, Hopedale, Hyde Park, Lexington, Lynn, Malden, Medford, Milford, Millbury, Natick, Needham, New Bedford, Newton Highlands, North Cambridge, North Grafton, North Salem, North Weymouth, Quincy, Revere, Rockland, Roslindale, Roxbury, Salem, Shelburne Falls, Shrewsbury, Somerville, South Boston, Springfield, Waltham, Watertown, Waverly, Wellesley Hills, Westboro, West Medford, West Roxbury, West Springfield, Wollaston, Worcester, Mass.

Detroit, Mich.; Elkins, Manchester, N. H.

Absecon, Allendale, Asbury Park, Belmar, Caldwell, Camden, Cape May Court House, Clifton, Collingswood, Delair, Dover, East Orange, Fort Lee, Haddonfield. Haledon, Haworth, Jersey City, Maplewood, May's Landing, Morristown, Newark, Northfield, Oaklyn, Ocean Grove, Passaic, Paterson, Pomona, Preakness, Rahway, Red Bank, Sicklerville, Somers

Point, Verona, Vineland, Westmont, Woodbury, N. J. Brooklyn, Corona, East Patchogue, Huguenot Park, Jamaica, Kingston, Montrose, Mount Vernon, Newburgh, New York, Port Chester, Port Richmond, Poughkeepsie, Rockaway Park, Rye, Shelter Island, Walker Valley, West New Brighton, Yonkers, N. Y. Penngrove, N. C.; Bellaire, Ohio.

Alden, Alexandria, Ambler, Bangor, Bridgewater, Carbondale, Croydon, Darby, Drexel Hill, Easton, Elverson, Fleetwood, Frankford, Germantown, Glen Olden, Hesston, Huntingdon, Laureldale, Lawndale, Lehighton, Luzerne, Manheim, Nanticoke, Nescopeck, Oak Lane, Philadelphia, Pottstown, Pottsville, Reading, Scranton, Shaft, Stony Creek Mills, Upper Darby, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Pawtucket, Providence, R. I.; Wilder, Vt.; Tyro, Va.

"John Doe" at Asbury Park

AN INSPIRING thing happened at Asbury Park on March 27, the day when three hundred of Jehovah's witnesses called at every home in that city and in Ocean Grove, distributing Judge Rutherford's books to those who are interested, contributors and others. Among these distributors was a certain young man who elects to remain nameless. We shall call him by his "legal" nom de plume, "John Doe."

He called at the home of a policeman who was off duty. After he had introduced himself as one of Jehovah's witnesses he told the officer that he had come to inform him that God's due time has come to provide the people with a righteous government that will bring them lasting peace, prosperity, health, happiness and everlasting life on earth. He told the officer that he was preaching the gospel or good news of the kingdom by putting books on the Bible in the hands of the people which books explain and prove the entire matter beyond any doubt, and that he was giving the people an opportunity to contribute money to help carry on this benevolent work. Then he was asked by the policeman if he had a license. He replied that he was fully authorized to preach the gospel of Jehovah's kingdom. Thereupon the policeman invited him in. Our man declined, saying that he had other calls to make; and as he started to leave the porch, because he saw there was no interest for his message in that home, the officer reached out, very forcibly took him by the shoulder and pulled him into the house and ordered his wife to call police headquarters.

When locked up at police headquarters, for high moral reasons he declined to make his name known. His consistent answer to every inquiry on that point was, "I am one of Jehovah's witnesses." He was denied bail and denied the right of consulting counsel.

The next day, when his lawyer made an effort to speak a few words with his client before the trial, he was brushed aside by a burly officer and rebuked by a husky policewoman, for they have women for such purposes in that highly religious city, that grotesquely amusing city, that city that is looking for trouble and gets what it is looking for, Asbury Park, that "dangerous place" (to use the words of the New York *World-Telegram*) "founded several generations ago for the God-fearing and named in honor of Bishop Asbury, Wesleyan clergyman who was the first Methodist bishop in this country".

The trial before the magistrate was set for nine o'clock, but did not begin until after ten. They were not quite through with their conspiracy against God's servants at nine, for there was much conferring during that hour in the rear room of the court among the magistrate, the police chief of Asbury Park, the police chief and police justice of Ocean Grove, policemen, detectives and others who came and went. Finally the acting police judge of Asbury Park mounted the bench.

This "official", Thomas L. Shebell, an Italian Roman Catholic, assumed an attitude of great haste. He obviously feared he would suffer a fate similar to Magistrate Tumen's, whose viciousness and presumption on a previous occasion were exposed over several radio stations. In his fright Shebell made a desperate attempt to avoid furnishing any material for another exhibit of the Asbury Park police court, which had already become notorious enough. Throughout the proceedings he rode roughshod over all formalities, flung aside all good manners becoming a man, and attempted to jump over all legal fences. As a result of his folly he got caught in the barbed wire, and now this "guardian of the law" himself is exposed as utterly incompetent and a deliberate transgressor of the law.

Shebell demanded that the man plead guilty or not guilty. He remained silent, and the attorney appearing in his behalf informed the

court that the defendant stood mute. Thereupon the judge repeatedly demanded that the defendant give his name. Counsel respectfully responded, "The defendant stands mute, because this court has no jurisdiction, due to the complaint's being insufficient. It does not show the commission of an offense, and he is therefore not on trial at the present time. He doesn't need to give his name." But for this the judge maliciously imposed upon him a fine of ten dollars for contempt of court, and then, at the last minute, apparently realizing he had gone too far in his hurry to dispose of the case, he reascended the bench after the trial had been closed and the court room cleared and revoked the fine imposed for contempt of court.

Police Officer William Truex, who had made the arrest, was sworn, and testified falsely that when the defendant called at his home he displayed books *for sale*. The policeman further deliberately and maliciously lied, testifying that he told "John Doe" to go away and tried to close the door, but that "John Doe" took hold of the knob, opened the door and walked into the house. Furthermore, on the witness stand the hypocrite was brazen enough to say, "It's a pity that a man can't be safe in his own house anymore." He is a burly policeman, and armed.

When counsel for "John Doe" undertook to cross-examine the complaining officer, he was arbitrarily prohibited from doing so by the Court, and denied the right to be heard in any way in the matter. Without further evidence or circumstance, the Court found "John Doe" "guilty" and fined him two dollars. Because he refused to pay the fine, again on high moral grounds, he would have been compelled to spend ten days in jail, had not his attorney obtained temporary release by a writ of habeas corpus the day after his imprisonment.

When, in a day or two, the matter was brought to a conclusion in the Court of Chancery at Newark, the vice-chancellor wisely and justly decided that "John Doe" (and the man remains nameless to this day) had been illegally restrained of his liberty because at the time of his arrest he was disseminating Bible truths, and, furthermore, that the trial was unconstitutional because the "due process" clauses of both the federal and state constitutions had been grossly violated. As a consequence "John Doe" is at liberty vigorously pursuing his lawful duties as one of Jehovah's witnesses, and the clergy and the lying police and inefficient magistrates of Asbury Park are in the contempt in which they rightfully belong.

Wooden Heads in the Land of Wooden Nutmegs

IT IS hard to believe some of the things they do up in Connecticut. Now, take the story of the charter oak. Today nobody knows if there was one charter or were two that disappeared and mysteriously reappeared after the tyrant Andros had gone; nobody knows if the man who received the money for hiding the charter was the one who really made away with it from the darkened council room; and nobody knows if it was hid in one of the several private homes, or in an old elm, or in an oak. Yet there have been enough pieces of the charter oak sold to build an ark. See any good encyclopedia.

Of course, the story about Connecticut Yankees' making and trying to sell wooden nutmegs is only a joke, but some of their legislation, and state police administration, and judicial acts show that the historical interest in things wooden is not misplaced in the "land of steady habits", but seems rather accentuated since the state became the birthplace of the Knights of Columbus.

It may be merely a coincidence that the Knights have their headquarters in Connecticut and that in that state in 1930 a law was passed that "no person shall solicit money, services, subscriptions or any valuable thing for any alleged religious, charitable or philanthropic cause, from other than a member of the organization for whose benefit such a person is soliciting or within the county in which such person or organization is located unless such cause shall have been approved by the secretary of the department of public welfare".

It may or may not have been a coincidence, that the effect of such a law is to make the secretary of the department of public welfare the Inquisitor General of the State of Connecticut. If Jesus and His apostles were in the flesh and were to have a common purse, as they had in

Palestine, and were to accept contributions as they did in Palestine, the Inquisitor General of Connecticut would want to know about His work, and pass on it, and the state police (largely members of the Knights of Columbus and affiliated orders) would interest themselves hugely in His work; and when they heard Him say, "Call no man father upon the earth," and they were egged on by "făther" Flaherty and "făther" O'Toole, they would no doubt try to lock Him up and hold Him for trial.

And if Paul, one of the apostles of Jesus Christ, came around and word got out that he was accepting contributions for the relief of the poor saints at Jerusalem he would get the same treatment.

But that wouldn't be all, at least not if we may judge of what happened to two of Jehovah's witnesses, George F. W. Thomson and his wife, Olga Thomson, at Rockville, Conn. Originally arrested last January on the foolish charge that preaching the gospel is violating a hawkers' ordinance, they were pounced upon by a squad of state police and detectives who grilled them from the afternoon of one day till one o'clock the next morning in the effort to force an admission from them that they had stolen a fur coat.

The effort did not succeed, but it shows what grand uses the modern Inquisition can make of members of the various police forces that are at the same time members of or related to the Knights of Columbus. It all works together in fine shape. But it has its drawbacks in a land only 15-percent Catholic.

When the Thomsons case came up on appeal in the Superior Court the original complaint was amended, so that it was charged that the defendants had not come before the Inquisitor General of the State of Connecticut (the secretary of the department of public welfare above referred to), and an opportunity was provided by that gentleman to allow him to gently horn in on the case.

He was even willing, so he said, to come to Brooklyn on Sunday, if necessary, so that he could determine for himself whether the work Jehovah God is doing now in the earth is fit to be "approved" by the Inquisitor General of the State of Connecticut. The "offer" was, of course, ignored.

Because we know it will be enjoyed by our readers, we present herewith the Defendants' Memorandum, read in open court by Clarence Scott, of counsel for the defense.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT
TOLLAND COUNTY
(Connecticut)
DEFENDANTS' MEMORANDUM

STATE

vs

GEORGE F W THOMSON
and OLGA THOMSON

* * * * *

TO THE COURT

This case originated in the police court of the city of Rockville, was brought to this court on appeal by the defendants and was heard on April 14 1932 and was thence continued to this date [April 19 1932] for final decision.

The defendants and each of them contended that on the twenty-first day of January 1932 and at the time of said hearing they, as Jehovah's witnesses, were fully commissioned servants of the God of heaven and earth; that they were also duly appointed and authorized representatives and members of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, an organization duly incorporated in 1884 under the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for

> "the dissemination of Bible Truths in va-
> "rious languages by means of the publica-
> "tion of tracts, pamphlets, papers and other
> "religious documents, and by the use of all
> "other lawful means . . . for the further-
> "ance of the purpose stated;"

That at the time the acts complained of were alleged to have been done, these defendants and each of them were, as such ministers and representatives, in truth and in fact performing entirely and only their bounden and lawfully assigned duty to preach the good news of the Kingdom of Jehovah by oral communication and by dissemination of printed messages from house to house among the people, in obedience and submission to the mandate of the Eternal Creator; and that said printed messages consist of books and booklets wholly dedicated to Jehovah God and which are expositions of the Holy Scriptures,

(a) explaining the fulfilment of the prophecies recorded by Jehovah's witnesses of the past,
(b) announcing the establishment on earth at this time of the eternal Kingdom of Jehovah, the hope of all peoples, through and by His Son Christ Jesus, the King of kings,
(c) showing forth the Divine purpose in the very near future utterly to overthrow and destroy the entire organization, both visible and invisible, of Satan the god of this world, and

(d) clearly pointing out the privilege and responsibility now resting with each individual who acquires or has opportunity to acquire knowledge of the purposes and present requirements of the Most High God;

That the defendants gave to any and all persons interested in learning about the Kingdom of Jehovah opportunity to share in this work of disseminating Bible truths in the manner stated;

That these defendants and each of them, having voluntarily entered into a covenant with and by invitation of Jehovah through Christ Jesus, and also with their associate members of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, to perform said work of disseminating Bible truths, did and do such work without pecuniary profit and with neither desire for nor expectation of pecuniary gain, strictly and only because it is their conscientious understanding and belief of the Divine requirement, and their privilege and duty so to do in obedience to the commandment of the Almighty God as clearly set forth in Holy Writ for the guidance of Jehovah's witnesses;

That evidence was submitted by the defendants in support of these contentions, which evidence has not been controverted by the state.

The defendants furthermore reminded the court of the privileges, immunities and guarantees of the supreme law of Connecticut, which to all persons assures freedom to worship God according to the dictates of conscience and without discrimination as to mode of worship, consistent with peace and safety and the public welfare; and that the constitution of this state also declares that no law shall be passed to curtail or restrain the liberties retained by and inherent in the people, or to create a discrimination as to the right of persons freely to choose and practice a mode of worship.

Now, therefore, these defendants and each of them earnestly and most emphatically protest against the attempted degradation of their work to the level of hawker or peddler, as charged by the state; and they do likewise protest against any attempt on the part of the state to subject their cause and work to the inquisitorial investigations and determinations of any officer or agent of the department of public welfare.

In obedience to the command of Jehovah, and with all due respect, the defendants do now submit to the court, and invite thoughtful consideration of, the happenings involving Jehovah's witnesses, namely, Peter and his fellow apostles of Jesus Christ, who anciently were brought before the supreme council-court of Jewry, as portrayed in the Record at Acts, chapter five, verses thirty-three to thirty-seven inclusive; and particularly the speech finally addressed to that august tribunal by one Gamaliel, learned counsellor of the time, namely,

"Refrain from these men, and let them alone:
"for if this counsel or this work be of men,
"it will come to nought: but if it be of God,
"ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be
"found even to fight against God."

Likewise attention is invited to the record (Daniel, chapter three) concerning three of Jehovah's witnesses whom Nebuchednezzar, an ancient king of Babylon, did in rage and fury command to be brought before him for their refusal to fall down and worship the golden image which he had set up, they choosing rather to worship and serve only Jehovah, the living God, and to trust in Him to deliver them from a burning fiery furnace into which they were threatened by the king to be thrust.

These defendants and each of them, soberly and without malice, do now hereby on their own behalf address to this court words originally spoken by their accused brethren, Peter and John (fellow witnesses and valiant soldiers of Christ Jesus), to the high council-court in the city of Jerusalem, namely,

"Whether it be right in the sight of God
"to hearken unto you more than unto God,
"judge ye."
(Acts, chapter four, verse nineteen.)

And lastly, the counsel of the Eternal God, Jehovah himself, in words recorded in the second Psalm, verses ten to twelve, is by these defendants hereby respectfully noticed before this court, namely,

"Be wise now therefore, O ye kings: be in-
"structed, ye judges of the earth. Serve Je-
"hovah with fear, and rejoice with trem-
"bling. Kiss the Son, lest he be angry, and ye
"perish from the way, when his wrath is
"kindled but a little. Blessed are all they
"that put their trust in him."

The defendants, therefore, in cheerful and voluntary obedience to the terms of their covenant with Jehovah, as His witnesses, and in joyful performance of His mandates, must and, by His grace, will continue to proclaim His name and the good news of His everlasting Kingdom, the hope of all the distressed peoples of earth, and *that* they will do in such manner as they conscientiously deem to be best suited to the purpose.

Responsibility for continuing or removing the restraint now unreasonably and unlawfully imposed and sought to be further imposed by the state upon these defendants rests now, therefore, with this court.

Respectfully submitted,
CLARENCE SCOTT
Of counsel for the defendants

Jumping Thirteen Ways at Once

It is a hard thing to jump thirteen ways at once, and it is "unlucky", or supposed to be, and

maybe it is a little unlucky for the judge of the Superior Court at Rockville that he did not make it a little clearer just what he had in mind when he shot off the thirteen-barreled decision which we reproduce below. We have numbered the mental positions, so that our readers can trace them and see if they can make head or tail of them, except that the defendants were "judicially" set at liberty to continue their work of serving Jehovah God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and the instructions which they receive from the headquarters of His work in the earth:

1. [*By the Court:*] Now they were either selling these books from door to door or else they were out seeking contributions. There is no way to get out of that.

2. I stated last week there was some question about the applicability of the [local] ordinance as to what they were doing.

3. There is no question in my mind as to what did happen on certain occasions. I think the fair import of what they did was the sale of these pamphlets, these booklets, at least on two or three occasions.

4. There is no question in my mind that on their own evidence they were seeking contributions, and to do so under the statute they ought to have the approval of the state board of public welfare.

5. I find them guilty of violation of the state statute.

6. I have not passed judgment on the violation of the ordinance.

7. What I have decided to do, however, is to give them the benefit of any question;

8. and as far as the penalty is concerned, to suspend judgment on the violation of the ordinance

9. and to suspend sentence on this other count.

10. They understand, of course, that if they continue to do these things without complying with the ordinary reasonable laws of the state and ordinances of the city they are responsible.

11. That is the disposition of these cases that the Court will make at the present time.

12. *Clerk:* Is that all? *Court:* That concludes the matter.

13. The persons are at liberty to go when they please and where they please.

Yuma Cops and Police Judge Grab Bear by Tail; Wondering How to Let Go

(Reprinted from *Yuma County* [Ariz.] *Farmer*)

YUMA police, the sheriff's office and Police Judge R. I. Winn grabbed a bear by the tail last Sunday, according to reports reaching the *Yuma County Farmer,* and are in a predicament as a result. Ergo:—they have hold of the tail and can't let go.

It's a sad, sad story, mates; especially over at the city hall, where in this matter "His Honor" occupies a position very much akin to that of Boob McNutt in Rube Goldberg's cartoons.

It all came about when 'the powers that be' rather high-handedly planned to arrest a chap named Dwight Kenyon and his wife last Sunday. With characteristic stupidity they arrested the wrong woman in the person of Mrs. Mark Harris, wife of a Yuma cotton buyer. Shortly afterwards, when Mr. Kenyon visited the jail to find out why Mrs. Harris had been taken into custody he also was placed under arrest. As a result, it is understood, those responsible for the arrests will probably have a damage suit apiece on their hands presently.

Meanwhile they ('the powers that be') have been "seeing" the newspapers in an attempt to "keep the story out of the papers".

It seems that last Sunday Mr. Kenyon and his wife were doing religious work in Yuma for the International Bible Students Association, of New York, which claims a considerable membership in Yuma. It seems also that the Kenyons were suspected of selling books on Sunday. Local members of the organization say, however, that they do not sell books, but give them away to folks who contribute to the Bible school.

Anyway, Mrs. Harris, mistaken for Mrs. Kenyon, was arrested on Fourth Ave. and unceremoniously hustled off to jail. There, she avers, she was treated with utter lack of consideration. When she wanted to call her husband, it is said, she was curtly told, "We don't care anything about your husband." When she protested she was not Mrs. Kenyon, but Mrs. Harris, she was invited to "tell it to the Marines". Presently Deputy Sheriff Baker came in. Being acquainted with Mrs. Harris he greeted her with

"Good morning, Mrs. Harris". Whereupon the other minions of the law awoke with a start and decided they had arrested the wrong victim.

Meanwhile Mr. Kenyon had been told his wife was in jail. He hurried to the Bastile. Upon arrival there somebody said, "This is the one we want to lock up," and he was duly seized. However, Mr. Kenyon had not been caught in the act of violating any law, and no warrant for his arrest had been issued. In fact, they had nothing "on him", so that after they had arrested him they began to wonder WHY they had pinched him. And, seemingly, they are still wondering WHY. There is, of course, no law against "wondering".

To make a long story short, they finally released Kenyon on his own recognizance with instructions to appear before the Sultan of Yuma, His Imperial Highness Judge Winn, at 9 a.m. Monday morning. Whether Kenyon was warned "not to ask for a receipt" in case the Sultan fined him, is not known.

Anyway, when Mr. Kenyon appeared before His Majesty Monday morning, the Sultan graciously told him that "they" would not press charges against him. At the same time it was delicately suggested to Mr. Kenyon that he should leave town in consideration of the "favor" being done him. Evidently the powers, upon giving the matter a think, had concluded that they had grabbed a bear's tail. A moment later they found that they couldn't let go, when Mr. Kenyon said he would not leave town and neither would he consent to drop the matter. He had been arrested and he INSISTED upon being PROSECUTED.

So the case was continued until April 28. Meanwhile Mrs. Kenyon collapsed when she heard her husband had been arrested. She required the services of two doctors. Also J. Fred Hoover, attorney, has been retained to look after the interests of those involved in this high-handed proceeding.

The last development in the case was when a representative of the "powers" called upon a local daily paper Tuesday and asked that the story be "kept out of the papers".

(Note. Mr. G. Knapp, editor of the *Yuma County Farmer*, Yuma, Arizona, writes us that since the foregoing was published, and probably as a consequence of publishing it, his newspaper plant was burned to the ground; that the fire was clearly incendiary, and two children narrowly escaped cremation. The plant was a total loss, as there was no insurance.—*Ed.*)

Mr. Knapp's letter follows:

YUMA COUNTY FARMER
YUMA, ARIZONA

April 13, 1932.

Editor,
Golden Age,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:

I am in receipt of your letter of the 8th inst., advising us that you intend to reprint the story I sent you some weeks ago, as to the treatment given in Yuma, to Mr. Kenyon, one of the Golden Age organization workers.

It may interest you to know that the publication by the *Yuma County Farmer* of the story concerning Mr. Kenyon, together with other stories of graft and corruption, resulted last Saturday morning in the complete destruction of our plant by fire. The fire was clearly incendiary, and two children narrowly escaped cremation in the flames.

We had the second largest circulation in Yuma county. Ours is the people's paper. We are fighting the power trust and graft and corruption generally.

A citizens' committee is trying to raise funds to buy new equipment. Meanwhile, the paper will continue to be published, even tho we have to get it out as a mimeographed handbill, on a mimeograph loaned by a friend.

The financial condition of our people is such that it is very, very doubtful that enough money can be raised locally. Many poor people are giving from 25 cents to a dollar, and a few give more.

Perhaps some of your readers would like to help. Ours is the only paper in western Arizona that is open to you and your membership. It is open to all, at all times.

If any of your readers care to help reestablish this paper, and if you are willing to assist, we would suggest you let them send donations to you, to be turned over to us when we have enough money in sight to warrant going ahead.

In my opinion, the recent story about the treatment given Mrs. Harris, who was mistaken for Mrs. Kenyon, wife of one of your workers, was a prime incitant to the incendiary crime that destroyed our plant last Saturday morning at 4 o'clock. Our loss was about $4,000. We had no insurance.

We are fighting one of the rottenest political gangs in the west, and we have been slowly but SURELY killing them off with such satire as the story of which I sent you a copy.

Very truly yours,
G. KNAPP, *Editor.*

Aluminum Ware Takes a Life at Cumberland College

A LADY sends us two newspaper clippings regarding a death at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky. The first one, dated February 15, after admitting that Miss Eva Wynn, 16 years of age, had passed away, said that "Dr. A. T. McCormack, secretary, and other officers of the state board of health started an investigation into the illness of thirty-one others at the college" and that the board had ordered a special serum from Chicago to still further poison the blood of the unfortunates who had been made ill.

The second clipping, dated a day later, stated that Dr. McCormack had said that cerebrospinal meningitis was the cause of the death of Miss Wynn, and then he is alleged to have made the incredible statement that "although Miss Wynn also suffered a slight attack of food poisoning that ailment was not a contributory cause of death", which statement, of course, is about what you would expect to emanate from a political doctor.

Along with the clippings, the lady sent us the following letter, which we are sure our subscribers will be glad to see, for, despite all efforts of the Kentucky health board and medical "experts" everywhere to the contrary, there will be no more deaths from aluminum poisoning at Cumberland College:

I am enclosing some information regarding food poisoning at Cumberland College, Williamsburg, Ky. A lady who brings me farm produce has a daughter attending this college, and she told me of how very ill her daughter had been.

I suggested to her that probably the poisoning was due to aluminum cooking utensils, and she said that the authorities had traced it to food that had been left in the frigidaire and that they had had the same trouble once before. But at my suggestion she wrote her daughter about it and received a reply that she need not worry any further about her as they had ordered all aluminum ware removed, and white enameled ware had taken its place, and also that a similar change was to be made in other institutions. She also said that the young lady's death was really caused by the poison, as a blood vessel in the lungs bursted by vomiting and she smothered to death.

You will notice, however, from the enclosed newspaper clippings that the secretary of the state board of health pronounced the death cause to be meningitis. I failed to keep the main newspaper article, but probably you have it. I thought this might verify some of the facts, and you can use it as you care in further light upon the subject.

Moriarty's Letter to Senator Walsh

JOSEPH MORIARTY, an aged pensioner of the Northern Pacific Railroad, Livingston, Montana, tells the whole story of the sufferings of millions of Americans in his letter to Senator Walsh in which he says, in part:

You might ask me why I bought foreign bonds. The answer is, I thought they were sure good investment, and the interest was higher than domestic bonds. Then I was under the impression the bonds had to have the approval of the United States Department of State. I never could imagine the Equitable Trust Company, Dillon, Read & Company, Blair & Company, of Wall Street and Broad Street, would put bonds on the market for the American public to buy unless they were a sound investment. Now I know to my sorrow how I have been duped by the big banks and the Secretary of State Department, United States. The bonds I hold have defaulted, and I am broke. My wife don't own enough to bury me. And I after being so saving. I enclose the invoices and you can see what I paid for the bonds, some above par. One thousand dollars in Bogota bonds belong to my son, whom I advised to invest all he had. There have been lots of crooked deals put over the American investors, and I suppose all crooks will go free. The different houses that issued the bonds have transferred their agency to other banks, some once and some twice. I am completely at a loss to know how and where I can get some reliable information as to the policy of Colombia, Antioquia Department, City of Bogota, Government of Bolivia and Hungarian bonds.

The Red and Green Lights

AT A CATHOLIC school in South Bend there are red and green lights on the confessional box. Red indicates that a confession is being heard; green, that the priest is ready to hear another one. When lined up before "St. Peter" it is expected that all good Catholics will hear sweet music and get the green lights, but *Golden Age* readers may expect to hear the buzzer and look for the red. Send in your subscriptions and be in good company.

The Armament Conference

(Nobody dignifies it, any more, by calling it a *dis*-armament conference)

A Bark from Reverend Cadman

LISTEN to this bark from Reverend Cadman. He is speaking of the soldiers and trying to answer the question why so many of them are sour and sulky:

> Did we not assure them that their gallant exertions would forever end war? Was not the promise made them that countries fit for such heroes to inhabit should hereafter be? Recall these delusive hopes and you will not wonder that thinking veterans, and there are millions of them, resent some present conditions. The fact is, they have been betrayed by their political leaders, and this accusation holds for nearly every land which was engaged in the war.

It will be observed that Reverend Cadman has skillfully picked up the bug and dropped it into the soup of the political leaders. No doubt they will notice this little attention and repay in kind in due time.

THE FAKIRS.

A Quarrelsome World

THE Society of International Law has made a study of the history of the last 3,421 years and has been able to locate only 268 of them in which there were no wars of record. The average life of the 8,000 peace treaties of which they had some information was two years.

What Stands Between

REFERRING to Herod's fear that Jesus was the one risen to life whom he had just beheaded, Rev. William R. Kinder, pastor of an episcopal church in Detroit, recently gave expression to the following:

> You and I were party to the murder of 13,000,000 men and the destruction of $38,000,000,000 of wealth in the World War. Is it any wonder that our past deeds have caught up with us? As it is true of individuals, so it is true of classes and nations, and churches. Even as with Herod, the ghosts of our past misdeeds stand between us and the face and the character of Jesus.

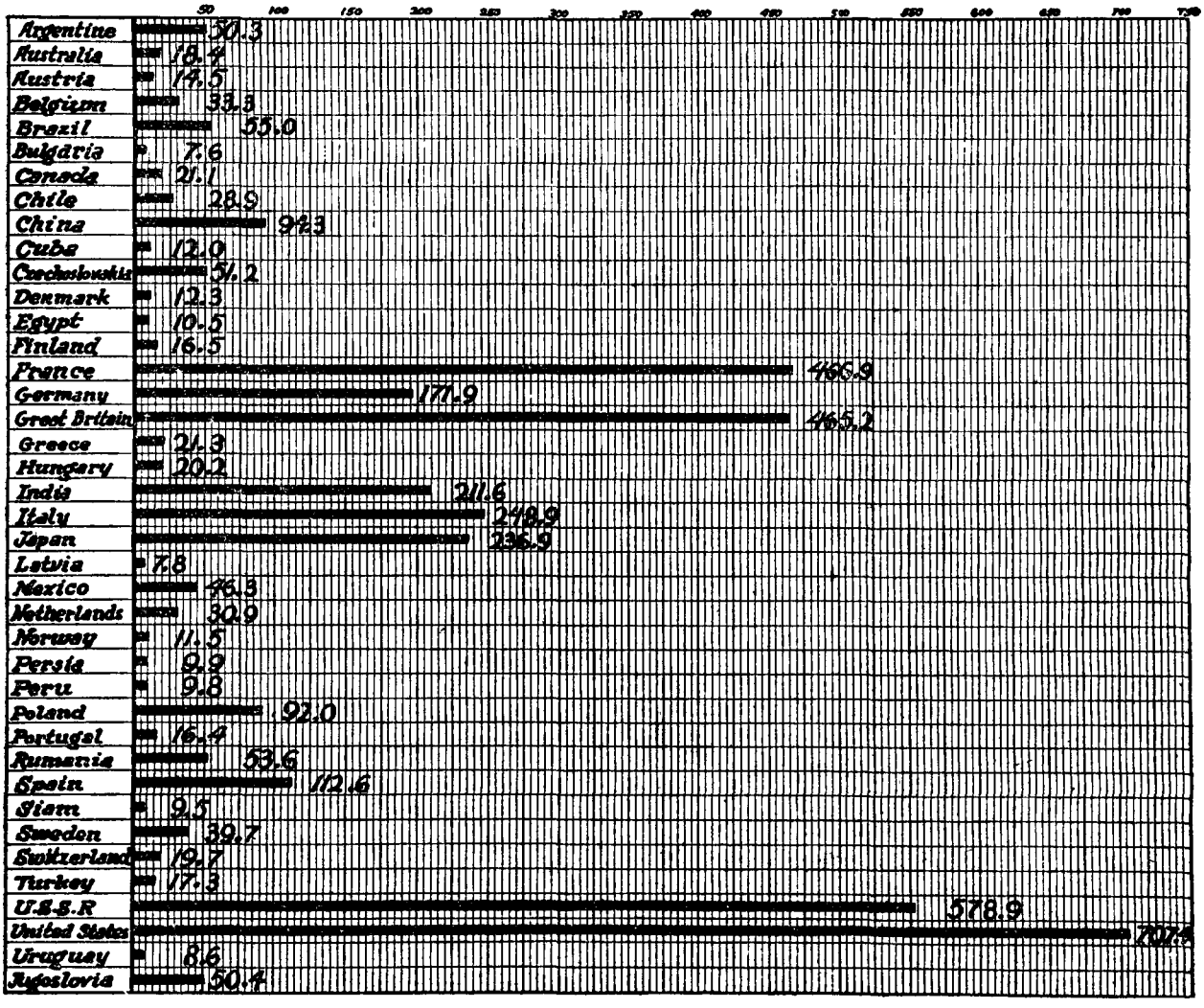
What the League Amounts To

WHILE the Japanese were in the act of swallowing Manchuria the statesmen of the League of Nations showed their size and showed what the League amounts to. From their statements it is deduced that any League member may make war with impunity so long as it does not declare it; if the nation attacked declares war, then by so doing it becomes the aggressor; further, and worst of all, it is held that the Council of the League is powerless to declare one of its own members to be the aggressor without the consent of the member in question.

Barlow's Remote Control Death Device

LESTER P. BARLOW has offered the United States Government a new remote control death device which he claims would enable 5,000 men to destroy everything within a radius of 1,000 miles. The Russians, for example, without leaving their own borders, could, so Mr. Barlow claims, destroy all Japanese, Chinese, Turkish, Balkan, Polish, German and French cities. During the World War much use was made of Barlow's inventions, particularly airplane bombs and depth bombs. Mr. Barlow indicated that the new destructive agency may be high explosive, incendiary, or lethal gas, or a combination of all three.

ARMAMENTS EXPENDITURES OF FORTY LEADING NATIONS IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS



Japan a Huge Purchaser of Lead

ANTICIPATING that her conduct would lead her into a great war, the Japanese, in the eleven months ending November, 1931, purchased from the United States 32,696,873 pounds of lead. This is 83 percent of all the lead the United States exported within that period. Japan was also a heavy purchaser of cotton, a basic material for high explosives.

United States Has Fastest Bomber

DEVELOPED at a cost of more than $200,000 the United States has in the Martin bomber the fastest airplane of that type in the world. Nearly 1,200 horsepower is developed by the twin Hornet engines, and when bomb-loaded the plane will go 180 miles an hour.

German Pensioners Must Spend Money at Home

GERMAN pensioners drawing more than $37 a month must return to Germany to spend their money or their pensions will be cut off. Those having real estate abroad will be given six months in which to comply with the order.

Pirates Keep Two-Thirds Interest

A PIRATE retains a two-thirds interest in his haul even after his death. At least that has been ruled in a recent case in the Bahamas. A poor fisherman found $60,000 in gold bars in New Providence Island. The British Government gave him one-third of his findings and with its customary innate modesty helped itself to the balance.

Tax-Free Torrington

IN THE year 1932 not a dime will have to be levied for taxes for city purposes for the city of Torrington, Wyoming. The reason is that the proceeds from the city light and water systems pay all the city bills.

Carries His Larynx in His Pocket

GRANVILLE HUTCHINSON, a carpenter of Pleasant Plains, Ohio, had his larynx removed. Now when he wishes to speak he takes his mechanical voice from his pocket and can then make himself plainly understood.

Rock Salt Found in Jutland

A DEPOSIT of rock salt has been found in Jutland sufficient to more than meet the total needs of the whole of Denmark. The mine is expected to yield about 100,000 tons of salt a year.

Growth of Radio in Germany

DESPITE the hardest times she has ever seen, Germany increased the number of her radio sets by half a million during the year 1931 and now has about four million sets in operation. The license fee is 50c per month.

Bankruptcies Are Quadrupled

THE number of bankruptcies per year in the United States increased from 15,000 in 1921 to 60,000 in 1931, and from total liabilities of $171,000,000 in 1921 to $1,008,000,000 in 1931. Creditors average to get 6.4 percent.

Nobility of Czechoslovakian Prisoners

A POEM on starvation, recited by a group of school girls, so moved the prisoners of Muereau prison, Czechoslovakia, that they requested that their "Christmas" ration of cake be given to the poor.

Cageless Zoo at Paris

PARIS has developed a new form of cageless zoo which has proven well designed to preserve the health of the animals. Heated caves, artificially constructed, but natural in appearance, house the animals at night, and during the day they have a grass-covered space in which to exercise. In an extension of the idea, lions and other jungle beasts will live on islands surrounded by deep concrete-walled moats, across which they will be viewed by the public.

Steyr Is Eating Its Dogs

STEYR, Austria, with half its people out of work as a result of the closing of its automobile industry, has been reduced to the point of eating its dogs. It is said that hungry children roam the streets begging and that in one shop 300 beggars requested aid in a single day.

The Koran Broadcast in Turkish

THE Koran, hitherto chanted in Turkish mosques in ancient Arabic, has now been translated into Turkish, and the progressive Mustapha Kemal has had it broadcast from the mosque of St. Sophia, the most famous religious edifice in the Turkish realm.

British Trade Falling Off in India

AS A RESULT of the boycott advised by Mahatma Gandhi British trade for the year ending August, 1931, showed a falling off in India of about one-third. Part of this reduction may, of course, be charged to the world-wide depression.

Where the Jesuits Will Go

OF THE three thousand Jesuits expelled from Spain, most of the younger men will go to South America, but some to North America, while the older men will go to Belgium. The pope takes the suppression of the order in Spain and the confiscation of all Jesuit property there as a great blow.

Sanding Apparatus for Automobiles

AN AMSTERDAM (Holland) inventor has devised a plan for ejecting sand beneath the wheels of an automobile, thus preventing skidding on any kind of road. The device has been found useful on occasions when the streets are a glare of ice and bus travel is usually suspended.

Anti-Foreign Feeling in Abyssinia

THERE is said to be a wave of anti-foreign feeling in Abyssinia. It is surmised that this may be due to the severe sentences of ten policemen who were involved in the attack on the United States minister after his automobile had run over a native woman. These men were given what really amounts to a life sentence of imprisonment: a year in prison each, and the payment of a fine of $500 each, which none of them will ever be able to pay.

Airplane Service, London to Cape Town

THE airplane service, London to Cape Town, at present takes twelve days, and makes use of five different types of air craft. The journey from Paris to Brindisi is made by rail. Stops over night are made at Athens, Cairo, Wadi Halfa, Khartum, Juba, Nairobi, Mbeya, Salisbury and Johannesburg. The trip covers 8,000 miles.

German Students Aid the Jobless

STUDENTS of the Berlin University have been aiding the jobless by making a careful study of the value of foods. In a student soup kitchen food is prepared at a cost of less than six cents a quart and is sold at less than half that sum. The balance is made up by the students themselves and by their friends.

Churchianity's Sinking Ship

CHURCHIANITY'S ship is sinking. In the five years from 1925 to 1930 in the city of Berlin 260,700 Protestants and 30,400 Catholics left their churches. This is about 7 percent in each case, and, even if nothing else did happen in the meantime, there would not be a member left in any of the churches in sixty-seven years.

Must Shut Off Gas at Nine O'clock

AT MANHATTAN, Kansas, the meetings of the Pentecostal church, protracted until eleven or twelve at night, caused so many decibels of noise and so distracted the sleep of the neighbors that a court order has been issued that the Sunday evening services must close at nine o'clock. O Baal! Hear us!

Took All Winter to Give Wheat to Starving

THOUGH everybody in America knows we have over eight million people out of work, and have had about that number for more than a year, yet it took both houses of Congress working all winter up to March 7 to agree to give the sufferers 40,000,000 bushels of the surplus wheat we have on hand.

Electric Watches Soon

AFTER twelve years of experimentation a Swiss watchmaker, Georges Pellaton, has constructed a watch of ordinary size which runs by electricity. The watch contains a very small accumulator which needs to be charged once a year. Patents are being taken out in all countries.

British Cooperative Societies

BRITISH cooperative societies now have 6,500,000 members and operate on behalf of their membership 10,000 stores. Last year they distributed about $100,000,000 in dividends on purchases. In America it is preferred that if $100,000,000 in dividends are to be distributed they should go to the bankers which have the A. & P. accounts rather than to the customers.

Liberia on the Edges of Anarchy

LIBERIA is on the edges of anarchy. Stung by the proven charges of slave-owning, slave-trading on sea and land, forced labor, corruption, bribery and fraud in public office, the Liberian Government has wreaked vengeance upon those who testified to the facts. Among the Kroos, men, women and children have been slain, as many as a hundred in one village.

Stiff Unemployment Policy in Spain

THE Spanish Government has adopted an unusually stiff unemployment policy. It determines for each landowner how many persons he must employ on the place, and if the required number are not given work the land is regarded as abandoned and possession of it is taken in the name of workers, organized under the local agricultural committee.

Albany, Georgia, Is Free of Debt

ALBANY, Georgia, is free of debt. Do you wonder why this is so? You do not wonder, for you know. You know before we tell you, that Albany, which is a fine city of 15,000 people, has municipal ownership and operation of all public utilities. The water, light and gas plants each contribute about $100,000 to the operating expenses of the city.

Age-Hardening of Soft Metals

DR. PAUL D. MERICA, vice president of the International Nickel Company, in an address before the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, made the assertion that by various processes of age-hardening many of the soft metals, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, tin, aluminum and their alloys, can be made as strong as steel. The metals are first heat-treated, and harden as they grow older. In some instances the changes take place in a day; in others they may progress over a month or more.

The Cost of a Prison Cell

IRVING I. GOLDSMITH, former chairman of the New York State Board of Parole, declares that every new prison cell costs $4,200; that it costs $450 a year to supervise a prisoner in an institution, and less than $100 to supervise him on parole; and that about 50 percent of the incarcerated men could be released tomorrow without danger to society.

Radio Contact with Entire World

THE League of Nations radio station at Nyon, near Geneva, Switzerland, maintains radio contact with the entire world. Its first direct service was to Shanghai, and its next to Japan. It functions without censorship, but first notifies the Swiss government when some emergency has arisen and it is about to use the channel of communications intended for it.

Four Escape from Devil's Island

SEVEN prisoners recently escaped from Devil's Island and after incredible sufferings four of the seven managed to reach civilization in British Guiana, where they were granted refuge. Two were drowned when their boat upset, and one died from exposure. The French claim that their penal colony at Devil's Island is quite happy. It must be.

Church Saves $30,000 a Year by Omitting Dances

ST. MARK'S-ON-THE-BOUWERIE will, for the present, not have any more dances in the pulpit by barelegged girls, and the "church", it is estimated, will save some $30,000 a year by cutting out the show. Bishop Manning and Rev. William Norman Guthrie, the rector, have had a reconciliation which will last until the barelegged dances are resumed.

One Month's Electricity Free

WHAT would you think if the electric light and power company that serves your community should tell you that once a year, for a whole month, you might use as much current as you choose and there would be no bill for it? That happened to Fort Morgan, Colorado, but we hasten to add that the plant is municipally owned. And, of course, you knew it was before we told you, for you cannot imagine a Power Trust plant performing such an act. In the month of January the people of Fort Morgan had free electricity.

When the Shoe Will Pinch

THE presiding bishop, the other bishops and the remaining clergy of the Protestant Episcopal church have voluntarily taken a 10-percent cut in their salaries. This cuts the bishop down to only $13,500 a year, or barely $1,125 a month. The real struggle will come when the bishop and his comrades have to part with the other 90 percent and have difficulty in convincing anybody that they merit 10 percent in wages of what they received in their church jobs.

Thunderbolt Tom Sold Short Pints

WHEN Rev. Thomas F. Pardue, North Carolina evangelist, better known as Thunderbolt Tom, was sentenced to prison for selling whiskey he admitted to the court that he was selling short pints, but denied that he was passing them for long pints. The last time he was arrested two boys of eighteen and one of sixteen years of age were made codefendants. The boys were using his home as a center for the sale of whisky, but he claims he did not know what they were doing.

The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur

THE Lloyd barrage across the Indus is now nearing completion. The main barrage is a mile long, in 66 spans. The entire scheme has involved the excavation of 6,166 miles of canals and the erection of 1,970 bridges and regulators. There are seven main canals and 35,000 miles of distributaries. The system is able to supply water to 3,500,000 acres of waste land. The area is expected to grow wheat, rice and cotton. It has cost $75,000,000 and taken eight years to build. It is believed to be the greatest irrigation scheme ever carried out by man.

Reverend Anthony on Unemployment

REVEREND DOCTOR BASCOM ANTHONY, of the First Methodist church, Valdosta, Georgia, in a sermon on the unemployed, is alleged to have said: "But you know, I believe, that about ninety-nine one-hundredths of those scoundrels are afraid they will find some work when they go looking for it." Not being more explicitly advised, we assume that in all this the Reverend Anthony is speaking of his brethren in the ministry and their aversion to alarm clocks and overalls. He should cheer up. Honest work is not half as unpleasant as he and his friends imagine.

The Doings at Old Goa

EARLY in December the body of St. Francis Xavier, dead 400 years, was exposed for adoration at Old Goa, India. It is claimed that 30,000 people filed past the open coffin and kissed the feet of the corpse. A picture of the cadaver belies the statement that it is in perfect preservation. A cautious statement is made that "the consensus of opinion is that the body will be in quite a fit state ten years hence". One reason why they might wish to have another exhibition ten years hence is conveyed in the following paragraph from the *Times* of India, of December 7, 1931:

It is not possible to say what amount in cash the pilgrims contribute directly to the church through this channel, but it runs into lakhs of rupees, while to the Portuguese colony of Goa the income also runs into several lakhs. The pilgrim is taxed at every turn—small sums, certainly, but amounting in the aggregate to an appreciable item in the expense of the pilgrimage. He pays a transport tax, entering and leaving the country, varying from two annas up to twelve. Every package of luggage means two annas. Every time he goes by bus or car to or from Old Goa he pays two annas more. There is a special license to be paid by the bus or car owner for the privilege of running to Old Goa. This is, of course, passed on to the passenger. Hotel charges are advanced fifty per-cent, while the pilgrim who decides to camp at Old Goa and purchase his food has to pay extra for it to meet the heavy charges made to the stall-holders for the plots they occupy.

We do not wish to do anything to break in on the happiness of those who find pleasure in kissing old people's feet, and more particularly those who have had no chance to wash them for four hundred years, in a hot climate like India, and especially where they have had a good thing out of it in church contributions, transport taxes, luggage taxes, hotel rake-offs, food gouges and stall concessions extracted from others, but we just point out, as a matter of duty, that on the day the feet-kissing began, "his excellency," the visiting "apostolic delegate", blessed the new pier at Goa with the same kind of blessing that was bestowed upon Cervera's fleet and Nobile's airship, and we think that means that Old Goa has had its last feet-kissing.

MANY have taken advantage of the special offer of three subscriptions for two dollars. Why not do it again? There is no limit placed upon the number of subscriptions you may send in on these terms. The one dollar given to the one obtaining the subscriptions has been appreciated by many who were out of employment or working only part time. Any reader of *The Golden Age* desiring to take subscriptions for it may do so and may retain one dollar for every three new subscriptions sent in to us, remitting at the rate of two dollars (Canada and foreign, $2.75) for every three NEW subscriptions. Always be sure to give us your own name and address as the one who is sending in the subscriptions.

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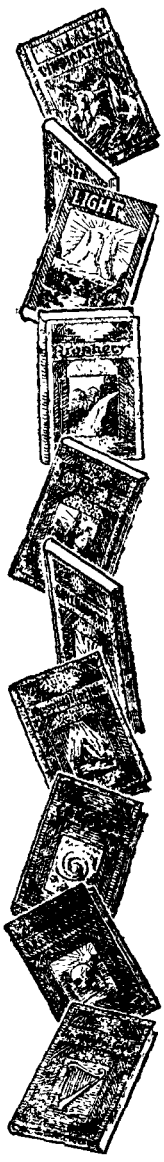

AS MANY of the readers of THE GOLDEN AGE know, Judge Rutherford's sole interest in the work in which he is engaged is to spread the knowledge of the kingdom of God shortly to be established upon the earth. His books have reached a circulation of over 120,000,000 copies in the past twelve years and are the most widely read of all books, the Bible only excepted. Neither are the publishers of these books, the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, interested in any pecuniary gain from the distribution of these books. They are placed in the hands of the people at the cost of production and distribution. This organization is interested solely in dispensing the Bible truth to the people, telling them concerning the end of the wicked, oppressive organizations of the earth, as prophesied in the Bible, and showing further that prophecies which are now being fulfilled are clear evidence that the present "disorder" of things will make way for God's kingdom, his government of righteousness, which is the desire of all the order-loving people of earth.

Judge Rutherford sets forth these facts so clearly in his ten books that we feel everyone should read them all. In view of the statement made above, that neither Judge Rutherford nor the publishers receive any pecuniary gain from the distribution of these books, it can truthfully be said that these ten books can be had for the usual price of one, namely $2.50. Mailed anywhere, postpaid, upon receipt of money order for that amount, or, if you wish, they will be sent C.O.D. Use the Coupon.

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The Kingdom Message in British East Africa *By Robert Nisbet*

THE territory now known as British East Africa includes towns with a history dating back three thousand years, and others which have sprung up in places unvisited by the white man one hundred years ago. The island of Zanzibar has for centuries been the greatest of all centers of the slave trade; while the town of Mombasa, on the mainland, has witnessed many battles and much bloodshed since the beginning of history. The towns inland in Kenya colony, Uganda, and Tanganyika have for the most part been developed in the present century.

Climatic conditions vary much according to altitude and, according to the East African *Year Book,* can conveniently be divided into two portions, i.e., the Highlands and the Lowlands.

"The Lowlands" describes that territory below 4,500 feet and includes both the seacoast area and a large tract surrounding Lake Victoria in the interior. In these parts Europeans are advised to exercise care in order to maintain normal health and must go away for periodical changes. Conditions are unsuitable for the rearing of children.

The Highlands are situated between the above-mentioned areas, and conditions there are much less tropical and are generally healthy.

The risk of malaria is everywhere; but it is preventable and curable. The only certain way to prevent malaria is to see that the liver and kidneys are kept in good order and that any constipation be immediately corrected and health maintained generally. It is essential to sleep under mosquito-proof nets and, last but not least, to take not less than five grains of quinine every evening. Malaria fever is caused by the bite from a mosquito carrying the malaria germ. If a sufficiency of quinine is circulating in the blood at the time of the injection the malaria germ is at once destroyed. On the advice of the Society, the writer took five grains and sometimes ten grains of quinine daily and felt no ill effects whatever. Government quinine is available at cost price at all the post offices in East Africa.

A topee, or sun helmet, is essential during the day, when it is dangerous to allow the head to be exposed to the sun for even a few minutes. Much has been done of late years to improve health conditions, and if the above precautions are taken, no danger may be anticipated.

Towards the end of August of last year, two of Jehovah's witnesses arrived at Dar es Salaam, the capital of Tanganyika, complete with a generous supply of "ammunition" in the ship's cargo. The testimony work began without delay, and in a fortnight nearly a thousand books and booklets had been distributed. This, of course, raised the ire of the clergy, and a notice was placed on the Catholic church notice board calling the attention of all parishioners of Dar es Salaam to No. 1399 of the Canon Law strictly prohibiting to buy, to read, or even only to keep such books in a Catholic home.

Many of the books were left with Europeans, but a goodly number were put in the hands of educated Indians, and also a class of Indians known as Goans, who seemed particularly interested.

Our next port of call was Zanzibar, situated on the island of the same name, twenty miles from the mainland. Zanzibar has been for centuries the largest town in East Africa and has nearly a quarter of a million inhabitants. Only three hundred of these are Europeans, but they are the rulers. The great majority are Swahilis, and there are 45,000 Indians and Arabs. The town is laid out without any plan, and hence the streets twist and turn in every way, so that a stranger soon altogether loses his sense of direction. So narrow are the streets that motor cars can pass only along the main roads, and even then pedestrians must look out for a shop door or some other refuge when one approaches.

The buildings are, in the main, of Arab design; and the hotel at which we stayed, with its

heavily studded doors and thick walls, looked more like a prison than anything else.

Zanzibar supplies practically the whole world with cloves, and the aroma of these is present in most parts of the town.

Our work here was mainly among the Indians and Europeans, and it was among the former that the great majority of the books were placed. It was indeed a privilege to take the message of true freedom to this town which has for long years traded in slaves. The slave trade is now almost at an end, but a far greater freedom awaits not only the natives of Zanzibar, but the peoples of earth.

After a stay of ten days we again boarded a ship, this time bound for Mombasa en route for the Highlands of Kenya. Our three weeks' work on the coast had been carried out under very hot conditions and we were looking forward to work in a more temperate climate.

At Mombasa we boarded a train in the evening, expecting to reach our destination the next evening. The East African trains are very well equipped for tropical travel. Each carriage is provided with a shutter to keep out the strong rays of the sun, a wire mosquito net, as well as a window. A very comfortable bed is provided for three shillings, and the bedding attendant will spray the compartment on request to destroy mosquitos. A restaurant car is provided on all long distance trains, and good meals are provided.

The train, on leaving Mombasa, traversed a beautiful country among stately cocoanut palms, banana plantations and other tropical fruit. We enjoyed a very comfortable night's sleep, but shortly after we awoke in the morning the train began to skid and bump about in such a manner that we thought a wheel might be off the rails. On putting down the mosquito net a most alarming sight met our eyes. The whole atmosphere for miles around was thick with locusts. There were literally millions of them; and we hurriedly put up the windows, having read somewhere that locusts had stings. These locusts, in five minutes, had the train completely paralyzed. They got onto the rails and made it impossible for the wheels of the engine to grip, hence the violent bumping and shaking. The train was on a slight incline. We could not go forward; so we were allowed to run back over a mile, and then we tried again. This time the engine reached nearer the top before being brought to a standstill, and then a number of natives went immediately in front of the locomotive and swept away the locusts as the wheels approached. After a good shaking the top of the hill was reached, and in a short time the train ran out of the swarm. It was indeed fortunate that these locusts did not have stings.

We arrived at our destination in good time and obtained very favorable terms at an inn. Here we were in the midst of a farming district and enjoyed the very best of food obtainable. Fine fresh vegetables, fruit and dairy products in abundance were included in our fare, and our meals were such as could not be obtained in central London at any price.

The witness work continued, sometimes amid great swarms of locusts. One farmer told us that his usual milk supply had been reduced from 120 gallons to 25 gallons a day because the locusts had eaten up his cattle's grazing. His neighboring farmer is in the same plight, but each of them purchased a set of nine of Judge Rutherford's books, a set of eleven booklets, as well as a year's subscription for *The Golden Age*. We hope that they have already found out who is responsible for the ravages of the locusts and that they are looking forward to the coming deliverance from this and all of mankind's troubles.

We much appreciated the temperate climate of this area, due, of course, to its height above sea level. In less than a fortnight, however, it was necessary to go further inland to the lowland area. The first stage of our journey was by train to lake Victoria, where we boarded the S. S. Clement Hill, the lake steamer. Lake Victoria is really an inland sea, 250 miles long and 150 miles wide. The steamer leaves Kisumu every Friday, taking five days to do the round trip.

After twenty-one hours' sailing, we reached our next town of working, Kampala, the capital of Uganda (Central Africa). Here the books were distributed in a most wonderful way, many complete sets of books and booklets, along with *Golden Age* subscriptions, being received. One gentleman who had seen a friend of his enthusiastically reading *Government* fifty miles out in the jungle arrived in Kampala one evening determined to find the young men who were distributing these books. He now has all of them and is also a *Golden Age* subscriber.

The next town we wanted to call on was twen-

ty-five miles farther inland, and since the railway has not penetrated there yet, we had to go by car. After a very successful visit and having reached a point nearly a thousand miles from the coast, we commenced our return journey by another route.

At Jinja a few days were spent and here we had time to visit the magnificent Ripon Falls fed by Lake Victoria and forming the source of the world's most ancient river, the Nile. No doubt little changed throughout the centuries, the hippos play in the pools close at hand, the crocodiles bask in the sun on the adjoining rocks, and big fish leap in the pools at the base of the falls. Here was the source of the river whose waters had been the wealth of Egypt and which at one time were turned into blood. The source of the Nile was discovered only in 1860 by Speke, and thereby was solved a mystery which had baffled geographers for untold years.

We continued our journey to the coast, calling on a few towns on the way. The railway line runs along the equator for some distance, but contrary to what one might expect, it was exceedingly cold. The highest station in the British Empire, 9,000 feet above sea level, is situated just a few miles from Equator Station, where the railway crosses the line three times.

A few days later we were at Mombasa, on the coast, where the heat can be described only as terrific. We were forced to cut down the number of books carried in our cases, and even then we could not work long hours. We were continually covered with sweat. Nevertheless a very effective witness was given in that town. Two very well attended lectures were given, the biggest proportion of those present being Goans.

The Goans come from a province of India south of Bombay known as Goa. They are of Portuguese descent and all over East Africa hold good positions in government and other offices. They are a fine, intelligent race of people and always ready to learn something that will better mankind. Their homeland is overrun with Catholic priests, who would like to exercise the same control over the Goans of East Africa. These people, however, are of an inquiring mind and they are fast finding out that there is something far wrong.

After leaving plenty of evidence of our visit to Mombasa we sailed again for a neighboring town along the coast. A short stay there completed our visit to East Africa and we boarded the Llandovery Castle and commenced our three-thousand-mile journey back to Cape Town.

The message of the incoming kingdom of Jehovah has therefore been liberally spread over East and Central Africa. It is a magnificent country; and soon, in the day when nothing shall hurt or destroy in all Jehovah's holy kingdom, it will be a real happy home for some of earth's resurrected millions.

Newfoundland on the Rampage

AS LONG as a family has plenty of means it will get along pretty well, but when funds run low is a time to look for trouble. Newfoundland is hard up. A few months ago it reduced food rations to $1.60 per unit per month. This is about 5c per day per person. Did you ever try living on 5c a day?

The Newfoundlanders did not take the cut any too well. Nine hundred of them raided a cabinet meeting, wrecked the furniture and broke a picture over the head of the premier. That was in February. It was, so to speak, the preliminary to the real fight.

The real fight came on in April, when the minister of finance and customs got sore and in the House of Assembly publicly asserted that the premier had falsified minutes of the council in order to manipulate public funds, that one member had converted to his own use the money set apart for food rations for his constituents, and that one member had refused to file income tax returns. The premier tried to whitewash all this, but the Newfoundlanders would not have it.

Ten thousand of them gathered in front of the House of Assembly on April 5. They wanted to drown the premier, which is something no premier likes to have done to him. Then they smashed all the windows in the building, but they did not get the premier, because three clergymen took him under their wing and managed to get him out of the building into an adjoining one, and finally out of the back door of that into an automobile and away. Being a premier these days is almost as trying a job as being a preacher. The poor Newfoundlanders will now have to pay for all the windows they broke. The premier claims he is still in office.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

TO HELP the rich to get richer and the poor poorer the government has seen fit to cut all civil servants' wages 10 percent while interest rates have been allowed to increase. A front page editorial appearing in the Vancouver *Sun* is worthy of quoting in this connection. It reads:

Premier Bennett has decreased civil servants' wages 10 percent; he has at the same time increased the rate of interest or rather the wages of money on new dominion loans. And Ottawa, controlling as it does the machinery of credit and the fiscal policy of Canada, pretty well dictates what each province must do.

Last week, the British Columbia government issued $5,000,000 of 6½-percent bonds at $95. This means that the government pays the astounding high rate of 7 percent for its money.

Briefly put, Premier Bennett's policies for Canada are to decrease the wages of work, but to increase the wages of money. Where will such a policy inevitably lead to?

When governments have to pay 7 percent for money, there is something wrong with government, or something wrong with the monetary system. That something wrong, unless quickly corrected, will undermine the value of safety of every dollar's worth of securities in Canada, and if persisted in would soon wreck our whole capital structure.

Any sensible government knows that when the wages of money get too high and the wages of work get too low, the little man loses. He first loses his money, then loses his job; and then finally the country loses. That is what is happening in Canada today.

Instead of allowing the wages of money to increase from 4 to 5 percent and up to 7 percent, why does our premier not have the moral courage to get up on the floor of parliament and declare that the interest on Canada's five billions of debt shall be reduced to, say, 4 percent. Four percent interest at today's commodity prices and today's wages actually means a greater purchasing power than 5 percent gave two or three years ago. True, the interest on capital must be protected, but no more than the wages of men.

Manifestly the government's approach to the problem of economy is not in harmony with the opinion of the great body of Canadians. The policy being adopted will only widen the gaps in the economic structure without in any way ameliorating the distress of the individual Canadian.

Capitalist System a Failure

More and more the evidence is accruing pointing to the fact that the oppressive capitalistic system is a complete failure and bound to crash of its own weight. The intolerable burden heaped upon the people of Saskatchewan is revealed somewhat in the following editorial from the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix:*

The people of Saskatchewan were somewhat startled yesterday when they read that their provincial debt had grown to $122,980,022 as compared with $88,000,000 eight months ago. Just how did it happen? The increase is approximately $35,000,000, of which $13,000,000 is the wheat pool guarantee. That means the debt grew roughly $22,000,000 in eight months from other causes. It is a lot of money. On a per capita basis it is more than $133 as compared with, roughly, $100 eight months ago. The announcement made in the house at Regina Monday will cause the people of Saskatchewan to await the budget with the keenest of interest to learn the details of how the expenditures were made. Presumably relief accounts for it.

The total as compared with Saskatchewan's previous debt seems startlingly large, but set alongside the debt of other provinces it becomes less terrifying. For example, at the end of 1930 British Columbia's provincial debt was $127,166,161, Alberta's $113,806,926, and Manitoba's $90,156,848. Each of those debts has increased in the past year and today is probably still higher than that of Saskatchewan. At that time the B.C. per capita debt amounted to, roughly, $210. In Ontario the per capita debt is as high as in Saskatchewan. Nevertheless, the growth seems excessive and calls for the closest scrutiny by the people of the province. If Mr. Gardiner's estimate of the interest charges is correct (he places them at $6,500,000 yearly) it is a heavy burden for the already heavily-loaded taxpayers.

The International Boycott

The following interesting article, under the caption "Suicide Race Continues", is from the Toronto *Star:*

If the most bitter of Marxian agitators had predicted, three years ago, that the capitalist system of the world would produce certain of the conditions which actually exist at the present time he would have been denounced as a traducer and vilifier who ought to be in jail. No such person could have invented worse accusations three years ago against the world economic system than to have charged that conditions would become as they are.

Every nation has walled itself in behind high tariffs, has stopped buying and is trying to go on selling.

It is not a complete boycott of each other's goods; not in name, but it is largely that in effect.

Each country frantically tries to export goods, and just as frantically tries to shut out imports—although imports are nothing else but payments for exports. Canada, like all other countries, refuses to ac-

cept payments for imports, and her statesmen, like those at Washington, wonder what is wrong with the world. In line with what we have said on this subject before in an article entitled "What a World!" the *New Statesman and Nation* (Eng.) says:

"The international suicide race continues. Having all decided to keep out each other's goods and to cut down our purchasing power, the producers of raw materials are everywhere reduced to destroying by one dodge or another the wealth the hungry people of the world are permitted to enjoy. Several recent instances of restriction of output should be welcomed by all orthodox economists. Rubber trees insist on producing rubber in spite of the world slump, and rubber untapped by its owners may be tapped by natives and offered for sale at distressingly low cost. At least one famous rubber company is now reported to have found a solution for this unfortunate natural abundance. An effective rubber pest has been found and is now, we are told, to be pumped into the plantations. Similarly with regard to the surfeit of cotton. It has been seriously suggested that the planters should drop their campaign against the boll-weevil which has suddenly ceased to be a pest and become 'the growers' friend'. An alternative method of destroying crops is to find a new use for them. The Brazilian government is reported to have got tired of burning bags of coffee in a remote valley and is now trying to pulverize the coffee into briquettes, which are to be used as fuel for the state railway engines. If this economic fantasia is played much longer it will not be coffee only, but the whole economic system, that will go up in smoke."

What a world! An occasional voice is raised here and there among political leaders in different countries urging a return to good sense. Senator Hull of Tennessee issued a call on Christmas Day "for international action to lower tariff barriers as the first step in solving the debt problem". He declared that tariff walls had "strangled" trade and it was fatuous to have world commerce hampered and then insist on debt payments. Fatuous it all is—each nation seeking to live alone in its separate cell.

The B. C. G. Fake

The efficacy of the B. C. G. is challenged, according to a news item appearing in the Toronto *Telegram* from which we quote:

The efficacy of "B. C. G." prophylactic vaccination against bovine tuberculosis is seriously challenged by the Pathological Division of the Animal Disease Research Institute in a statement appearing in the annual report of the Federal Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1929-30. International significance attaches to the statement owing to the fact that the system of "B. C. G." vaccination was introduced by the Pasteur Institute of France. Experimental work in Canada has been carried on as a major study since 1924, and while it is not possible as yet to make a final report, the statement adds, "the experimental evidence so far obtained is distinctly unfavorable. The majority of the animals killed at different stages of the investigation have shown evidence of tuberculosis infection to a varying degree; and the animals which appeared to enjoy a temporary resistance to progressive disease are proving, for the most part, to be carriers and spreaders of virulent infection. With the knowledge at present available 'B. C. G.' vaccination of cattle could not be justified in Canada, and, in fact, is distinctly contraindicated."

Why Not an Equitable Division?

The enormous inequality in the distribution of the growing wealth of the nation is seen in the following Canadian Press report:

Attempts to reduce wages were denounced as a "preposterous experiment" by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, addressing members of the international labor movement at the Canadian National Exhibition grounds today.

Until a system of unemployment insurance was placed on the statute books of Canada and industry charged with its cost, the masses would always be at the mercy of capital in the matter of employment, he said.

"For economic reasons if for no other, employers are taking pains to protect their workmen from the hazards of machinery. And the same thing would take place if the cost of unemployment insurance were charged against industry as a whole. Industry would not be so ready to cast off the workers in times of depression," he declared.

Canada's accumulated wealth had increased $7,000,000,000 in the past nine years, said Mr. Moore. This represented the sum of $700 for every person in the country. Labor was entitled to some of the money which it helped to create, he said.

Enforcement of Gag Rule

The rulers, however, are satisfied to have it so and are determined to stop any effort whatsoever to bring about any change in that connection, as evidenced in the following Canadian Press report from Ottawa:

The House of Commons set a precedent today when it refused permission to a member to introduce a bill. Government supporters combined to outvote, 72 to 49, Liberals and other groups on a motion to permit J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Winnipeg North-Centre, to introduce a bill to amend the Criminal Code. It was said to be the first time a member had been denied the right to produce legislation on the floor of the house.

The Winnipeg Laborite sought to amend the famous "Section 98" of the code, dealing with unlaw-

ful assemblies. The house since 1926 has passed a similar bill on five different occasions, but each time it met defeat in the senate.

Frayed tempers were in evidence throughout the incident. It was punctuated with interjections flung across the floor, points of order and acrimonious remarks. At one stage Premier R. B. Bennett opposed granting Mr. Woodsworth the opportunity to explain his bill. This brought protests from Robert Gardiner, U. F. A. leader, Ernest LaPointe, who was leading the Liberals at the time, and cries of "Mussolini" from private members on the opposition side.

When Mr. Speaker George Black put the formal motion, "Shall leave be granted?" for the introduction of the Woodsworth bill, Premier Bennett gave an emphatic "No!" The reply was echoed by the government supporters, and before the Laborite had an opportunity to explain his bill, division bells were ringing.

The Workers Headed Downward

As further evidence the following item under the caption "Canada Makes Progress in Attacks on Workers" is quoted from *The Furrow:*

The following list will show Canada's progress in free speech, free assemblage and free expression during the past year:

Arrests of Workers	720
Convictions	155
Demonstrations and Hall Meetings Smashed	96
Workers Murdered	3
Woundings and Beatings	78
Political Deportations	21
Fines Paid	$1,048
Total Sentences	119 years 3 months
Appeals	30

The "crimes" for which these sentences were inflicted range from attempted murder and inciting to mutiny down through inciting to riot, sedition, sabotage, unlawful assembly, etc., to minor charges such as vagrancy and disturbing the peace. The aim behind them all is to crush the working class of Canada. Let the toilers make of 1932 an answer to vicious attacks of the capitalist tyrants and persecutors! Organization must meet them and defeat their attempts at every point!

Every worker, every poor farmer, must fight the capitalist terror through his own organizations, and join and support the Canadian Labor Defense League, which fights for the victims of these ferocious assaults.

A Good Violin Story

The following is a very interesting item from the editorial columns of the *Toronto Globe:*

In addition to a touch of the wisdom of Solomon, there appears to be a good deal of human nature in the County Court procedure of his Honor Judge Field. Yesterday this happy combination led to a most unusual occurrence. A Polish laborer sought to recover from a compatriot an old and valued violin which, he claimed, had been left with the defendant for safe-keeping while the owner toiled in a Northern forest. The musician wanted either the violin or $500, while defendant maintained it had been given him in payment of room rent.

So far, little interest. But the Court saw more in the action than appeared on the surface. A sort of musical habeas corpus came into effect, and the violin was produced in court. The plaintiff was ordered to play. Now, an observant judge may note instantly whether or not a violinist is performing on his own familiar instrument. His chin fits snugly to the "rest", his fingers wander easily to their places along the strings, while his grip of the bow is like the handshake extended to an old friend.

While the Court watched, the plaintiff played. He seemed to know what was expected of him. "The fair land of Poland," his home, rose before him, and the silent courtroom was flooded with the melodies of a musical people in an older setting. There was no doubting the ownership of that violin. The thrill of music has wrought wonders in this world, and in this case it restored to an expatriated son of Poland his beloved violin.

But what a delightful method of bringing out evidence of ownership!

Raising Pullets in Alberta

A FARMER at Three Hills, Alberta, raised twenty-one fine pullets and, the latter part of February, packed them in a case and hopefully shipped them to Calgary. The freight charge on the whole shipment was $1.50. Other charges were 25c. Eight of the twenty-one pullets were graded as No. 2, and as their combined weight was 30 pounds, and the market was paying 5c per pound, the shipment dragged down a total of $1.50. The remaining thirteen pullets were listed as "No value".

It thus appears that all the farmer lost for raising the twenty-one pullets and taking them to the railroad station was 25c, which, per pul-

let, figures out in cents only 1.190476190476 cents. It is evident that the man did not figure right, for if he had taken four more pullets to the station his loss per pullet would have been only one cent.

On the other hand, if he had taken only ten pullets to the station his loss per pullet would have been two and one-half cents. Now if he had taken 250 pullets to the station his loss per pullet would have been only one-tenth of a cent.

Maybe some kind-hearted farmer will undertake to go over these figures and show us just how this Three Hills pullet raiser should have figured this thing so as to get paid for raising his pullets. Here is a chance now for this California man — what's his name? — William A. Vinson, the one who made so much trouble for us in our issue of April 16, 1930, to do the handsome thing and clear it all up.

More Whole Wheat Recipes *By Mrs. A. M. McCullough (Tennessee)*

THERE have been so many articles in *The Golden Age* about whole wheat flour and how to make the bread, but nothing about using it in other ways than as a cereal, that I thought I would send in some general information and some recipes.

We quit using white flour and granulated sugar ten years ago. We first used whole wheat flour as a cereal (often adding raisins a few minutes before serving) and for making muffins. Then I began experimenting, using my same recipes, but using all whole wheat flour instead of white flour, and brown sugar instead of white sugar.

Whole wheat flour requires more milk than white flour, and less heat, and should be cooked a little longer. Whole wheat flour makes good waffles, pancakes, coffee cake, cookies, pie crust, dumplings, gravy, and cake. If you don't believe it, just try it. It makes the best fruit cake, and the cake stays moist longer than when made with white flour. If the whole wheat flour is ground coarse, sift out the bran when making pie crust or cake; but don't throw away the bran: use it when making muffins or mush. If the whole wheat flour is ground fine, don't sift it for anything.

There is no sense in feeding children cake, bread, cookies, etc., made of white flour and white sugar and then take them to the dentist and doctor all the time, when whole wheat flour and brown sugar make things good to eat. I always use brown sugar when making custard, cocoa, pie or candy, and everyone says "it's good". Have even used brown sugar for meringue and ice cream. We can learn to like anything; so why not learn to like what is good for us? White sugar and white bread look sick to me.

I never have any luck making whole wheat muffins with sour milk; so if anyone has failed making them with sour milk, don't be discouraged, but try making them with sweet milk.

COOKIES

Two cups whole wheat flour
One cup Quaker Oats
One and half cups brown sugar
Three-fourths teaspoon soda
One and one-half teaspoon cream of tartar
One-half teaspoon salt
One-half teaspoon cinnamon
One-half cup raisins
Twelve chopped dates
Eight tablespoons Mazola (or equivalent)
One egg
One-half cup sweet milk

All measurements level.

Drop spoonfuls on greased tin and bake quickly.

EGG BREAD

One cup whole wheat flour
One cup corn meal
One heaping tablespoon brown sugar
One level teaspoon salt
One level teaspoon soda
One egg
Four tablespoons Mazola (or equivalent)
One and one-half cups buttermilk

Mix thoroughly and bake in greased shallow pan or muffin pans in moderate oven.

CUP CAKES

Two cups whole wheat flour
One-half teaspoon salt
One-half teaspoon soda
One teaspoon cream of tartar
One and one-half cups sweet milk
One cup brown sugar
One or two eggs
Eight tablespoons Mazola (or equivalent)
One teaspoon vanilla

All measurements level.

Mix flour, salt, soda and cream of tartar together.

Mix milk, sugar, eggs, shortening and vanilla together.

Add dry mixture into the liquid. Fill greased cup cake pans three-fourths full and bake in moderate oven. Or this can be made into a two layer cake. Those who bake with gas may put cakes in cold oven.

COCOANUT CAKE

To the above add one-quarter pound Baker's dry cocoanut or grated fresh cocoanut.

CHOCOLATE CAKE

To the above recipe add four level tablespoons cocoa or one square of Baker's bitter chocolate grated and one-third cup more of brown sugar.

COFFEE CAKE

Two cups whole wheat flour
Half cup brown sugar
Half teaspoon salt
Half teaspoon cinnamon
Half teaspoon soda
One teaspoon cream of tartar
Four tablespoons Mazola (or equivalent)
One egg
Three-fourths cup sweet milk

Mix all together and pour into shallow pan. Then mix and spread over the top half teaspoon cinnamon, half cup brown sugar and one well beaten egg. Bake in moderate oven twenty or thirty minutes.

All measurements level.

If baking powder is used instead of cream of tartar and soda, use the same amount you have been using with white flour.

Can Girls Afford to Smoke After Reading These Facts?

(Reprinted from *Midwest Free Press*)

DR. C. L. BARBER, the eminent physician, says, "Cigarette smoking is spoiling our boys and girls. It takes a boy's regard for the chastity of his school girl associates. The girls who smoke cigarettes are failing to an alarming degree in the appreciation of their womanhood and sacred chastity."

"Smoking destroys a woman for a mother. Her baby is poisoned while she is carrying it; the baby is born sick. I have seen ten cases of this sort in one year."

"A baby born of a cigarette-smoking mother is sick; it is poisoned, and may die within two weeks after birth. The post mortem shows degeneration of the liver, heart and other organs." "Sixty percent of all babies born from cigarette-smoking mothers die before they are two years of age."

The early indulgence in tobacco by boys and girls causes premature development of the generative organs, a result not welcomed by thoughtful parents of today; and later it brings about premature inactivity and impotency.

Dr. Samuel A. Brown, dean of Bellevue Hospital, New York city, says that "smoking is more injurious to women than to men", adding that "women smoke nervously; they cannot smoke moderately. Their nervous condition develops anemia and other ills to which the sex is susceptible. From the standpoint of health, cigarette smoking among women is very objectionable, and on the other hand, it is a let-down of moral standards. Among growing girls, particularly those developing mentally and physically, the habit is extremely dangerous".

Dr. Lewin says "the sexual power is impaired by smoking and impotence sometimes results". Dr. Mutrel "found nicotine in both the milk of nursing mothers and in the fluid surrounding the baby before birth". Dr. Hubert Tidswell says "the delicate germ plasma of the male smoker from which the infant is developed is injured by nicotine". Dr. I. Miller, of Carlsbad, said "the growing use of tobacco by girls and women foreshadows only evil to the race. When

both parents use tobacco it means, in the end, race deterioration, if not worse".

Dr. Lorand said that "while tobacco produces harmful effects on women who are already completely developed sexually, its injurious action is even more serious in incompletely developed immature young girls, among whom smoking nowadays is unfortunately becoming more and more prevalent. Indeed, the pernicious influence of tobacco on the organs of young girls is, to my opinion, a matter which the government authorities cannot allow to pass unnoticed". Dr. Kress says that "if young women take up smoking generally there will come in the future a landslide in physical and moral degeneracy; the race will be doomed".

Dr. Solly, the famous surgeon of St. Thomas Hospital, London, says "tobacco is a stimulus to the generative system, but the stimulating effect is much earlier followed by its depressing action; consequently it has long been known, when used immoderately, to extinguish the sexual appetite and annihilate the reproductive faculty. It is a prolific source of spermatorrhea".

Dr. Walter Tyrell, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, says "the tobacco habit is one of those pleasant vices which scourge us, destroying the very principles of manhood. I feel confident that one of the most common, as well as the worst, of its effects is that of weakening and in some cases of destroying the generative functions".

Dr. R. Hofstatter, of France, says "the use of cigarettes is damaging the facial beauty of women. The features become sharper, the corners of the lips prematurely wrinkle, the lower lip sticks out farther than the upper, and thickens, the lips lose their natural color and become pale, and later they grow a mustache. Twenty-seven percent of the women in hospitals and asylums have both beard and mustache".

Johnson Wants a Better Government

REFERRING to the losses of $2,000,000,000 sustained by small American investors in bonds of European and South American countries, Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, recently said: "Had I the power I would take this government out of the lethargy that has characterized it. I would awaken it to its responsibilities to its investing public. I would make it the arbiter in the offering of foreign securities and thus compel it to do that which it has, in the interest of international bankers, so carefully avoided, express itself so that, instead of deceiving the American public, it may enlighten it."

Anti-Injunction Bill Now a Law

THE anti-injunction bill is now a law. It does away with the yellow dog contract by which, in exchange for work, the workers pledged themselves not to join labor organizations, and the law also forbids United States courts to issue injunctions prohibiting workers from refusing to work, or prohibiting the organization of workers or the conducting of strikes.

Why Clergy Are Silent *By D. H. Swengel, M. D. (Michigan)*

(Extract from a personal letter to Judge Rutherford)

MY FATHER was a preacher, but in spite of that I became an apostate, for twenty years, long enough to erase the old traditional misinterpretation which you and I know as blasphemy. There came a time when I looked into my father's eyes and asked a question. He knew an answer must be forthcoming.

"Dad, how many times have you read the Bible from cover to cover?"

"Once, but parts of it many times."

I asked a friend, a master of arts, so consecrated that he spent most of his adult life as a missionary to Japan, the same question.

"Never from cover to cover, but parts of it many times."

He was a fine, effective little preacher. I like him.

I was raised on an orthodox milk formula, like the inclosure, diluted with water and sweetened to taste. Which introduces the purpose of this letter.

You often say, "The preachers ought to know; they should have told the people, etc." The reason they do not know I have set forth above. I suggest that you begin to tell the people that the preachers do not tell them the plain story in the Book because they do not know it. They know all about the Bible, but nothing of its contents. Tell them to ask their preachers how many times they have read the Bible from cover to cover, and not to be content with an evasion. Then they will understand what is meant by 'the blind leading the blind'.

I smile as I think of the possible reaction.

Not to Blame for These

To Utilize Currents of Upper Air

NEARLY everybody has noticed that there is always some wind stirring at high elevations. A German now proposes to take advantage of this fact to produce cheap electric current. If his ideas, which are attracting much attention, are put into effect, great towers will be built reaching 1,000 to 1,400 feet into the air, and upon them will be mounted gigantic windwheels several hundred feet in diameter. It is calculated that these wheels will produce electric power at less than a quarter of a cent per kilowatt hour.

Small Users of Electricity Robbed

THE small users of electricity are being robbed, and the service charge or ready-to-serve charge is the thief that takes the money. Llewellyn Cooke, trustee of the Power Authority of the State of New York, is authority for the manifestly correct information that the small users of electricity who, all together, buy less than a third of the electric power generated, pay nearly two-thirds of the total revenues. Of the nearly nine billion dollars in revenues collected by the industry in the years 1926-1930 the small lighting customers contributed nearly five and one-half billion dollars, or 61 percent, although they used but 30 percent of the kilowatt hours.

Dead Indian Takes a Ride

CENTRAL AMERICA, where travel by all other methods is extremely slow and tedious, now has airplane service to all important points. Trips that take weeks by normal methods are accomplished in as many hours through the air. Not long ago an Indian died while at the capital city of Guatemala. His friends desired to have his funeral held in his home town. The only way he could be taken there in any reasonable time was by plane. The plane had no space for caskets, so the dead Indian was helped into a seat and took his last ride sitting bolt upright.

Mellon Feathered His Own Nest

GOVERNOR PINCHOT, of Pennsylvania, speaking before the City Club of Cleveland charged that Andrew Mellon is directly blamable for the present depression. In bringing about tremendous reductions in income-tax rates for the wealthy, Mr. Mellon effected in his own case a saving in one year of $828,348. Governor Pinchot would like to see America turn from her present rule by Big Business to a new government of the people, by the people, for the people, but it is something he will never see. He will see God's kingdom instead, and it will be the complete desire of every honest heart.

The Pope Was Grateful

ALTHOUGH the check from America of $1,100,000 as this year's contribution to the "propagation of the faith" is 20 percent less than usual, yet the pope is said to be grateful, and in view of the fact that here in America we have 8,300,000 families that are half clad and starving it would seem as though he might well be.

Who Got the 168 Pounds?

THE Tacoma *Times* tells of a farmer who sold a 200-pound pig to the packers for $8.36. The next day he went to a retail meat market and was told that for $8.36 they would sell him 32 pounds of pork; and now the farmer is wondering who got the other 168 pounds, and if the people that buy pork know that the farmer gets only 16c out of every dollar they pay for it.

An Industrious Bank-robbing Firm

AN INDUSTRIOUS bank-robbing firm showed its hand in a Pacific Coast city. The robbers entered a five-foot storm drain through a manhole more than a mile distant. Directly in front of the bank they cut a two-foot hole through the six-inch concrete wall of the drain and then burrowed 46 feet underground until they got directly beneath the bank's inner vault. There they drilled up through a twelve-inch reinforced concrete floor and came out in the exact center of the place they started for. It is believed that the job must have been planned by an architect or structural engineer who had a set of plans of the bank and knew exactly how to take advantage of them.

The King of the Stowaways

THE "king of the stowaways" is just back from a free trip to England. He went on board the Olympic as a longshoreman, and with the aid of two suits of clothes passed the time pleasantly enough, part of the time as a sailor and part of the time as a business man. He found an empty cabin and ate with the sailors. At Southampton he walked down the crew's gangplank, leaped over the wall and started for London, which he reached all right and without spending any money. There he surrendered to the police, as he found he could not get the job he had crossed the ocean to procure. They punished him by locking him up for a month, and then sent him home free.

40,000,000 Living Below Health Standard

OWING to unemployment, part-time work, and wage cuts, the American Federation of Labor estimates that 40,000,000 persons in the United States are now living below the minimum standard of health.

The Wild Boys of New York

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY, of the New York *Times*, speaking over the radio, said that in the city of New York alone there are 20,000 boys between 16 and 20 years of age who are living like wild animals. They sleep where they can and pick up a living as they can.

Public Work at a Stand Still

IN NEW YORK city $224,000,000 of public work is at a standstill. This work includes subways, bridges and tunnels which are badly needed and would give employment to thousands. The big banks refuse to loan the money, claiming that there is no market now for even the best of municipal bonds.

New York's New Water Tunnel

NEW YORK has just completed the holing through of its new water tunnel. The tunnel is 20 miles long, and in no place is less than 520 feet under ground. It is designed to supply Brooklyn, Queens and a part of the Bronx, and to provide an alternate means of supplying New York itself in case of any accident to the old tunnel now in use.

Night Riders in Louisiana

NIGHT riders in Louisiana took a colored man 70 years of age into the woods, stripped him, whipped him, painted his hair green, his chest red and the rest of his body another color. His appearance so affected the poor man's appetite that he was unable to eat and within a week he died of starvation aggravated by fright.

Jonesboro, Arkansas

THE Jonesboro (Arkansas) municipal light and water plant has rates which are 20 percent less than any privately owned utility in the state. Last year the net profit of the plant was $44,385, besides a free service to the city totaling $28,000. Out of the 1931 earnings the plant gave the city fire department a new 500-gallon pumping unit.

801 Businesses Overboard

THE greatest number of business failures in one week ever recorded in the United States was that of 801 business defaults for the week ending January 28, 1932. This was an increase of 59 over the previous week, and 171 over the corresponding week of the previous year.

Steamship Fares Reduced

IN THE effort to offset last year's losses shipowners of all countries have cut the rates 20 percent, and from that up to 50 percent for the most expensive suites. The net working loss of the Cunard Line last year was $2,100,000. A great increase in foreign travel is hoped for as a result of the new fares.

Ford's Views on Advertising

HENRY FORD recently said: "It seems to me a waste of time to have to urge people to buy in this country. That is not the manufacturer's business anyway. His business is to make something so good at a price so low they cannot help buying." Incidentally, that mere statement, published free of charge, is good advertising; so Ford is a good advertiser anyway.

Greatest Bridge of All

THE greatest bridge of all, the George Washington bridge, over the Hudson at New York city, has more wire in it than the next seven big bridges of the world put together. Its main span of 3,500 feet is twice the length of the next in size, the Ambassador Bridge, at Detroit. On a warm July day the George Washington bridge is ten feet longer than on a January day.

2,000 Kidnapings in Two Years

THE New York *Times* is authority for the statement that in two years more than 2,000 persons have been abducted for ransom in the United States, of which number one-fifth were in the single state of Illinois. Some wealthy persons now employ detectives to constantly guard them from abduction. By such an act they confess that they have lost all confidence in the government to protect them in their commonest rights. In eight of the states, Alabama, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Nebraska, Texas and Virginia, death is the penalty for abduction.

Panama Canal Tolls Away Down

INTERNATIONAL business has so badly fallen off that Panama Canal tolls are the smallest in nine years. Compared with the first nine months of the fiscal year 1930 the corresponding period of the present fiscal year showed 1,403 fewer transits and $4,733,683 less in tolls, about a 25 percent reduction.

Niles, Ohio, Feeds Many for Little

NILES, Ohio, with a total population of 16,000, is feeding 4,377 persons, or was at last accounts. Ten tons of cabbage were bought at $20 a ton. Cooked cereal, fresh bread and coffee are served every morning. The main meal menus include ham and cabbage, pork and beans, beef stew, spaghetti and vegetables and are said to cost the city only about 1½c a meal.

Westinghouse Loss $3,655,659

THE Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company sustained a net loss of $3,655,659 for the year 1931, compared with a net income of $11,881,705 the previous year. The loss in 1931 was due to a depreciation of $5,671,779 in marketable securities in the huge surplus the Westinghouse company holds. Orders received during the year showed a decrease of 24 percent.

De la Cierva's Wingless Flying Machine

JUAN DE LA CIERVA, the inventor who brought the autogiro to success, has now invented and has flown a wingless machine small enough to fit into an automobile garage. It can take off from a back yard or a rooftop, climbs vertically, and is practically uncrashable. It is expected that this craft will be able to travel 300 to 400 miles an hour.

Rocky Mount in Splendid Shape

ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., is in splendid shape. It owns and operates its own light, water and gas systems, and each year these industries turn back into the city treasury, over and above the cost of operation and payment of outstanding bonds, a net profit of approximately $150,000. During the last five years the taxes have been cut almost in half. The city has a cash surplus of $72,149 in the bank; it has never had a bank failure; it is taking good care of its unemployed; it believes in municipal ownership instead of the aberrations of high finance associated with private ownership which has brought America where it now is.

Gambling Not So Profitable

STOCK exchange gambling is not so profitable as it was. In the year 1929 seats in the stock exchange sold for as high as $600,000. A seat was sold in April for $98,000. The total number of seats on the exchange is 1,375.

Unfilled Orders of Steel Trust

THE United States Steel Corporation ordinarily has on hand unfilled orders for upwards of five million tons of steel, but at the close of March these unfilled orders amounted to less than two and one-half million tons, and plants were operating at only 22 percent of their capacity.

Uncle Sam's Tax Bill

UNCLE SAM'S tax bill of $14,000,000,000 is one-fifth the national income and amounts to approximately $110 annually for every man, woman and child in the United States, or approximately one day's labor in every week from every citizen. A short time ago one person in every twenty-two was on the public payroll; now it is one in every eleven.

Raising Relief Funds in Queens

NEW YORK school teachers have been encouraged to give 5 percent of their wages for relief of the poor. In one school in Queens borough, where twenty-five teachers refused to contribute the 5 percent asked for, they were kept in by the principal for an hour and forty-five minutes until all but three had agreed to the demand of the principal that they contribute. The Queens sewer steals are the most dreadful in the history of government. Many lost their homes because they could not pay the huge assessments.

Coal Mining Perplexities

THE coal mining perplexities of the present trace back to the fact that in America we have too much coal and too many miners. In war times miners worked full time at large wages, but now much of the work is done by machinery, oil and natural gas have cut down the need for coal, and better combustion methods have still further reduced the demand. In the mining regions there are a million children for whom there is no apparent future occupation. Formerly there were opportunities to engage in agriculture, but even these outlets are closed.

The Uses for Glass Bricks

IT IS anticipated that one of the principal uses for the new glass bricks will be for the erection of gasoline service stations; they will also be used to fill the areas between windows, and in some factories glass brick roofs may be employed. The bricks are quite large, 1½ times the size of common bricks.

Increasing Use of Airways

FARES on air lines have been dropped to six cents a mile, which is approximately rail plus Pullman fares. A check-up of 784 corporations capitalized at $100,000 or more shows that 477 of these now have executives traveling by air and find the need for air travel increasing. Planes are being speeded up and will soon be on schedules of 140 to 150 miles an hour.

Bakers Will Help Feed the Hungry

THE bakers will give to the Red Cross the five to ten million pounds of bread and other bakery products per week which they have on hand at the close of the day's business, and they have also offered to bake bread, without profit, from government wheat now being distributed by the Red Cross. About 90 percent of the bakers in the country are included in these generous offers.

Fast Trains to Chicago

ONE reason why the trains to Chicago can now be speeded up is that traffic is so light. The changing of the time of so many trains disturbs schedules over the entire system. It is believed that by equipping the trains with specially designed pneumatic tires, and streamlining them, it would be possible to reduce the running time between the two cities to eight or nine hours. The new schedules call for eighteen hours for the fastest trains.

Forrest City, Arkansas

FORREST CITY, Arkansas, bought a small electric light and water plant for $11,000 in 1906. Since then, from its earnings, it has expended $155,000 on its plant and now has one that is up-to-date in every respect. The bonded indebtedness is now down to $50,000 and is being paid off at the rate of $12,500 a year. Last year the plant gave the city $6,000 worth of free service, took care of its bonded obligations, and returned $22,000 in profits to the city treasury.

South American Mails Are Light

AIR mails to South America are light. In a recent month there was a total of only 334 pounds of mail carried on the air route via Dutch Guiana and Brazil to Buenos Aires. The Government paid the Pan-American airways $79,140 for this service, or about $237 per pound. While this seems like a high cost per letter, yet we believe the money was well spent.

Much Unemployment in Detroit

AN EDITORIAL writer for the New York *Times,* writing from Detroit about the middle of March, stated: "If 50,000 additional men were put to work in Detroit factories tomorrow there would not be as many men working as were employed a year ago. Not half the men who were employed in 1929 are working today, yet most of them and their families are still in Detroit, hoping against hope and leading a hand-to-mouth existence."

Galion's Municipal Plant

THE Galion (Ohio) municipal electric light plant, makes a minimum charge to its customers of 50c a month. The rate for the first 100 kilowatt hours is 4½c; the largest users get their current at 1c. From 1929 to 1931 more than $230,000 was taken from surplus and spent for improvements and plant extension. On February 1 of this year the city had a balance of $193,562.50 and laughs at the critics of municipal electric plants.

Twelve Safety Commandments

THE president of the Studebaker company gives twelve safety commandments:

1. Don't pass on hills or blind curves — you might just as well drive blindfolded. 2. Don't challenge the right of way — if in doubt take no chances. 3. Don't fail to signal all turns — the fellow behind is no mind reader. 4. Don't cut corners — that's the other fellow's territory and he might claim it. 5. Don't cut in sharply after passing — the driver behind hates the ditch as much as you do. 6. Don't cut out suddenly from behind a parked car — it may be both the start and finish of your trip. 7. Don't weave all over the highway — that's why there's a center line. 8. Don't attempt to beat a stoplight — it might beat you. 9. Don't come to sudden stops without signaling — rear end crashes are costly. 10. Don't lag in traffic — you have no right to delay those behind. 11. Don't take a chance on faulty brakes or tires — it's a saving you'll regret in the long run. 12. Don't be reckless at any time — you jeopardize not only your own life, but the other fellow's as well.

Air Transportation in 1931

PASSENGERS over American lines in 1931 totaled 457,340, an increase of 22 percent over the previous year. Express shipments showed an increase of 118.9 percent for the same period. The miles flown totaled 41,416,688, which was an increase of 33 percent over 1930. The increase in pounds of air mail carried was 10 percent. These increases in air transportation in the face of the depression existing in other lines are very noteworthy.

Railroads Gradually Slipping

THE railroads are gradually slipping, and there seems to be no help for it. Some of the railroad systems that operated at a loss in the month of February are the Alabama Great Southern, the Mobile & Ohio, the Wabash, the Ann Arbor, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Boston & Maine, the Clinchfield, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Great Northern, the International Great Northern, the Pere Marquette, and the Texas Pacific. Buses are gradually taking over the smaller lines.

Pullman Cars Losing Business

IF THE Pullman company wants to get back its lost business it will have to reduce its rates to what they were before the surcharges were added. The people simply will not pay the exorbitant prices now charged for a night's sleep, and are going by plane or bus or any way to avoid them. The Pullman company tried to recoup their losses recently by asking for an extra charge for the second passenger carried in a berth, but the Interstate Commerce Commission refused to give them the right to make the extra charge.

Chipper Talk Won't Change Conditions

A CIRCULAR letter of the stock exchange firm Babcock, Ruston & Company, Chicago, says, very truthfully: "Talking about a trade betterment is not going to bring it, and with 31 months of bear market and 33 months of business recession behind us we should be sufficiently steeped in realism and a willingness to appropriate realities, not to chase after rainbows and indulge in phantom hopes. It has been appreciated for months that no major depression in the history of the United States ever ended in the spring. We have never believed that this depression, the biggest in the last 100 years, would end this spring."

A Symposium on Medicine

CAUGHT like rats in a trap, one of our most painful lessons to learn is that we are headed for the tomb and, do what we will, we can stave it off only a few years. If we look to the Scriptures on what to do to help ourselves to a fair enjoyment of good health while we are here, we do not get much information.

We can see that man was primarily a fruitarian, and may judge it would be best for him if he would adhere to that diet; but few do. Later he was permitted to eat flesh foods; and most of us yield, knowing we are here for only a little while anyway, and it won't make much difference, in the final analysis.

Our Savior helps us to the information that "they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick [do need one]" (Matt. 9:12), and completely balances it with the account, in Mark 5:26, of the poor woman that 'had suffered at the hands of many physicians, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse'.

We see that the earth produces 'herbs for the service of man' (Ps. 104:14); but the herbs there referred to certainly include the common vegetables and may be limited to them. Sores were mollified with ointment (Isa. 1:6), but we are not sure what was in the ointment. Fig poultices were used for boils (2 Ki. 20:7), and wounds were dressed by pouring in oil and wine (Luke 10:34). And that is about as far as the Scriptures take us.

At this point begins our argument as to what kind of physician we shall have, and our allopathic, homeopathic, eclectic, hydropathic, naturopathic, osteopathic and chiropractic friends modestly step out into the limelight and tell us with one accord that if we want relief we shall come their way. Not being able to go seven ways at once, we have to make a choice; and immediately the other six become mortal enemies. So far, so good.

Osteopathy and chiropractic produce such immediately beneficial results that we hesitate to make a final choice between them, and so we gravitate from one to the other and wait for the perfect day when we shall not need either. It is fun to hear them talk about each other and about the M.D.'s.

In trying to crowd the chiropractors off the map the M.D.'s have made the worst possible mistake. The chiropractors are a bright lot of men and women; they have truth on their side, and they are getting results, and know it, and hence they feel a peculiar joy in scalping the M.D.'s who have so often manifested intolerance by putting the chiros in jail on the trumped-up charge of practicing medicine without a license (which they refuse to grant).

Not long ago we got hold of a little book put out by the chiropractors which contains numerous statements by the M.D.'s. It makes mighty interesting reading. We have rearranged it, and present the bulk of it herewith. It gives the statements of 104 regular M.D's as to what they think about medicine. At the conclusion of the quotation from each doctor appears a number to correspond with his name in the list of physicians with which the article ends.

Oh yes, and to whet the appetite for what follows, we give the Chiropractor's catechism on what the M.D.'s think about consumption or tuberculosis. It sounds a little uncertain, but may be O.K. if well shaken before and after taking.

"Consumption is caused by Peruvian bark."—Dr. Stabi, M.D.

"Peruvian bark is an effectual cure for consumption."—Dr. Martin, M.D.

"Vinegar is a fine preventive of consumption."—Dr. Galen, M.D.

"Consumption is caused by young people taking vinegar to prevent obesity."—Dr. Dissault, M.D.

"Foxglove is a specific in consumption."—Dr. Beddoes, M.D.

"Foxglove is more injurious in consumption than beneficial."—Dr. Pan, M.D.

"Consumption is only curable by mercury."—Dr. Brillonet, M.D.

"Consumption is due to the use of mercury."—Boardman Reed, M.D.

"Consumption should be treated by bleeding, cooling medicines and starvation."—Benj. Rush, M.D., Medical Author and Critic.

"Consumption should be treated by tonic, stimulating medicines and diet."—Dr. Salvadore, M.D.

"Evidence on which contagiousness of tuberculosis rests is so frail that it would be scorned by any impartial jury of ordinary intelligence."—Thos. J. Mays, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"Tuberculosis is no more infectious than corns."—J. H. Hodge, M.D.

And now for the main presentation, which may seem a trifle monotonous to anybody else, but is sweetest music to an osteopath, a naturopath, or a chiropractor:

"Medicine is a science of guessing." [1]

"Drugs do not cure disease. The particular symptoms may be quieted by a narcotic or some other drug, but the disease itself remains." [2]

"All medical legislation is of itself in the nature of class legislation, asked for by the few and not by the masses." "Indian tribes, with their limited amount of learning and intelligence, successfully healed themselves for ages past. Then, surely, the whites of this day, with their far more learning and intelligence, are capable of selecting the safest and best methods of healing and, therefore, should not be prevented from exercising this privilege by state medical laws created for the sole benefit of a class of physicians who follow the dispensary, as aforesaid, and attempt to cure one disease by producing another." [3]

"I heard an eye specialist (now dead) make the statement that he had destroyed the sight of a basketful of eyes before he learned to operate successfully for cataract." "If there is a fact known to scientific medicine, that fact is that major operations on the pelvic organs of women with, or with a tendency to, insanity, only aggravates the condition, and yet there is scarcely a female brought before the lunacy commission of Dallas, Tex., of which the writer is a member, who has not had from one to five mutilating operations performed on her." "Nerve exhaustion from shock, chronic invalidism, irremediable and constant pain from adhesion—these sequels are common among the patients of the greatest physicians living." "The last few years there has been welded into other abuses the custom of sending every sick man, woman and child to some sanitarium. This paper could not afford me the space necessary to record how this modern graft operates." "A doctor dropped a tube in the throat of an only child who was dying of diphtheria. The momentary relief was so great that his father was delighted with the idea that he would get well. The doctor knew he would die, but taking advantage of the psychological moment he struck the father for a fee of $1,000 and got away with it (the usual charge is $25 for this simple operation). I heard this gentleman talk about the medical profession with tears in his eyes. Great is humbuggery." "Medical fads of the day—Wasserman's test reaction for the detection of specific disease, Salvarsan—and high blood pressure, they have all added their numbers to the ranks of the insane and hurried them into the bughouse." "Seventy-five percent of all drug addicts were so made by doctors." [4]

"Operations for appendicitis are unnecessary." [5]

"Medicine is a shapeless collection of incoherent ideas." [6]

"I sincerely believe that the unbiased opinion of most medical men of sound mind and long medical experience is that the amount of death and disaster in the world would be less than it now is if all disease were left to itself." [7]

"Drugs, with the exception of two, are valueless as cures." [8]

"There is not a single disease for which we have an absolute specific." [9]

"The single, uncombined, different and confessed poisons in daily use by the dominant school of medicine numbers one hundred and seven." [10]

"Half the time the doctors are wrong." [11]

"Of all known sciences, none has been more unstable, confused and contradictory in doctrine than medicine." [12]

"Surgery as a cure for cancer has been tried in the balance and found wanting. The death rate has increased lamentably of late years." [13]

"Nine-tenths of physicians make the best guess of which they are capable and prescribe accordingly." "The fact that a doctor has to make a living out of disease, handicaps his eagerness to diminish and prevent disease in his vicinity." "If 90% of our patients would recover anyhow without any medication or in spite of our improper treatment, are we not quacks to the extent of 90%?" "Legalized physicians are treating at least 50% of their patients without knowing what is the matter with them. The unlicensed man would probably not do much worse." "Fifty percent of diagnoses are wrong." "If we arrive at a correct diagnosis in only 50% are we not quacks to the extent of the other 50% in diagnosing and giving treatment?" "A quack is one who leads his patients to believe he has medical resources which, in fact, he does not possess; who fosters in them all sorts of superstition about drugs, plasters, electricity, etc." [14]

"How much medication really produces any beneficial results, and what percentage of our methods really benefit our patients in the present chaotic state of therapeutics—until we can answer those questions, how can we say that non-medical forms of treatment with which we are unfamiliar do less good, do more harm, are neither beneficial nor harmless as compared with the methods we use." "Every educated physician knows that most diseases are not appreciably helped by drugs." "Occasionally a patient comes to me after having gone through the hands of other physicians, some of whom have been of the highest standing, men who would know whether or not a patient is really diseased. In many such cases it has been obvious to me that the patient is sound and well and that these other physicians must have known this." "It is only because we conceal from the patient our real intention and deceive him into believing that we have medical resources, which in fact we do not possess, that he takes the medicine at all." "In diagnosis, the private practitioner cannot say 'I don't know' without incurring an economic risk, which he is under very strong pressure to avoid." "If a patient comes to me with something that does not lie within my special line, I do everything that every practitioner could do: make the best guess he can. That is what private

practitioners are paid for. That is what the average citizen gets for his money." "Many who hold themselves out as physicians have poor training, have poor knowledge to judge, and are bunglers." "We physicians are like the old-time shoemakers. We don't specialize. When you see a doctor put up a shingle, 'Physician & Surgeon,' you have the truth that he is neither." [14]

"When a surgeon has to decide the question of an operation, his task is made harder by the introduction of an irrelevant and most disconcerting factor, viz., the prospective fee. If he decides that the patient needs the operation, that means $50, $100, $1,000 or more for him. If he decides that no operation should be made, there is no fee for him. The patient wants a perfectly unbiased judgment; he is extraordinarily fortunate if he gets it." "The young surgeon is not to be trusted, because his opinion as to whether an operation is advisable or not is biased by the consideration of the fee in the case of operating as against the fee if he does not operate." "The world's famous clinic of Mayo Bros. at Rochester, Minn., employs a business agent who has correspondents in all parts of the country and whose object is to discover approximately the income of every patient visiting that clinic. From the figures thus obtained, the fee can be calculated upon a percentage system. One hears rumors that the gross receipts of the clinic are in the vicinity of $1,000,000 a year." "There is no good reason to suppose that the physicians at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., had any very extremely scientific endowment to start with." [14]

"Hundreds of operations for stasis, resulting in horrible, irremediable pathology, as illustrated by Dr. James T. Case, in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Nov. 16, 1915, a condition that can easily be permanently relieved by simply judicious treatment, if you know how, have been perpetrated by men considered the best surgeons in their communities, to the everlasting regret of the patient. Is it right to legalize such stunts as that?" "If medicine is to remain a profession this competition for money must cease." "There are too many surgical operations performed by men who have not the skill to make the operation of benefit to the patient, with the result that many necessary operations are not done, because so many people have come to distrust all or nearly all surgeons." "We should avoid the scandals of inhuman charges and of indecent exploitation of suffering humanity by the sharks of the profession, and we might well avoid the tragedy by which the impecunious young doctor must select general practice, for which he is ill equipped because he can not afford to devote himself to the pursuit of pure science, for which he was best fitted." "If a patient refuses an operation, he should not be denied any other form of treatment he may desire. There is just about as much justice in a law outlining the definite form of treatment one shall employ for his own person as there was in the old one compelling a certain religious belief for the salvation of the soul." [14]

"A patient of mine could eat but little, he failed to improve on diet and usual remedies; he adopted one of the recent cults. In a very short time he was able to eat anything, apparently is perfectly well and is at work. He had been treated by other physicians for the same condition during the past four years with no better results than I obtained." "Any suffering person who has tried out a diagnosis of treatment from regulars with little or no effects, should be at liberty to have other forms of treatment." "In the present ignorant, less than fifty percent efficient condition of the medical profession, we are in very poor position to assume the right to prohibit anything." "The persistent trend of medical legislation towards the end compulsion, will eventually result in a revolution similar to that which took place against compulsory religious belief." "Personally I cannot construct any theory of State medicine in a democracy which does not appear to me to be likely to ruin not only the democracy, but medicine." "So long as medical science is no science at all, but merely a hodge-podge, 50-percent efficient, we have no right to assume that because we cannot understand how changes come about in a patient, it is not done and cannot be done." [14]

"A patient whom I did not treat, but know very well, had diagnosis by good men in the city of Portland for tuberculosis of the bowel and was sent home to die. He took up with a cult and writes me that he is absolutely well, having gained 30 pounds or more." "The medical profession possesses the one great fault of arrogating to itself all knowledge of therapeutic measures, while as a matter of fact they are floundering in their own quagmire of therapeutic uncertainty and yet denying any virtue whatever in other forms of treatment they have not investigated and are entirely ignorant of." "When people we can do no good are at last relieved of suffering at the hands of irregulars, no one can blame them for adopting them, and to my notion any law that would prevent the sufferer from being permitted to receive such relief would be pernicious and certainly not for the good of humanity." "What a patient wants is results. If the medical doctor cannot give them to him, although he learnedly tell him what is the matter with him, and an irregular can, just so long those methods of treatments are going to have followers, and rightly, too." "If I were a patient in a predicament, I certainly would want the mode of treatment that offered any prospect of relief or recovery." [14]

"When the people see medical men persistently spending millions of dollars of public funds in health boards in attempts to establish a medical oligarchy, it is only natural for them to conclude to thoroughly

investigate whether or not doctors give value received for their money." [15]

"Thousands of desperate cases of chronic diseases could be easily cured if someone had sense enough to tell the poor victims to quit taking medicine." "There is no known cure for diphtheria. Anti-toxin does not cure. Why deny it? It killed my only son. I have known many others." "Any doctor who persuades people into taking no drugs will soon make a reputation of curing chronic diseases." "No one can entirely recover health while taking medicine." "What people need is to quit taking medicine." "If I take medicine for my liver, it is probably doing harm to my stomach and other organs." [16]

"All our curative agents are poisons, for they diminish the patient's vitality." "Physicians have hurried thousands to their graves." [17]

"Prevailing modes of medical practice are productive of vastly more evil than good." [18]

"In consequence of their ignorance or indifference of the possibilities of the Roentgen rays for healing, hundreds of people were disfigured for life or killed by the great number of physicians using these machines, and I regard the sober truth when I aver that not one in ten of the owners could distinguish the difference between a static spark and Halley's Comet, or a Roentgen ray from Bill Ray." [19]

"The only use medical students seem to make of books is to obtain by study the knowledge which is recorded in their pages—not to expand the knowledge they have acquired by the study of nature. For that they seem to have little enthusiasm, little curiosity to know." [20]

"Errors of diagnosis are due to incorrect instruction in medical colleges and entire lack of adaptation of the doctor to the medical profession." [21]

"Medicine vendors know but little of the human organism and know a great deal less of the medicines they impose upon their helpless victims." [22]

"'Advanced medical knowledge' is a term employed to cover ignorance." [23]

"Statistics of deaths from hydrophobia show that they have increased in every country where Pasteur Institutes have been widely exploited." [24]

"The whole germ proposition is a silly, senseless fable." "The average medical mind is so dwarfed by superstitions that it cannot comprehend a simple law of nature anyhow." "Doctors of today are not allowed to think for themselves—they must follow the medical priests and swallow the American Medical Association dope or they will be branded heretics and be burned at the stake of medical ethics." [25]

"A third of a century of actual medical experience teaches me that it is impossible to harmonize materia medica and common sense." "I know from personal experience drugs do not cure disease. They mask symptoms and give temporary relief, but that is all they can do." "Poisonous drugs poison the human system, and weak drugs have no effect upon it." "Few medical physicians have the moral courage to brave the ostracisms of their fellows; so while privately they will send members of their family to a chiropractor or go themselves when sick, publicly they openly condemn them or maintain discreet silence." [26]

"In true angina pectoris and typhoid fever, with temperature of 104⅘ degrees, I got convalescence more rapidly by chiropractic adjustments than I could have obtained by using drugs." "I have by chiropractic adjustments obtained wonderful results in acute and chronic appendicitis, rheumatism, constipation, stomach and kidney trouble, goiter, headache and the pelvic diseases peculiar to women." "If I were confined wholly to one branch of therapeutics, I would choose chiropractic unhesitatingly. I hesitate to state the number of women I have helped to health and the evasion of the surgeon's knife through chiropractic adjustments alone." [27]

"There are many chiropractors who in certain kinds of cases, I am convinced, do vastly more good than the most highly educated physician." "I believe that in time chiropractic will be taught in all medical colleges." [28]

"If the medical men would adopt chiropractic they would have an unequaled health system in their hands." "I am getting good results through chiropractic adjustments in the largest part of my work, which are cases referred from medical men." [29]

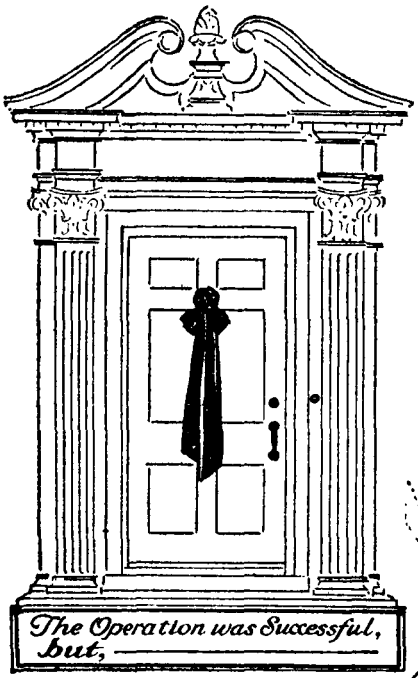
"Medicine is not a science." [30]

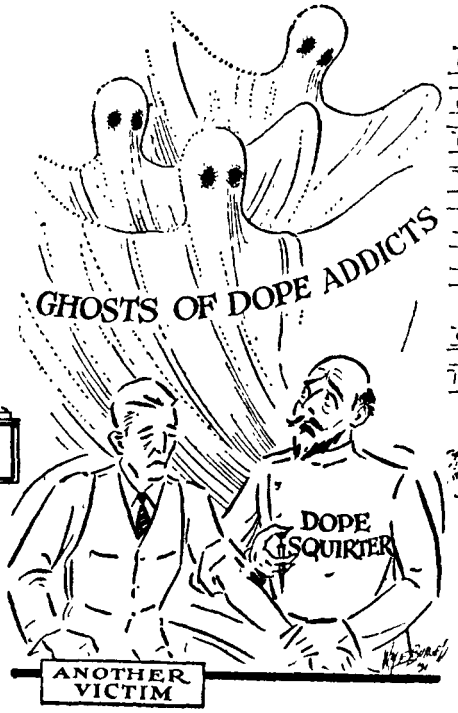
"Fumigation, time-honored as a preventive of communicable diseases, is well nigh useless in accomplishing that result." [31]

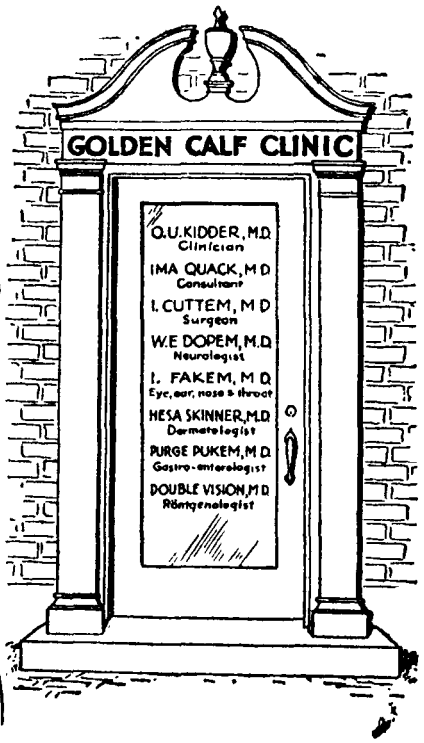
"A conscientious growing suspicion that medicine is more speculative than exact as a science caused me to abandon the practice." "When one thinks of the tangent the profession of medicine has gone off on with its auto-sero therapy to opsonian indexes and serum ad-nauseams, one really wonders how two doctors of medicine can meet without laughing in each other's face." "I saw my entire family taken away with diphtheria while under the care of medical physicians." "Where death results from medical treatment, no blame ever attaches to the medical doctor, because he has the impregnable wall of medical prestige to hide behind." "I have seen a beautiful girl of eighteen years die with all the symptoms of morphine poisoning after having been given as medicine one-eighth grain of morphine sulf." "A young lady whom I know was injured in an automobile accident. Consulting surgeons and specialists passed her along from one to another—because her father was rich—and did her no good. I saw her later—still in her invalid chair—restored to health by a chiropractor." [32]

"Ninety-nine out of every hundred medical facts are medical lies, and medical doctrines are for the most part stark, staring nonsense." [33]

The Cartoons on this page are selected from the works of Dr. Herbert Shelton.







CUTTING INTO THE OVARIES IS LIKE CUTTING INTO THE BRAIN

"An army of victims are rushed to their graves by incompetent pretending doctors." [34]

"There is scarcely a sound physiological principle among us." [35]

"Medicine is so unsatisfactory to tie to if one is conscientious in trying to deliver aid to nature." [36]

"I have had sixteen years' experience in the practice of medicine. I can say that there is no connection whatever between medicine and chiropractic." "Medicine is a great big guess." "After my observations of the last few years, I am led to recommend very highly that people who are not in good health see a chiropractor and take adjustments." [37]

"There is no potency in the doctor, his medicine or treatment; but rather in the forces that reside in the patient." "Physicians prescribe cathartics that destroy sensibilities of the nerves." "Narcotics are given by physicians for intestinal indigestion that destroy the sensitive nerve endings of the bowel." "A case of goiter that measured 25 inches in circumference of the neck, in a few weeks of chiropractic adjustments was reduced to 19½ inches." "Medicine has appealed to the strong arm of the law to protect it against irregulars. When the people see and learn by experience that the man on the outside is the one who does things, they will break down the medical fences in order to get to that man." [38]

"The American people are opposed to the policy of extending special privileges of State Medicine to any school." [39]

"Medicine is a colossal system of self-deception." [40]

"There is not a single medicine in all the world which does not carry harm in its molecules." "Medicine is cranky and irrational, more dangerous than dynamite." [41]

"There are two drugs which, from the very beginning of history, have had an enormous reputation as stimulants, strengtheners, cures, alcohol and opium, because they have the fatal gift of deadening pain and giving relief to all who suffer." "The relief of pain is the most highly appreciated blessing; consequently, nine-tenths of all soothing syrups and mother's friends contain opium or other narcotics, two-thirds of the consumption cures contain either alcohol or opium to buoy up the pale-faced victims with a delusive sense of improvements." "Most of the colic cures and medicines for summer sickness contain some fairly powerful narcotic." "The large majority of the asthma, hay fever and catarrh cures contain opium or cocaine." "The most popular cough mixtures and the famous cough drops contain traces of opium." "Nearly four-fifths of all the bottles or boxes of patent medicines and others sold over the counter to all comers contain either alcohol or opium." [42]

"Our miscalled 'remedies' are absolutely injurious to our patients." [43]

"Were there no physicians on the face of the earth, there would be less sickness and less mortality than now prevails." [44]

"In spite of allopathic medicines, all the chronic diseases of the last hundred years are with us." "Today we usher a new discovery into the world with the blare of trumpets. Tomorrow, we preach its funeral with a new idea. The public believes what it sees, and when it sees us constantly deserting our own colors it has no faith in the opinions we hold or the remedies we use." "When we drink our own poisons and cut out our own vitals, we will have the right to ask the public to follow us in blind confidence." "We are asking the public to believe in what we do not believe in ourselves. We are asking them to take medicines we will not take, and to submit to operations which we will not permit ourselves." "The people will give you all the medical law that you ask for, but it will only be giving you a little more rope to hang yourself with." "From the time of the first medical law, drugless healing has been going ahead by leaps and bounds." [45]

"Ninety-nine percent of all the cocaine and morphine manufactured in this country is used by persons who have formed the drug habit through physicians' prescriptions." "Those using cocaine, morphine and opium are short-lived, most of them dying within ten years after contracting the habit." "Why should a patient swallow a poison because he is ill, or take that which would make a well man sick?" "Already the number of preparations devised by the chemist for the drug treatment of disease exceeds 75,000 different 'remedies'. The array of material from which to select is so great as to constitute a perpetual riddle in medicine." "Non-reliance upon drug therapeutics for the cure of the sick is complete so far as I am concerned, much to my own satisfaction and gain to the patients." [46]

"The doctor does more mischief than the malady." [47]

"Medicines are instruments of death in physicians' hands." "The public would be infinitely better off without professed drug physicians." [48]

"Chemical drugs increase and complicate conditions." [49]

"Clinical records show that there is hardly a recognized form of disease that cannot successfully be 'treated' by chiropractic adjustments." [50]

"It is impossible to harmonize materia medica and common sense." "Even advanced medical students will fail to comprehend the subject of medicine in its present state of scientific insanity." "The medical profession has suffered in the eyes of the people from the days of Pasteur, 1885, who proposed a serum for the supposed disease of hydrophobia in man." "There has been a rapid growth of serums and vaccines, vivisection and quarantine; there has also been a loss of truthfulness and prestige for the medical profession." [51]

"I thoroughly believe that progress in the art of healing—not by any means an exact science—is best conserved by giving people the utmost freedom to choose whom they please to treat them when they are ill." [52]

"The greater part of all chronic diseases is created through suppression of acute diseases by drug poisons." "Dr. Osler, in his 'Medicine', in *Encyclopedia Americana,* declares the utter uselessness of drug treatments and endorses drugless healing." [53]

"We medical men are following the wrong course in our investigations, acting without knowing the why and wherefore of the trouble." [54]

"Improper medication is the cause of our chronic sufferers of today." [55]

"There is no such thing as a medical science." "Doctors do mighty little—when they don't do harm." [56]

"This is an age in which knowledge has been put into the possession of the common people. If we do not keep abreast of the times, civilization will pass by and leave us in an atmosphere of scorn." [57]

"There is no reason why the general practitioner should not avail himself of . . . manipulative treatment as is of proved efficacy and success. . . . The profession of medicine has neglected an opportunity, and the public has been the arbiter. . . . I believe the next decade will witness one of two conditions—perhaps both: The osteopathic school will become in reality a college of medicine and surgery, or the regular medical college will include mechano-therapy in its curriculum." [58]

"Probably seventy-five percent of the people who come to us would get well in spite of what we do for them." [59]

"The drugless healer is one of the best things that has come into the life of the present." [60]

"The senseless, ruthless destruction of the tonsils is becoming each day a greater menace to the public good." "The function of the tonsils is unknown and, therefore, these organs should not be removed." [61]

"The medical profession are endeavoring to establish State medicine. State medicine is no more to be tolerated by the people than is State religion." "Our school children are being used as revenue producers by political doctors and political educators." [62]

"It is a burning disgrace to our profession that six of Omaha's physicians in a year have been operated on for appendicitis. That they did not prevent it by proper care of themselves is a fine advertisement of their inefficiency." "The New York coroner found in forty-two consecutive cases of appendicitis operations that the appendix had been healthy, sound and normal." [63]

"Back of disease lies a cause, and the cause no drug can reach." "We know there is a cause of disease, but we do not work on it." [64]

"The ultimate mortality of cancer of the breast is just as bad today as it was thirty-five years ago, if not worse than it was then." [65]

"A drug or substance can never be called a healer of disease." "A drug is never a help in disease." [66]

"We medical men know little or nothing of the real action of drugs." [67]

"Correct diagnosis in many important diseases falls below fifty percent in recognition; and in some, below twenty-five percent." [68]

"A physician for a number of years, I have spent all my time rebutting testimonies from surgeons, which are mere speculation and do more harm than good." "Up to the present time the great majority of the medical profession have kept blinders on the laity. There now is a widespread and rapidly spreading dread of the blood-poisoning treatment; state after state is abolishing compulsion in this connection." "Don't be afraid of germs. We are getting germ crazy." "The cause of disease is in the poisonous drugs physicians superstitiously give to effect a cure." [69]

"As we place more confidence in nature and less in the preparations of the apothecary, mortality diminishes." [70]

"Physicians are not in the class that will be permitted to pass final judgment on the practice of the healing art." [71]

"The chiropractor uses nothing but his bare hands to realign bones that are misplaced in the spine, thus releasing pressure of harder substances from the nerve trunk to restore normal tension to individual nerve fibers. The application of such adjustments is practically painless and leaves no ill effect with the patient." [72]

"Drugs do cure one disease by producing another." [73]

"Regular medicine rails at the 'irregulars' and brands all such 'quacks'. But when disease enters the physician's own home; when the best efforts of which he is capable, fail; when willing colleagues of superior skill and sound judgment can accomplish no more; when the well recognized medical and surgical domain offers no hope—then help from any source, orthodox or heterodox, is acceptable." [74]

"The sufferer would be safer without a physician than with one." [75]

"A very large proportion of failures in medical treatment is due to wrong diagnoses. Other failures result from remedies continued too long and in too large doses." [76]

"No science is so full of fallacies, errors, illusions and lies as the school of medicine." [77]

"The art of drug therapeutics is a combination of science, luck and humbug." [78]

"The first duty of a physician is to instruct the people in the laws of health and thus prevent disease. The tendency has ever been toward a conspiracy of mystery, humbug and silence." "The rank and

file of medicine are like sheep led astray." "Physicians have bitterly opposed every real and scientific help in the art of medicine, filled the world with incurable invalids; disgusted all sensible and thoughtful men by their fallacies and humbug." "I charge that physicians have encouraged superstition and humbug by the germ theory of disease." "The past fifty years have been rife in medical delusions." "Germs are the result, not the cause of disease. They are scavengers; their legitimate work is to clean out the sewers of our bodies. They are beneficial helpers to an important end." [79]

"The ignorance of physicians of the effect of drugs is closely related to their lack of knowledge of the effect of poisons in general. Very few physicians are able to recognize a case of poisoning at once." "Doctors prescribe digitalis in every case of heart trouble, although it should be used only at a certain stage of heart disease and at other times it is absolutely dangerous." [80]

"We study false facts and false theories." "We have multiplied diseases and increased fatalities." "Dissections daily convince us of our ignorance of disease and cause us to blush at our prescription." "The Constitution of this republic should make special provision for medical freedom. To restrict the art of healing to one class will constitute the bastile of medical science. All such laws are un-American and despotic." [81]

"I have had about as much success with drugs and medicines as almost any other medical man and I gradually lost confidence in them. I have been led to see that in my medical education I have been educated in the art of healing with the cart before the horse." "Chiropractors are obtaining results that I could not have obtained with medicine or surgery." [82]

"Superstition has always been propagated by the doctors." [83]

"The son of a medical doctor, I was educated for the same vocation in life. After nine years' experience in medicine, I discovered through medical advice that I had sugar diabetes. A friend advised a course of chiropractic adjustments which fully restored me to health again, without any return of the trouble since, and that is nearly seven years ago." [84]

"The medical profession is overcrowded with the rank output of commercial medical schools." "Doctors prolong lucrative illnesses." "Most doctors have no honor and no conscience." "If we keep our oath we are at times forced to stand by our incompetent and ignorant or mistaken colleagues to retain the confidence of the people." "The medical doctor's oath obliges him to uphold the practice, right or wrong, and not expose the weaknesses or errors of the craft." "Every allopathic doctor will allow a colleague to decimate the whole country rather than violate the bond of professional ethics by giving him away." "A large number of the medical profession hold it better to sacrifice a few patients now and then than to be frank about one another and thus destroy public confidence." [85]

"The practice of medicine is a farce." "Only ten percent of doctors are fit for practice." "Ninety percent of my fellow practitioners are quacks." "Physicians mask their incompetence under a smattering of science." "For thousands of years medical doctors have been educating the public into the false belief that poisonous drugs can give health. Those of us who know better and would like to adopt more sensible, natural methods of cure can do so only at the peril of losing our practice and reputation." [86]

"Many chiropractors are adjusting from ten to fifty patients a day to the satisfaction of the majority of their patients. Most of these patients are chronics who have made the rounds of the various kinds of treatment, both regular and irregular. The results would astonish any medical man who would make an investigation." [87]

"We dare not expect drugs to cure." [88]

"The chief cause of quackery outside of the profession is the real quackery in the profession." [89]

"All medicines are poisons." [90]

"The most severe case of renal colic which it has been my fortune to see, was cured instantly by manual adjustment of the ninth dorsal vertebra." [91]

"Fifty percent of Seattle's surgical operations are crimes committed in the name of surgery." [92]

"We have been powerless to prevent the spread of epidemics." "Treatment, both prophylactic and curative, has been futile in the case of infantile paralysis, and the correct outlook as to the future progress of a given case is rarely foretold. Is there any wonder, therefore, that so many patients fall into the hands of quacks and irregular practitioners?" [93]

"The arrival of a clown in town is worth more than the arrival of twenty medical quacks with drugs." [94]

"The drugless healer is steadily growing in influence. Medicine is facing an ever increasing wave of discredit. The public knows the unstable side of medicine." "Medicine is facing an ever increasing wave of discredit among the laity. The causes are numerous, but none are more potent than our lack of knowledge and the untrustworthiness of a not inconsiderable fraction of the profession. The thinking public knows the unstable side of medicine." "Let us be frank and acknowledge the crude and imperfect character of our present methods of limiting the incident of disease; of protecting the individual, or perfecting the race." "Let us come down from our pedestals and get closer to the people, consult the public pulse rather than to attempt to control it." "In analyzing the public mistrust of the medical doctors, let us not forget the small percentage of our conferees we dare consult when sickness enters our own household." [95]

"Medicine is beyond the comprehension of the public." "The sick man is getting help from the drug-

less healer, and that is the WHY of favor for him." "Drugless healing, operating within the realm of common sense, is therefore understood and accepted by thirty million of our people." [96]

"Cures are beyond doctors." [97]

"To give chemical drugs means to increase and complicate conditions, hence all these drugs make matters worse." [98]

"Drugless healers are daily turning back into the world people made sound and well by their simple and correct work, who have been pronounced incurable and beyond the reach of medical science. I leave it to the reader to pick the quacks." [99]

"I feel that the era of drugless healing is upon us." [100]

"The medical art has not arrived at that stage of exactness entitling it to be called medical science." [101]

"I am sick of learned quackery in the medical ranks." [102]

"The public are very suspicious of doctors because medicine is in the hands of a circumscribed few who are financially selfish." [103]

"A young man entering a medical school accepts the teachings as true. His mind being plastic, is easily moulded, and he is not capable of doing much original thinking. In fact, he has not the time, even though he has the intellectual capacity to do so. The result is, he graduates, enters the ranks, takes himself seriously, espouses the cause of medicine with more zeal than wisdom and plainly demonstrates that his education has been a process of hypnotism." "The world is gradually being emancipated from the slavery of medical superstition and quackery." "According to Richard Cabot, M.D., professor in Harvard University, and recognized as a man of more than ordinary ability, 50 percent of the patients treated at the Massachusetts General Hospital, upon autopsy examination, were shown to have been treated for diseases that never existed." "The time is coming when laws will be passed whereby no surgeon will be privileged, as a single individual, to pass in judgment concerning the necessity of an operation." "To guard against unnecessary surgical butchery, an advisory board will some day be established, which board will pass judgment in such cases, and a chiropractor will be on that board." "The skill of some drugless healers in curing disease should make the most brilliant surgeon in the land ashamed of his incapacity." [104]

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Conditions in Russia

WALTER DURANTY, in the New York *Times*, recently said of Russia: "There are no sensational kidnapings or suicides, no gangsters and not even any elections to distract the public mind. No one has much of anything except work and talk and plans, of which all have plenty and find it suits them. But there is little doubt that on the whole the prime necessities of food, clothing and shelter are adequately provided. There are no beggars or lines of unemployed in Soviet streets, no rent evictions, no ragged despair, no luxury and not much comfort."

Placing Obedience Above Love of Kindred

NO ONE may look for everlasting life who fails to comply with the conditions which God has placed upon acceptance of that gift. The Scriptures tell us that one must give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

Tucked away in one little verse, in Deuteronomy 33:9, is something Moses said about the tribe of Levi that we can well afford to consider at this time. It is in "the blessing wherewith Moses, the man of God, blessed the children of Israel before his death". Each of the tribes had something special said for its encouragement, but the language used with regard to the tribe of Levi is unique. It says: "Who said unto his father and to his mother, I have not seen him: neither did he acknowledge his brethren, nor knew his own children: for they have observed thy word, and kept thy covenant." We examine the meaning of this peculiar statement.

We have to go back to the Exodus to get our start. On that night, the first-born were in a place of peculiar danger. All the Israelites may be said to have been in danger from Pharaoh and his hosts, though that danger amounted to nothing, because they were all Jehovah's people, but the first-born were really in danger of death. Had their parents failed to select a lamb without blemish and to strike its blood upon the door posts and lintels of the home, the first-born in that home would have been slain when the angel of death went through the land on the night of the Passover. The rest of Israel might forget the incident, but the first-born would never forget. As they left Egypt the cries of the Egyptian mothers who had lost their sons were ringing in their ears, while every step they took was leading them away from bondage and a land of death.

After the Exodus had taken place it pleased Jehovah God to make a substitutionary arrangement by which all the males of the tribe of Levi were to be set apart to His service, to take the place of the first-born males out of all the tribes. The interest, the peculiar interest, which all the first-born males in all the tribes of Israel had had in the subject of obedience to Jehovah God was now laid upon the males of the tribe of Levi.

Among these Levites thus selected were, of course, all the first-borns of that tribe, and these would have a double interest. They had been spared in the Passover and, even if the others forgot, they would not forget how their lives had been spared. If a command was issued, they at least, among the Levites, would be for obedience and life rather than for disobedience and death.

The Sudden Test at Sinai

The entire nation of Israel was put to a sudden test at Mount Sinai. In the third month after leaving Egypt God reminded them, through Moses, of how He had wrought for them a great deliverance out of the hand of Pharaoh. Henceforth, if they would obey His voice, the whole people should be His peculiar people. The elders, speaking for the people as a whole, and then the people themselves, speaking for themselves, said, "All that the Lord hath spoken we will do."

Following this promise, the Law Covenant was ratified under circumstances of the greatest solemnity. The people washed their clothes and made ready for three days, waiting for God to reveal himself to them. On the third day, with Mount Sinai's summit swathed in thick clouds, with the thunders rolling, the lightning flashing, and the whole mountain trembling and smoking, God spoke to them with the voice of a trumpet, "which voice they that heard, entreated that the word should not be spoken to them any more . . . and so terrible was the sight, that Moses said, I exceedingly fear and quake." — Heb. 12:19, 21.

He summoned Moses up to Him in the Mount, and there began immediately their great test. First were the ten commandments, which they agreed to keep to the letter. One of these was: "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or any likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the water under the earth: thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." (Ex. 20:4, 5) This was amplified by the explicit command, "Ye shall not make with me gods of silver, neither shall ye make unto you gods of gold." — Ex. 20:23.

Seven days later, after "all the people answered with one voice, and said, All the words which the Lord hath said will we do, . . . and be obedient" (Ex. 24:3,7), Moses went again into the mount to receive the "two tables of testimony, tables of stone, written with the finger of God" (Ex. 31:18); and before he could get back to the camp the people had repudiated everything.

Unable to Obey 40 Days

The story that follows is familiar to all our readers, but it does no harm to give it again, because it contains a great lesson; and hence we give it just as it appears in Holy Writ:

And when the people saw that Moses delayed to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron, and said unto him, Up, make us gods, which shall go before us; for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him. And Aaron said unto them, Break off the golden earrings, which are in the ears of your wives, of your sons, and of your daughters, and bring them unto me. And all the people brake off the golden earrings which were in their ears, and brought them unto Aaron. And he received them at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had made it a molten calf: and they said, These be thy gods, O Israel, which brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. And when Aaron saw it, he built an altar before it; and Aaron made proclamation, and said, Tomorrow is a feast to Jehovah. And they rose up early on the morrow, and offered burnt offerings; and brought peace offerings; and the people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to play.

And Jehovah said unto Moses, Go, get thee down; for thy people, which thou broughtest out of the land of Egypt, have corrupted themselves: they have turned aside quickly out of the way which I commanded them: they have made them a molten calf, and have worshipped it, and have sacrificed thereunto, and said, These be thy gods, O Israel, which have brought thee up out of the land of Egypt. And Jehovah said unto Moses, I have seen this people, and, behold, it is a stiffnecked people: now therefore let me alone, that my wrath may wax hot against them, and that I may consume them; and I will make of thee a great nation. And Moses besought Jehovah his God, and said, Jehovah, why doth thy wrath wax hot against thy people, which thou hast brought forth out of the land of Egypt with great power, and with a mighty hand? Wherefore should the Egyptians speak and say, For mischief did he bring them out, to slay them in the mountains, and to consume them from the face of the earth? Turn from thy fierce wrath, and repent of this evil against thy people. Remember Abraham, Isaac and Israel, thy servants, to whom thou swarest by thine own self, and saidst unto them, I will multiply your seed as the stars of heaven; and all this land that I have spoken of will I give unto your seed, and they shall inherit it for ever. And Jehovah repented of the evil which he thought to do unto his people.

And Moses turned, and went down from the mount, and the two tables of the testimony were in his hand: the tables were written on both their sides: on the one side and on the other were they written. And the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God, graven upon the tables. And when Joshua heard the noise of the people as they shouted, he said unto Moses, There is a noise of war in the camp. And he said, it is not the voice of them that shout for mastery, neither is it the voice of them that cry for being overcome; but the noise of them that sing do I hear.

And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the dancing: and Moses' anger waxed hot and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount. And he took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it to powder, and strawed it upon the water, and made the children of Israel drink of it. And Moses said unto Aaron, What did this people unto thee, that thou hast brought so great a sin upon them? And Aaron said, Let not the anger of my Lord wax hot: thou knowest the people, that they are set on mischief. For they said unto me, Make us gods, which shall go before us: for as for this Moses, the man that brought us up out of the land of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him. And I said unto them, Whosoever hath any gold, let them break it off. So they gave it me: then I cast it into the fire, and there came out this calf.

An Unlooked-for Command

And Moses saw that the people were naked; (for Aaron had made them naked unto their shame among their enemies,) then Moses stood in the gate of the camp, and said, Who is on Jehovah's side? let him come unto me. And all the sons of Levi gathered themselves together unto him. And he said unto them, Thus saith Jehovah the God of Israel, Put every man his sword by his side, and go in and out from gate to gate throughout the camp, and slay every man his brother, and every man his companion, and every man his neighbour. And the children of Levi did according to the word of Moses: and there fell of the people that day about three thousand men.—Ex. 32:1-28.

And now, in Deuteronomy 33:8-11, at the close of Moses' life, he is bestowing God's blessing upon the tribe of Levi and brings up this incident. He describes the Levite in the time

of testing as one "who said unto his father and to his mother, I have not seen him: neither did he acknowledge his brethren, nor knew his own children: for they have observed thy word, and kept thy covenant".

This tells us as plainly as we may need that when their obedience was suddenly put to the supreme test the great bulk of the tribe of Levi arose to the occasion. Though surrounded by several hundred thousand armed men, they remembered only that the eyes of God were upon them, and punished the idolators as they were required to do. Some of these, the account shows, put to death their own fathers, mothers, brothers and children; they saw them not, acknowledged them not, knew them not. They gave undivided allegiance, loyalty and obedience. Moses speaks of this, and of the natural outcome, in the verses that follow:

They shall teach Jacob thy judgments, and Israel thy law: they shall put incense before thee, and whole burnt sacrifice upon thine altar. Bless, Jehovah, his substance, and accept the work of his hands: smite through the loins of them that rise against him, and of them that hate him, that they rise not.—Deut. 33: 10, 11.

The Antitypical Sons of Levi

At this point we find it convenient to quote three paragraphs from Judge Rutherford's book *Prophecy,* because they show the value to the antitypical sons of Levi of the experiences we have above narrated. On pages 73 to 75 Judge Rutherford says:

Three and one-half years after the anointing of Jesus and after his beginning to preach God's kingdom on earth, he rode into Jerusalem and offered himself as King, and immediately went to the temple or house of the Lord at Jerusalem and cleansed it. In 1914 Jehovah set his anointed One upon his throne; therefore at that time Christ Jesus took his authority as King. Three and one-half years thereafter, to wit, in 1918, the Lord came to his temple, which is the temple of God. One of the purposes of the Lord's coming to his temple, as shown by the words of the Prophet Malachi, was and is to give those of the temple class a clearer understanding of God's purposes. Therefore that would mark the beginning of a clearer understanding of the prophecies, because it was God's due time.

Again referring to Malachi's prophecy in this connection, note that it is written: "And he shall sit as a refiner and purifier of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver, that they may offer unto the Lord an offering in righteousness." (Mal. 3: 3) Silver, in the Scriptures, is a symbol of the truth; therefore the Lord, after coming to his temple, would refine and purify the truth, that is to say, give a clearer vision of the truth to those of the temple class. It should be expected, therefore, that after 1918 the true followers of Christ would gradually increase in clearness of vision of the truth and would have a better understanding of it than they had before, and particularly with reference to the prophecies. The facts show that that is exactly what has come to pass, and this in fulfilment of the prophecy. The temple class learned that the Lord had not come for the purpose of taking all to heaven; but later they had a better understanding of God's purposes, and learned that the Lord had something for the temple class remaining on earth to do before being taken into heavenly glory. The coming of the Lord to his temple therefore marks the beginning of the days of understanding.

It was from the sons of Levi that the priests of Israel were taken, which prophetically foretold that the "royal priesthood" would be taken from amongst those consecrated to the Lord God. (1 Pet. 2: 9, 10) The statement of the prophet that when Jesus came to his temple he would "purify the sons of Levi, and purge them as gold and silver", foretold that with the coming of the Lord to his temple he would take account with and cleanse those who had been taken into the covenant of sacrifice, that the approved ones might be known, and that these would have a clearer vision of God's purposes and would joyfully do God's will. It would be expected, therefore, that after 1918, when this purifying work began, the true followers and the approved ones would have a clearer vision of God's Word, and that those who were not thus approved would not have a clearer vision of his Word. The physical facts show that that is exactly what occurred following the year 1918. Some became offended and forsook the Lord and his work. Others, after the trying experiences, began to have a clearer vision of the prophecies and God's purposes, and greatly rejoiced therein. It was after 1918 that God's anointed people first saw and appreciated the meaning of "the robe of righteousness" and "the garments of salvation".

Let Us Draw Some Analogies

Let us draw some analogies from the facts above set before us. Before Moses went up into the mountain the sons of Levi, along with many other professed people of God, all the house of Israel, promised obedience, but there is no question that the sons of Levi took the covenants most seriously. It was they that were specially set apart as the Lord's own servants. While Moses was gone they became contaminated, but at his return they quickly came over on the

Lord's side and were promptly and completely obedient regardless of their personal interests.

Before Christ ascended into heaven He had in the earth a company of His consecrated people, antitypical sons of Levi. All of these promised to be obedient even unto death, but all of them became more or less contaminated because Christ was absent and error was abroad in the earth. Now, however, Christ has returned, and the question is being put squarely up to each and every son of Levi, Where do you stand? Are you on Jehovah's side? If you are, step over the line, gird your sword upon your thigh and go back and make havoc with it among those that have fallen prostrate before the golden calf. And it will be a fight that will test your mettle.

In the fight that followed Moses' command, no quarter was asked or given. If one had spared his own father, mother, brother, sister or child, he would have been faithless to the mission entrusted to him. And that is the way it must be, and is, with the soldiers in the army of the present Lord of earth. They must proclaim the truths entrusted to them, let their message hurt whom it may. Earthly relationships must not be considered. Hear Jesus' words.

Gird on Your Sword

Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves: be ye therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. But beware of men: for they will deliver you up to the councils, and they will scourge you in their synagogues; and ye shall be brought before governors and kings for my sake, for a testimony against them and the Gentiles. —Matt. 10: 16-18.

And the brother shall deliver up the brother to death, and the father the child: and the children shall rise up against their parents, and cause them to be put to death. And ye shall be hated of all men for my name's sake; but he that endureth to the end shall be saved.—Matt. 10: 21, 22.

Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed, and hid, that shall not be known. What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetops.—Matt. 10: 26, 27.

Whosoever therefore shall confess me before men, him will I confess also before my Father which is in heaven. But whosoever shall deny me [refuse to gird on his sword] before men, him will I also deny before my Father which is in heaven. Think not that I am come to send peace on earth: I came not to send peace, but a sword. For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother, and the daughter in law against her mother in law. And a man's foes shall be they of his own household. He that loveth father or mother more than me [would refuse to use his sword of the spirit against them], is not worthy of me: and he that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me. And he that taketh not his cross [refuses to gird on his sword], and followeth after me, is not worthy of me. He that findeth his life [an easy one], shall lose it: and he that loseth his life for my sake, shall find it.—Matt. 10: 32-39.

Follow Jesus' Example

All the sons of Levi need to do in this matter is to follow Jesus' own example. Jesus' commission was the same as ours. He was to preach the gospel, and He obeyed. On one occasion while Jesus was preaching some came to Him and said, "Behold, thy mother and thy brethren stand without, desiring to speak with thee. But he answered and said unto him that told him, Who is my mother? and who are my brethren? And he stretched forth his hand toward his disciples, and said, Behold my mother, and my brethren! For whosoever [in this antitypical house of Levi] shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."—Matt. 12: 47-50.

Jesus did not cater to His relatives. "For neither did his brethren believe in him." (John 7: 5) Reasonable courtesy and kindness to relatives, yes; but giving to them time and strength and attention that belongs to the One to whom all was covenanted, and who gave His all for us, Nix.

When one of the sons of Levi came to Jesus and wanted to defer participation in the work of the Kingdom until his father should die (which might be forty years yet) "Jesus said unto him, Follow me; and let the dead bury their dead."—Matt. 8: 22.

Not only did Jesus not burden himself with the cares of this life, and thus interfere with the work entrusted to Him, but He refused to be drawn into the financial entanglements of others. When a certain man said to him, "Master, speak to my brother, that he divide the inheritance with me," Jesus gave him a double-barreled reply: "Man, who made me a judge or a divider over you? And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness: for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."—Luke 12: 13-15.

The Man with the Inkhorn

In Judge Rutherford's book *Vindication* we see the great truth that the faithful sons of Levi now in the earth constitute 'the man with the writer's inkhorn. Their work is to go through the earth "and set a mark upon the foreheads of the men that sigh, and that cry, for all the abominations that be done in the midst thereof".—Ezek. 9:4.

Behind this 'man with the writer's inkhorn' were to come six others with slaughter weapons in their hands. These other six are the holy angels, the personal messengers of Jehovah God, executing His vengeance in the earth. Notice His instructions to them, and see that to be faithful to God one must be obedient, above all else, first, last and all the time.

And to the others he said in mine hearing, Go ye after him through the city, and smite; let not your eye spare, neither have ye pity: slay utterly old and young, both maids, and little children, and women; but come not near any man upon whom is the mark; and begin at my sanctuary. Then they began at the ancient men which were before the house. And he said unto them, Defile the house, and fill the courts with the slain; go ye forth. And they went forth, and slew in the city. And it came to pass, while they were slaying them, and I was left, that I fell upon my face, and cried, and said, Ah, Lord God! wilt thou destroy all the residue of Israel in thy pouring out of thy fury upon Jerusalem? Then he said unto me, The iniquity of the house of Israel and Judah is exceeding great, and the land is full of blood, and the city full of perverseness; for they say, Jehovah hath forsaken the earth, and Jehovah seeth not. And as for me also, mine eye shall not spare, neither will I have pity; but I will recompense their way upon their head.—Ezek. 9:5-10.

"Forget Also Thine Own People"

As Rebecca left her own people to go far away, hundreds of miles across the sands, to be the bride of Isaac, and as every woman must leave her own people to wed the man of her choice, so with those that go to make up the bride of Christ.

In the 45th Psalm, which is such a gem of beauty, the heavenly Father addresses the future members of the divine family, those still in their tenements of clay, with these inspiring words, "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, and incline thine ear; forget also thine own people, and thy father's house; so shall the King [elect] greatly desire thy beauty; for he is thy Lord; and worship thou him."—Ps. 45:10, 11.

It was impossible for the natural sons of Levi to fulfil their covenant unless they promptly stepped across the line when Moses said, Who is on Jehovah's side? They had to make an immediate decision and act on it. If they had failed to do so it would have cost them their lives. When they had come across the line and had been offered the swords there was nothing for them to do but use them as directed. They had to go back and slay every man his brother and every man his neighbor. Quite probably most of the three thousand that were slain that day were the unfaithful sons of Levi who failed to come across in the great test. It is of no use to be a son of Levi if you fail or refuse to do what a son of Levi covenants to do. Indeed, you are worse off than a heathen man and a publican.

It is impossible for the antitypical sons of Levi to fulfil their covenants if they are going to give their time and thought to relatives instead of to the work in hand. Which is best, to follow Jesus' advice and Jesus' own example, or to be dragged around by the nose by father, mother, brother, sister, wife, children, uncles, aunts, nieces, grandpas, grandmas, dogs and cats, horses and cows, sheep and goats, to the fifth and sixth generation?

If you are one of the sons of Levi that has been cleansed, then for the sake of your own soul don't you let anybody stand between you and God. You were cleansed in order that you might offer to the Lord an offering in righteousness, and that means right-doing-ness, which is an active, and not a passive, virtue. Indeed, a passive virtue is a passing one, passing the buck to somebody else, to do the work you promised to do, and incidentally to get the reward you might have had if you had not had that particular kind of 'virtue'. Most people have that kind, if they have any.

Here is a certain company. We will not tell where it is. On Memorial Day ten are out in the work witnessing from door to door, the biggest number of any day in the year. That night, in the classroom, thirty-two partook of the Memorial emblems. Looking back to Moses' sudden demand, Who is on the Lord's side? where would those twenty-two have been? Would they have jumped to grasp the swords by the handle while they could, or would they have been carved into chunks when they started to flash in the air?

The blessing of God was with the immediately obedient and thoroughly obedient sons of Levi, who not only stepped over on the right side of the line, but grasped the proffered weapons and swung them lustily right and left, up and down, this way and that, without ever looking to see if it was father or mother that was at the other end of it, or without acknowledging their brethren or even acknowledging their own children. They obeyed, and obedience is obedience; it is nothing else. Washing up and looking pretty is not working; now is the time to work; the washing up and looking pretty will come along in due time: after Armageddon. Will you be with the sons of Levi then? Well, then, now is the time to prove it to your God.

Steagall and the Federal Reserve

IN A SPEECH in Congress, Congressman Steagall said the following: "The big bankers who claimed a monopoly on wisdom and good morals in banking have taken the Federal reserve system and perverted and debased it. They turned it from service to legitimate business and commerce into an instrument for use in the promotion of speculation and international high finance by men who proved unworthy of the trusts reposed in them, and who have been shown to be as ignorant as they were known to be unscrupulous. These men gathered junk from the four corners of the earth and fed it into the banks of this country to the wreck and ruin of thousands of such banks and their innocent depositors. The rights of small communities have been treated with contempt and, by unfair practices and unjust discriminatory rules and regulations of the Federal reserve system, the small banks of the United States have been strangled and choked to death."

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Argentina—The Land of Promise

ARGENTINA is as large as Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada and California put together. It is 2,300 miles long and 930 miles wide. Extending through 34 degrees of latitude, from 22° to 56°, it has every climate desired, from tropical to frigid. Conditions vary widely in the same latitude; the Andes mountains are in the west; the Atlantic ocean and a great river system are in the east.

At the northeastern corner of the country, six hundred miles from Buenos Aires, are the Falls of the Iguazu, magnificent, wonderful, in many respects the world's greatest cataracts, and certainly the most picturesque. There is a series of falls, the highest having a drop of 210 feet, which is 46 feet higher than Niagara Falls. The falls are semicircular, the distance around the brink being 13,128 feet. In order to properly view them the tourist must walk several miles in and out of tropical foliage. The Iguazu itself thunders and whirls its enormous volume of waters amid the solitude of primeval forests, surrounded by giant trees, creeping vines, orchids and other tropical growth. No doubt the time will come when these falls will do much of Argentina's work.

South of the Iguazu stretches for hundreds of miles the Argentinian Mesopotamia, one of the great granaries of the world. At one time devoted to cattle raising, this is now largely given over to vast cornfields, pouring forth an annual flood of millions of tons of golden grain. Some of the lagoons in this area are so vast and intricate that they have never been fully explored.

The great plains of the interior have their counterpart in the great plains of North America, which they much resemble. They already occupy a very prominent place in filling the world's bread basket. It is the wheat and cattle story of our western states all over again. The Gran Chaco plains of the north are heavily wooded, while the vast pampas of the center and south are treeless, and therefore ideal for wheat growing and cattle raising.

Not a Manufacturing Country

The area of Argentina is 1,153,119 square miles. That is as large as the combined extent of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, Sweden and Norway, yet the mineral zone of that vast area, so far as now known, is limited to but 48,000 square miles and is inhabited by only 20,000 people, mainly the residents of San Rafael and vicinity.

Of course the places where minerals are most easily found are in the mountains, because there the veins are revealed by outcroppings. At present there is so much land available in Argentina that the mountain regions are not sought. And, besides, transportation difficulties are in the way. In a small way, gold, silver and copper have been mined from early times. There is some oil at Rivadavia, but not enough for the needs of the country. Argentina must depend on imported coal.

Patagonia, the name once applied to all the southern end of the South American continent, was at one time supposed to be a worthless country. Within recent years this opinion has undergone a change. As civilization has pushed farther and farther south, one discovery has followed another, and the borderland continues to retreat toward the south pole.

Much of the credit for the opening of Patagonia is due to the provincial governor L. J. Fontana, who, when placed in charge of an area of ten thousand square leagues, made up his mind to learn something of the territory it embraced. Learning from friendly Indians of the fruitfulness and beauty of the Cordillera valleys, and the agreeable climate, Fontana spent three months getting to them. There were thirty in his party.

Fontana said of the results of his trip: "There were thirty of us and we belonged to four nationalities, yet all declared to me unanimously that they had seen no other spot on earth where nature had combined on such a liberal scale whatever is necessary for the welfare of mankind."

As a natural consequence, Patagonia is being developed, along a wide and deep frontier. Settlements are springing up, and scientific methods are converting supposedly useless areas into sources of economic wealth. When the country has need of additional land there are vast areas that can be brought under irrigation which are now waste lands.

Saint Mary of the Good Breezes

On February 20, 1535, Pedro de Mendoza, Spanish explorer, sailed up the River Plata with a fleet of fourteen vessels, and landed at a place which he called "Santa Maria de Buenos Aires" (Saint Mary of the Good Breezes); and though the town he then founded was destroyed by the Indians, it was rebuilt and the name Buenos Aires persists.

After Mendoza sailed back to Spain the expedition, consisting of about 2,000 men, went six hundred miles farther up the Plata and founded Asuncion, the first permanent Spanish settlement in the interior of South America, and the center of Spanish power in the La Plata region for two centuries.

Mendoza's name is preserved for posterity in the city bearing his name, a lovely place of 62,637 population, the principal seat of the wine industry, six hundred miles west of Buenos Aires. Mendoza is like a large park; its straight streets are lined with trees, and conduits of clear water run on either side, as in Phoenix and Salt Lake City. It has one of the largest wine factories in the world. It lies in clear sight of the Andes.

Buenos Aires, 5,860 miles from New York, 100 miles up the La Plata, with its population of 2,153,200, is the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world, and the largest city south of the equator. It is the same distance from the equator as Atlanta, Ga. Like Atlanta, it sometimes has a flurry of snow, and there are times when a fire feels good. The doubtful honor is claimed for Buenos Aires that it is "the most expensive city in the world" in which to live.

The population of Buenos Aires, and of the province of the same name, almost doubled in the twenty years from 1912 to 1932. The population of the province is now considerably more than 4,000,000. Buenos Aires has subways, and has adopted the interesting scheme of having one station yellow, the next green, the next blue, the next pink, etc. Thus the traveler can readily keep track of its location.

In a strictly agricultural country one does not expect to find many large cities, yet Rosario, which is neither the capital of the country nor of a province, but just a good busy port and railroad town, has a population of 416,678. Cordoba has 228,000; Avellaneda, 193,431; La Plata, 169,678; Santa Fe, 121,248; Tucuman, 116,219, and Bahia Blanca, 100,000.

Argentina has 14 provinces governed by a constitution patterned after that of the United States, in which the provinces take the place of the states. There are also 10 territories which are administered by governors appointed by the president.

The Greatest Meat Eaters

In Argentina there are about 80,000,000 head of livestock, descendants of stock originally brought from Europe. In the United States we have 600 cattle to every thousand people; in Argentina they have 4,000. As a natural result, Argentina has the greatest per capita meat consumption known, amounting to 198 pounds per person. Most of the beaf eaten in Britain comes from the Argentine; half of the hides imported by the United States come from that source.

Argentina ranks third among the countries of the world in its sheep, and fourth in the number of its cattle. The last livestock census showed 32,211,855 cattle, 9,858,111 horses, 3,768,738 pigs and 44,413,200 sheep. The wool clip is 333,333,000 pounds. The national livestock show awakens the same interest in Argentina now that such shows awakened in the United States fifty years ago. In the auction held in connection with one of these shows in 1925 a shorthorn bull brought $64,500, said to be the highest price ever paid for such an animal.

The soil of Argentina is divided into three almost equal divisions. A third is arable, and of the arable portion about one-half is now actually under cultivation. A third can be utilized for stock raising, and much of it is now so used. All of the remaining now supposedly waste land will sometime be put to good purposes. The Argentinean has found that it costs him 77 cents

an acre to plow with a tractor and 45 cents an acre to plow with a horse, and so he plows with the horse.

17,000,000 Acres of Wheat

Wheat covers 17,000,000 acres of land, but Argentina could put five times that acreage into wheat if it so desired. In a single year it has produced 9,500,716 tons of wheat; that is the way Argentineans prefer to state it. In America we would describe that quantity as 316,690,500 bushels. In the fifteen years from 1895 to 1910 the area devoted to cultivation of cereals was tripled.

Do you wish to know where all the linseed comes from? The answer is, Argentina. In a single year, 1,327,283 tons, or about 100,000,000 bushels, were produced from 7,190,160 acres. Rice is cultivated to some extent; about 75,000 acres are each year planted to beans; from 15,000 to 25,000 tons of birdseed are produced annually. Some cotton is grown. The region around Mendoza is famed for its grapes; the region thereabouts strikingly resembles California.

Corn is grown in such vast quantities (6,328,293 tons from 13,552,760 acres) that it is found profitable to use it for fuel. At ruling prices it is cheaper than either coal or wood, and is almost equally satisfactory for the generation of heat and power.

The tannic acid of commerce practically all comes from the quebracho tree, grown only in Argentina and Paraguay. Because of its extreme hardness the quebracho is also valuable as a material for telegraph poles, railway ties and coaches.

Argentina is in farming for profit; costs are closely watched. The holdings are large; the ones that produce the best profits in proportion to investment are those of 500 to 750 acres. By contrast we note that in Canada the farms of less than 200 acres constitute 88 percent of the total of holdings of rural property.

The Great River System

The Parana and Uruguay rivers unite to form the La Plata; together these three rivers constitute one of the great river systems of the world. Of these rivers the Parana alone has a larger discharge than the Mississippi; its annual flow is three times that of the St. Lawrence, four times that of the Danube, and five times that of the Nile. In a year the Parana has emptied 608 cubic miles, or well on toward two cubic miles per day.

Steaming up the La Plata is uninteresting, for the reason that it is shallow and the channel is out of sight of either shore. The same reason that makes it necessary for ships to remain many miles out in the stream also makes the navigation of the river dangerous. Sudden gusts of wind are liable to cast the ship on a bar. Sea captains always dread the La Plata.

Forty miles down the river from Buenos Aires is the city of La Plata, the location of Armour's packing plant, the most efficient in the world. One of the features of this plant is that ships are loaded direct from warehouses, by a direct and rapid system superior to that of any other plant.

Two hundred and forty miles up the river from Buenos Aires is the great city and port of Rosario. Transatlantic steamers drawing 23 feet of water visit Rosario regularly. Specially constructed vessels go four hundred miles farther up stream, to Corrientes.

The Rio Negro, four hundred miles farther south, is said to average four miles in width, and in many respects to resemble the Nile.

Rails and Roads

Argentina has 24,795 miles of railways, of which 5,011 are owned by the state. The chief lines are British built and British owned. Engines, rolling stock and supplies all come from Britain. Indeed, Britain does most of the carrying trade for Argentina; more than half the tonnage on the La Plata is British tonnage.

Argentina's railways were originally all built radiating from Buenos Aires, the principal port, and this has turned out to have been an excellent general transportation plan. As the country has filled up the radial lines have been interconnected, and the system is capable of indefinite expansion. Every connection that is made helps to develop the country as a whole.

In the matter of roads Argentina lags far behind Chile and Brazil. In the year 1930 it had only 500 miles of hard-surfaced roads suitable for all-the-year traffic. A big American automobile manufacturer has offered to build a toll road 880 miles long from Bahia Blanca via Azul, Buenos Aires and Rosario to Cordoba. It would certainly pay, but it would seem too bad to have to finance it in such an undesirable way.

Argentina buys more passenger automobiles

than any other South American country, and has more automobiles in proportion to its population than any other country except the United States and the British dominions. About 60 per cent of all the autos in South America are in Argentina. The number registered in 1930 was 750,000.

The Landed Aristocracy

In its development the country has had to contend with the feudal land system, handed down from the days of early Spanish possession. Great parcels were held in private hands. The system was continued when lands were taken from the Indians in 1885. At that time the army was rewarded by being given the land for a nominal price in blocks of a square league, 6,250 acres. These huge farms are being gradually broken up.

The bulk of Argentina's grain production has been grown by the colonos or tenant farmers. All the owner of the estancia has had to do is to spend the money that comes rolling in. Of late, the prices of wheat have been down and the tenants have not been able to pay as much as formerly, but even at that the job of being absentee landlord of many square leagues of land, and having others do all the work and all the worrying, while the landlord receives a fixed proportion of all the crops, is about as soft a job as that of a bishop, than which nothing could be much softer.

When the lords of the pampas come into Argentina they think nothing of renting a suite of rooms in a hotel that may cost them as much as $500 a day. When a man's annual income is $1,500,000 he does not need to worry about expenditures that come to only a tenth of that amount.

As entertainers these men with the fixed or nearly fixed incomes running up into the big figures are in a class by themselves. Guests eat from golden plates, at big tables covered with choicest flowers, cut glass, silver and china. When it comes time to go, a Rolls Royce bedecked with silver ornaments takes the guest back to his hotel.

Unique Immigration Features

On account of being a land of harvests, Argentina has evolved some immigration features that are unique. Thousands of Italians spend half of every year in Italy and half in Argentina, and, as the seasons are reversed, they are out in the open air and in the sun all the time. They never see anything of winter. These are called "swallow immigrants". Italians constitute one-fifth of the population of Buenos Aires, and one-fifth of the population of Argentina.

Great numbers of Spaniards do the same as the Italians, but the Spanish are more apt to remain and become permanent residents. They are credited with having done the most to make Argentina a wheat-growing country. A law passed in 1919 requires each intending immigrant to produce a certificate of moral worth and ability to work. Since the country was opened to immigrants, in 1854, some 6,172,334 have entered.

To help the bona fide immigrants who come to stay, the Government provides free board and lodging, valid for five days, at the Immigrants' Hotels at Buenos Aires, Bahia Blanca or Rosario. These hotels are equipped with every comfort and convenience, including lecture rooms and swimming pools. If he will go on into the agricultural centers he will be given free board for double the length of time. Immigration restrictions are very strict regarding the health of immigrants. Only agriculturalists and skilled labor are admitted.

Recent years have seen many immigrants from Russia and Poland. The daughters become domestic servants and are more appreciated than Spanish ones, as they are more efficient and agreeable. It is regrettable also that many of these agreeable girls have been sold into white slavery, which business is under licensed charter from the government. Many men have become millionaires in Argentina by this devilish route.

When times are good Argentina receives 1,000 immigrants a day. When times are bad she ships them back where they came from; and they think nothing of it, because it has been a regular practice. Recently, she wanted to get rid of a shipload of thieves, robbers and pickpockets, so loaded them all on a vessel and dumped them on the shores of her weaker neighbor, Uruguay; not a very neighborly thing to do.

The Progressive Argentinos

While Spanish blood and the Spanish tongue predominate, yet Argentina is a melting pot of Spanish, Italians, Slavs, Germans, British, Welsh and River Platte Irish. Any and all of

these, after several years, are as proud to call themselves *Argentinos* as any American ever was to call himself by that name. The *Argentinos* pride themselves on their keen intelligence. The two leading newspapers, *La Nacion* and *La Prensa,* are considered in the front rank of the world's journals.

A feature noted by moving picture operators is that *Argentinos* wish the pictures shown about twice the usual rate. There is something about the temperament, and the climate, that makes everything move rapidly. Though invented in New York, Argentina is the first to generally adopt the new tropical suits for men. It is hoped that this will spread to New York. The lottery is a national passion. Ticket venders are everywhere.

The *Argentinos* are described as lacking in social discipline, and as being highly individualistic. It is not considered a good country for Americans or Englishmen unless they have a higher grade of education than the average. The price of bread is controlled by the Government.

There is a federal eight-hour labor law, with a 48-hour week. Night work is restricted to seven hours. Of the total population of 10,904,022, the natives of European blood number 8,050,000, the foreigners (mostly Europeans) number 2,600,000, and the mixed races number 300,000.

Education Looms Large

In any study of conditions in Argentina the subject of education looms large. Though the average of illiteracy among army recruits is 25 percent, and the general average for the country was 37.8 percent when the last census was taken, yet these figures do not properly represent the amount of interest which this subject arouses in the Argentinian mind. There was a national university at Cordoba seven years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth, and it is still functioning.

It was not until the year 1842 that Argentina made the discovery that education cannot be merely from the top down, but must permeate all classes of society. In that year Sarmiento, friend of Horace Mann, and called by some the 'Horace Mann of South America', founded the first normal school in Spanish America, and a new era, a new civilization, dates from that event. Educators, and friends of the people, look upon Sarmiento as a sort of Abraham Lincoln of the Southern world.

In the year 1929 a group of twenty Argentinian university professors, medical men, scientists, child welfare experts, and leaders in other fields, known as the Argentine-North American Cultural Association, visited the United States, studying school systems and educational subjects generally. Their enthusiastic reception created a most favorable impression throughout Argentina and, it is to be hoped, did much to cement a closer bond between the two countries. The visit should be offset by a trip of Americans to this golden land of the present and the future.

The school teacher in Argentina is a government employee, not responsible to local school committees. After twenty-five years of active teaching the teacher is retired on full pay. Unless pupils are studying for professional work they leave school when they have completed the sixth grade. On account of their intelligence and enthusiasm the students are drawn more deeply into political movements than is for their good or for the good of the country.

"Religion"—Newspapers—Radio

"Religion," as the critical readers of this magazine well know, is a man-made thing, a matter of forms and ceremonies. It is *nominally* friendly to education of the masses and to worship of the Creator, but *actually* the worst enemy of both. In Argentina there is no state religion, but the Roman Catholic system is supported by the state, and the president of the country must be of that persuasion.

There are 520 newspapers published in the republic; of these, 493 are Spanish, 5 are German, 5 are English, 4 are Italian, and there are others in French, Russian, Swedish, and Basque. The Government is not as friendly to a free press as in the United States. It is not uncommon for the Government to close up a paper and lock up all its active heads without bringing any definite charges against them. That is what one gets for living in a Catholic country.

A remarkable move in the right direction has transformed every post office in Argentina into a reading room and public library. Good books are on sale at 20 percent less than the usual selling price. In the reading rooms of the larger post offices one finds uniformed employees, adepts in the languages of visitors, ready and anxious to give useful information about the country and to give advice and assistance in the selection of good books. What a vision this gives

us of what will be true all over the world under God's kingdom. The truth will spread like wildfire.

Argentina has twenty broadcasting stations, broadcasting programs under Government supervision; there are 150,000 radio sets in use in the republic. The climate is good for radio reception. Most of the stations are heard in every inhabited part of the country. Won't it be fine when the truth is being broadcast from every one of those stations?

The Battle for Argentina's Trade

The battle for Argentina's trade is a triangular "duel" between Great Britain, Germany and the United States. In 1908 Britain was at the apex of its Argentinian supremacy, with a trade equal to that of Germany, the United States and Belgium combined. Four years later British exports to the Argentine were $115,000,000; Germany's exports were $65,000,000; the United States' exports were $60,000,000. Then came the World War, and with Germany altogether out of the market and Britain fighting for her existence, the United States trade shot up to $210,000,000 a year. In 1928 its trade was $200,000,000; Britain's was $155,000,000.

Britain is fighting hard to regain her trade, and owing to the excellency of her wares, and her reputation for honest dealing, is making a good record in the face of the severe competition of Germany and the United States. In 1931 she spent $25,000,000 on a British trade fair at Buenos Aires, and sent the prince of Wales on as chief salesman, but the results attained were not up to expectations.

British investments in Argentina are now $2,000,000,000; United States investments are $950,000,000. The latest published figures show that 22.1 percent of Argentina's imports come from the United States, 20.6 percent come from Britain and 11.6 percent come from Germany.

Irigoyen, the Modest and Generous

It does not follow that because a man is modest and generous he will make a good executive of a great country; nevertheless, if the executives of all great countries were both modest and generous the world would be better off. It is possible to combine executive power with moral power.

Irigoyen, late president of Argentina, is an unusual man. A school-teacher for seventeen years, it is known that he gave every penny of his earnings to charity. At one time he refused a ministerial portfolio because unwilling to serve under a president elected by the aristocracy. He also declined the governorship of the largest province of the republic. At one time, for defying the Government, he was sentenced to death.

When nominated for the presidency he declined, but was thrust into it as Roosevelt was once thrust into the vice-presidency here in the United States. When inaugurated, Buenos Aires went wild; frenzied crowds unharnessed the horses of the official coach and drew him to the Government palace. He gave no inaugural address.

As soon as he was installed in office, he closed the Casa Rosada, as the government house in Buenos Aires is called, and went to live in an apartment over a store which was without either telephone or bath. Urgent telephone calls on matters of national and vital importance were relayed to him from an Italian bootblack parlor across the street.

As an executive Irigoyen was not a success. When he first entered office he dismissed Government clerks by the thousand, in order to fulfil his promises of an honest administration, yet circumstances forced him to put on three times as many as he removed, and he wasted much of his time personally considering the merits of applicants for minor positions.

At the time of his enforced resignation he had on his desk 1,159 unsigned Government orders, of which 527 had to do with public works, in which there was colossal graft during his entire administration. One of the Government-supported institutions in Buenos Aires is a maternity hospital. In going over the payroll of this institution auditors found 200 wet nurses all drawing large salaries. All these proved to be men! Irigoyen tried to watch everything, but the thieves around him were so thick he could watch nothing. There have been hints that American oil companies had to do with his undoing.

The September Revolution

In 1928 Irigoyen had been reelected by an overwhelming majority, but when the Wall Street smash of 1929 came he was made the scapegoat for it in Argentina. On the evening of September 4, 3,000 students marched through the streets shouting for his resignation. Two

days later, the head of the army, General Jose Francisco Uriburu, demanded his resignation.

Irigoyen was astounded at the sudden change of public sentiment, as he well may have been. Nearly eighty years of age at the time, and living a life of seclusion, he was misinformed by ambitious men about him of the actual condition of the public mind, and was taken entirely unprepared. The shock made him very ill. He was exiled, but later given his liberty. The same mob that had dragged him to the Government palace was mean enough to destroy his statue and drag it in the streets. In a day it acted as though he had never existed.

The public would not have General Uriburu in office, but he succeeded in nullifying the wishes of the electorate and though Argentina is by choice largely radical yet the present president is a conservative. He succeeded in having a score of Irigoyen's friends sent into exile. Opposition to American oil companies is at an end. The Big Money crowd is in full control.

The League and the Falklands

At the first assembly (1920) of the League of Nations, Argentina properly enough demanded the immediate inclusion of Germany in the League, and when the demand was rejected the Argentine withdrew from it and will now have nothing to do with it. In September, 1928, the League unanimously requested her to return to it, but she refused. She rarely signs any of the international papers that are handed around.

Four hundred miles off shore are the Malvinas Islands. It seems that these once belonged to Argentina, but Britain grabbed them in 1833 and renamed them the Falklands. Argentina still lays claim to them, but is prevented from taking them, because of the armed force of Britain.

Argentina has the southernmost prison colony in the world, in Ushuaia. It also has the southernmost wireless station, in the South Orkneys. The British government has protested the construction and operation of this station, but has been reminded that these islands belong to Argentina and that the only reason she does not take over the Falklands also is that, at the moment, she lacks the strength to do so. Most maps show the Orkneys as British; but what is a map between thieves?

The peace strength of the Argentine army is 1,750 officers and 25,600 men, with a reserve of 300,000. According to the Argentine conscription law only one of male twins can be called into service. Both are examined and the better one is taken. If equal, one is chosen by casting lots.

A Thrilling Letter from Mexico *By La Torre del Vigia*

IT IS with pleasure that we inform you that on the 29th of March Isaac Pérez and his companions were freed from prison.

During the period of time in which these were in custody the enemies who caused their incarceration were disturbed by two strange events that happened:

First: When Pérez appeared before the court for trial, when his accusers were testifying falsely against him a strong earthquake occurred and everybody fled away, Pérez remaining entirely alone in the courtroom.

Second: It was ordered that these prisoners be sent from Alvarado to Vera Cruz. Some distance away the train ran off the track and all the cars turned up, except the car in which these prisoners were traveling in custody of their guards. There were many casualties. The prisoners sang hymns and attended to the wounded, while their guards, who had fled away, returned.

Judge Rutherford sent a telegram ordering the employment of the best lawyers to defend the brethren. The Bethel family in Atzcapotzalco and all the brethren throughout the country prayed constantly.

Jehovah won this case and Satan was defeated.

Our brethren paid no fine, neither asked any favors from the authorities of Satan.

Now they are more active than ever, and some who were sleeping are now stirred up to service as a result of the experiences and example of the friends who suffered.

Let us unite, dear brethren, and go forward without fear, for Jehovah is a wall of fire around His "witnesses".

Through the Prism

24,000 Krupp Employees Dismissed

THE Krupp works, normally employing 74,000 workers, have been compelled to drop 24,000 from their payrolls. The losses sustained by the business last year amounted to $4,500,000 and were distributed over all branches of it.

Cave Dwellers in Scotland

UNABLE to afford house rents many people in Scotland are now living in caves. One elderly man has furnished a home for himself in a cave at the foot of a cliff which can be entered or left only at low tide.

Rise of Automobile Racing Speeds

IN NINE years the speed records for automobile racers at Daytona have risen from 146.40 miles an hour to 253.968 miles per hour. Five of the nine speed records in that time were by the present holder of the record.

Venezuela's Pearl Fisheries

VENEZUELA'S pearl fisheries will hereafter be operated by the state. Venezuelan pearls are exceptionally fine and have found a ready sale in the jewelry markets of the world. Many of them are of a delicate rose tint.

Makes a Living Growing Walking-Sticks

IN SNODLAND, County Kent, England, there is a man who makes a living growing walking-sticks. He has been engaged in the business sixty years and is considered the greatest authority on his craft in the world.

Huge Cave Found in Death Valley

A HUGE cave has been found in Death Valley, California, and will be explored. The entrance is through an opening 125 feet in diameter. The cave is located in the south part of the valley.

South Africa Will Have New Money

IF PRESENT plans mature South Africa will have a new currency. The unit is the florin, worth about a half dollar. It will be divided into 100 cents; there will be two-florin, one-florin, and half-florin pieces of silver (about $1, 50c and 25c), and then there will be silver 20c and 10c pieces. In the baser metals there will be bronze 4c, 2c and 1c pieces. The smallest gold piece will be the rand, worth ten florins, or about $2.50.

Barking Around the World

IN THE laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady is a little dog that had the satisfaction of barking at itself around the world. The bark encircled the world by way of Holland, Java and Australia, and the terrier is said to have enjoyed the sport greatly.

Compulsory Education of Unemployed Germans

IN GERMANY they have the sensible rule that all unemployed boys under 18 must attend classes in manual training, typing, stenography, domestic science, general educational subjects, gymnastics and hygiene. Unemployed girls are given instruction in kindergarten work, nursing and sewing.

Rouen Cathedral Just as Described

THE Rouen cathedral is just as described in Revelation 18:2. A carefully taken census showed a total of 900 pigeons, 250 bats, 60 hawks, 40 owls and 35 ravens in the ancient pile. But these are not the only unclean and hateful birds, visible and invisible, that make their home at Rouen.

Road Deaths in Britain

BRITAIN is disturbed because there have been 45,000 road deaths in the country within the past ten years, and the matter has been brought up in the House of Commons to see if something cannot be done to reduce the loss. In America we are now sacrificing 30,000 persons a year to the speed demon.

The Hikers' Mystery Express

THE British people are wonderfully advantaged by the prevailing custom of hikes in the country. On March 25 the Great Western Railway filled two trains with a load of hikers who did not know when they started what their destination would be. Round trip tickets were sold for $1 each.

Sixty Condemned to Death for One Murder

AT NAIROBI, British East Africa, sixty youths have been condemned to death for beating to death a reputed witch. Some good grounds exist for believing that the poor woman was obsessed with demons, but that gave no license to the youths to whip her to death. God's commands to the Jews not to suffer a witch to live were never extended to the Gentiles.

The Cause of Armenian Quakes

A GROUP of Russian scholars has discovered that the many recent earthquakes in Soviet Armenia are caused by a great mass of granite which is slowly pushing up while all around it the softer rocks are slowly sinking. This phenomenon was responsible, a year ago, for an earthquake in which many villages were destroyed and 2,000 persons lost their lives.

Salesmen of Liberty Bonds

THE salesmen of liberty bonds who bully-ragged the American people into parting with hundreds of millions of dollars (more than ten billions, all together) to help Europe wage her World War, will now read with interest that Britain proposes to pay no more of her solemnly covenanted debt, but has left her American debt out of her budget.

The Pope Has a New Toy

THE pope has a new toy, consisting of a double-tracked railway 600 feet long. The rolling stock consists of three coaches, one for the throne, one for a chapel, and one where Mr. Ratti himself will eat and sleep. There is a full-sized railway station and a tunnel three hundred feet long under Vatican hill, where the coaches can be sheltered.

82 Years a Prisoner

AN ENGLISH nun, Mary Martha Butti, who entered a convent at the age of 16, has just died at the age of 98. In the 82 years in which she was a nun she was never outside the convent walls. Just how God's name is honored by a person's being locked up away from one's fellows for 82 years is something nobody has ever been able to explain.

Bishop Hughes Not in the Garbage Line

FOR striking a man who tried to wedge into the garbage dump food line at Cicero, Ill., a man was sent to jail for three days. On the same day Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, of the Chicago Methodist Episcopal church, said the depression is greatly exaggerated and that it is not so much a matter of keeping the wolf from the door as keeping it from the garage, from which we gather that Reverend Hughes was not with the men who were fighting for a place in the food line at the garbage dump, not yet.

Tree Planters of a Century Ago

MUCH of the beauty of the great Middle West is due to the fact that the original settlers, a hundred years ago, saw the instant need of fruit and shade trees and liberally supplied the need. It is estimated that in the state of Iowa alone they planted more than 240,000 acres of trees, with large acreages also in all the adjoining states.

Even Monte Carlo in Hard Luck

"THE man that broke the bank at Monte Carlo" turned out to be Mr. Hard Times, nobody else. For the first time in history the famous international gambling joint, where so many people have been ruined, and where suicides are everyday matters, has failed to pay a dividend. In normal times its profits run to several million dollars a year.

Mixtec Hieroglyphics Possibly Solved

AN AUSTRIAN, Dr. Herman Waldegg, now resident in Colombia, a linguist speaking twelve languages and somewhat familiar with Chinese, Japanese and Sanskrit, has discovered, he thinks, the key to the Mixtec hieroglyphics of ancient Mayan Indians, having identified more than one hundred syllables, eighty-four of which he believes he can translate.

Finding Gold All over Canada

THE Canadians seem fortunate in finding gold all over the country, from the Yukon region and British Columbia to Manitoba and Ontario. The most recent find of gold-bearing ores is in northwestern Quebec, in a strip of territory more than one hundred miles long and with a width of from three to ten miles, located in the townships of Pasqualis, Louvicourt and Malartic.

Methodist Church in Decline

REV. WILLIAM ADDISON BROWN, former pastor of the American M. E. church at Buenos Aires, recently said of the Methodist church: "We lost 52,000 members in 1930. We recorded the loss of nearly a half million Sunday school enrollment. Our largest theological seminary is about to close for lack of funds. Our missionary offerings have decreased a million dollars this year. In one of 20 episcopal areas, we have lost five educational institutions in late years, forfeiting the greatest educational opportunity of our generation."

Backing Up the Armament Conference

AS AN encouragement to the windjammers at Geneva to keep on talking the British have invented a new projectile which will perforate twelve inches of the hardest known armor plate at a range of ten miles, and have designed a new light-weight machine gun which can be used like a rifle and will shoot 400 rounds a minute. Peace and safety are just around the corner . . . that a gun can shoot "around"!

Immigration into Britain

HOW loath the Britons are to leave their beautiful isles, and how glad they are to return to them on the least provocation, is shown by the fact that while in the world-prosperous year of 1929 there were 87,469 more emigrants than immigrants, yet in 1931 the people were coming back home in such numbers that there was an excess of 37,072 immigrants over emigrants.

Doctor Stockdale's Easter Sermon

IN HIS Easter sermon, delivered at St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, Doctor George M. Stockdale said: "If Jesus came into our midst this Easter day He'd not pick out as great among us those whom we would choose. He would not pick out the cardinal, the bishops, we who are ministers. He would not choose the socially elite and wealthy, who will have their pictures in tomorrow's press and next Sunday's rotogravure section." And we think Dr. Stockdale told the truth.

Cook County's Sanitary District

THE Sanitary District officers of Cook County, Illinois, got a bright idea. Immediately you imagine them as having discovered some way to render their work more profitable to the people who pay them their salaries. You are partly right. They did, indeed, discover a way to make their work more profitable, but not to the people who fed them. Oh no! Just to themselves.

Believing that they knew what to do with the money, they had their friends organize companies to sell them supplies at prices that would make your mouth water. Tin pails were sold at $100 a dozen, rakes went at $7.50 apiece; a $27 cement cart went to the county for $358; two dozen brushes, worth $1 apiece, went for a little more than ten times that sum.

How lonely the honest Chicagoan must feel!

Vaccination as a Civilizer

IN CANADA a white man may refuse to submit his family for vaccination, but when an Indian at Muncey, Ontario, put the same principle into effect, and stripped off his coat, inviting the would-be vaccinator to keep his hands off his children, the magistrate sentenced him to two months in the county jail. Thus vaccination serves as a "civilizer" and teaches the lowly Indian to look up to the white man and to have respect for his laws.

Proposed Recreation of Austro-Hungary

DISMAYED by the chronically empty treasuries of Rumania, Jugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, the four powers most interested, Britain, Germany, France and Italy, have recently been holding conferences to see if some way can be devised to recreate an economic Austro-Hungary, thus confessing that the break-up of the old monarchy in 1918, which was to have meant so much for the peace of the world, was, after all, only another blunder.

The Big Bonus Boys

WHO do you suppose it was that said the other day that "the entire United States lies stricken a prey to the banker and corporate groups", and that "the big bonus boys of big business who milked the stockholders and consumers are now getting, indirectly, big bonuses from the people's treasury"? Some anarchist, probably; or some socialist; or some Bolshevist. Guess again. It was Henry Ward Beer, president of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut and former special assistant United States attorney general.

Reporter Gets a Great Idea

A REPORTER, writing for some Charleston (W. Va.) paper, made the statement that for a church show that was about to be pulled off two ministers would become the carnival "barkers". And now (we don't want to inquire into this matter too closely, because there might be complications) we are just wondering, Did this reporter know these men well? and, if he did, why did he call them "barkers"? Doesn't the apostle say somewhere that in papers like *The Golden Age* we ought not to discuss questions of genealogy? And still, there is Isaiah 56:10, 11. Seemingly the reporter did not give enough details.

600 Japanese Soldiers Demonstrate

A DISPATCH to the *Daily Worker* reports that 600 Japanese soldiers made a demonstration at Shanghai, expressing their disapproval of the war against China. One hundred were court-martialed and shot, and the remainder sent back to Japan to stand trial. It is believed that France is backing Japan financially and that without French support the recent campaign could not have been waged. The militarism in these two countries is at present the greatest menace to world peace.

Radium Poisoning from Drinking Water

IT NOW appears that water containing radioactive materials, instead of being good to drink, and leading to restoration of health, leads to death and the grave. After the death of a prominent steel man of Pittsburgh attributed to radium poisoning resulting from the drinking of water containing radium in solution, the Columbia University expert on radium poisoning has expressed that many, many, are sure to die from the same cause. Radium-charged water has been widely sold as a cure-all.

Uncle Sam's Highest-Paid Employees

AMONG Uncle Sam's employees who receive more than $10,000 per year are the president, vice-president, speaker of the House, members of the cabinet, fifteen ambassadors, General Pershing, eleven commissioners of the Interstate Commerce Commission, ten officials of the Federal Farm Board, the director of the Veterans' Administration, seven members of the Shipping Board, and six commissioners of the Tariff Commission. Quite a large number of persons receive an even $10,000 a year for their services.

Hoped to Meet His Horse in Heaven

WHEN he died Reverend Dr. Uriah Myers, of Catawissa, Pa., said that he fully expected to meet in heaven his old horse. Obviously the old cow would be there, and naturally the old bull. All the calves would be there, and the dogs and cats and pigs and chickens and rats and mice and cockroaches and bedbugs and lice and mosquitoes and gnats and fleas. Oh, it will be a great place for Uriah when he gets there. The only sad part of it is that he will never get there, but will wind up right back here on this earth where he started from. But after he gets used to it he will like it fine.

An Interesting Case of Restoration of Sight

ERNEST BARTHOL, D.C., Stamford, Conn., is a happy man. On December 28 last, Mrs. Henrietta Crocco, of his city, lost her sight, after a severe heart attack, but after three chiropractic adjustments by Dr. Barthol was able to see as well as ever. The blindness extended over a period of three days. Dr. Barthol states that this is the second case of the kind which he has had in his practice in the past nine years.

Reblocking King George's Crown

CROWNS are not made solid; if they were, nobody could stand the weight. Like the monarchs under them, they are just for show. The British crown has been sagging some lately, and so it has been reblocked and made an inch higher. No Briton can imagine how indescribably funny an item like this seems to an American, but if George gets any comfort sitting in state with a gold hat with 3,000 jewels stuck in it, and if there are still Britons who think that in some undefinable way there is something specially holy about gold hats, why, let him wear it. It is all part of the world's circus. It isn't George's fault that they have him down for the clown's part.

Moody's Son Among the Chaplains

AT THE seventh annual convention of the Chaplains' Association of the Army of the United States, held at the Hotel Taft, New York city, the Rev. Dr. Paul Dwight Moody, associate chief chaplain of the American Expedition to France, son of the evangelist Dwight L. Moody, made the statement that "there is no place for the peace-preaching chaplain in the army of the church"; from which it is perfectly apparent that the One who said "Blessed are the peacemakers" could not get into the "church" Mr. Moody had in mind. Mr. Moody's "church" is the same "church" that 'gent' had in mind that took Jesus up into a high mountain and showed Him the whole works, armies, captains, governments and "churches" and claimed that they all belonged to him. Moody is right; there is no place for a preacher of the gospel of peace in such a "church". Moody, by the way, is president of the Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt., and this gives a good idea of what a child gets when he goes to college.

More About Sydney's Great Bridge

SYDNEY'S new bridge, the heaviest and longest arch in the world, is 440 feet above the water at the top of the arch, and its roadway clears the surface of the water by 172 feet. The whole bridge scheme is costing some $80,000,000, and, at the moment, Sydney is almost wishing it had that amount of cash in hand instead of the bridge. The span between the towers is 1,650 feet; the total length, including approaches, 3,770 feet; 50,300 tons of steel went into the structure.

Wakulla, Largest Fresh Water Spring

WAKULLA spring, Florida, 186 feet deep and so crystal-clear that a penny can be seen on its bottom, is said to be the largest single fresh water spring in the world. It is believed to be fed by an underground river which periodically drains Lake Jackson, Ga. This lake, ten miles long, has an uncanny habit of disappearing and reappearing, but Wakulla spring goes on forever. The Wakulla river is a broad stream flowing from Wakulla spring to the Gulf of Mexico.

Hartford Got Rid of Its Milk

PROBABLY there is the same amount of unemployment in Hartford as there is elsewhere, and, if so, there is just as much need of food. Well, Thomas F. Flannagan, chief food and milk inspector, says that in the Connecticut city every day for a year past 20,000 quarts of skimmed milk have been poured down the sewers because it could not be sold. Wonder if the men who threw away the 20,000 quarts of milk a day contributed to the Community Chest, and why.

Big Bill O'Connell Introduces Jazz

BIG BILL O'CONNELL, Boston's cardinal, intensely amused a good share of the people of the United States on Sunday, March 27. He made a grandiloquent introduction of the magnificent Vatican choir and there followed an indifferently performed piece of American jazz dance music rendered in Rome by an Italian band and sent out by mistake all over the National Broadcasting Company's hook-up, to the remotest ends of the country. Bill was sore, and you couldn't blame him, and now people are wondering if those Rome operators did that on purpose or if it just happened to happen.

Who Will Control the Food?

WHO will control the food supply has become an interesting question since the news was published that one-fourth of the state of Mississippi has been sold for unpaid taxes. Perhaps we have the answer in the news that among the directors of the General Foods Corporation are representatives of the Bankers Trust Company, Central Hanover Bank, Chase National Bank, Goldman, Sachs & Company, and Lehman Brothers. Only the power of Almighty God can prevent the complete subjugation and enslavement of the American people at the hands of the Big Business crowd now running things.

Where the Pulpit Gets Its Message

REVEREND JOHN RAY EWERS, pastor of the East End Christian Church of Pittsburgh, in an address at the Westinghouse Club, said: "Wealth has dictated all too often what the pulpit message should be. Instead of putting the fear of God into the rich man in the pew, the rich man in the pew has too often put the fear of the world into the preacher. As a rule our pulpits are timid about war, about social justice, the religious use of wealth, international relations, political corruption. Churches hang along the rich avenues like pearls on a string, while square miles of the poorer sections contain hardly a spire."

Britain Not Disturbed over Ireland

BRITAIN is not disturbed over Ireland's threat to secede from the British Empire, for the reason that 95 percent of all Irish exports go to Britain, and the loss of that market would bring Ireland to her knees. Further, there are thousands of Irish in England, and if worse came to worst they would be deported. Further, there is about $750,000,000 of Irish money invested in Britain. Irish independence of Britain is only a name, little else. The Irish cannot be blamed for objecting to the clause in the oath of allegiance which requires the Irish legislators to be "faithful to his Majesty King George V and his heirs and successors by law". De Valera's implied threat to coerce Ulster into joining the Irish Free State will not be taken too seriously by anybody who has ever been in Ulster. But there may be trouble in Ireland, for the pope has pronounced a blessing on the whole Irish people, and that surely includes the Orangemen.

Japan's Sugar Scandal

BIG BUSINESS in Japan is no more honest than it is elsewhere; hence the discovery that the biggest sugar company in the country has been caught defrauding the government out of $5,000,000 in taxes need cause no surprise. The worst of it is that other prominent politicians and one newspaper got hold of the facts and milked the company to the tune of about $800,000 in blackmail before the government finally took cognizance of the situation.

Farmers and Bankers in Iowa

APRIL 14, 1931, several thousand farmers visited the State House of Iowa desiring a direct vote on the T.B. cattle test; their request was refused by a vote of 80 to 22. The next day the bankers of Iowa came to the State House pressing for a direct vote on a matter in which they were interested. A banker from the home county came and sat in the seat beside each member of the House to press the issue. The bankers got what they wanted by a vote of 65 to 34.

Price of Bread in France

RECENTLY, when wheat was selling in France at $1.85 gold per bushel the price of pound loaves of bread was only 4c. In this country we have been recently fed the line of bologna that no matter what the price of wheat the price of bread would have to stay up around 10c a loaf; but something must have happened recently that has caused somebody to do some thinking, for all of a sudden the price was dropped to 5c a loaf, which shows that 10c was too high, if it shows nothing else.

Japan's Ruin of Mukden

SO COMPLETELY did Japan's bombardment of Mukden in September last ruin that city of 550,000 population that in February any reputable foreigner could have a twenty-room house, with servants, coal, electricity, motor car, rent free if he would only watch the property. All trades were completely stopped, stores were empty of customers, factories were idle, and in one of the granaries of the world it was necessary to establish food relief stations. Tens of thousands of Chinese have fled the country, leaving all behind them, as they have no confidence in their conquerors; and how could they have?

Wide Use of Electric Refrigerators

IN 1925 there were sales of less than 100,000 electrical refrigerators; in 1926 there were 260,000; in 1927 there were 390,000; in 1928 there were 560,000; in 1929 there were 650,000; in 1930 there were 850,000; and in the year 1931 there were 965,000 sales. It is estimated that there are now 3,965,000 electric refrigerators in use, with an aggregate value of over a billion dollars.

No War in Asia

EVERYBODY else may think there has been and is war in Asia, but officially Japan and China are friendly powers and in a state of profound peace. If the League of Nations should find that Japan and China are in a state of war, Article 16 would require all members of the League to break off all relations and institute an embargo and a blockade; and it is certain that they will do no such thing. The League is a mere farce.

At Brixton Prison, England

JUSTICE MACKINNON, of England, expressing his astonishment that 3,000 persons had been committed to Brixton prison for debt, yet called attention to the worse conditions which prevailed in 1732. In an Old Bailey Sessions report of that year he found where three judges had tried 73 prisoners in three days and sentenced ten of them to be hanged. Among those hanged was a boy of 16, and in two instances the lives of the prisoners were taken for stealing the separate sums of 3½d. and 6d.

Starvation in Ruthenia

A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN deputy declares that there are whole districts of eastern Czechoslovakia where the people have not seen a piece of bread since autumn last. He saw a cow sold for three dollars; a horse, for 20c. There are 15,000 children starving. The only food in large areas is a little bread and potatoes. The trains travel without passengers through a country as sad and lifeless as a cemetery. As a result of undernourishment both the men and the women are old at the age of 35. The houses are low, dark, dirty huts without chimneys, and in winter are used as stables as well as for the family. More than 70 percent of these poor Ruthenians are illiterates, without clocks or calendars.

Semagraph Sets Type Without Human Aid

THE Semagraph, invention of Buford L. Green, Charlotte, N. C., sets six lines of type a minute direct from copy written by reporters on a special typewriter. The device will take care of short lines, eliminations of portions of lines and other corrections of the general nature which copyreaders may make. One machinist will be able to watch an entire battery of machines. A large array of publishers have witnessed the trial of the machine, and it won't be long before there will be some thousands of linotype operators unable to find work. The Semagraph will have appropriated their jobs.

War Department Refused the Pictures

THE war department has authentic pictures of the World War so horrible that the public which paid dearly for them may not see them. In refusing a publisher the use of these pictures, the chief of the Signal Corps, General Carr, delivered himself of the following silly chatter: "Think of the Gold Star mothers the country sent to France. Over there they saw the lovely cemeteries in which lie the dead of the A.E.F. Perhaps their boys lie there. Those mothers carried home in their minds beautiful pictures of these well-kept resting places. That is what they should have—we cannot spoil these memories." In other words, this general does not want these mothers to know the wretched truth about war; he wants them to be deceived and kidded as they have been deceived and kidded in all ages, so that when the politicians and financiers want to murder a few millions more they will find plenty of mothers ready to sacrifice the lives of others. Every "gold star" war mother ought to get down in just one trench dug through the rotten carcass of a boy and stay there a day in the slime and among the rats, with the bullets whistling over her head. It is not pretty pictures of cemeteries the mothers need; it is pictures that tell them the truth.

Europe Shuts Her Eyes Tight

EUROPE shuts her eyes tight to the fact that the American people dug out of their pockets $12,000,000,000 to finance their murder campaign and then offered to settle for $5,800,000,000, strung out over sixty-two years. Belgium was forgiven 53.5 percent of her debt, Czechoslovakia 25.1 percent, France 52.8 percent, Great Britain 19.7 percent, Italy 75.4 percent, Poland 19.5 percent, Rumania 25.1 percent, and Yugoslavia 69.1 percent. In the budget of Belgium the percentage of her debt to America is but 2.45 percent, in Britain's 3.75 percent, in Italy's 1.41 percent, in France's 2.65 percent. Meantime the armament expenditure of Great Britain for last year was $678,051,247, of France $517,910,816, and of Italy $269,057,884. The pages of history in all ages can be scoured and nothing as mean and ungrateful will be found as the way the press of these three countries, and especially France, has treated the nation that was their best friend in 1917-1918. Many millions of Americans are genuinely sorry that they ever interfered with the kaiser's trip to the Bay of Biscay. Europe would be in better shape today if he had made it.

Why America Has a Deficit

DURING the World War America was fool enough to loan $12,000,000,000 to the Europeans that wanted to murder each other. The interest on that is $500,000,000 annually. Europe was never asked to pay more than $317,000,000 of that annual interest. Almost two-fifths of the entire sum was to be paid by Americans, and is being paid by them. But Europe at first was not to pay an annual $317,000,000; she was to pay much less. As a consequence taxes here are staggeringly high and there is a deficit here of $2,369,000,000. Now Britain proposes to repudiate, and, of course, all the other European countries will follow her lead. Of all hypocrites and ingrates on earth, the European statesmen of the present generation take the prize. They seem to have just sense enough to lie about the United States and to provoke one another to abuse us in their dirty press, and that goes for Lloyd George and all the rest of them. What America should have done was to stay out of the war, lend the warring nations not a penny, and send them not a shell nor a morsel of food. It was their fight, not ours, and the whole world would be better off today if America had not sent a single boat across the Atlantic from 1914 to the end of 1918. If another American dollar is loaned to the crazy house across the pond it will be loaned against perfect evidence that it is being thrown away, wasted. American bankers have been traitors to the American people. They have broken the country by policies that have the portraits of Judas etched in every corner and all over the center of every European worthless bond.

League of Nations Encourages War

POINTING out that the League of Nations is by its conduct an encourager of war, the Manchester *Guardian* says:

Despite the fact that Japan has qualified in every single particular as a Covenant-breaking nation the League of Nations has failed to prevent or even to moderate her invasion of China. Indeed, the part played by the League Council in the affair has been rather by its vacillation to encourage the militarist party in Japan to proceed fearlessly with its "positive" policy than to mobilize world opinion against an unnecessary resort to arms and a flagrant violation of China's territorial integrity. . . . The result is a war. Civilians, even a flood-relief camp, have been bombed without warning; and a Japanese army, equipped with the latest weapons of war, is at present engaged, and must at last succeed, in driving all Chinese forces out of Shanghai.

Travel in the Soviet Union

THE New York *Times* contains an advertisement of a tourist agency that offers 23 days' travel in Russia at $12 a day. The price includes first-class hotels, autos, guides, interpreters, railroad, sleeper and theater tickets. It includes Leningrad, with its mills and foundries; Moscow, with its social insurance, social work and city planning; Kharkov, with its vast concerns; the collective farms of Rostov, the iron works of Dniepropetrovsk, the factories at Kiev, and the world's greatest hydroelectric station at the Dnieprostroy dam. The dam will cost $422,000,000, and will cover fourteen square miles. But what sensible person would wish to travel in a country where all the citizens are prisoners and in momentary danger of death or deportation to Siberia? There are credible reports that during this last winter at least one thousand Moldavians who tried to escape across the ice from the Soviet inferno into Rumania were slain by the Soviet guards. If Soviet Russia is such a fine place, why would a thousand persons risk death in trying to get out of the country, leaving all their belongings behind them? And if the Soviet rulers are such fine people, why did they murder those who wanted to get away from them, and even refuse to let their poor mutilated bodies be buried? Bad as the capitalistic tyranny is, the Soviet tyranny is worse. Nevertheless the things the Soviet people are doing within their gates are very remarkable. Former Governor Baxter of Maine, recently back from an extensive trip over Russia and Siberia, said: "We traveled in great comfort, spending our days in seeing the chief points of interest. Every one talked freely and, far from wishing to conceal anything, seemed anxious to show all that would heighten the contrast between the old and the new. We saw no signs of distress among the population at any point, though the stations everywhere were crowded and people were traveling in great numbers. The enthusiasm of the people we met, and their confidence in their ability to accomplish their plans, were most striking and indubitably genuine." Governor Baxter's trip in Russia was over 7,000 miles in length.

Some More Soviet Items

SOVIET Russia is bulking larger and larger in the news items, and though we are no admirers of things Bolshevik we record some of the items. The penalty for murder is ten years' imprisonment, but if you upset the food or transportation systems, even unintentionally, the penalty is death. Wheat is being sown by airplane; each plane sows 300 acres a day. Soviet coal is being shipped into America and is hurting the American anthracite market. Soviet lumber has practically taken over the British market, having made deals with 160 importers. The blast furnaces of the great Soviet steel plant at Magnetogorsk are in operation; raw materials for these operations are proving better than was expected. The world's largest canning factory, in the midst of 35,000 acres of rich land that can be worked eleven months in the year, has started shipping canned goods into England. The initial shipment was 150,000 cans of pork and beans. In a wooden prison near the Polish and Latvian borders there were confined 150 fugitives who were trying to escape from the Soviet tyranny; the prison took fire, the guards refused to open the doors, and seventy were slain in a vain effort to escape through the barred windows. A Russian woman, a textile worker, sold her husband to a friend for 100 rubles, thinking that after a few weeks she would get him back. But the man liked his new wife and her cooking so much better that he stayed put. Wife No. 1 took the matter into the courts and was reproved as a shameful money-grabber; the court dismissed her plea, and hubby keeps his wife No. 2. And so is Soviet Russia, a land in which the old religions are ceasing to be, and atheism and agnosticism are all the people will have.

Gypsy Smith and the Long Green

A SUBSCRIBER sends us from Pueblo, Colorado, a nice long green check put out by Gypsy Smith in that city. The check is decorated with Mr. Smith's picture. The name of the bank requires to be filled in, and also the number of dollars. Is the check signed by Gypsy Smith? Oh no; not at all. It is to be signed by somebody else, but the one who signs it will have as a souvenir the picture of Mr. Smith and will also have his autograph. Is that all they get? Yes; that is all they get. Well, what does Mr. Smith get? He gets the long green money that is back of the long green check. Do you think a business man can afford to throw long green blank checks all over town and not get something back? Mr. Smith is in the evangelist business.

"Lay Not Up for Yourselves Treasures upon Earth"

IN THE spring of 1929, when the shares of the Kreuger & Toll match company were selling around $47 a share, life looked pretty good to Ivar Kreuger, but when they took a fast ride down hill to a place where they are now worth only about 50c, he put a bullet through his heart and ended it all. The suicide of Mr. Eastman, the kodak millionaire, is also to some extent traceable to huge losses. These suicides show how foolish it is to spend the years of life toying with money, and looking upon it as the great desideratum, when real life may be had from learning of Jehovah God and participating in His work in the earth.

When his various companies (with investments totaling $588,500,000) began to slip, Mr. Kreuger made the great error of trying to cover up their actual condition by ordering fictitious and duplicate assets recorded on the books and the entire elimination of certain liabilities.

Missouri Legislators in a Bad Business

IN *Golden Age* No. 328, under the above title we called attention to the fact that the legislatures of four great states with a combined population more than six times that of Missouri require only 480 clerks all told while Missouri alone has 904 clerks. And right away we find the reason: it is because their godly legislators are out seeking to save souls to raise money to build churches to save more souls to raise more money to build more churches to save more souls, and they have not the time to do their own legislative work but have to turn it over to clerks. At least that is what we gather from the following, which was mailed to all the occupants of South Newstead St., St. Louis. We should think Mr. Rehkop ought to be able to preach a wonderful sermon on the eighth commandment —to his fellow legislators, of course. But probably they are all off preaching, too, or bootlegging, and he cannot reach them.

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Wagoner Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, located at Gibson and Taylor avenues, will hold their annual evangelistic services from March 13 to Easter, March 27.

Rev. Aaron H. Rehkop, of Warrensburg, Missouri, will be the evangelist. He is a state senator, as well as a good preacher. Rev. Barrett reports that Rev. Rehkop is having great success with his revivals.

The meetings will start at 7:30 p.m.

Rev. Barrett will conduct the singing. Special musical numbers will be given each evening.

Kentucky Floggings Continue

ONE party of students and newspaper men after another visits Kentucky, only to be taken across the county into another state, but severely flogged en route. Civilization is entirely at a standstill in eastern Kentucky, and it is evidently worse than a waste of time for investigators to try to glean any new facts. Neither the vigilantes nor the officers of the law have any respect for the law. They are determined to have things their own way and are utterly indifferent as to the opinions of their fellow men.

Safety First at Sea *By J. H. Metcalf [late of the Royal Navy] (Canada)*

IN PREPARING for a voyage I always provide myself with four essential articles: (1) a watch, (2) a pocket-compass, (3) a telescope, and (4) a chart.

A watch nearly every person possesses. A pocket-compass about the size of a watch can be purchased at prices varying from $1.00 upward. I always use a double watch chain consisting of two chains linked together at the bar, to which I affix the watch at one end, and the compass at the other end, and carry them in opposite pockets of the waistcoat. The telescope I carry in my hip-pocket, and the chart in the breast-pocket of my jacket, so that I always have them ready.

A very good chart of the principal navigation routes of the world is published by the C. P. R. Steamship Co., while almost every line publishes pamphlets showing their particular route traveled, and can be obtained for the asking, at any of their offices or their travel agents.

On boarding a ship, the first thing a passenger should do is to find to what particular boat he is assigned and find out in what part of the ship the boat is kept, and the quickest way to get to it from his cabin, or from any part of the ship.

It is the duty of every passenger to attend the first call for boat drill, not only to find out the number and position of his particular boat, but also to learn the duties (if any) required of him. It is also the duty of every passenger who is capable of either sailing or steering a boat or using an oar to report the same to the petty officer in charge of his boat at the first boat drill. Not only does he owe this to himself, but also to the others who are with him in the same boat.

This article, if carefully studied, will teach my readers not only how to row, but also how to steer, read and correct a course, read the compass, and how to use a watch as a compass by which to steer; how to take the correct time at sea, without a sextant, by what is known as dead-reckoning, that is, a reckoning which, although not absolutely correct, will be found near enough.

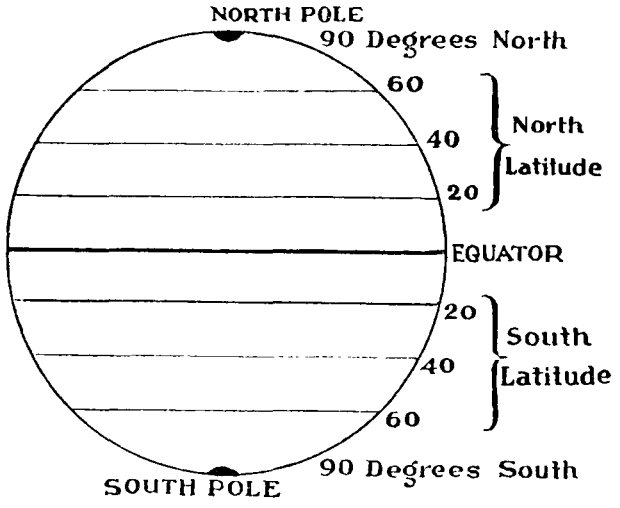
Remember that at sea on a clear day a distance of thirty miles all around you can be seen with the naked eye; so any distance up to half a degree (thirty miles) is of no consequence, and a dead-reckoning, if properly worked out, should at no time vary more than that distance.

Before proceeding further I cannot impress too strongly the necessity of attending at least one boat drill; and those not familiar with boating should attend more.

When the Titanic sank, April 14, 1912, many of the crew were unable to even row, and lady passengers were obliged to take to the oars; but, thank goodness, since then rules have been made stricter. Ships' crews have constant boat drill while in port, and practice in rowing. Still I have been assured by good authority that only ten percent of passengers, as a rule, attend boat drill. I think that this should be made compulsory for all passengers, except in case of sickness.

As for seasickness, never having been seasick myself, I cannot say, although I have crossed the Atlantic nine times, and twice up the Mediterranean. Still I do not think seasickness would be sufficient excuse for neglect of this most important duty. I know that in the navy men are never excused from duty because of seasickness, which to my knowledge lasts only a few hours at the most.

FIG. 1

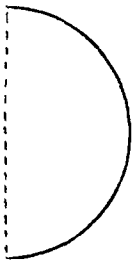


Before I go into further details, the first thing I must explain is the difference between "parallels" and "meridians". The "parallels", marking the degrees of latitude, are imaginary lines surrounding the earth north and south of the equator. (See Figure 1.) These parallels are at an even distance of sixty sea miles (or international, geographical, or nautical miles, commonly known as "knots") apart, in any part of the world. Figure 1 shows the equator, with parallels of latitude.

The north pole is 90 degrees (or 5,400 sea miles) north of the equator, while the south pole is 90 degrees (or 5,400 miles) south of the equator.

The school geographies give only 8,000 miles as the diameter of the earth, while here we have a distance of 10,800 miles from the north pole to the south pole; but it must be remembered that while the 8,000 miles is the diameter (going directly through the earth), when traveling we make a semicircle (see Figure 2), which is greater than the diameter by a distance of 2,800 miles. I mention this so that there can be no dispute.

FIG. 2

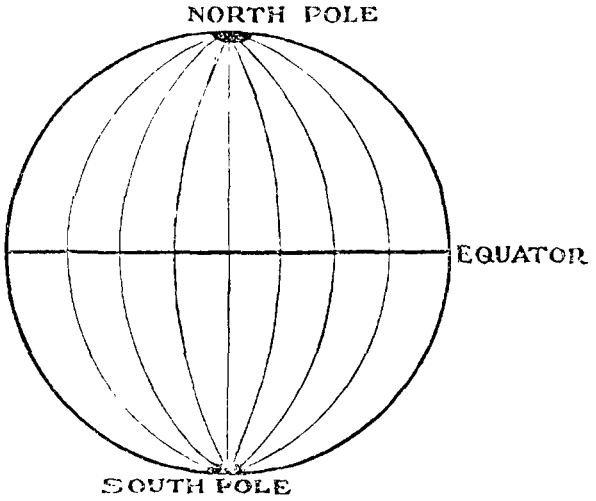


We now see that there are, all together, 180 degrees of latitude, known as "parallels"; viz., 90 degrees north latitude (north of the equator) and 90 degrees of south latitude (south of the equator). The north pole being situated at 90 degrees north latitude, and the south pole at 90 degrees south latitude, we also know that these degrees of latitude are 60 miles apart in any part of the world.

The "meridians", marking the degrees of longitude, unlike the parallels of latitude, are not 60 miles apart, except at the equator; and the distance between them lessens as they get nearer the north pole or the south pole, where they meet. They are, in other words, 'oval' in shape, being 60 miles apart at the equator and meeting at the poles. (See Figure 3.) Therefore the equator is latitude 0° (nil), but has longitude; and the north and south poles have no longitude, but are situated at 90 degrees north latitude and 90 degrees south latitude. We now come to distances between the meridians.

At the equator the meridians are 60 miles apart; at 40 degrees north or south latitude they are 46 miles apart; while at the 47th parallel of latitude north or south they are 40.9 miles apart. Therefore there is a difference of 14 miles in the distance between two meridians at the 40th degree of latitude compared with that at the equator; and a difference of 5.1 miles between that at the 40th and that at the 47th degree of latitude; and a difference of 40.9 miles between that at the 47th degree of latitude and that at the north pole or the south pole. Using these figures as a basis, an even division of so many miles to a degree will give an approximate distance between the meridians at any degree of latitude, which, even if not absolutely correct, will be near enough for a dead-reckoning, for in this way it would be impossible to get off one's course more than between 22 and 23 miles in traveling from the equator to either the north pole or the south pole; which is within ordinary seeing distance except in hazy or dull weather or in a case of fog.

FIG. 3

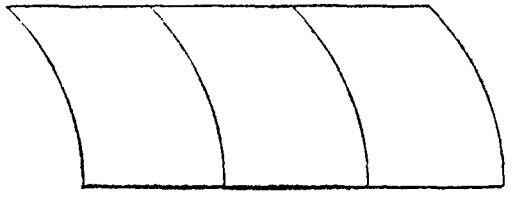


Plan of the Meridians of Longitude

In mentioning distances at sea the international or sea mile (commonly called a "knot") is used, which consists of 6,080 feet, and not the land mile, which varies in different countries. For example: An English land or statute mile is only 5,280 feet, while an Irish mile is the distance of 1¼ English miles. The French measure by meters and kilometers instead of miles, while a German mile is equal to nearly four English miles. The international or sea mile, however, remains at 6,080 feet, and is used by all nationalities at sea. Our next paragraph will be on Arc and Time.

Arc is that portion of the globe which lies between any two degrees of latitude and any two meridians of longitude. (See Figure 4.) It

FIG. 4



is called "arc", no doubt from "arch', because of their likeness in form; and although it is not absolutely a square, still it can be divided into square miles.

The beginner, therefore, must be careful not to mix time and arc.

Table of Time: 60 seconds make 1 minute
60 minutes make 1 hour
24 hours make 1 day

Table of Arc: (Arc is not time, but distance)
60 thirds (‴) make 1 second (″)
60 seconds (″) make 1 minute (′)
(one minute of arc is equal to 1 mile, 6,080 feet)
60 minutes (′) make one degree (°)
90 degrees (°) make one quadrant (qr)
4 quadrants, or 360 degrees, make the distance of the circumference of the earth.

Time at Sea

The time on both land and sea varies one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude (meridians) traveled. In traveling from east to west, set the watch back one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude; and in traveling from west to east, set the watch forward one hour for every 15 degrees of longitude traveled. For example:

I leave London (Greenwich), which has no longitude, and travel west 15 degrees. When it is 12 noon at Greenwich, it will be only 11 a.m. 15 degrees west of Greenwich. This is because I am 'traveling ahead of the sun'. Also, if I travel 15 degrees eastward from Greenwich, it will be 1 p.m. by my time (at 15 degrees east), when it is only 12 noon at Greenwich. This is because I am 'traveling against the sun' (going towards it). The line of no longitude varies with different countries. The English and Americans take their longitude east and west of Greenwich (London, England), while the French take theirs from Paris, which is about 3° east of Greenwich. However, the Greenwich meridian is used as 'no longitude' by most countries; so we will adhere to that.

There are 360 degrees of longitude; namely, 180 degrees east and 180 degrees west, the meridian of 180 degrees east and that of 180 degrees west being the same. This meridian is situated about the middle of the Pacific ocean, and is exactly on the opposite side of the earth to the Greenwich meridian, which is either 0 degrees or 360 degrees.

Therefore a ship at the 180th degree of longitude will be situated at 180° east longitude and 180° west longitude at the same time.

In circumnavigating the earth, we must allow one day of 24 hours when sailing westward. Thus, I leave Greenwich June 30 and sail west, arriving back at Greenwich from an easterly direction apparently on August 31. Yet when arriving at Greenwich I find the date to be September 1. This is because in sailing west to east I lost one day. For this reason a captain in passing the 180th meridian adds one day to his log-book, dating everything that transpires on board for the day after, or the day before that day also, leaving 8 days in that week, so he will repeat the day on which he passes the 180th meridian. Say, if it be Tuesday, then he would log the following day as Tuesday also. This is so as to keep his log correct with the Greenwich date.

Again, if sailing east, arriving back to Greenwich from the west, on passing the 180th meridian he would miss one day from the log-book; otherwise he would be one day ahead of Greenwich time, arriving back on September 2 according to his log-book, instead of September 1, according to Greenwich date.

These are known at sea as the "lost" and "gained" days: the "lost" day being the 24 hours lost in circling the earth from west to east; and the "gained" day, the 24 hours gained when circling the earth from east to west.

Days at sea are as follows: The land or statute day, 24 hours, beginning at 12 midnight.

The sea day begins at noon (generally 12 hours in advance of the statute day).

The solar day, from sunrise to sunset.

The lunar day, from the rising to the setting of the moon.

The lost and gained days, as already shown.

A stellar day is taken from the rising to the setting of some particular star or planet. In northern latitudes this generally refers to the North Star; and in southern latitudes, to the Southern Cross.

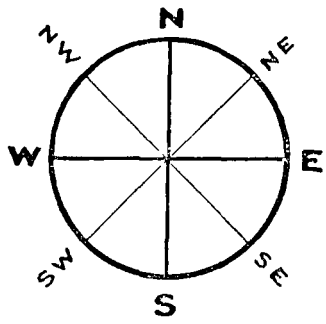
Part 2

AS THE dial of a watch is divided into minutes and hours, so is a compass divided into degrees and quadrants. The quadrants or cardinal points of the compass are four in number;

namely, North (N), South (S), East (E), and West (W).

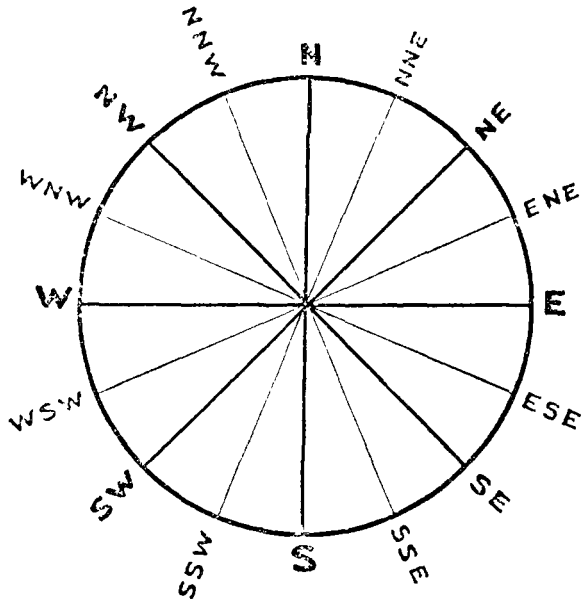
If we divide these four quadrants evenly, we get what are known as the four major points, thus: Northeast, Southeast, Southwest, and Northwest. (See Figure 5.)

FIG. 5



Again, by dividing each of these angles, we get the eight minor points, thus: North-North east, East-Northeast, East-Southeast, South-Southeast, South-Southwest, West-Southwest, West-Northwest, North-Northwest. (See figure 6.)

FIG. 6



Many compass dials have only these points printed on them, all other directions being given as so many points north, south, east or west of these. The beginner is therefore recommended to make himself familiar with these first, before proceeding to learn the sixteen lesser points. There being, all together, 32 points to the compass, each point is equal to 11 degrees 15 minutes at its farthest extremity.

To "box the compass" is to call off the 32 points in their order from north to south by way of east, and back to north by way of west, or in the same direction as the hands of a watch move. To "box the compass backwards" is to call off the 32 points in the opposite direction, or contrary to the motion of the hands of a watch.

How to Use a Watch as a Compass

Having the watch at the correct time according to the longitude in which the person happens to be, turn the watch around (do not turn the hands) until the hour hand points exactly to the sun. Then bisect the angle between the hour hand and 12 o'clock and the bisecting line will point exactly true north and south (not the magnetic north and south, as the hands of the watch are not affected by variation and deviation, which we will deal with later).

In the forenoon 12 o'clock on the watch dial will be towards the south and 6 o'clock towards the north. Then turn the figure 12 on the dial true north, and 3 o'clock will be east, 6 o'clock will be south, and 9 o'clock will be west; and other points can be reckoned accordingly, or a printed compass chart placed correctly under the watch will give all other directions correctly.

The lesser points of the compass are:

1. North by East
2. Northeast by North
3. Northeast by East
4. East by North
5. East by South
6. Southeast by East
7. Southeast by South
8. South by East
9. South by West
10. Southwest by South
11. Southwest by West
12. West by South
13. West by North
14. Northwest by West
15. Northwest by North
16. North by West

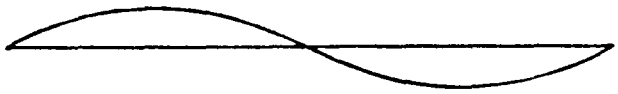
We now give a full compass chart, showing all the 32 points. (See Figure 7 on next page.)

Variation

The north and south poles are not the only two. There are also what are known as the magnetic north and south poles. The magnetic north pole is situated at 70° north latitude and 97° west longitude; while the magnetic south pole is situated at 70° south latitude and 145° east longitude. These magnetic poles affect the compass needle, and this is known as variation

of the compass, and must be allowed for when steering a course. Neither is the magnetic equator the same as the earth's equator; but it is an irregular line, encircling the earth, and crossing the earth's equator twice. (Figure 8) One of these places is near the west coast of Africa, and the other about the middle of the Pacific ocean.

FIG. 8



In the north Atlantic, Indian, and greater part of the south Atlantic ocean, the variation is westerly, the needle pointing too far to the west. In the Pacific ocean and the remainder of the south Atlantic, the variation is easterly, the needle pointing too far to the east. This variation changes about once a year, and a table of variation is always kept hung up in the ship's chart house.

LATEST TABLE OF COMPASS VARIATIONS

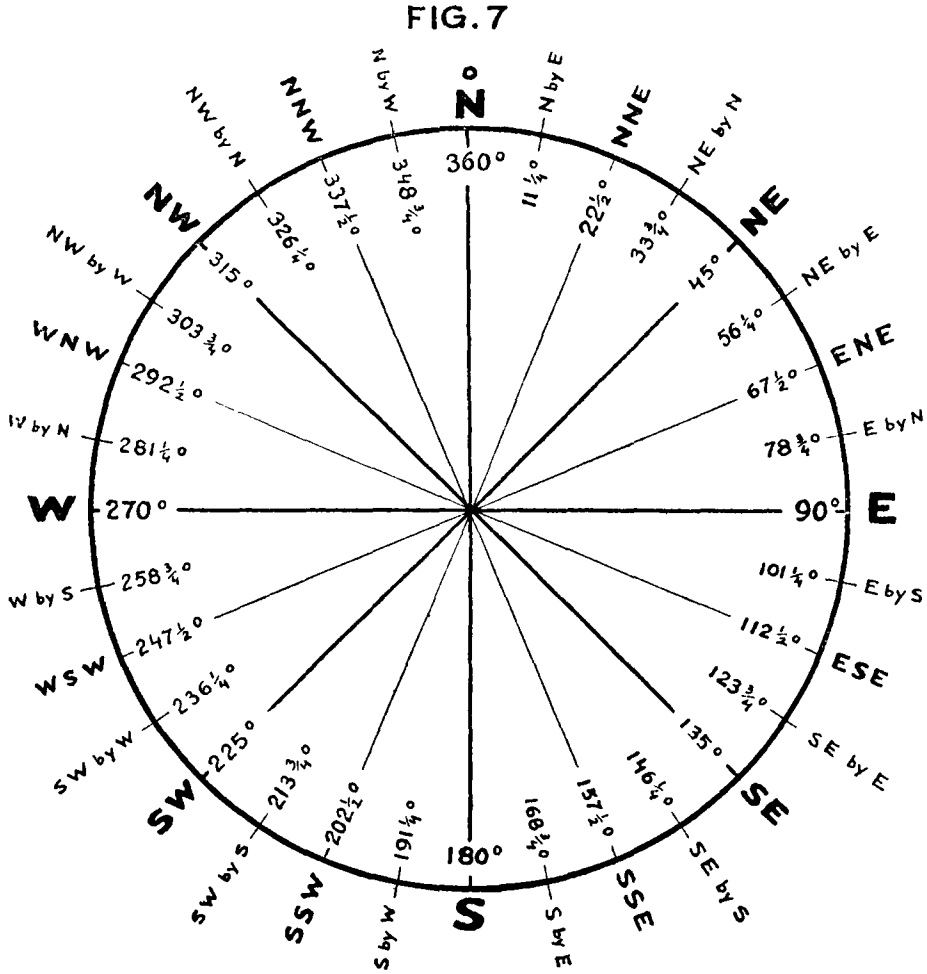
Port	Longitude	Latitude	Compass Variation
Montreal	73° 30′ 13″	45° 34′ 47″	15° 42′
Quebec	71° 12′ 15″	46° 49′ 17″	18° 50′
Belle Isle	55° 50′ 10″	51° 58′ 15″	35° 35′
Cape Race	53° 4′ 19″	46° 39′ 24″	30° 25′
Liverpool	2° 59′ 21″	53° 24′ 37″	13° 20′
Land's End	4° 15′ 53″	50° 10′ 49″	16° 20′
Plymouth	4° 8′ 53″	50° 19′ 59″	14° 35′
Southampton	1° 24′ 7″	50° 53′ 59″	14° 32′
Belfast	5° 44′ 19″	54° 40′ 35″	18° 31′
Galway	9° 16′ 0″	53° 9′ 10″	18° 19′
Queenstown	8° 16′ 37″	51° 51′ 9″	17° 20′
Cherbourg	1° 37′ 27″	49° 38′ 33″	13° 20′
London	0° 22′ 42″	51° 28′ 30″	15° 10′
Greenwich	0° 0′ 0″	51° 22′ 12″	15° 10′

All variation is westerly.

There are two parts of the world where there is no variation, the needle pointing true north. One of these lines runs through North America near Lake Erie, and down through the south Atlantic ocean; another line runs through Europe, Asia and Australia.

Deviation is caused by iron or steel in the ship, or a cargo affecting the needle. This must also be allowed for. Deviation is checked by means of a compass on shore, and comparing it with the ship's compass. When variation and deviation are both east or west, then add them and the result will be the amount of variation of the needle to allow for, thus: Variation 15° W. + deviation 3° W. = 18° W. to be allowed for. But if one is west and the other east, take the lesser from the greater, thus: Variation 15° W. — deviation 3° E. = 12°W. to be allowed for.

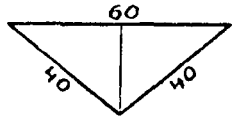
FIG. 7



But passengers need not bother about deviation by checking their compass with the ship's compass, or by taking the true north and south with the aid of a watch. As already shown, and comparing their compass and watch, the total variation and deviation is obtained, as the variation and deviation do not affect the hands of the watch.

Leeway is the distance a boat or ship is taken out of its course by winds, heavy seas, storms, etc., and this must also be accounted for in taking the distance. Example: A ship travels 140 miles, but has been driven out of her course 40 miles. Then she has to regain that 40 miles to get back on her true course, which makes a total of 80 miles. So she has gone only 60 miles on her true course. (See Figure 9.)

FIG. 9



Latitude and longitude *from* is the latitude and longtitude the ship is in when she leaves port. Latitude and longitude *in* is the latitude and longitude a ship is in at the time of taking bearings. To get an idea of how far a ship has traveled, take the number of hours since the last bearings were taken or since the ship left port and multiply them by the number of miles the ship sails in an hour, allowing for leeway, etc., and a fair estimate will be arrived at.

Part 3

TIME is measured at sea by bells rung every half-hour. The ship's chronometer is always kept at Greenwich time and date, and is never changed. Other clocks, however, are changed daily. One bell is rung at 12:30, 4:30, and 8:30 a.m. and p.m.: 2 bells are rung at 1:00, 5:00, and 9:00 o'clock; 3 bells at 1:30, 5:30 and 9:30; 4 bells at 2:00, 6:00 and 10:00 o'clock; 5 bells at 2:30, 6:30 and 10:30 o'clock; 6 bells at 3:00, 7:00 and 11:00 o'clock; 7 bells at 3:30, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock; and 8 bells at 4:00, 8:00 and 12:00 o'clock.

Each four hours is known as a watch. There is one exception: from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. is known as the first dogwatch, while from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. is the second dogwatch. A dogwatch relieves the men every two hours, instead of every four hours, so that the men on watch change their hours daily. This is not done, however, on some merchant ships, the men being on watch the same time every day and every night.

When dogwatches are kept 6:30 p.m. is 1 bell instead of 5 bells; at 7:00 o'clock 2 bells are rung, and 3 bells at 7:30 p.m., but at 8:00 p.m. the 8 bells are rung instead of 4 bells, showing that the four hours of the two dogwatches are finished.

The log is a piece of wood, round on one side and flat on top, which is attached to a log-line and thrown overboard.

The log-line is about 900 feet long, knotted at intervals, with a piece of colored rag secured to each knot. Each knot represents that part of one mile that one-half a minute does of one hour, that is, one 120th part. The line, therefore, is knotted about every 50¾ feet. It is wound on a revolving spool secured to the side of the ship. When the log is thrown into the water the spool revolves and the line runs out. As many knots as run out in half a minute shows the number of miles the ship travels in an hour; thus, ten knots in half a minute shows the ship is traveling at the rate of ten miles an hour. This is how the sea-mile came to be known as a "knot". The newer logs are of metal, and a slip is inserted which registers automatically the number of miles traveled.

A few facts about the north Atlantic. The Atlantic Plateau extends from Cape Race in Newfoundland to Cape Clear (Ireland), about 1,226 miles, and it is on this plateau that the Atlantic cable is laid. Near the west coast of Ireland, just south of the Atlantic Plateau and stretching out to sea for about 400 miles west, is "the Devil's hole", a deep valley, which never could be fathomed and was said by sailors to be bottomless. The depth of the Devil's hole, however, is estimated to be from five to seven miles.

There are, it is said, as many as seven ranges of submarine mountains between Europe and America. The water of the Devil's hole appears to be jet black. The Gulf Stream, the water of which appears to be a bright blue, is a stream of warm water of about 80° Fahrenheit. It averages from 70 to 120 miles wide, and about 2,200 feet deep. It flows north from the Gulf of Mexico. Near the south of Newfoundland it divides. One branch flows northeast, around the British Isles and towards Nova Zembla; the other branch crosses to the African coast, circles around, and recrosses the Atlantic towards the Caribbean sea. Just before it reaches the Caribbean sea, it meets another stream, and between the two lies a currentless space of water, where all the refuse of the ocean accumulates, known as the Sargasso Sea.

How the New Hampshire Vaccination Fight Was Won

By Albert W. Peacock (New Hampshire)

IN *The Golden Age* I think appeared an *article stating I was pardoned by the governor and his council on May 15, 1929. On October 29, 1929, my wife wrote you I was arrested on September 30, 1929. I appealed the case and had it filed in the superior court at Manchester, N. H. I was called to Manchester the second Tuesday in January, 1930, to answer to the charge. I waived the reading of the charge and was released on a $100 bond, as my attorney intended to carry the case to the supreme court on points of exception.

In March, 1931, our town lawyer, who is judge of our municipal court and adviser to the board of education and the board of health, went over to Manchester to see my attorney, to see what he was doing toward having my case cleaned up. He said there were 26 in our public schools unvaccinated and my case must be cleaned up.

In a few days my attorney notified me that the case had come up before the county solicitor and judge and wished to know what I wished to do about it. I notified him I refused to take the case out of the superior court, and told him I realized if I was found guilty by a jury the county solicitor could put me to jail, and there would be no alternative but to go. The May term closed with no trial and I heard nothing more until January 20, 1932, when I read in the Manchester *Union* daily paper that my case was *nol-prossed*. My attorney in Manchester worked through my legal adviser in Dayton, Ohio, Joseph W. Sharts. The supreme court of New Hampshire decided early this year, in the case of the Covey family, Laconia, N. H., that the board of health must grant a certificate upon the advice of a physician practicing in the town in which the child resides. The Coveys had four certificates, and the local board of health refused to accept them, through the advice of the state board of health. These children and others were out of school nearly three years.

On January 23, 1932, I received a letter from a friend in Laconia that the children were all notified to come back to school. All are unvaccinated and none were asked to be examined by doctor or nurse.

A short time before our public schools closed for a ten days' vacation, in February, 1932, I went to see one of our members of the board of education. I told him what had happened in Laconia and told him I was sending Roy to school on February 29, and asked him to notify the superintendent of schools to place Roy where he belonged, and if he refused I would give him plenty of publicity. Roy went to school on February 29 and entered the sixth grade. He has had only a little over a year's education in our public schools up to the present time, and I think he did well. He was fifteen on March 4, 1932, is 5 feet 9½ inches tall, and weighs 154 pounds. The teacher uses him fine and he enjoys going to school. The state's 'nol-prossing' its own case shows they did not have a leg to stand on.

With the expense I have been put to, including six months in jail and an average of only four days a week for a year and a half, I am being forced to refinance my little home in the building and loan association. If I am successful it may keep a roof over our heads for a spell, and perhaps they will be better satisfied than to have a place forced on them to sell. There is no money to be had in these times for such a thing as a home, but it might be available for an automobile.

I do not regret what I have been through, as I have saved many little children from being vaccinated. I understand there are about fifty unvaccinated in our schools now.

I think my legal adviser, Mr. Sharts, puts the case against vaccination very well when he says:

> What has prevented smallpox from running wild in this state is the same thing that has prevented its running wild in England, Holland, and other swarming countries that have begun to get over the vaccination delusion. When we began putting in water works, sewer systems, paved streets, fly screens and oil-dropping automobiles in place of manure-dropping horses and cattle, smallpox, like every other plague, began to disappear in spite of frantic efforts to keep it alive artificially by vaccination.
>
> In England and Holland the vaccination laws have been greatly modified and today there are fewer deaths from smallpox than ever before. Many leading physicians are beginning to recognize the increasing deaths by heart disease, the attacks of infantile paralysis, and especially this new scourge of "sleeping sickness" as the probable results of injecting foreign substance into the blood stream.

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*Reviewing the case for the benefit of our readers we recall that Roy Peacock, then a healthy ten-year-old lad, was debarred from the public schools of his native

town, Milford, N. H., because he had not been vaccinated. The boy's parents knew their rights and acted upon them.

In the supreme court of the United States, in a vaccination case, Jacobson vs. Commonwealth, 1904, the rule was set down that "there is, of course, a sphere within which the individual may assert the supremacy of his own will and rightfully dispute the authority of any human government, especially of any free government existing under a written constitution, to interfere with the exercise of that will".

Under this rule the boy was entered in school again and again, only to be excluded. The father was informed that his son could be taken from him and placed in an industrial school as a delinquent. The father was brought into court four times in two years, and fined, but appealed.

When the town officials found that the father could not be intimidated or coerced into having his child vaccinated, he received a written order from the board of health to take his boy "out of state", and he was given ten days to comply with this order.

Incredible as it seemed to the parents, that this order could be in accordance with the law, they assumed it to be and complied with it. Mrs. Peacock moved to Vermont with her young son; not, however, without great hardship, as it necessitated leaving her home and family. Some weeks later, through legal counsel, the boy and his mother were brought back home.

Roy was again entered in school and allowed to remain a week and a day! Although the father was told that the board of education would not give consent to his having the boy tutored, he embraced his constitutional right to do so. With the help of a most excellent teacher, Roy kept up his studies.

Recently Mrs. Peacock sought the advice of a former attorney general of the state, who had been strongly recommended. She was told by him that she had NO constitutional rights; that the supreme court ruling above, which was shown him, merely meant that she could "move around", or go live wherever she pleased, if she didn't like the laws of New Hampshire. When the direct question was put to him, "Is there a statute under which a healthy New Hampshire boy could be ordered 'OUT OF STATE' by the board of health, because his parents refuse to have him vaccinated?" he declined to answer the question.

The anxiety, the expense and the self-denial endured by these courageous parents in their struggle to protect their son's health created an intolerable hardship from which they sought and at length found relief. Other New Hampshire parents will not have to undergo this hardship; the Peacocks have blazed the way.—*Ed.*

The Radio Witness Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "May I add my letter to the thousands of letters you must have received through the program on WIP-WFAN in our city.

"Such an outrage, to jail the ministers because they tried to speak the Word of God. Asbury Park is going back to the heathen Roman days as they (the Romans) jailed the early Christians.

"I know of the Watchtower ministers. I contributed toward the Watch Tower Society while I lived in Camden. I did not have to buy. The minister offered me the books and I paid him what he said they were worth, or what the printing cost.

"Afterwards (since being in Philadelphia), a Watchtower minister came to my home and offered me some of the books, but I had no money at the time. Then the minister offered to give me the books if I really wanted them, but I would not take them when I could not pay for them. I could have had the books without any charge. The minister did not demand any money for them. He told me what the printing of them had cost. I could have had them for that price or whatever I could have paid, but, on the other hand, I could have had them without any money, if I would have accepted them.

"I am a Sunday school teacher in the Episcopal church, and believe in God and His Word. There are not enough people today who believe in God and His Son, Jesus Christ, and when ministers try to take the Word of God to people, they are jailed like thieves. Slowly the world is traveling back to pagan days, instead of traveling on to a greater kingdom of God and His followers. God forbid that I should live to see the day when God's Word can no longer be given to the people without the ministers' being jailed."

Women Smoke Fifteen Billion Cigarettes

WHILE accurate statistics are difficult of compilation, Moody's Investment Service and other statistical bureaus estimate that women are now smoking 12 percent to 14 percent of the cigarettes smoked in America, or, in other words, are disposing of some fifteen billion of them annually.

From a Suburb of Asbury Park *By Clara Lois Quinney (New Jersey)*

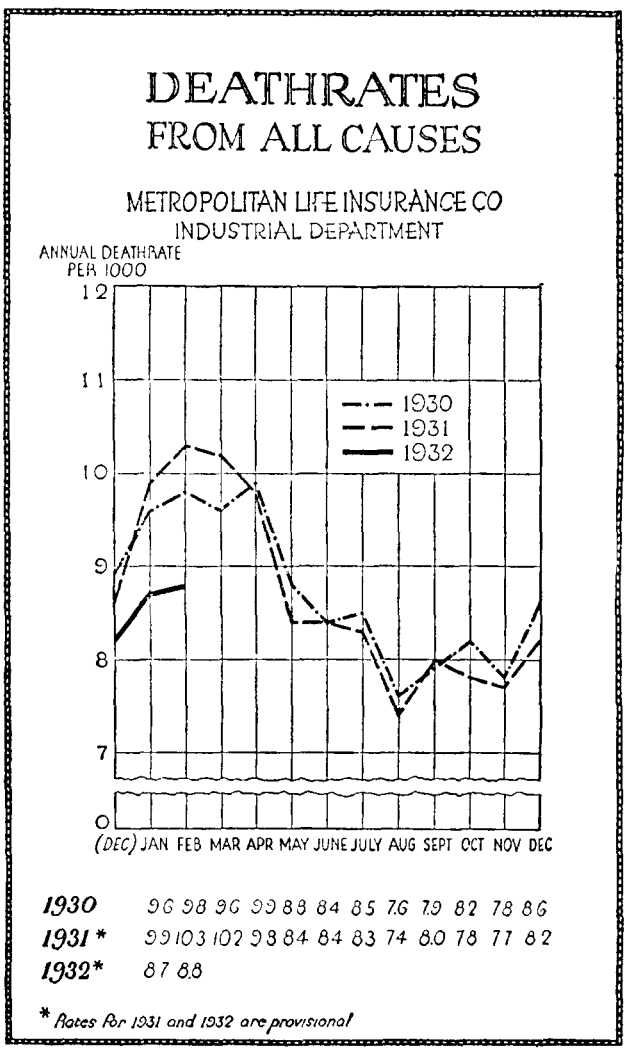
IT MAY be of interest to you to know that Miss King, our city clerk, and our city attorney, James D. Carton, and his son, who sometimes represents the city, are Catholics, and our prosecutor Jonas Tumen, and his brother, Judge Tumen, are Jews. What chance have you? This town, as all of Jersey, is *rotten*. They are against all good movements, and I know; have lived here nearly forty years. If I were a younger woman I would go right into the work and they would surely have to arrest me. Enjoy and admire your articles on aluminum. Won't have a piece in my house, for years past. Have friends who have used it exclusively. They spend more money with doctors in a week than my family in two years, but they will not be convinced.

Proofs that Death Is Decreasing *By J. Frank Joy, Mortician (District of Columbia)*

HEREWITH I hand you some interesting statistics. The clipping entitled "Mortality Figures" is taken from the *Director*, the National Funeral Director's Association magazine, which publishes these statistics monthly, and the chart is from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which I have used considerably in the recent past and, when shown to business men or laymen, seems to arouse astonishment.

I usually add the statement that we have been telling people that millions now living will never die, as shown in the Scriptures. Now we are showing you the same truth from the United States Statistical Bureau and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

All of this is astounding when you consider that murders, suicides, automobile accidents, deaths from bootleg liquor, should be increasing the death rate. Therefore death from what we term natural causes is almost a thing of the past. Ten years of the January decrease, and the undertakers will be out.



MORTALITY FIGURES

A death rate of 11.8 per thousand is announced by the bureau of the public health service, U. S. treasury department, for cities over 100,000 population in 1931.

Mortality in January, 1932, based on reports to the public health service, amounted to 123,970 for the entire country. This is a decrease of 15.7 percent from the 147,092 deaths in January 1931; a decrease of 4.3 percent from the 129,572 deaths in January 1930, and a decrease of 30.5 percent from the 179,319 deaths in January 1929.

Deaths in February, based on corresponding government reports, totaled 119,731 for the 29 days. This is 9.3 percent under the 132,194 deaths in February 1931 (28 days). It is also lower than any other February since 1927.

It is estimated at N. F. D. A. headquarters that total deaths in 1932 will fall 200,000 below 1931 if the average of the early weeks continues. The 1931 mortality was 1,410,365.

"If you are all going broke," the office declares in a recent circular, "you can understand why from these government figures."

Bars to Human Prosperity

THERE are very few statesmen left on the earth. Most men in public life are professional politicians. Politics is their business. A great number of them are either directly or indirectly in the pay of some big financial institution. High finance sees to it that all the leading political parties nominate for office men that can be influenced by the corporations. When the election is held, no matter who loses the corporations win and the people pay the bills.

Then a proposed law comes before the legislative body for enactment. If it is in the interest of high finance, it is enacted with little difficulty. But if the enactment of the law would work to the interest of the general public and against the predatory wealth, it has little chance to become a law. Here is a sample:

Recently the bill was pending before the United States Congress, the purpose of which was to provide for the construction of a great dam across the Colorado River, which is known now as the Hoover Dam. The dam would make possible the reclamation and cultivation of large areas of desert land, which would be in the interest of the tillers of the soil. A powerful corporation was opposed to the building of it because the dam would conflict with some of its interests. One Josiah T. Newcomb was general counselor for that corporation. Actively engaged in opposing the enactment of the bill he boastingly said: "I represent an investment of nine billion dollars, and we do not propose to let the government enter the power business at Boulder Dam. The bill has no chance to pass. It will not pass. If it changes it can go through at this session." This was equivalent to saying that one hundred and twenty million American people could not have their representatives in Congress enact a beneficial law because one gigantic financial institution did not want it enacted.

The Federal Trade Commission of the United States issued a statement to the effect that six companies controlled in 1922 one-third of America's water power; eight companies controlled three-fourths of the anthracite coal reserve; and two companies controlled over half of the iron ore reserve.

These gigantic corporations could use their powers for the general welfare of the public, but they do not. They use their powers selfishly and to debauch and corrupt the lawmaking and law-enforcement bodies of the land. Occasionally a man in politics becomes so thoroughly disgusted with the wickedness of this organized power that he comes forth with a statement of facts to the people. Here is a sample:

Governor Pinchot of Pennsylvania said:

No one who studies the electrical developments already achieved and those planned for the immediate future can doubt that a unified electrical monopoly extending into every part of this nation is inevitable in the very near future. The question before us is not whether there shall be such a monopoly. That we cannot prevent. The question is whether we shall regulate it or whether it shall regulate us.

Justice Ford, of New York, said:

In my experience I have found the public service corporations, the street railroads, the telephone, the lighting companies in particular, to be the most prolific source of political corruption in the state. They more directly depend upon governmental favors than any others, and indeed the profits of their business flow from the special privileges which they procure and hold from the government, both state and municipal. In my day at Albany these corporations plied their nefarious business of corrupting the people's representatives so openly that a blind deaf-mute could learn what was going on. Not that legal evidence could be found against them. They were too shrewd for that. But every public man there was morally certain as to what was going on, and in private conversation it was freely talked about. These public service corporations pollute the very fountains of public virtue; they debauch our public servants; they subsidize party organizations for their own purposes. All the powers of government are subverted to their base ends; and government of the people, by the people, for the people, is made mockery.

Even the courts are corrupted by Big Business. When Big Business is pitted against the common people, the people have no show in the courts. The words of Mr. Samuel Untermyer are pertinent on this point; he said:

Nowhere in our social fabric is the discrimination between the rich and the poor so emphasized to the average citizen as at the bar of justice. Nowhere should it be less. . . . Money secures the ablest and most adroit counsel. . . . Evidence can be gathered from every source. The poor must be content to forego all these advantages.

The power to make war is lodged with the political wing of the government, but the real power is exercised by big finance. War makes it necessary for governments to issue bonds, to be bought by those who have money. Profiteers decide that it would be to their advantage to

have the country go to war. They own and control the largest newspapers. A systematic campaign of propaganda is begun and carried on by their press. Step by step these papers recount the numerous insults to which the people of the country have been subjected, and say that these should be resented by force of arms. Strong appeals are made to the patriotism of the people in order to elicit their support. War is declared by the lawmaking body's yielding to the influence of selfish interests apparently supported by the people. The politicians quickly pass emergency laws which compel every one of a certain age to render military service. The war is on, and the people are urged to buy the bonds to carry on the war.

Then the clergy are called into action. They become the spellbinders. They use their pulpits to harangue the people and urge them to go to war. When some of these preachers go with an army as spiritual advisers, they always manage to remain at a safe distance in the rear. They work hand in glove with their allies, Big Business and Big Politicians. They work up great excitement amongst the people, and then they are ready to go to any extreme.

The young men are promised better jobs when they return from the war. They are told that the war will make the world safe for democracy and they will cover themselves with everlasting glory. They are told that if they die on the battlefield their names will be inscribed upon tablets of honor and their souls elevated to the highest place in the universe. After the war is over, millions of youths fill untimely graves; millions of others are marred for life. And so far as the survivors are concerned, the prewar pledges are forgotten; and the ex-soldier is pushed aside with contempt. The war results in millions of widows and orphans who in great grief struggle along for existence. It is soon found that the war has greatly increased the tax burdens of the people. It results also in a new crop of avaricious men who have learned to defraud and plunder the people. No good has resulted. The everlasting covenant that God made for the preservation of human life is violated.—Isa. 24:1-6; Gen. 9:4-9.

It is the three elements, namely, High Finance, Professional Politicians, and Faithless Clergy, that rule the people. When the war is over, together they continue to harangue the people, saying, "In time of peace prepare for war. Give us more money to carry on our preparations. Patriotically support us, because we are the ones qualified to rule. Hear what we say, because we are the representatives of God on earth." The Federal Council of Churches issued a proclamation following the World War, stating, "The League of Nations . . . is the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth." It is well known that the League of Nations was proposed and carried into operation by financiers and politicians and fully supported by the clergy.

You wonder why attention is called to these things. Is it possible to reform these three elements and make the country better by exposing them? No; not that. The purpose is to show that the clergymen are sailing under false colors and are misleading the people; to show that the clergymen are unsafe guides; to show the necessity of a power greater than that of selfish men to bring the people relief and prosperity. Attention is called to the wickedness of Big Finance and Big Politicians not merely to denounce them, and with no hope of reforming them, but to show the class of men with whom the clergymen have entered into an alliance. Men are judged by the company that they keep. The fact that they deny the Bible and join hands with an oppressive class shows that the clergymen are practicing a fraud upon the people, and that so-called "organized Christianity" is a fraud and a snare. The people must see that their relief cannot come from such an unholy alliance; and seeing this, they will look to the proper source from which relief and prosperity will come. It is God's due time for the people to understand the truth.

It must be apparent to any thoughtful person that back of the unholy alliance there is an unseen and evil power which has organized it and operates and controls it. It is easy to be seen that it is fraudulent, that it is cruel and harsh, and oppressive. Who, then, is the mastermind that is responsible for the wicked and oppressive so-called 'Christian organization' on earth? There is but one answer. It is Satan, that old Serpent, the Devil and god of this world, who has formed and operates the unholy alliance of Big Business, Big Politicians and Big Preachers and operates it under the title and name of "organized Christianity". The purpose is to control the people and keep them in subjection to the Devil, and to turn their minds

away from the true God. This unholy alliance rides upon the people, draws its substance from the people, and rules the people by fraud and coercion. The Pharisees who constituted the clergy of the Jews in Jesus' day were controlled by the Devil, as Jesus stated. (John 8:43-45) Present-day clergy are the modern Pharisees. Jesus recognized Satan the Devil as the prince of this world. (Matt. 4:8; John 12:31) The Apostle Paul refers to his wicked schemes when he says: "[Satan] the god of this world hath blinded the minds of them which believe not, lest the light of the glorious gospel of Christ, who is the image of God, should shine unto them."—2 Cor. 4:4.

People have always understood that the rulers of this world were ruling by divine right. That is what the churches have taught them. That is another error they have taught. The Bible declares that God is love. Perfect love means the perfect expression of unselfishness. You can plainly see that Big Business, Professional Politicians and Faithless Preachers are entirely selfish in their efforts to keep the people under control. God could not approve anything that is wrong. God has permitted Satan and his agencies to control the nations of the earth, and wickedness to go on in this, that He has not stopped it. He has been permitting the people to be blinded now by Satan; but during the kingdom of Christ He will teach them that He is the only true God and the Source of life and blessings; and when they learn this, they will appreciate the blessings that they may receive. He declares His purpose to stop wickedness and establish righteousness for the benefit of mankind. Jehovah God, through Christ, is the best teacher, and has given His written Word for our study and instruction.

The invisible power that controls this world is extremely selfish and wicked. That power is the Devil. But that being true, what would prevent evil conditions from continuing forever? Is there no relief for the people? you may ask.

There is complete relief, and that is near at hand. Selfishness and wickedness have come to a head, and a great change is impending. Long ago God, the Creator of heaven and earth, made a promise to Abraham: "In thy seed shall all the nations of the earth be blessed." (Gen. 22:18) This promise was made at the time Abraham, in obedience to God's command, was offering Isaac his only son as a sacrifice. God permitted the picture to be made, and then stopped Abraham's action. God was there making a great picture which foreshadowed the manner by which He would bring blessings and prosperity to the people. Abraham pictured God himself; and Isaac represented Jesus Christ, the beloved Son of God. The "seed" through which the promised blessing must come is Christ Jesus our Lord. (Gal. 3:16, 27-29) Jehovah thus foreshadowed that He would permit his beloved Son to be sacrificed to provide a redemptive price for mankind, and that thereby man would have an opportunity to be blessed with life and happiness.

By inheritance all men came under the condemnation. (Rom. 5:12) The perfect man Adam deliberately sinned in the garden of Eden. The only way redemption could be had was by the death of another perfect man. The Scriptures declare that Jesus was made a man and dwelt amongst men that He might redeem men from the curse of sin and death. The love of God made this provision, as it is written: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." —John 3:16.

This being the way of redemption, it is the most natural thing to expect the Devil to inculcate into the minds of his representatives, and through them to teach the people, the doctrine that there is no value in the sacrifice of Jesus Christ.

The death and resurrection of Jesus made it possible for men to have everlasting life, because Jesus came that the people might have life. (John 10:10) By the grace of God He tasted death for every man. (Heb. 2:9; 1 Tim. 2:3-6) The Scriptures declare that His death and resurrection are a guarantee that in God's due time all men shall have a fair trial for life. The Scriptures plainly state that God has appointed a day for this very purpose. (Acts 17:31) That day must come, and it is now at hand. From the time of Jesus' resurrection until His second coming and kingdom, God has had the truth preached in the world that a few men might accept it by faith and follow in Christ's footsteps and be witnesses for Jehovah God to the people.

God has not interfered with Satan's wicked rule during that period of time. Satan, knowing that God had promised to bring blessings to

the people through Christ, knew that true Christianity would be the very thing that the people would want to learn. Therefore Satan set about to organize a false system which he has called "organized Christianity", or "Christendom"; and this he did for the purpose of deceiving the people. You can see that there is a true Christianity, and a false system which names itself Christianity and which is extremely selfish and wicked. You can see that such wicked system is the work of the Devil, and not the work of the Lord. The Scriptures also declare God's purpose through Christ to destroy the work of the Devil, as it is written: "He that committeth sin is of the devil; for the devil sinneth from the beginning. For this purpose the Son of God was manifested, that he might destroy the works of the devil."—1 John 3:8.

That means, then, that the so-called "Christianity" of "Christendom" is the Devil's instrument, and it is going to be destroyed. With the destruction of that wicked system the people will be completely delivered. They will learn the truth, learn that Jehovah God is their great Benefactor, that Jesus is their Redeemer and Deliverer; and they will enter upon the way of life and prosperity.

God caused a great picture to be made foreshadowing the fall of "Christendom". That was long centuries ago. The Israelites were God's chosen people; and they were domiciled in the land of Egypt, where the ruler of Egypt greatly oppressed them. They cried unto God, and God heard their cries and sent Moses to Egypt to act as their deliverer. (Ex. 3:2-8) Then God delivered His chosen people from Egypt by leading them safely across the Red sea, and at the same time destroying the Egyptian army and rulers. In that picture Egypt represented the Devil's organization; and Pharaoh the king represented the Devil himself. The Israelites pictured or represented the peoples who desire to know and to do God's will. Moses, who acted as the deliverer, represented Christ the great Savior and Deliverer of the peoples of earth. The overthrow of the Egyptians represented the fall of the Devil's organization, which includes "Christendom", or so-called "organized Christianity".

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in this issue

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A Glimpse at Merchandising

WE DO not know that Jabal ever made a tent for anybody else. We merely know that "he was the father of such as dwell in tents". (Gen. 4:20) We cannot be sure that his brother, Jubal, ever made any musical instruments for anybody else, although we think that he did, from the statement that "he was the father of all such as handle the harp and organ". —Gen. 4:21.

But when we come to Tubal-cain, who is in the same generation with Methuselah, the grandfather of Noah, we feel quite sure we have located somebody who was engaged in merchandising; for it says of him that he was "an instructor of every artificer in brass and iron". —Gen. 4:22.

The construction of Noah's ark, a huge ship of three decks, called for a great quantity and a considerable variety of materials, and it is not unreasonable that some of the things required were obtained in exchange for other commodities and perhaps money.

When we come to the time of Abraham, we find the merchants were established in the earth. Abraham himself "was very rich, in cattle, in silver, and in gold". (Gen. 13:2) We know that he received a thousand pieces of silver from Abimelech (Gen. 20:16), and that he bought the Cave of Machpelah for 400 shekels of silver, current money with the merchant.—Gen. 23:16.

When Eliezer visited Syria seeking a bride for Isaac, he had with him earrings and bracelets of gold and silver, and other precious things, such as were to be had in trade in those times. —Gen. 24:22, 53.

At the conclusion of Job's time of trial his brothers, sisters and all his old acquaintances each brought in a piece of money and an earring of gold.

The derivation of the Hebrew word for "merchant" signifies a peddler, and the itinerant character and temporary location of oriental merchants is still a marked trait of the same class in the East.

The Peddler's Wagon and the Country Store

In the days of our dads, the peddlers' wagons were a familiar sight throughout the country districts. They carried everything needed in the country home. If they did not have it on the wagon this trip, they would bring it on the trip next week or next month.

Nobody was in a hurry in those days. In some places the cattle were driven 500 miles to market and grazed along the way in fields that were free to the user. When the cattle reached Kansas City on the long drive from southern Texas they were fat as butter and ready for the market.

At the Mountain Lake Park Convention in 1911, an aged delegate from Virginia stated that he could remember the time when his father's store bill averaged about $1.50 a year. A little salt and a little iron were obtained from the merchant; everything else was produced on the farm.

Salesmanship a Relatively New Art

Ever since there have been merchants there have been salesmen, but it seems as if only in our day have we come to the time when everybody is trying to sell something to everybody else, and has to do it in order to live. Most of us are far removed from conditions where a store bill of $1.50 a year would carry us any great distance.

Not everybody that poses as a salesman is one. Sometimes an intending customer can hardly get waited on in a store. We read of one instance where a woman in a department store noted a lack of interest on the part of a young man who was supposed to wait upon her, and when she drew his attention to that fact, he haughtily informed her, "Madam, we didn't send for you."

A man who went into a New York store with a definite intention of buying an overcoat shown in the window was so pressed by the salesman to buy a higher-priced coat that he went out of the store without buying anything. Another man went into a large sporting goods house to purchase a canoe. The salesman tried to sell him a launch. The man became dissatisfied with a canoe and, not having money enough to get a launch, bought nothing. In Kansas a young farmer was so distressed by the persistence of an insurance agent that he finally decided the only way of escape was suicide.

The right kind of salesman is the one who creates in his prospect a desire for a certain thing and then does not crush it by too much talking. Salesmanship is a study of human nature. A New York merchant offered a rare bargain in shoes at $3.50 a pair, but the shoes remained on his hands. The next day he offered them at $6.00 a pair, with an extra pair thrown in for a dollar more, and closed out the entire stock in less than three hours.

One New York store employs a child psychologist whose duty it is to aid mothers to get the right kind of clothing. Similar service is rendered in the selection of proper toys.

It is estimated that $6,000,000 is spent annually in New York by professional shoppers. These undertake to clothe families, to furnish homes, and even to look after the amenities of absent-minded husbands and busy friends. The service they render may be a very real service to those who can afford to engage them.

Appeals to the Senses

A salesman of high-priced autos discovered that the sense of luxury created by the judicious use of delicate perfumery is a great aid to the other arts of salesmanship.

A salesman is most appreciated who, when a customer comes in for a shirt, can sell him a box of shirts and the necessary collars and neckwear to go with them, without making the customer feel that the extra goods have been thrust upon him.

In Fort Worth, Texas, in 1896, a dry goods merchant opened a grocery store in the back of his establishment and sold sugar far below the usual price, but only $1.00 worth to a customer. Those who patronized the grocery had to go through the dry goods department, and the grocery department was purposely undermanned so that the customers necessarily were attracted to the dry goods counter.

Merchants today dread an interruption of business. An Elizabeth (N. J.) grocer moved his store 200 feet to the rear of his property in a single day without interfering with his sales. Standing near the moving structure, the proprietor took the orders of his customers and raced into the store to fill them while the store was on the move.

In Rice Lake, Wis., two stores on opposite sides of the street engaged in such a fierce competition that when one announced free house dresses, the other invited shoppers to get a dress and a nickel premium besides.

It not infrequently happens in Brooklyn and elsewhere that women are injured in the bargain day rushes caused by unusually attractive offers for merchandise fixed for a certain hour.

Quick Action in Emergencies

A merchant must be quick to take advantage of any emergency. A Paris dealer in men's furnishings recently advertised widely a "Bargain Sale After Burglary".

It is noticeable that there has been a great change in the appearance of the dummies in the stores in recent years. At first they tried to make them as attractive as possible, but found that the faces were attracting more attention than the garments. Now the dummies are made to look as devoid of sense and intelligence as possible.

Students of the art of salesmanship have noticed that purchases are larger where self-service is employed. This is found also to be the case in cafeterias, where it is a common experience that patrons select more food than they can eat.

It appears that in certain sections the people expect to find the highest-priced goods in a certain district, medium-priced goods in another district, and low-priced goods in still another. Hence, it is considered important for the merchant that he should select the right location for the quality and price of goods he expects to handle.

Paris merchants are said to be disturbed because in recent years American women buy less abroad than formerly. The reason which the women assign is that they can buy better goods at home for less money.

In times of great prosperity there are here

and there foolish women and perhaps occasionally foolish men who really seem to prefer to pay an unreasonably high price for an article than to pay what is reasonable and what it is actually worth.

Installment Buying—Mortgaging the Future

The old folks used to wait until they had the money to buy a thing before they got it; and sometimes they never got it, because they could not afford it; but today the young folks want everything under the sun and want it right away, and the stores are so eager to find customers that they are quite willing to let them have the goods provided they pay the extra prices which are always charged when goods are bought in that way.

Installment buying got its start with autos, and today more than one-half of all the money outstanding on installment debts represents obligations on account of autos. Household furniture is next in importance. It is estimated that 80 percent of all radios are sold on installments; 75 percent of washing machines; 65 percent of vacuum cleaners; and the greater part of all pianos, sewing machines and electric refrigerators. Indeed, it is claimed that 25 percent of all jewelry is bought on time.

The extra cost which installment buyers have to pay for buying things in this way is from 11 to 40 percent. The purchasers would be much better off if they borrowed the money at the bank at 6 percent, thus saving the additional 5 to 34 percent.

It is estimated that approximately 15 percent of all goods now sold are sold on the installment plan. Exclusive of homes, life insurance, stocks and bonds, this amounts to approximately $6,000,000 worth of goods a year. The installment debt outstanding at a given time is estimated at two and three-quarters billion dollars.

Installment buying has spread throughout Europe. London reports "paid with thanks parties", where the friends of a couple gather to celebrate the fact that all the installments have been paid on furniture and piano.

It occasionally happens that abuses are practiced in connection with installment selling. Cases have arisen where purchasers have inadvertently signed assignments of their wages. The assignment was served, and the employer, without the knowledge of the employee, paid the entire salary to the installment seller.

It is a good rule in buying anything never to sign any papers of any kind except upon the advice of persons whose friendliness is certain and whose judgment is known to be good.

New Methods of Distribution

New methods of distribution have cut deeply into the usefulness and earnings of traveling salesmen. The mail order houses have taken away half a billion dollars' worth of retail trade, the chain stores have taken away a good deal more, and buying methods of large department stores have reduced their business as much as 30 percent in some instances.

Occasionally a wide-awake man makes connections with a wholesale house and builds up a retail trade which is inevitably at the expense of the regular dealers. Thus a station agent in the little town of Redwood, Minn., became aware that a consignment of watches intended for a local jeweler had been rejected. He got permission from the wholesalers to see if he could market the watches and in a short time found that he had built up among the railroad employees a business in watches which added substantially to his income.

Quirks of Storekeeping

The cash-carrier was invented by a storekeeper in Lowell whose store was in a long and narrow building. The cashier of the store was in the rear of the building, and that was where the proprietor wanted him to be, so he devised a system of wooden troughs running from one end of the building to the other and, with wooden croquet balls hollowed out, he had the progenitor of the modern cash-carrier system.

Some of the stores of a generation ago were not such attractive places in which to work. They had to be open from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night, the year round. The clerks had to sweep the store and dust the counter bases, shelves and show cases. They had to fill and trim the lamps and clean the chimneys. An employee who was shaved at a barber shop or went to places of amusement was under suspicion. Each employee had to pay not less than $5.00 a year to some church and attend Sunday school regularly. It was expected that leisure hours after 9:00 p.m. and before 6:00 a.m. would be spent in reading.

Delivery and C.O.D. Costs

One of the things a storekeeper has to figure on is the cost of delivery, which averages 16c a package. A wide-awake, independent grocer who

found that his average grocery order was about $1.60, offered a 10c discount to his customers on such of their purchases as they carried home themselves. He found this arrangement worked very well and that some of his charge customers who had been going to the chain stores for their cash purchases spent their cash with him.

The C.O.D. business is another vexation to storekeepers. One large storekeeper in New York city estimated that 52 percent of the packages sent out were sent out C.O.D., and that of all the C.O.D. packages, about 11.2 percent came back to the store with a notation "Out" or "Don't want".

While honesty is the best policy, yet not all storekeepers are honest; perhaps you may have ascertained that fact yourself. Several large New York stores have agreed that they will discontinue the practice of paying servants and other representatives secret commissions for purchases of merchandise made for their employers.

The district attorney of New York county, when informed of the purpose of some of the big stores to the above effect, volunteered the information that gratuities given to employees without the knowledge and consent of their employers to affect their conduct is a misdemeanor and punishable under the law.

Some Oddities in Stores

Pat Kenny, cobbler, situated under a railway arch bridge in Bermondsey, London, claims to have the smallest store in the world. It is only four feet square, entered by a door less than 5 feet high.

Somewhere near Canal Street, New York city, there was a store of usual height, but much narrower than Mr. Kenny's little coop under the railway bridge. The New York store, if we recall correctly, was a little piece of real estate accidentally overlooked in the making of a deed. When last seen it was used as a cigar store, and was so narrow that the owner claimed that he had to go out into the street to change his mind. Perhaps by now this little sliver has been absorbed in a larger building.

The west coast of Scotland has a store mounted on a barge. The barge master sells everything wanted by the natives and takes in exchange whatever they have to barter, eggs, fish, lobsters or what not.

A California florist catering to auto tourists has made his roadside place of business in the form of a great flower pot. The "plant" in the flower pot is made of tin and painted to resemble a natural growth and its blooms.

Pasadena, California, has a general merchandise store owned and managed entirely by boys. The capital for this experiment in sociology was provided by a Los Angeles philanthropist.

Eastham, London, England, has a store that does a successful business in renting overcoats at the rate of 4c a day. A small deposit is required. We doubt if such an enterprise could succeed in New York. The overcoats, once rented, would never be returned.

Antique shops are not so new; one was recently unearthed among the ruins of Pompeii.

Passing of the Country Store

The old-fashioned country store is passing away. There was a time when the politics of the nation, the state, the county, and the township were discussed around the stove in the village store. Benches and chairs were provided, and the farmers from far and near made themselves at home and were expected to do so.

Their children come into modern emporiums equipped with electric lights, cash registers, steam heat and all the latest devices for displaying merchandise to the best advantage. They get their goods, hop into an auto, and in a few minutes are at the old homestead, which in Dad's day could be reached only by a horse and wagon, or, in the winter, by sleigh after a long, cold drive.

Most of the packages of the old-style grocery store, such as the flour barrel, the cracker barrel, and the old wooden tobacco pail, have practically ceased to exist. The dry goods box has given way to the carton.

China and Siam are still in the stage of the peddler. Everything the householder needs is offered from door to door, and nearly every small householder does all the shopping at home. Not only do the wares offered cover every form of foodstuff, but everything needed in the way of garments and material for making them are offered at the same prices asked in the stores.

China, being desperately poor, is a land of pawnshops, and, on account of the deep-seated national custom of using them, the Chinese are frequent customers of pawnshops in America. The dealers say that it is a common thing among

Chinese to pawn a ten-dollar gold piece, receiving six or seven dollars for it, and returning after a month or so to reclaim it. Pawnshop dealers report that 92 percent of all pledges are returned, and most of them within a few months. Pawnbrokers' interest charges are fixed by statute at 3 percent a month for the first six months, after which the rate is reduced.

The Department Store

The department store is thought by most people to be quite new, yet the ruins of a department store, nine stories high, have been uncovered in Rome. There were no elevators, but there were inside staircases and galleries to connect the different levels.

When H. Gordon Selfridge, once a partner of Marshall Field, opened in 1909, in London, what is now planned to be the world's largest department store, it was considered quite a joke; but when he hired one of the leading British ladies to take charge of his dress department and rented for sixty-five years Landsdowne House with its great art collection, his great department store took London by storm. The net profits of this store in the bad year of 1931 were $2,000,000. The old-style floor walker has disappeared from Selfridge's, which is now advertised as the playground of London.

Japan is now in the department store stage where London was in 1909. The Japanese go through their large department stores in great crowds which often include sight-seeing parties from country districts, and bodies of students from various schools may be seen in the stores at almost any time.

In Macy's, New York, some dresses, furs and other materials are sold bearing tags, "This will not wear well," or, "Fashionable, but fragile." The general advertisements of the store say, "If that tag is not on the article you are considering, you may properly draw the conclusion that the article will give reasonable wear."

A Continuous International Exposition

A great department store in New York is like a continuous international exposition of merchandise. On rush days the influx of purchasers may run as high as 200,000, requiring traffic management of no mean order of ability in order to prevent accidents and congestion interfering with business.

At certain times some of the largest stores take on 2,000 or more extra employees at a time, representing a 50-percent increase in personnel.

In one New York department store a small Negro who had concealed himself in a closet but later escaped was subsequently lost in the darkness, and although all the lights in the building were turned on and the entire staff of detective and watchmen of the store undertook to find him, it was all to no avail, and, for aught we know, he may be in the store yet!

The efforts made by great department stores to hold their business are truly noteworthy. In England it is possible for a home owner to telephone his favorite store and place a request to have his country house closed and his town house opened. At least one of the great New York department stores maintains a bank for the convenience of its patrons, and, incidentally, for its own convenience.

Buyers for the department stores roam the entire earth, including remote parts of China and Persia, searching for articles of merchandise that will be appreciated by their patrons.

It is said that as yet there are few department stores in all Sweden. There are no mail order houses at all in Sweden, and there is no house-to-house selling. Most of the stores are what would now be considered old-style, yet are models of efficiency and service.

Department Store Chains

There are now several department store chains, the first of which, the J. C. Penney Co., founded at the beginning of this century, now operates nearly 900 stores.

Many have noticed the increasing tendency of druggists to stock immense varieties of other things besides drugs; of grocers to encroach on drugs and meats; of butchers to dispense groceries; and of gasoline filling stations to sell almost everything under the sun.

An attendant at a filling station, when asked what kind of store the proprietor was running, is said to have made the following reply:

"Well, he has auto parts for sale, buys butter, eggs and poultry, deals in real estate, paints houses, marries folks in his capacity as justice of the peace, runs the postoffice, sells stamps, hams, molasses, etc., and takes boarders upstairs. I reckon you'll call it a drug store."

Edward A. Filene, president of the department store in Boston which bears his name, thinks that the great department stores through-

out the country must unite in chains or themselves go down before the chain stores. He expects to see the organization of a chain of department stores having a volume of sales unexcelled by that of any other group in the country.

Inception of the Chain Store

It is claimed by some that the first chain stores were the saloons operated by the great brewing interests. The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. established its first chain store in 1858. The Jones Bros. Tea Co. followed in 1872. The first Woolworth Five & Ten Cent Store was established at Watertown, New York, sometime prior to 1880.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co. operates 15,737 stores. They add about 300 new stores a year, and their net annual profits average about $2,000 a store. There are now 1,760 Woolworth stores in the United States, Canada and Cuba, and 434 in England.

We have collected from various sources some statistics regarding stores. We cannot guarantee their accuracy, but present them for what they are worth. There are said to be in the United States 1,549,168 stores doing among them an annual retail business of $53,207,000,000. If these figures are correct, the annual turnover of the average store is about $34,000. That would mean a daily turnover of about $100.

We presume that in this general statement the huge establishment of Sears, Roebuck & Co., with daily sales of almost a million dollars, is counted as one store; and no doubt the same is true of the huge Woolworth, Safeway and Montgomery Ward stores, each of which has a daily turnover of more than half a million dollars. In this connection we may say that in January the total sales of the 33 largest store systems in the country amounted to $142,173,094. Their average daily turnover was therefore in excess of $172,000.

In 1929 the retail business of the country was put at $50,034,000,000; of which amount $10,772,000,000 was turned over by the chain stores. This is 21.5 percent of the total. In the last few years 500,000 independent dealers, or one in every three, have gone down before the chain stores. In 1930 it was estimated that if the then present rate of absorption continued, 90 percent of the independents would be out of business by the end of the year 1934.

Its Tremendous Growth

In 1914 *Printer's Ink* made an elaborate investigation of chain stores and learned that there were then in existence 2,030 chains, with 23,893 units, or 12 units to a chain. By the year 1930 there were 7,837 chains, with 198,145 units, or 25 units to the chain. Thus, in sixteen years the number of units was more than eight times as great; there were almost four times as many chains, and there were more than twice as many units per chain.

Of the 7,837 chains, 18 chains operate more than a thousand units each; 28 operate from 501 to 1,000 units each; 117 operate from 101 to 500 units each; and 155, from 51 to 100 units each. In other words, there are 318 chain store systems each of which has 51 or more stores in the chain.

At the close of the year 1931 there were said to be 9,785 chains of stores of all kinds, distributed in 41 different lines of business. Of these, 47.8 percent had but three stores; 82 percent had 10 or fewer; and 92.1 percent had 25 or fewer stores in the chain.

The Federal Trade Commission has been making a study of the grocery chains. It estimated that there are 395 such chains in the country, with 53,400 units, or an average of 135 stores per chain. The stores in these chains are estimated to do an annual business of seven hundred million dollars. That is an average annual business of $13,000 per store, or a turnover of $35 per day each; and that is probably pretty close to the truth.

Recent studies show that the food chains are now making 28½ percent of the food sales, and in the larger cities of over 30,000, where the chains are most numerous, they are making approximately 48 percent of all the sales of food in those cities. The studies also show the tendency of housewives to make all their purchases as far as possible in one shop. Hence the food stores are constantly extending their lines.

It takes some six months to three years for a new branch of a chain store to crowd its way into a neighborhood already well served by independent stores or by other chains, and these months are necessarily less profitable than those that follow, because they are and must be months of savage price-cutting.

A survey of drug stores shows that there are 60,000 stores in the field and that they handle annually merchandise of the value of $1,500,-

000,000. This is an average of $25,000 per store per year, and a turnover of about $80 per day. Of the drug stores, 6,000 are chain stores estimated to do an annual business of $300,000,000, or just double the amount of the general average for drug stores. These chain drug stores derive nearly 33 percent of their business from soda fountain and lunch counter sales.

Buying and Selling Is a Science

Buying and selling is a science that calls for and utilizes the world's highest-priced help. Before a store is located, the engineers whose business it is to do so have charted the town. They know just how many people average to pass a given corner every hour of the day and every day in the week, and they know what kind of people they are and about what kind of goods they will buy.

Five and ten cent stores are usually located in the immediate neighborhood of the large retail stores; nut shops are usually located near railroad and ferry terminals; dealers in men's footwear have learned to avoid residential districts.

The competition for desirable locations is so keen that the larger chains maintain files showing the dates of expiration of the leases of stores of rival chains and at the right time they make an effort, often successfully, to cut the ground from beneath their competitor's feet by taking over the building in which he has built up a successful business.

The thing that makes the chain store inevitable is, of course, the power that comes from collective or centralized buying. The Woolworth company was reported as having 36 buyers for about 1500 stores in 1928. It is estimated that the number of stores selling the same variety of wares if independent would require at least 5,000 buyers. The Woolworth company therefore not only saves the services of 4,964 buyers, but it possesses the advantage of buying in such great quantities that it can almost name the price it will pay for a certain thing and no doubt often does so.

This price is far less than the independent store must pay for the same article; indeed manufacturers have gone so far as to say that if chains and independents were on a price parity there would be no more chains. It is estimated that the Woolworth stores handle from 750 to 800 different items.

As illustrating the colossal advantage which the great buyer has over smaller buyers, the story is told that a few years ago when the eastern wholesale grocers wanted to buy their goods for the next season they were unable to get a price from the California canners until those canners had first made their annual bargain with Armour & Co., at that time the largest buyer of canned fruits and vegetables in the United States. What this meant in effect was that Armour & Co. would get the best price and if there were losses or disappointments these would necessarily be added to the price quoted to those buying in smaller quantities.

There does not seem to be any way by which the obvious unfairness of such a system can be overcome except by having all the businesses of the country merged into a single great industry. That is what it will come to in the end. The Lord himself will be at the head of that industry, and it will be operated, not for profit, but for the general welfare of all the people.

Limitations of the Chains

There are undeniable difficulties connected with the operation of chain stores. Though the public patronizes them, their general attitude is unfriendly. They are looked upon as intruders who have come into the community aiming to put out of business the true and tried and, it must be admitted, often sorely tried neighborhood grocer.

The public trade with the chain stores because they feel that they must make their income go as far as possible in the purchase of the necessities of life; but they do not appreciate the utter heartlessness of absolutely no credit for even a day, or the inconvenience of always carrying home their own parcels. Therefore, in times of prosperity, illness or bad weather, the telephone is again brought into use and the old-time grocer's order boy and delivery truck are again at the door.

Not all chain store managers are honest. It would be strange if they were, but the honest ones have to bear the obloquy that in the community attaches to the dishonest ones. No chain store has any mortgage upon a community. If it builds up a very large business it is liable before long to suffer from the encroachments of another chain store in the immediate neighborhood.

All the arguments in the world will not convince the mothers in a neighborhood that it is

a good thing to see all the merchandising opportunities of a community in the hands of big concerns that have no local interest in the neighborhood.

Before the advent of the chain store a boy might learn merchandising and might hope to be a merchant on his own account in his mature years. The inducement held out to such a boy by the chain stores is a small inducement. He must go where he is sent, and he will always be under the thumb of somebody who will see to it that he does not have a moment that he can call his own.

The larger chain stores, in their own defense, are obliged to employ stool pigeons. These are shifted from store to store and city to city. Their job is to find out what employees are crooked and to help in getting them fired.

There have been instances in which honest chain store managers have been double-crossed by crooked supervisors. When inventories are taken the recording of quantities on hand is always done by the supervisor, and the store managers are then at their mercy. If the supervisor is honest and accurate the store manager gets a fair deal, but if he is dishonest or inaccurate he can make the manager appear short when he is not short and make him appear not over when he is really over.

The Department of Commerce made a study of the history of chain stores and independent stores over a period of five years in a southern city of 60,000 population. The study shows that the independent stores have a mortality rate of 55 percent, while the chain stores' rate of mortality was but 17 percent. This shows that an independent store is three times as likely to fail as a chain store; but it also shows that the chain stores may and sometimes do go into bankruptcy. One of the things that sometimes helps them to do it is that they get to fighting among themselves. The housewives in a neighborhood, when such fights are in progress, always view them with equanimity.

Things the Public Resents

Not only do the store owners and their families and friends resent the destruction of their businesses and the general destruction of individuality, individual initiative, personal responsibility and self-reliance when the store manager is substituted for the store owner, but the local bank resents the cutting into its business when the funds of the community are sent away every day for the use of Big Business in New York or Chicago. It is a common observation that chain store managers take no interest in local affairs but store owners in times past were looked upon as among the mainstays of the community.

The Michigan Tradesman tells of at least one chain store concern where a clerk was employed whose business it was to pad sales slips by making errors in addition. The errors were always in the one direction. In nine cases out of ten they went through unobserved. When detected it was only necessary to apologize. If a careful housewife notices too many errors in addition, especially if they are all in favor of the store, her business after a while goes elsewhere.

W. P. Johnson, secretary of the Virginia Wholesale Grocers Association, has made the statement that if the public bought nothing from the chain stores but the standard advertised goods or the specialties offered for sale, every Friday and Saturday, every chain store in the United States would be closed within six months. This may or may not be true, and it probably is less true than Mr. Johnson wishes it were.

Legislation Against Chain Stores

In 1929 Indiana passed a law requiring the payment of annual license fees of $3.00 on one store; $10.00 on each additional store up to five; $14.00 on each additional store up to ten; $20.00 on each additional store up to twenty; and $25.00 on each additional store over twenty. The Supreme Court has decided that the law is constitutional, and this form of legislation is spreading rapidly.

In the legislative year 1930-31 more than a hundred such bills were proposed during the sessions of forty-four state legislatures. In Wisconsin the tax reaches to $50.00 on each store in excess of thirty; and in New York state the law proposes $1,000 a store for every store above a given number.

It is believed that during the past year public support of anti-chain store legislation has diminished, owing to the necessity that people have felt for doing everything possible to reduce their expenditures.

Since 1928, under a resolution of the United States Senate, adopted without debate, the Federal Trade Commission started an investigation, which is still under way, inquiring into the chain store system. It has been retarded by the recent fire in Washington which destroyed

practically all of the Federal Trade Commission's records.

Students of American financial and legislative conditions believe that the thing that will take place before long is a sales tax similar to the Canadian sales tax, which was moderately successful during the World War and has been more so since. No matter how the tax is collected, the public pays it in the end.

Chain Stores Abroad

Chain grocery and drug stores have found their way into Alaska, and while that is not a foreign country, it is far enough away to be one. There are 434 Woolworth stores in England, and 60 in Germany. The first chain stores in Germany did not fare well, but the conservatism of the German people has gradually been overcome and it is believed that the Woolworth stores will succeed. Instead of being five and ten cent stores, they are really six and twelve cent stores, since the German coins have about that value.

The chain store is not entirely new to France, because in Paris there is a chain of wine shops which is 106 years old. However, the five and ten cent store as we now know it has invaded Paris and has caught the fancy of the Parisian poor. A Parisian newspaper correspondent says that the inauguration of these stores in Paris will have a far-reaching effect upon the French people. Hitherto the French have been so economical that almost everything they have in the way of furniture and clothing is secondhand. Whether the advent of the *cinq-et-dix* store will lead to the general purchase of new merchandise and the general abandonment of French thrift remains to be seen.

Keen Continued Interest in Radio Debate

Corona, N. Y. "This is simply to let you know that I heartily endorse your challenge, given over the radio Sunday, May 1, for a radio debate in order that the people of the United States may decide for themselves as to what organization is carrying out God's commandments in the earth at the present time. Shall be only too glad to help back this broadcast financially." M. D. Z.

New York, N. Y. "I was intensely interested in your talk over the radio this morning. If the statements you made are not true it is inconceivable that the representatives of 'organized Christianity' will sit still and let your challenge be unheeded. We of the radio audience are thinking, and expecting a lively scrap, but if out of all of it the smoke and confusion is cleared away from the Bible, we will feel grateful for the fight. It looks like a David and Goliath fight, now, but we will wait to see which one loses his head." A. L. N.

Yonkers, N. Y. "It is my humble opinion that if the Federation of Churches can prove that their doctrines and activities are based on the Word of God they will welcome the opportunity you have offered them of doing so in a public debate. Failure to do so can mean but one thing: they know they are guilty of the charges laid down in the Bible that have been brought to their attention by you. The people have a right to know the truth, and surely they owe this much to the ones who are supporting them." A. A.

Haledon, N. J. "I had the pleasure of hearing your address, May 1, over WODA, Paterson. In regard to your challenge to the clergy to a debate, they should accept that challenge and bring forth their proofs from the Bible. If they refuse to do so, then, by their silence they stand condemned before the Almighty God and are unfit to pose as His representatives." C. W. H.

Ford Workers Not Overpaid

THE Ford company workers are not overpaid. There were so many idle days in 1930 that the average wage, even with a daily rate of $7.60, was only $959.20 for the year. Wages are often cut by the simple process of laying men off and then after a time rehiring them as new men at lower pay. And, besides, it is too bad to have private police kill unarmed workers who seek better conditions of work, and to injure them with gas bombs, and turn the fire hose on them in bitter winter weather. Too much prosperity has turned Henry's head.

Pope Admits His Blessing Does Not Work

THE pope seems to be out of luck. Two years ago he gurgled out a blessing on all the world and now, in the year 1932, he admits that perhaps never in history has the world been afflicted with such grief and suffering. All he needs to do is to get the mental connection and learn not to have so much to say. Incidentally, his speech was intended to be a rebroadcast for use all over the Western world, but conditions were unfavorable and it could not be heard on these shores.

Beer Trucks Still Parade Chicago Streets

SOME have taken it for granted that the imprisonment of Al Capone and his two brothers, along with "Messrs." Guzik, Druggan, Lake, McGurn, Nitti and Volpe, had put an end to organized crime in the city of Chicago, yet a dispatch from that city under date of February 28 says that business is going on as usual, under the direction of Murray Humphries, and that "beer trucks parade through Chicago's streets unmolested by law enforcement officers and deliveries are made throughout the city under the noses of policemen".

Parade of Aluminum Ignorance Continues

THE medical parade of their ignorance on the dangers of cooking in aluminum continues. We have the word of a gentleman twenty-eight years a druggist that there is absolutely no excuse for a doctor's being ignorant on this subject, as the *United States Dispensary,* standard work of the United States Government on the subject of drugs, provides all the evidence needed. Meantime Dr. E. H. Howe, editor of *Industrial Engineering Chemistry,* tries to earn his salary for his employers by saying, "There is a certain editor of an Eastern publication, with exact support unknown, and a Mid-Western dentist who appears to spend on this crusade more than his visible income justifies, who are the leaders in this unfair movement." He then goes on to say that the widespread use of aluminum ware is sanctioned by the best known medical journals; and so it is, and if you look at their advertising columns you know the full story. They want the revenue from the advertisements for aluminum cooking ware. But we prefer to keep our subscribers well.

Business Picking Up in Pawtucket

BUSINESS is picking up in Pawtucket, R. I. The gas mask industry has received a boom; 20,000 have been shipped to the fighting forces of China. It is not known at this writing whether this shipment of gas masks was blessed by the local priest before it was sent forward. But prayers to Baal have been offered on behalf of the Chinese by those whose business in the community it is to offer such prayers, and at the present time it looks mightily as if the Chinese are going to need them and then some. A prospective market for several million gas masks is looming up in China. The Chinese are getting more and more civilized every day.

The Killings at Chapei

THE killings at Chapei, Shanghai, were executed with neatness and dispatch. Twelve airplanes appeared out of the haze at 11:20 in the morning. In perfect formation they flew over the mass of Chinese humanity in Chapei and bomb after bomb blew hundreds into eternity. In twenty-five minutes after the first attack the Japanese were back with fresh supplies of bombs. At the time of the bombings eight great fires had been burning in Chapei uninterruptedly for a period of twelve hours. No doubt hundreds of Chinese perished in the fires as well as in the bombings. The United States has been the great educator and civilizer of the Japanese.

1,350,000 Homeless in Shanghai

THERE was no war about Shanghai; at least that is what the Japanese claim, and they ought to know. But a little item in the daily news touches the heart. It merely says that as a result of the recent military movements "Chinese official sources estimate that more than 90 percent of the 1,500,000 residents of Chapei, Hongkew, Yangtsepoo and Woosung (suburbs of Shanghai overrun by the Japanese) are homeless".

These poor things never have enough to live on. They are always hungry, always ill-clad, always inadequately housed, and right in the middle of winter the strong and remorseless arm of the military in a few days plunged more than a million people into depths of sorrow and trouble beyond our power to imagine. What a shame it all is, anyway!

Staggering Farm and Factory Work

HENRY FORD is trying to devise some scheme by which his men can work on farms in the summer and in factories in the winter, and it must be admitted that the basic idea is excellent. The Jewish Agricultural Society, moving along similar lines, has purchased a tract of land near New Brunswick, N. J., subdivided it into five-acre poultry and truck farms and placed a selected group of New York City needle workers upon it. It is hoped that these needle workers may devise a plan of working at their trades in New York in the winter and getting the benefit of farm life in the summer.

Who Manage the Big Corporations?

THE financial editor of the New York *American* points out that the fifteen directors of the United States Steel Corporation have among them less than one-half of one percent of the corporation's capital and one of the directors has exactly one share of stock. And then he lets us in for a look at the Power Trust, and there we see that its nine directors have exactly sixteen one-hundredths of one percent of the aggregate capitalization. Yet the directors of these two trusts have the absolute and final say as to what shall be done with properties in which four hundred thousand stockholders have interests.

An Unusual M. D.

THE other day, out in the witness work, with a company of Jehovah's witnesses, in a little village in northwestern Pennsylvania, one of the workers ran across the local M.D., and found that he had become a subscriber for *The Golden Age,* through having read some copies of back issues distributed by a brother anxious to make good use of them.

He manifested an interest in meeting the editor. As we met, we said to him, "Brother, you must be a good deal of a Christian, to be an M.D. and yet interested in *The Golden Age.*" Back came the surprising answer, "You are engaged in a very dangerous occupation, but you have not told the half of it."

We thus learn again what we always knew, that there are honest, upright men in every walk of life who know the conditions that hedge about the human family and in their hearts sigh and cry for all the abominations that are done in our midst. More power to this honest M.D.

How a Great Italian Cave Was Discovered

DURING the World War, while Italian troops were being conveyed from one position to another, an entire truckload of soldiers disappeared. Investigation showed that, in a certain place, the crust of the earth broke through and that truck, with all its contents, was plunged into a cavern now found to be about three thousand feet deep. The skeletons of a few of the soldiers have been found, but the truck containing the remainder has not yet been located. An attempt will now be made to explore the entire cave, which is believed to be the deepest known fissure in the earth's crust.

The Dispute over the Gran Chaco

THE Gran Chaco, an immense wooded plain east of Bolivia and west of Paraguay, is believed to be one of the best potential fruit growing countries in the world. Both Bolivia and Paraguay claim it, but neither has ever tried to settle it until just now, when Paraguay is trying to get some Germans to undertake it. Bolivia objects, and there may be war, but students of South American affairs say that the Gran Chaco is on ground too high for the Paraguayans and too low for the Bolivians. On one occasion some years ago a Bolivian army undertook to invade Paraguay through the Gran Chaco, got lost, invaded Brazil by mistake, and was sent home around Cape Horn. So there is no immediate danger of any great war over the Gran Chaco.

The Uses of College Athletes

SOME of us have wondered in times past why it is necessary to throw away forty young lives every year in football in order that the boys and girls who go to college may get an education, but now we know. When the intelligent among the student body went on a strike for freedom of speech and of the press, and undertook to set forth the reasons for their actions in front of Columbia University, on April 6, they were set upon by the college athletes, who manifested great skill in projecting eggs through the air, even if unable to project any ideas. Six of them pounced on one man, tied him, and dragged him through a hedge. They abused all the speakers. They came to be known as "administration men"; and it is a fair inference that their training in athletics is intended to be of use occasionally just as it was used on this occasion.

Aviation in 1863

IN THE year 1863 Solomon Andrews, a physician of Perth Amboy, N. J., went aloft over New York city in a cigar-shaped balloon the tilt of which was regulated by a weight that could be adjusted. In this ship he navigated against the wind, and took three passengers into the air and landed them safely. He swung around in circles a mile and a half in circumference, zigzagged back and forth, cruised about in all directions, and finally succeeded in returning to his starting place. The excitement of the Civil War crowded his achievement out of the public mind. He was an inventor with twenty-four patents to his credit.

Imprisonment of Six-year-old Boy

IN THE Sonora (Mexico) state penitentiary at Hermosillo, is a six-year-old boy serving a two-year sentence for stealing seven cartridges from the army barracks. The boy, Manual Hojos by name, said that he stole the bullets to get twenty-five cents to buy candy. Judge Silva, of Hermosillo District Court, sentenced the youngster to serve two years in a correctional institution. Since there is no juvenile prison there, the authorities seemed to consider that they had no alternative, and put the boy in the penitentiary.

Seems as if the best way out of this would be to have Judge Silva and the boy trade places for the two years. The judge could then learn that penitentiaries are merely schools of crime and are no place for babies, and most certainly anybody can see that the six-year-old kid could not bring more disgrace to the bench. The chances are he would redeem it, somewhat. No boy of six can be a very bad boy; he has not lived long enough with grown folks to make him so. And the boy might have an elementary sense of justice, and even a little common sense, and that would surely be a help.

If it is all right to put six-year-old boys in penitentiaries, so that our civilization may be preserved, why not preserve it better by putting in the miscreants that are still younger? Why not lock up the five-year-olds, the four-year-olds, the three-year-olds, the two-year-olds, and the babes in arms? Is the majesty of the law in Hermosillo content that babes should disturb the peace by crying for sweets? Lock them up!

Lachine Gives Up—But Why?

WITH glee the "P. G. and E. Progress", published by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company of San Francisco, gives a headline "Another City Gives Up" and underneath tells the sad tale that "Property owners of Lachine, Quebec, have approved the sale of their municipal electric light plant and distribution system to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company for $200,000".

If we could know all the facts, what a sad story the above paragraph would record! In the first place, there is not a reason why the property owners of Lachine should have given up their valuable investment. They could have made a great success of it; for many others have done so. In the second place, while it seems nice to get $200,000 in cash, yet the money will soon be spent. In the third place, the chance of lower rates now passes, and the people of Lachine will pay and pay and pay in electric bills for the great error they have made in turning over their assets to a private corporation. The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company will see to it that they get huge profits on that $200,000 investment, and the ones that will pay the profits are the good but foolish people of Lachine.

Quake Felled Jericho's Walls

A BRITISH archæologist is reported as having discovered that the walls of Jericho collapsed in a great earthquake, and not because Joshua blew his trumpet. What could have been reported in the newspapers, and should have been reported in them as in every way confirmatory of the Bible account, is made to appear the opposite. There is nothing in the Scriptures that says it was the blast from Joshua's trumpet that caused the walls of Jericho to fall. Without a doubt the direct cause was an earthquake, but the time of the earthquake was fixed by Almighty God to coincide with the trumpet blast. The discoveries at Jericho show that after the walls crashed outward the houses of the city were utterly destroyed by fire, and all this agrees exactly with the Bible account. "And it came to pass, when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, and the people shouted with a great shout, that the wall fell down flat, so that the people went up into the city, every man straight before him, and they took the city. And they burnt the city with fire, and all that was therein." (Josh. 6: 20, 24) The archæologists working at Jericho

this past season have found this entire account true in every particular just as it was recorded in Holy Writ. The cable telling of their work says: "The report also tells of blackened timbers in burnt-out houses excavated on the site of Jericho, all pointing to the fact that the city was utterly destroyed by fire."

Growth of Los Angeles County

THE people of Los Angeles county cannot be blamed for being proud of the growth of their paradise into what is now virtually one large urban and suburban district. There are 27 towns of over 5,000 population in the county, and there are in the county a round million of people outside of the city limits of Los Angeles itself.

The growth of the county in population is shown by the following table:

1850	3,530
1860	11,333
1870	15,309
1880	33,381
1890	101,454
1900	170,298
1910	504,131
1920	936,455
1930	2,240,208

The county is four-fifths the size of the state of Connecticut. Nine-tenths of its people live within 30 miles of the ocean, where its coast line stretches for eighty-five miles. The county has 1,500 miles of interurban tracks, comprising the largest interurban system in the world. For many years this county has led all the counties of the nation in the value of its agricultural production.

An End of Compulsory Medication

THE Citizens Committee Opposing Compulsory Vaccination, 11 Beacon St., Boston, has ten objectives: To repeal, at the next session of the legislature, the Massachusetts compulsory vaccination law; to put a stop to medical and surgical propaganda in the schools and institutions at public expense; to put a stop to the inoculations and vaccinations in the schools; to put a stop to the use of children as free distributing agents of medical and surgical advertising; to put a stop to smallpox, diphtheria and rabies scares as a basis for wholesale inoculations and serum profiteering; to replace the state "commissioner of health" with a "sanitary engineer" and corps of trained assistants; to unite the forces of drugless healers with all other forces opposed to compulsory medication; to watch for and expose all efforts of organized medicine and serum manufacturers to secure legislation establishing medical compulsion; to be represented at the two big national conventions, republican and democratic, by sincere men and women advocates who will urge national measures to obtain freedom from compulsion in all medical, surgical and health matters; and to endeavor to protect men, women and children from poison and disease, administered in the name of health.

What the Allies Promised

IN THE Treaty of Versailles it was stated that the disarmament of Germany was exacted "in order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations". Before the German delegates signed the treaty the Allied and Associated Powers, in a formal communication to them, said:

> The Allied and Associated Powers wish to make it clear that their requirements in regard to German armaments were not made solely with the object of rendering it impossible for Germany to resume her policy of military aggression. They are also the first steps toward that general reduction and limitation which they seek to bring about as one of the most fruitful preventives of war, and which it will be one of the first duties of the League of Nations to promote.

In the Covenant of the League of Nations it was provided that the Council should draw up plans for the reduction of armaments to be considered and acted upon by the governments of the world. Yet when the Russian Government, through its duly accredited representative, offered to totally disarm in a year's time if every other country would do the same thing, she was virtually declared out of order.

Realizing that the record of the churches in the World War was all that it should not have been, the World Conference for International Peace Through Religion is going to see what it can do in 1932 to back up the League of Nations in carrying through some kind of peace program.

The advertising matter says that represented in the membership of the World Conference are: "Roman Catholic Christians, Protestant Christians, Eastern Orthodox Christians, Buddhists, Confucianists, Hindus, Taoists, Shintoists, Moslems, Jews, Zoroastrians, Sikhs, Jains, Theosophists, Bahaists, The Sufi Movement, The

Brahmo-Somaj, The Arva-Somaj, the Ramakrishna Movement, The New Thought Movement and Christian Scientists." There doesn't seem to be anybody left out, except the Newfoundlands and St. Bernards.

Realizing that past records would show up pretty bad, the folder which announces the 1932 Conference says:

> No one will be encouraged to boast of the past or of the superiority of his particular religion [they were all killing one another in 1914], except as to its ability to serve humanity by ridding the earth of the age-long curse of war.

The name of God does not appear in the literature; and it is just as well that it does not, for He will not be at the Conference.

The Holy Humbug of St. Bartholomew

ON FEBRUARY 23 the New York *American* treated its readers to a double-column article under the general scare head, "Christ-like Figure Seen on Wall of Church; Picture in Marble at St. Bartholomew's." Then followed six inches of description of what one was supposed to see if he went to the trouble to go and look.

The next day the New York *Times* managed to get up an article fifteen inches long on the same subject, and its headlines tell of "Crowds at Church See Figure on Wall. Many Visit St. Bartholomew's to Inspect Picture of Christ in Veining of Marble. Other Outlines Revealed. Dr. Norwood Finds Joan of Arc and Allegorical Group Depicted in Stone of Sanctuary. Sees Expression of Sermons. Finds Tomb and Cross Outlined."

That all looked promising, so we asked a young woman, a proofreader, sharp-eyed and clear-headed, to go over and see the "miracle" and give us the exact facts. She came back, laid the papers on our desk, and if she did not say, "It's all the bunk," it is because she used to be a school-teacher and is too refined to say that; but that is what she meant, and we honestly think it is what she said.

Anyway, if you go and look at the "Picture", it has no head to it, and if you can imagine a picture of Christ with His head missing, go to it; we don't wish to rob you of any of your joy in life. The American people love to be humbugged, and the daily press delights to assist all it can.

Increased Cost of National Government

THE increased cost of the national government for the year 1932 over the year 1927 is shown in the following table.

(Figures to nearest hundred thousands)

	1927	1932	Amount of Increase	Per cent Increase
Department of Agriculture	$ 156,300,000	$ 333,500,000	$ 177,200,000	113
Agricultural Marketing Fund—net (Farm Board)		155,000,000	155,000,000	
Post Office Deficit	27,300,000	195,000,000	167,700,000	614
Treasury Department	151,600,000	312,900,000	161,300,000	106
War Department	360,800,000	483,700,000	122,900,000	34
Navy Department	318,900,000	378,900,000	60,000,000	19
Shipping Board	19,000,000	60,800,000	41,800,000	220
Department of Justice	24,800,000	53,800,000	29,000,000	117
Department of Commerce	30,900,000	54,700,000	23,800,000	77
Other independent offices and Commissions	35,400,000	57,600,000	22,200,000	63
Legislative Establishment	19,700,000	32,400,000	12,700,000	64
Department of Labor	9,900,000	14,100,000	4,200,000	42
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	115,200,000	200,000,000	84,800,000	74
Interior Department and Veterans' Bureau	694,200,000	862,700,000	168,500,000	24
TOTAL OF MAJOR DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.	$1,964,000,000	$3,195,100,000	$1,231,100,000	63%

By comparing their happy estate now with the conditions that existed five years ago the people can see the great blessings that have come to us through this 63-percent increase in expenses at Washington. By the time they have shoved this increase up to 100 percent we shall all be so happy that we won't need them any more at all.

South Dakota Greets Prospective Citizens

SOUTH DAKOTA greets prospective citizens. And how! Here is a copy of one of the greetings. S. C. Oathout, one of Jehovah's faithful witnesses, sent it to us with this message: "A family here who has the mother in the truth and is diligent in Jehovah's service received the enclosed notice some time ago. It should be exposed or written up. Surely the Devil is devilish. This man is a good man and has not become a public charge, and if he had one one-thousandth of a chance could make a living."

The notice is a bluff, pure and simple, and would certainly, we think, not have a leg to stand on if fought out in the courts. It is on a legal form No. 1801, and is entitled "Notice to Prevent Acquiring a Legal Settlement". The form is supposed to be delivered in person, and an affidavit to the effect must be sworn to before a notary public. In this case this evidently was not done. The notice reads:

To Henry W. Barck, 700 East 6th Street. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 10038 of the South Dakota Revised Code of 1919 and acts amendatory thereof, and by authority of the governing body of Minnehaha County you, as a person who has come into Minnehaha County from another county or state and who is or is likely to become a public charge, are notified that you are not entitled to acquire a legal settlement in Minnehaha County, and you are hereby warned to depart therefrom. If you are the head of a family, the service of this notice upon you is deemed to be service upon each member of such family, and this notice shall apply to all members of such family. Dated this 19th day of October, 1931. Chris Olsen, Chairman County Commissioners.

The way the notice stands there is, of course, no means of knowing whether Chris Olsen is the chairman of the county commissioners, or whether the signature on the blank is his, or whether he intended the notice for the party to whom it was addressed, or whether such party received it.

But assuming that the notice is genuine, look at the position Chris is in. When was it that he or his folks came from Denmark to America? Not long ago, one may be sure. And where did he get all this authority to tell another man, whose folks may have been here first, that he may not live anywhere he pleases in the land of his fathers? Somebody in South Dakota surely has good nerve but not good sense.

The Hoover Hotel of College Corner *By John Iseminger*

AS THE distress upon the nations continues to increase, so likewise the opportunity to give witness to the vindication of Jehovah's name is ever on the increase. I have been staying a few days in the little town of College Corner, Ohio. There is not now so very much distress among the people who live in this little town, but the army of the unemployed continues to march along upon the highways and is on the increase in number day after day. But many of these unemployed ones stop in this little town looking for a place to rest their weary and very nearly shoeless feet, and for a place to warm their thinly clad bodies.

This little town has an old abandoned jail with a stove and a few benches in it. These unemployed ones are permitted to stay in the jail over night, then the town marshal comes around the next morning and tells these poor weary travelers to get out and move on. With nowhere to go, these poor fellows have no homes where Jehovah's witnesses can knock on their doors and tell them about the happy days soon to come.

My little part in this drama is putting into the hands of these poor fellows the *Oppression* and *Kingdom* booklets, with the remark that if they are interested and are not through reading them when they leave they take them along; and the booklets are all gone every time I visit the Hoover Hotel, the name given the old abandoned jail by the people of this community.

Those two booklets, *Oppression: When will it end?* and *The Kingdom, The Hope of the World,* seem to touch a tender spot in some of the Hoover Hotel guests. Many of us have lifted up our voices in prayer to Jehovah. Some of these prayers, no doubt, He could not answer, but the prayer that the Devil's organization may soon be destroyed that the people of good will shall be blessed with peace, happiness and contentment is sure to be answered in Jehovah's own due time.

Herbs for the Service of Man *By Eric F. Powell, Herbalist, England*

[Reprinted, by request, from *The Golden Age* No. 172]

ONE of the Biblical prophets wrote: "He [Jehovah] causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herbs for the service of man." (Ps. 104:14) In this article we shall consider the value of herbs.

There is, or should be, but one idea, but one main object in medical practice, and that is the improvement of the quality and circulation of the blood; for the blood is the life. By this process all growth is accomplished and all repairs must be made. Therefore remedial measures are valuable only as they act upon the blood and circulation, removing impurities therefrom and restoring the correct chemical balance of the former and insuring its efficient distribution throughout the system.

Nutrition is the physical basis of life, and the disturbance of this function, such as expressed in the words "mal nutrition" and "mal assimilation", must of necessity be regarded as potent factors in the host of ailments to which mankind is subject. The state of nutrition in any organism, whether it be plant or animal, determines the state of health of that organism.

Man seems ever to be at variance with natural law, and in no way does he violate nature more than in his indulgence in eating and drinking. The body can assimilate only a certain amount of nourishment each day, and all food taken in excess of the quantity assimilated becomes waste matter; and if this is not speedily eliminated from the system, auto-intoxication (self-poisoning) results. Ill health is bound to follow sooner or later, and man becomes the poor victim of a thousand ill-considered efforts to restore health by the means of poisonous drugs and stimulants which only add to the trouble and eventually leave him a physical and mental wreck.

When the normal condition of the digestive, assimilative, and circulatory organs is interfered with in any way, defective circulation is the result; hence the importance of correct eating and drinking. Wrong feeding means poor blood, chemical unbalance. A clogged body is the outcome of such a condition. In proportion as the body is diseased, in that proportion functional activity is suspended. The vital organs slow down, and until normal function is restored health is an impossibility. Nature sometimes makes an effort at elimination. That is, the body makes an effort to overcome the clogged condition and eliminate the cause of the trouble. Hence the colds, fevers and inflammations to which we are subject; fever is nature's effort literally to burn up toxins and thus help restore the normal condition.

No machine will work properly if clogged and dirty, and it is exactly the same with the human mechanism. Health is a matter of purity of body and mind, and it is the writer's object in this brief article to give some simple but powerfully effective information for the purification of the body.

Much has been said in *The Golden Age* on the vital question of diet, and your readers are no doubt fully acquainted with the fact that commercialized foods are little better than useless; the natural produce of the earth being the ideal food for man, supplying the essential mineral salts and vitamins in which "faked" food is almost entirely deficient.

A most important point to impress, however, is that many of our cultivated foods are far from being perfect. Wrong and excessive manuring of the soil has most disastrous effects upon the health of vegetation and in some cases actually renders it unfit for human consumption. Also plants raised year after year on the same soil upon which no other crops have been grown are known to be deficient in organic mineral elements, the continual production of the one species without change having exhausted the soil of these elements. We are just beginning to learn something about correct fertilization; and a little while along the stream of time, when adverse influence has been withdrawn from the atmosphere of our planet and when it is fully under the control of a divine government, then and not until then will the earth yield her increase and produce perfect food suitable for a race of creatures destined to live for ever if in entire harmony with the laws of the new government.

We find that wild herbs are rich in the vital elements so essential to life. All down through the ages herbs have been successfully used for the elimination of disease and the promotion of health. Herbs, noted for their virtues in certain disorders, have come down to us today, having withstood the acid test of time; and many of them stand unrivaled as specifics in certain dis-

eases. What ancient herbalists learned from experience and observation modern science has enlarged upon.

Herbs that have been of value in diseases marked by a deficiency in one or more mineral elements have been found to be rich in the very element required, thus supplying nature with the thing she needed. Moreover, nearly all herbs have a powerful eliminative action, and morbid material is speedily eliminated through the system's appointed channels. By clearing out the waste matter, supplying the essential chemical elements, and supplying nourishment at the same time, herbs come first in the ranks of therapeutical agents calculated to be harmless and effective in combating disease.

Many years' experience in various branches of healing has confirmed the above statements, and the writer would pin his faith to simple herbal remedies, combined with reconstructive diet, before any other known system. Herbs assist in eliminating the root cause underlying the symptoms produced. Most drugs are entirely foreign to the system and tend to suppress nature's healing effects; they interfere with all the vital functions and only add evil to evil. You cannot cast out the devil by Beelzebub.

Massage, spinal adjustments, hydrotherapy and other natural methods can be employed in conjunction with the herbs if desired and, of course, attention should be paid to diet in all cases.

The fact must also be impressed upon the reader that one of the most evident causes of both physical and mental degeneration is wrong thinking. Morbid thoughts produce disease and poisons within the body, just the same as wrong feeding. Mind governs matter, and if one is suffering from a clogged brain that organ cannot function normally, and the body suffers. All the success ever accomplished in this imperfect world seems to have been accompanied by a certain amount of sacrifice and self-restraint. It is so with those who are seeking health. Appetite must be curbed; physical desires and impulses subdued; thoughts must be pure; one must be pure all through in order to enjoy a measure of goodly health.

When mankind think correctly as a result of being in harmony with the laws of the glorious kingdom of Messiah; when they meditate only upon those things that are true, honest, pure and lovely; when love is the prominent characteristic in every human heart; when the Sun of Righteousness floods the whole earth with His beams, then will come the desire of all nations, perfect health, mental and moral perfection, and —wonderful thought—"God will dwell with them, and they shall be his people."

Some Simple Remedies

Acting on the principle that all disease, except where mechanical lesions are present, is caused by impure blood and obstructed circulation, the logical procedure in every-day ailments is to aid elimination and improve the blood and circulation. The following recipes are entirely harmless and have proved effective when all other means have failed. They may be given to feeble and aged individuals without fear of harm resulting, and should be persisted with until the desired effects are produced.

Anemia

The cause of anemia is lack of iron in the blood. This cannot be replaced by inorganic iron as purchased at a chemist's; inorganic substances cannot be accepted by the cells of the body. The natural way to supply the deficiency is by eating foods rich in organic iron. Watercress, leeks, cabbage, lettuce, spinach, celery, endive and carrots are all rich in iron. At least one salad a day should be eaten, composed of one or more of these vegetables. Cooking spoils vegetables and robs them of their mineral salts. One leaf of raw cabbage is better than a whole one boiled. All dark berries and fruits are rich in iron. Instead of ordinary tea, take bran tea. It is made by stewing a good quantity of ordinary bran in water. Strain it and add brown sugar and milk to taste. This is a wonderful drink for all diseases caused by a deficiency of mineral elements.

A splendid herbal medicine is made by infusing an ounce each of yellow dock, bogbean, and comfrey leaves in a quart of water. Simmer slowly for twenty minutes. Strain and bottle.

Dose: A wineglassful every four hours.

Appendicitis

One ounce each of elderblossom, peppermint and yarrow; best crushed ginger, half an ounce. Simmer in three pints of water for twenty minutes. Sweeten with old-fashioned black treacle (not golden syrup) and take a wineglassful every fifteen minutes until relieved. The medicine must be taken hot every time, and you must keep it up, sometimes for twenty-four hours. A cure is usually certain in the most severe cases. Do not be afraid of the perspiration caused. You may vomit at first, but that will pass off and you will be all the better for having an empty stomach.

Use the leaves left over from each infusion to make a hot compress to cover the whole of the abdomen. You will, of course, need fresh infusions continually. Eat no food until a cure is established.

Asthma

Sufferers should practically live out doors in pure air. Deep breathing should be practiced daily in order to strengthen the chest and lungs. Leave alone the much advertised inhalants. Take one ounce each of vervain, horehound, and elecampane. Simmer in three pints of water for twenty minutes.

Dose: A wineglassful every four hours. Cut down the diet, especially sugars and starches. Eat at least one good salad every day.

Bronchitis

Exactly the same as for asthma. Do not eat white sugar; pure honey is the ideal food for this complaint.

Cancer

Cancer is almost unknown among the Jews. This may be owing to the careful inspection of all their flesh foods. People who live on a vegetarian diet are also free from this scourge. The writer has heard of only one case where a vegetarian died from cancer, and that was in the system before the reform diet was adopted. A natural diet has been known to cure cancer. Never have more than three light meals per day, and have the food as raw as possible. Cut down the sugars and starches and thus give the body a chance to eliminate pathogen, the cause of the trouble.

Here is an herbal remedy that has cured many very severe cases. Violet leaves, yellow dock, red clover tops, one ounce each. Simmer in three pints of water for twenty minutes. Strain and take a wineglassful every four hours. If there are any external sores make a poultice of the used herbs and apply freshly morning and night. Follow these instructions and startling results may await you.

Catarrh

Here again the sufferer must cut down sugar and starch, and include an abundance of green, leafy vegetables in his diet.

Dissolve a teaspoonful of salt in a tumblerful of warm water. Add ten to twenty drops of compound tincture of myrrh, then sniff up the nose until the solution returns by way of the mouth. Do this night and morning, or as often as required.

Colds and Chills

Nature is making an effort to clear out the system. The remedy that never fails is a tea made with elderblossom, peppermint, yarrow and ginger, as explained under appendicitis. Drink as much as you can in bed; put a hot water bottle to the feet and sweat the cause of the trouble away. Repeat within a few hours if necessary. Don't feed a cold; if you do you will soon have to starve a fever.

Constipation

Constipation is the root of many evils; it is the forerunner of auto-intoxication. Drugs cannot cure, but in nearly all cases diet and herbs will do the trick.

For breakfast take a plate of soaked raisins, prunes, and figs, with wholemeal bread and butter. Later on in the day have a good mixed salad, dressed with pure olive oil and lemon juice. Avoid white bread, condiments, sugar and sloppy puddings. Eat natural food that requires thorough chewing and be sure you do *chew* it. A few Brazil nuts are good every day. Drink bran tea as explained under anemia.

For a while a medicine may be necessary. A tea made of equal parts of senna leaves and mountain flax can be used for this purpose, or simple compound aloes pills. Vary the quantity to suit the case and gradually reduce as the bowels improve.

Consumption

Fresh air and water in abundance are essential. Keep your mind off your complaint and there is no reason why you cannot be completely cured even if your case is a serious one.

Include plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables in your diet. Do not eat more than three eggs per week. Eat as much watercress as you possibly can; it is a wonderful curative agent for this malady. Avoid vinegar and condiments. Drink bran tea. (See *Anemia.*)

Here is a marvelous herbal medicine: Take of marshmallow root, golden seal and pleurisy root, half an ounce each; of linseeds, Iceland moss and liquorice root, one ounce each. Simmer in five pints of water for half an hour, well stirring the whole of the time. Strain and add one pound of best black treacle, the old-fashioned kind. Wait until the concoction is cold and take a wineglassful every two hours in severe cases, less frequently in mild cases.

Coughs

The same as for consumption.

Debility

The remedy is the same as for consumption. If anemia is present see remarks under that heading and take the herbal remedy there suggested. Cold or tepid friction baths every morning are of untold value in many cases. Wet the whole of the body and rub entirely dry with the palms of the hands.

Diarrhea

Raspberry leaves and bayberry bark, half an ounce each. Simmer in one and one-half pints of water for twenty minutes.

Dose: A wineglassful every two or three hours. Add cinnamon if desired.

Diphtheria

Simmer one ounce of red sage in one and one-half pints of water for twenty minutes. Take a wineglass-

ful as frequently as the case demands. The patient should drink plenty of diluted lemon juice and touch no food until well on the road to recovery. Gargle with the sage tea occasionally.

Dyspepsia

Here we are at the fountain head of bodily disease. We can only repeat what we have said in relation to diet, namely: Keep to natural food and thoroughly chew everything. Find out what suits you best and stick to it. Never eat more than two kinds of food at one meal, and observe all the general dietetic hints given herein under other headings.

The writer knows of certain cases where the sufferer was completely cured by a short fast; in other cases by feeding exclusively on hard, wholemeal biscuits for a few weeks. If you can't take a fast try the latter method, but remember the biscuit must be genuine wholemeal unsweetened. After a while go on other natural foods, and keep to a sane diet if you do not want your trouble to return. Never drink with your meals. Leave off tea, coffee and cocoa; none of these beverages is good for anybody. Bran tea or dandelion coffee is the drink for all sufferers, no matter what their complaint.

Epilepsy

Leave off all flesh foods. A vegetarian diet has cured hundreds of cases without any other aid. Exercise and fresh air are essential. Onions, either cooked or raw, should be eaten every day. Never take supper; a cup of bran tea is permissible.

As a medicine take of valerian root, vervain, wood betony and scullcap, one ounce each. Simmer in four pints of water for twenty minutes. Take a wineglassful every four hours.

Female Complaints

A tea made of equal parts of horehound and raspberry leaves will remove all obstructions and tend to produce the normal. This remedy may be taken freely without fear of the consequences, as it is perfectly harmless. If taken freely by pregnant females easy birth in the vast majority of cases is positively assured. Such ladies should take about a pint per day, in wineglassful doses, for three or four months before the expected event.

Headaches

Treat as for epilepsy if the cause is nerves. If through stomach derangements take the remedy suggested for liver trouble and pay attention to remarks under dyspepsia. Worry is solely responsible for head affections in many people.

Heart Affections

If the stomach is deranged observe the rules suggested for dyspepsia. The stomach is ofttimes responsible for heart troubles. Take of motherwort, gentian root and scullcap, one ounce each. Simmer for twenty minutes in three pints of water. Strain and take a wineglassful every four hours. If you have any meat it should be boiled; flesh with the blood in it is bad for the heart. Jehovah's instruction that the Jews should eat no flesh with the blood in it, is of interest. Aside from any spiritual significance it is well to point out that there is a physical reason. The blood left in the veins of any dead animal is full of uric acid and other toxins, and it stands to human reason that the result of swallowing such blood is far from desirable.

Abundance of fresh air is essential. Spinal manipulation is sometimes strongly advisable where mechanical lesions are causative factors. Plenty of walking and gentle exercise are recommended in nearly all cases, the only rule being not to get tired; leave off at the first signs of fatigue or palpitation. The heart is a muscle, and as such it requires exercise to be healthy, just the same as any other muscle in the body. The sufferer should never smoke or drink intoxicants. Liquids of all kinds should be taken only half an hour after meals, and then in moderation. The person suffering from heart trouble should be careful in sex matters, excesses often being responsible for the condition. Many cases of heart trouble can be cured by following these simple instructions, and all sufferers can be benefited.

Inflammation

For inflammation in any part of the body the remedy is elderblossom, peppermint, yarrow and ginger tea. (See *Appendicitis.*) This wonderful remedy will save life at the eleventh hour. Remember, it is absolutely harmless.

Influenza

The same as for colds and chills. A cure is certain, even in the most serious circumstances.

Kidney Trouble

Pay attention to diet; take plenty of exercise; drink plenty of diluted lemon juice, and take the following medicine: Buchu leaves, parsley, juniper berries, one ounce each. Simmer in three pints of water for twenty minutes. Press and strain. Take a wineglassful every four hours, or more frequently if occasion demands. Sometimes osteopathic treatment is necessary, but this is not often the case. Cold water packs applied each night over the small of the back are very useful. Steam baths are useful.

Liver Affections

Diet as for dyspepsia and take the following medicine: Horehound, agrimony, crushed ginger, gentian, half an ounce each. Simmer in two and one-half pints of water for twenty minutes. Take a wineglassful every hour in severe attacks, otherwise every four

hours. Cold or tepid friction baths should be taken every morning. A course of steam baths will be found very effective in most cases, especially those of long standing.

Neurasthenia

The same medicine as for epilepsy. Pay attention also to remarks under dyspepsia. A cheerful mental attitude is essential, and sexual excesses must be avoided. A cold friction bath every morning is strongly recommended. Pure olive oil is also very good; dress your salads with it.

Piles

Treat as for constipation. A good herbal ointment will be of much service, but the cure must come from within. Get a healthy bowel action and regenerate the blood, and the condition will disappear.

Pleurisy

Take one ounce each of stinging nettles and pleurisy root, and half an ounce of crushed ginger. Simmer in three pints of water for twenty minutes. Strain and drink a cupful hot every two hours. Use the herbs themselves as a poultice over the affected area. This should cure within a few hours. Elderblossom, peppermint, yarrow and ginger tea is also of great value in this complaint, but the nettle and pleurisy tea is best.

Pneumonia

See under colds and chills.

Rheumatism

A vegetarian diet should be adopted, including plenty of green, leafy vegetables. Tea, coffee, cocoa and condiments should be avoided. Drink plenty of lemon juice and bran tea, and take the following medicine: Bogbean, centaury, yarrow, yellow dock, one ounce each, and a dozen cayenne pods. Simmer in four pints of water for twenty minutes. Take a wineglassful every four hours.

Rub compound tincture of myrrh into painful parts night and morning.

Rickets

Defective development is caused by a lack of mineral elements and vitamins in food. Abundance of orange juice and grapes should be given to all children suffering in this manner. As they grow older include plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables in the diet. Onions are very good indeed. Include genuine, wholemeal bread and fresh dairy butter with each meal.

A splendid medicine is made by infusing half an ounce each of wild tansy and agrimony in a pint of boiling water. Simmer for fifteen minutes and strain.

Dose for young children: A tablespoonful four times daily. Older children should be given larger doses. Sweeten the medicine with black treacle or honey.

Sleeplessness

The remarks on epilepsy apply here. Plenty of deep breathing before going to bed will usually produce desired effects.

Wounds

A dressing of diluted lemon juice and a few drops of compound tincture of myrrh is ideal for all wounds and sores. There are many good herbal ointments which can be supplied by any reliable herbalist. In nearly all cases the above dressing will be all that is necessary. For skin diseases a return to a natural diet, including fresh fruit and vegetables, is the true remedy. Herbal medicine as for anemia. Medicated ointments of a suppressive nature do more harm than good; they drive the poisons back into the skin and hinder nature's healing processes.

"Soaking the Rich" *By R. W. Stiffey (Pennsylvania)*

WHY this tender solicitude, nervous anxiety and stuttering hesitation about "soaking the rich"? Haven't they been soaking the rest of us, lo, these many years? It's their turn now. "Turn about is fair play."

The poor can no longer support the government. They are willing enough, always have been, if given a chance and the means. This depression is not of their making. They are paying dearly enough as it is. Who put us in the condition we are in? Who is responsible for the situation of the government? They who got us into this hole should get us out.

Probably if the poor had not been taxed so highly in recent years, had not been compelled to pay such heavy tribute to the "invisible government" in addition to public demands, they would now be better able to rally to the support of what they still fondly believe to be their own government.

Both on the basis of "ability to pay" and that of "benefits conferred", the support of the government seems to be the peculiar province and duty of the "higher rackets". On the other hand, it is difficult to figure out how the great mass of the people are indebted to the government on either score.

Soaking the poor has been quite a convention-

al and popular pastime from earliest days, always open season for the game. Like the Irish to hanging, the poor got used to it and seemed rather to enjoy it and paid great deference to those that soaked them. But "soaking the rich" is very different, quite rude and naughty, bad manners, wretched form, and so shocking to their dear, sensitive souls.

But, alas, the poor also are beginning to flinch. The nerves that line the mucous membranes of their stomachs are beginning to cry out in distress. Probably the poor 'have no souls', but they have bodies and they are somewhat sensitive; not highly so, of course, but to such a degree that they must be, in a manner at least, clothed and sheltered.

Yes, believe it or not, the poor have sensibilities. They have feelings and emotions such as hunger, thirst and susceptibility to moisture, heat and cold. They have, therefore, to be fed, clothed and sheltered. Very inconvenient and troublesome, of course, but can't be avoided.

They cannot hibernate when idle, as ground hogs in winter; neither can they be well greased and packed away and stored, like tools and machinery when not needed. If not permitted to support themselves, someone must support them. They are now idle; unable to support themselves. We can no longer soak them. They have been soaked too much already. So there is no escape; we just must "soak the rich". Who is there left to soak besides?

To have to support the rich in the manner to which they are accustomed and, in addition, support their government for them in the splendor and magnificence dictated, proved just a little too much for the workers and has gotten far beyond their means.

Embarrassing as it is, and much as we dislike it, we are therefore compelled to call upon the rich. If they are unwilling to support this government, which has served them so well and is still valiantly serving them, and will allow it to be dismantled and sent to the junk heap, the people need not worry.

They can, there is little doubt, find a more economical, smoother-running machine that will make a wider, fairer, juster distribution of its benefits. Probably it is little worth while to attempt to tinker up this balky old plutocratic engine. It seems pretty well worn out, knocks, backfires and sputters, wheezes and rattles in a very sad and distressing fashion. Lately it has refused to go at all. Looks as if it might never be able to even start again.

Do the rich have a monopoly of these "soaking" privileges? Seems so. Congress is very tender in its dealings with monopolists. Gives them the keys of the government and tells them to "make themselves perfectly at home". Loans them great constitutional powers, the power to "coin money", "to lay and collect duties," and to exercise the right of eminent domain so that they may have no difficulty in making ends meet and even in making them lap over a little. Merely little tokens of friendship.

They are such nice people and never forget a kindness. Always do the handsome thing when election time comes around. All perfectly safe and sane and sound, founded on that wise and virtuous maxim hallowed by time and experience: "You tickle me and I'll tickle you." All in accordance with our "best traditions" and the "wisdom of the ages".

Grant special privileges to favored classes that they may acquire riches and power and thus be able to take care of the masses. That's the blessed doctrine. A very beautiful, beneficent, idealistic theory, but highly practical and successful withal, except, of course, in unfortunate and inexplicable situations and crises like the present.

So we very wisely and kindly relieve the poverty and distress of our unemployed by pouring public funds into the coffers of the rich. This is the theory upon which our government has for years been and is now administered. We rely upon it. We expect it to work. It has worked admirably for the special-privileged classes. Under it they have secured and now possess enormous riches and power. It ought to work equally well as regards the people. Woe to our smug rulers, if it does not! Congress should see that it does work, even if they have to remind the rich of their duty by "soaking" them a little.

Of course I realize what a cruelty and injustice it would be to deprive one with an income of a million or so of the half of it or more when by his sweat and toil, under just and equal laws, he has by Herculean efforts thus produced so great a store of wealth; just as everyone else could do in this land of grand and glorious possibilities with equal opportunities open and guaranteed to all alike.

In the face of such magnificent success on the

one hand and their utter, abject failure on the other, the poor should be abashed and heartily ashamed of themselves and go quietly off somewhere and starve to death, they and their families, decently, decorously, and quit making such a fuss about it. But they just linger around and won't go, and I can see no way out but to "soak the rich".

But we will be as humane and considerate as possible. We'll leave them enough to buy all the meat, bread, potatoes and fixin's they and their families can possibly consume, with a liberal allowance for wardrobe purposes and an ample appropriation for overalls and working clothes so necessary in their mighty labors. They shan't suffer as we have had to do. We'll deal justly with them, making an honest and fair divide, something they never did with us.

Hurrah for Judge Miller!

REFERRING to a raid led by Chief of Police Leahy of East St. Louis, in which, without warrants, police rushed into a private home, fired off tear-gas shells, and one person fell dead from heart disease, Circuit Judge Henry G. Miller, who granted writs of habeas corpus to persons arrested in the raid, made the following statement: "With Justice Brandeis of the Supreme Court I say that we Americans have more to fear from lawless acts of law officers than from others who may be planning cursory acts with the purpose of executing them. I know of no occasion when police may invade a home to get they know not whom, guessing at the reason for which they will make the arrest. The arrest of these men comprises the most dastardly act ever perpetrated by the East St. Louis police department."

"Things Exactly as They Are" *By Chief Pay Clerk of U. S. Battleship Fleet*

(From a personal letter to the president of a large manufacturing company)

I TAKE this opportunity to thank you for the books you so kindly sent me, and am enclosing $1.00 to cover the expense to you. I intend to send direct to the Watch Tower in New York city for the additional bound books, for the book *Government* has impressed me very much. I will also be glad to defray the expense of any additional books that may be published of which I may have no knowledge.

The book *Government* describes things exactly as they are today, and from indications here in the East I see very little chance to survive the present depression. Everyone seems to have a fear that something terrible is about to happen. The press tries very hard to buoy up the situation, but, like everything else, it is a matter of dollars and cents with them, for if they explained the conditions as they really are their paper would not be sold.

In traveling around the world I have had a wonderful opportunity to observe the clergy of the different countries, and the hypocrisy of this entire scheme is appalling. In Mexico and Spain particularly it has brought nothing but suffering to the people. These two countries have now taken their first step forward in ridding themselves of this menace.

I was brought up in the Methodist church, but I am no longer proud of the fact, as their methods today are nothing short of persecution. I was impressed with the statement in one of the books to the effect that "shooting people down and placing them in jail is surely not God's method of correcting a wrong".

I have no use whatever for intoxicating liquor, but know from observation in the big cities that the Methodists have done more to harm the cause of temperance than can ever be corrected. The present prohibition law has corrupted every form of law, and at the present time the situation is hopeless. Liquor can be purchased within a radius of one block anywhere in the big cities, and people now take delight in breaking the

law. Our present system holds out absolutely no hope to the people.

You are to be congratulated for your efforts in placing in the hands of the people such excellent and truthful facts, and allow me to extend my sincere thanks and best wishes. As previously stated, any new literature published by the Watch Tower will be welcomed.

Demons Broke Up His Home

(We present the following touching letter just as it came to us, and think the writer of it is correct, that it was the demons working upon his mind that broke up his home. The thing to do is to reestablish the home, if that is possible, give the Lord the first place in the heart, and try to make the few days we have in the sun count for something besides self. The Lord is always ready to forgive a penitent heart, and all who have His spirit are like Him. Resist the Devil; come around on the Lord's side, and victory is sure.—*Ed.*)

"I HAVE been reading your *Golden Age* and got so much interested in your piece on 'Demonism'. I want you to please answer my question if you can in your next number.

"I was a very upright, clean-cut young man, never drank, smoked or associated with any bad men or women. I met one of the "Bible Students" and after about a year and a half we got married. I thought a lot of her and she did of me, but I couldn't understand why even if she does like the doctrine so well she should have to be always going somewhere, either to the meetings or with the books. So I got so mad that I just got to treating her like I felt she was treating me. I just ignored her most of the time and I thought she would see where she was in the wrong, but she kept on going. I had quit going to meetings with her then. Then I got so mad I got to tearing up all her books and *Golden Ages* and *Watchtowers,* but she always got more; so then I couldn't do a thing with her and I tried slapping her and she said I was obsessed with evil spirits, and then I got beyond all endurance.

"I went right out and found my companionship with whoever I could find. I started in with a woman and this kept up about six months, and my wife looked after me and found me in this woman's house and tried to talk me away from her, and I was disgusted, but I couldn't say I was sorry. So when I wouldn't say so, my wife went and got a divorce! I had asked her for one, but she said she couldn't do it, because she knew I would be sorry soon as I got one. I didn't really want one when I asked for it.

"Now since I have it and am away from her and my home, I am so lonely for her and I have been getting *The Golden Age* and I am now seeing the light, and a friend told me to read the scriptures on divorces and I think I ought to go back to my wife. I don't do anything immoral, although I have gone with some others since I'm divorced.

"I believe I wasn't free if I am divorced and my wife is still true. Should I rather be reconciled to her and help her with her ideas of the work? Have I been under the power of the demons?

"God knows I am miserable enough now and I can't seem to get any place, because all the time I feel like my wife needs me, as she isn't well, and that I won't find any peace of mind until I go back where I was before I was foolish enough to leave.

"I know now that God is with her there, and I was wrong. I wasn't consecrated when we got married, but I went to meetings and had some of the people come to our house. Would they ever forgive me and recognize me again? I know my wife will forgive me, and should I try to go back to her before the Lord will do anything for me or give me peace? We have been divorced a year in this month.

"Thanking you for your wonderful work in *The Golden Age,* and hoping you can help me out.

"Please don't use my name. I can't have you write me, because I am only here for an indefinite time, but I'll buy *The Golden Age* wherever I go."

God's Rainbow Covenant

ONE of the most important subjects discussed on the pages of the Bible is the subject of God's covenants with men. The importance of this subject will at once be apparent when we learn that God has made sixteen different covenants with men, and that the subject of the covenants is mentioned in two hundred and seventy-six different texts. Few people realize the importance of an understanding of God's covenants. In fact they are seldom discussed in Sunday school lessons or sermons; hence the majority of people know nothing about God's covenants.

The subject becomes intensely interesting when once we learn that no human creature can come into God's presence, nor have His favor and blessing, nor ever have eternal life unless he has made a covenant with Him, and to have eternal life he must be faithful to the terms of that covenant as long as it exists. The subject is still further interesting when one comes to realize that the entire human family are obligated to keep *one* of God's covenants, and have been so obligated for over forty centuries, ever since the covenant was made. The majority of people do not know of such a covenant and are repeatedly violating its terms.

Notwithstanding the fact that they are unwittingly breaking this covenant, God holds them guilty and their punishment will be severe. The reason why they are counted guilty and will be punished is that the covenant is repeatedly stated in the Bible, and so is the punishment, and hence they have no excuse for their ignorance. More than that, even if no such covenant existed, every sane person should know that it is wicked and criminal, unjust and cruel to do the things forbidden by that covenant. It would not be necessary for God to make such a covenant, except for the fact that, since sin entered the world, men are selfishly inclined, and are not controlled by principles of justice and love.

The covenant mentioned is the one God made with Noah, and which we call 'the rainbow covenant', because God set the rainbow in the sky in token of the fact that He remembers that covenant, and also to remind men that the covenant is in force.

A covenant is a solemn contract or agreement by which one person binds himself to do a certain thing, or by which two parties mutually bind themselves to do certain things or to *refrain* from doing certain things. When there are two parties to the covenant, it is called a bi-lateral or two-sided covenant. When there is only one person involved it is called a uni-lateral or one-sided covenant. The rainbow covenant is a two-sided covenant. In it God pledged himself never to bring another curse, similar to the flood, upon the earth, and Noah and his sons, who stood for and represented the entire human family, pledged themselves not to take human life, nor the lives of animals, fish and fowl, with certain exceptions as provided for in the covenant.

The exceptions were as follows: If any man committed murder, his life might be taken by men, but only after due process of law, and on the testimony of two or more witnesses, and the person who acted as executioner would then act as *God's* representative, and must be chosen to be the executioner in God's appointed way. The matters of the trial, witnesses and executioner were not stated at the time the covenant was made, but were stated later, in the law given to Israel by Jehovah God.

This was the only exception whereby human life could be taken without violating the covenant. In the case of the fowl, fish and brute creation, the exception was that certain of these could be killed as they were needed for food, but for no other purpose. In this connection we should bear in mind that had man not sinned he would have had perfect control over these, so that they would not have been a menace to human life, hence there would never have been a warfare between man and beast, birds of prey or monsters of the deep. For no other reason than for food could the lives of any of these be taken.

But, it might be asked, why should God impose such a covenant on the race? The answer would be that all life is a gift from God. No human creature has the power to give life, and, of course, should not have a right to take away the gift which God gave to another. On the other hand, as the One who gives life, God has a right, not only to determine how long the creature shall live, but the terms and conditions upon which he shall retain his life or forfeit it.

Since no man can give life, God desires that all men shall regard it as a *sacred* thing, and not as something of little value which can be destroyed at the whim of some other man.

Even the life God gives to the fowl, fish and brute is God's gift to them, and they have a right to enjoy it as long as the Giver permits them to do so, and a right to retain it, except as the Giver shall decide that they give it up.

The reason for the making of the terms of such a covenant is that God desires man to learn the lesson of the *sacredness* of life. Every gift of God is sacred, and nothing that comes from His hands should be lightly esteemed by men. To disregard the right of another to enjoy the gift which God gave him shows a lack of reverence toward God, and a lack of appreciation of one's own gift, as well as a lack of regard for the rights of others. The right to take away life belongs to God alone.

With this introduction, let us now examine the subject of the rainbow covenant as set forth in Genesis, chapter 9, verses 1 to 18. Verse 1 reads: "And God blessed Noah and his sons, and said unto them, Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth." It will be noticed that this is the same as the command given to Adam, and means that all the human race who have lived since Noah's day, and all who are still living, are descendants of Noah. This fact is mentioned here, because verse 9 says that the covenant was made with Noah and his sons, and also with their seed after them, which includes all the race, and shows beyond controversy that in making that covenant Noah and his sons were the representatives of the entire race, and that the entire race were bound by that covenant.

Verse 2 reads: "And the fear of you and the dread of you shall be upon every beast of the earth, and upon every fowl of the air, upon all that moveth upon the earth, and upon all the fishes of the sea; into your hand are they delivered." This indicates that Noah and his sons had full control of the fowl, fish and beasts; that all these would *fear* man, and if this was true, then it follows that man would not be in danger from them, and it also follows that there would be no conflict between them and man unless man should be the aggressor. In other words, man must attack the beasts, fish and fowl, in order to make these man's enemies.

Verses 3 and 4 read: "Every moving thing that liveth shall be meat for you; even as the green herb have I given you all things. But flesh with the life thereof, which is the blood thereof, shall ye not eat." Here is an expression of God's will; therefore it is a law of God. His law was that man might eat the flesh of animals, fowl and fish, but must *not* eat the blood. The reason given for not eating the blood is that the *life principle* is in the blood. Here again, God was teaching the lesson of the sacredness of life. Since the life is in the blood, it must not be eaten.

In after years, when God gave His law to Israel, a part of that law, as stated in Leviticus 17, verses 13 and 14, was as follows: "Whatsoever man there be . . . among you, which hunteth and catcheth any beast or fowl that may be eaten; he shall even pour out the blood thereof and cover it with dust. For it is the life of all flesh; the blood of it is for the life thereof: . . . whosoever eateth it shall be cut off." Here the penalty for eating the blood is plainly stated to be death, or to be *cut off* from life. Thus seen, God regarded an offense against His law and against the life of any of His creatures as a serious offense, and worthy the penalty of death.

Verses 5 and 6 read: "And surely your blood of your lives will I require; at the hand of every beast will I require it, and at the hand of man; at the hand of every man's brother will I require the life of man. Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed: for in the image of God made he man." This text teaches that should any person shed the blood of any beast, fowl or fish (except for food), God would require, as a penalty, the blood of that person, either at the hand of man or by beast. It further states that if a person should shed man's blood God would require, as a penalty, that his blood should be shed by man. Verse 6 gives another reason for regarding human life as a sacred thing, in these words: "For in the image of God made he man."

Briefly stated, then, we have God's law as follows: That man shall not kill fish, fowl or animals except for food; and that he shall not eat of the blood of any of these, because the life is in the blood; and further, that man shall not take the life of his fellow except he be guilty of murder, because his life is a sacred gift from God, and because he was created in the image of God. For committing any of these crimes the penalty was death. All those who will carefully and honestly consider these requirements must acknowledge that they are *just*.

With these explicitly stated facts before us it will readily be seen that it is a violation of God's law to kill animals, fish or fowl wantonly

or for sport or pleasure. It is also a violation of God's law to eat the blood of any of these. Not only would it be violation of God's law to assassinate another man, but it is equally a violation of the same to force a man, against his will, to engage in war and thus to lose his God-given life; and the profiteer, who holds the foodstuffs in warehouses, and forces the prices so high that the poor cannot purchase them and, as a result, some members of the human family die from hunger and famine, is equally guilty of murder, and thus violates the law of God. Those men who devitalize food, so that its continued use brings on disease and premature death; and those men who adulterate food by mixing poisonous and injurious substances, or who use poisonous preservatives which bring on disease and eventuate in untimely deaths, are guilty of violating the law of God as stated in the ninth chapter of Genesis.

Millions of children have been murdered by their fanatical religionist parents, by being cast into the Ganges river to appease some mythical god; other millions have been burned in the fire to Molech, to appease another mythical god; many, many millions of men, women and children have been cast to the lions, burned at the stake, crucified, dipped in boiling oil, and left to rot and die in dungeons, because they dared to exercise their God-given free moral agency, and believed and taught that which they thought was right; others have been banished from their native land and left to die in exile on rocky islands, and in penal colonies, where their bodies were racked with unnecessary disease, torture and hunger, because of the wickedness and selfishness of some political despot. Every person who has been guilty of any of these crimes is a murderer in the sight of God and is guilty of violating God's law as stated in the verses quoted.

Two things stand out prominently, as we study God's law, in connection with these crimes. First, the penalty for these offenses is death; and second, those who have thus suffered are innocent of any crime either against God or men which would make them deserving of such a fate.

After stating His law to Noah and his sons, God told them that if they would keep His law, He would enter into a covenant to refrain from destroying the earth again with a flood or other similar destruction. He arranged that the rainbow should appear in the sky at intervals, as a pledge that He was remembering the covenant, and also as a reminder that He was holding the people responsible to Him for its observance. He further stated that the covenant was made with every living creature, fowl and cattle and beast, and that it was an everlasting covenant, for perpetual generations. This means that the covenant is still in operation.

It is manifest that the covenant is broken every day, and by multitudes of people. Since God's law has been and is being spurned and defied daily, He is no longer obligated to refrain from sending another curse on the earth similar to the flood, and the Scriptures indicate clearly that He will do so in the near future, and that that curse is a punishment for the blood that has been shed in violation of His law. God will soon take vengeance on the guilty ones, because they have taken *innocent* blood.

The text states that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed". In view of the fact that the covenant was made with "every living creature of all flesh", it follows that human courts, properly authorized, and upon incontrovertible testimony, are commissioned to take the life of a murderer. But to do this without due process of law, and upon doubtful testimony, would be a violation of the covenant. No individual, however, has a right, under this covenant, to deprive another of the life which God gave him, unless such individual has direct divine authority to do so. The law of Moses, which was God's law, appointed an executioner for these individual murderers. This executioner was called "an avenger of blood", and unless he acted in harmony with the divine arrangement he would be a murderer himself.

Millions of innocent lives have been taken, as above stated, in the name of patriotism, in the name of religion, and in many other needless, useless and unscriptural ways. In God's sight these are murders; but human laws do not so recognize them, and hence make no arrangement for the punishment of the guilty. Under the terms of the rainbow covenant, these murders *must be avenged*. Now the question is, When are they to be avenged?

Since God promised that He would not again destroy the earth with another curse, if the people obeyed His law, it follows that since they have broken His law millions of times, the earth is due to have another curse, and the Scriptures

set forth the fact in clear and positive language that such a curse will soon come upon the earth. The Scriptures refer to it as a "time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation", and then adds that there never shall be another like it. (Matt. 24:21) It is again referred to as "the battle of that great day of God Almighty". (Rev. 16:14) The reason for this battle is that innocent people, by the millions and millions, have suffered death unjustly, and thus have been deprived of the right to live and enjoy the blessing of life, which God gave to them, and which He never has commissioned any man to take away from them.

But who is to be God's avenger of blood, in executing His penalty against the people? Who is it that is to take vengeance on the nations, and dash them in pieces as a potter's vessel? Who is it that is to execute the wrath of Jehovah God against the nations of earth? In unmistakable language the Bible tells us that God has commissioned His Son, the "man Christ Jesus", to do that work. He has set apart a period of time called "the day of vengeance", during which that work shall be done, and that day of vengeance lies in the very near future. It will be a terrible time, but the punishment meted out to earth's murderers will be a well deserved one. So when the text says that "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by *man* shall his blood be shed", it refers to Jesus Christ as the *"man"* who will execute God's wrath.

A few of the many references to the coming curse as well as to the fact that it is to avenge innocent blood are now cited. In Isaiah 24, verses 5 and 6, are these words: "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate; therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left." Again, in Psalm 94:21 are these words: "They gather themselves together against the soul of the righteous, and condemn the innocent blood." And, in Psalm 106:37, 38 we read: "Yea, they sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, and shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and of their daughters, . . . and the land was polluted with blood."

Again, in Isaiah 59:2-7 we read: "Your iniquities have separated between you and your God, and your sins have hid his face from you, that he will not hear. For your hands are defiled with blood, and your fingers with iniquity; your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath muttered perverseness. None calleth for justice, nor any pleadeth for truth: they trust in vanity, and speak lies; they conceive mischief, and bring forth iniquity. . . . Their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood."

Still again, in Jeremiah 2:34 are these words: "Also in thy skirts is found the blood of the souls of the poor innocents"; and in Jeremiah 19:4 we read: "They have forsaken me, and have estranged this place, . . . and have filled this place with the blood of innocents." Also, in 2 Kings 24:3, 4 are these words: "Surely at the commandment of the Lord came this upon Judah, . . . also for the innocent blood that [Manasseh] shed: for he filled Jerusalem with innocent blood"; and, in Proverbs 6:16, 17 we read: "These six things doth the Lord hate; yea, seven are an abomination unto him: a proud look, a lying tongue, and hands that shed innocent blood."

These texts reveal the fact that God has remembered His *everlasting* covenant, which He made with all flesh, both man and beast, and that He has taken note of all the violations of that covenant, and purposes to punish the people for these violations. *Every* transgression of God's law will be punished. No guilty one is to escape. Ofttimes the punishment is long delayed, but sooner or later it surely comes upon the guilty ones. The flood was a punishment for the accumulated wickedness, violence and crime which had prevailed for centuries. (Gen. 6:11-13) Not until the iniquity of the Amorites was "full" did God destroy that nation.

Cain slew his brother Abel, and many other righteous people were slain from Abel's day to the first advent of the Lord, and addressing the hypocritical Pharisees, Jesus said: "Fill ye up then the measure of your fathers, . . . that upon you may come all the righteous blood shed upon the earth, from the blood of righteous Abel unto the blood of Zacharias. . . . All these things shall come upon this generation."—Matt. 23:32-36.

In Romans 13:4, speaking of the time when Jesus takes His power and begins His reign, Paul says: "He is the minister of God, a *revenger* to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil." He will search out the guilty ones and mete out

a proper punishment. That punishment will be another curse upon the earth.

That punishment will be a severe one, and will settle the account which God holds against all those who have murdered millions, in the name of patriotism, of militarism, and of religion and for the selfish purpose of fattening their own pocketbooks.

As God's *revenger,* Jesus is mentioned in Psalm 9:12 as follows: "When he maketh inquisition for blood, he remembereth them; he forgetteth not the cry of the humble." He is mentioned again, in Isaiah 26:21: "For, behold, the Lord cometh out of his place to punish the inhabitants of the earth for their iniquity; the earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more cover her slain." This means that it will be *disclosed,* or *uncovered,* so that all men will see that those who have died in war, by religious persecution, in needless famines, or in defense of their God-given rights and liberties, have really been murdered, and that the ones who caused their death will stand forth in their true light as *murderers.*

God's day of "wrath", His day of "vengeance", which is soon to come upon the earth, is a punishment upon the people for their violation of that everlasting covenant, in shedding innocent blood. This coming *curse,* called the 'battle of Armageddon', is just ahead of us, and the prophet mentions it in Isaiah 24:5, 6 in these words: "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants thereof; because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the *everlasting covenant.* Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate; therefore the inhabitants of the earth are burned, and few men left."

In plainest phrase, this text assures us that the curse is coming on the earth because the people have broken the everlasting covenant; they have wantonly caused the death of millions of innocent creatures, to whom God gave life, His most sacred gift. God also gave to His human creatures a mind, will and free moral agency, and the further privilege of using these in deciding how they shall serve God and their fellow men. These millions of innocents have been deprived of these God-given rights, and compelled to slay their fellow men or to stand idly and helplessly by and see others do it, knowing that a protest would be called treason or sedition and would bring an undeserved death or persecution on their own heads.

God has marked all these violations of His everlasting covenant; He is continually placing His rainbow in the sky to remind the people that He is remembering it, and to remind them that they have made such a covenant and will be held responsible for its violation. As Jehovah God's official "avenger of blood" Jesus Christ has already taken His power, and the foretold curse is about to come upon the earth; not another flood, but, as Jesus said, a "great tribulation, such as was not since the beginning of the world to this time, no, nor ever shall be". (Matt. 24:21) This will be a vindication of God's word as expressed in the everlasting covenant. God's kingdom, then in full charge of mankind's affairs, will bring back from the graves all those whose blood has been unjustly shed, and will bless with everlasting life all who come into harmony with God's new covenant and maintain their integrity to Him.

Half of Merthyr Out of Work *By B. P. Lanman (Wales)*

FROM the *South Wales Echo and Express,* the chief news organ of Wales, I quote an item which I am sure will interest your readers:

Merthyr has 14,000 children at school, and more than half of these are in need of boots.

"If you could only see these children trudging to school on cold, wet days," said the mayor, "few adequately shod and many of them without soles to their boots, or wearing rain-sodden canvas and rubber shoes, no words would be necessary to appeal for funds. Their plight is truly pitiable."

This distress among school-children is an outcome of prolonged industrial depression. It is estimated that from 9,000 to 10,000 of Merthyr's insurable population of 20,000 men are out of work, and 3,000 unemployed families have been obliged to seek relief from the public assistance committee.

Last winter, as a result of a similar appeal by the ex-mayor (Mr. John Williams), 11,000 pairs of boots

were distributed among the children of unemployed workpeople.

Hundreds of these poor, unfortunate people live huddled together in building basements of one room. Husband and wife and sometimes four or five children live and sleep in one room. The filth and poverty have sapped away almost all the humanity that existed in these poor creatures.

The stench that emanates from these hovels as one goes from door to door is enough to make one turn sick and faint.

As we view the results of Satan's rulership it makes one long for God's kingdom, the only hope for these and all others of humanity, to be in complete operation.

It is only the knowledge that the New Jerusalem has descended from heaven and that soon Jehovah God through earth's new King will wipe away all sorrow, sighing, pain, tears and death, that gives us the courage, determination and joy to go forward and lift up the "standard for the people".

This district was for years one of the chief industrial centers of Wales. Surrounded by collieries, and with one of the largest steelworks in Great Britain in its midst, Merthyr was a hive of industry and prosperity. And, by the way, the first steam engine that ever ran on rails was run in Merthyr. The old stone blocks upon which the railway was laid are still in their original position.

Now all the collieries are closed and the steelworks lie idle and silent. Evidences of poverty and distress are on every hand. Scores of once prosperous business premises and shops are empty and dilapidated, even the beer houses are empty. This condition of affairs can be duplicated with perhaps a little less severity all over Wales. "King Coal" is fast losing ground. Hundreds of collieries are being worked out or closed down. What is to be done with the thousands of miners who are thus thrown out of employment?

How opportune is the Kingdom! Speed on that happy day, when sorrow, want and sickness shall have for ever passed away.

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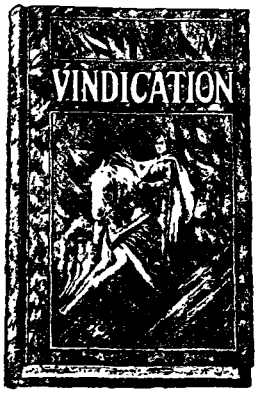

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The Golden Age

A JOURNAL OF FACT HOPE AND COURAGE

in this issue

JEHOVAH GOD
AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

CAN
THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT
ENDURE?

PROCLAIMING THE KINGDOM

THIS CHANGING WORLD

RESPONSES TO ADDRESS

BUT ONE GOVERNMENT

every other
WEDNESDAY

five cents a copy
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July 20, 1932

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Jehovah God and the American Government

IT WAS a tense moment, a situation unlike any other in history, when Judge Rutherford stepped to the microphone on the morning of June 26, 1932, to answer the question "Can the American Government Endure?"

All intelligent persons of mature years know that the American Government as it was in the days of our fathers has ceased to exist. No one would be willing to say that what is functioning at Washington is "a government of the people, by the people, for the people".

It cannot be said that there is liberty in a land where 8,000,000 of the citizens are without employment and therefore without the means of life. In a natural paradise where there is too much of everything, too much coal, too much cotton, too much food, Big Business, by its unwisdom, has in a few short years made an end of liberty and brought serfdom to millions.

And it is unrepentant and unchastened in the face of the greatest follies ever laid at the door of any governing group. It now wants even the nominal restraints of the present laid aside and all power-placed in its hands, regardless of law, reason or consequences.

The *Vanity Fair* magazine, in its June (1932) issue, contains an article by its editors entitled, "Wanted: a Dictator!" It is a magazine that circulates among the wealthy and makes its appeal to that class. The concluding paragraph in that article is as follows:

> In this country, Congress has failed utterly to meet the test. Representative government has collapsed before the clamor of special interests. The American people can give no mandate before November, and the situation is critical. We must declare an immediate truce on party politics and create, legally or *illegally*, an emergency organization, if the executive power is to rescue the national finances and the national credit from the nerveless hands of a lobby-ridden Congress. The alternative is chaos.

This Big Business crowd that has taken the government and the wealth of the nation out of the hands of the people and put it in their own hands, and that now brazenly proposes a dictatorship to make its rule absolute, is exposed by Judge Rutherford in what is believed by his friends to be the strongest address he ever made. It is featured in this issue.

As Judge Rutherford gave this address official Washington, guiltily conscious of this dictatorship conspiracy in process of forming, was and is terrified by the presence within its gates of 45,000 World War veterans who have come, so they say, to stay until they get their adjusted compensation, and more are on the way. They want $2,400,000,000, so they say, and want it now.

As he stepped to the microphone there were many officials in Washington and elsewhere who no doubt hoped that the judge would call for a revolution, so that they could release against him and against these veterans all the powers which have been reserved for just such an occasion. How astonished they must have been when they heard him give counsel in exactly the opposite direction! Judge Rutherford's only appeal is to the Word of Jehovah God.

But what Judge Rutherford had to say to official Washington was of a great deal more consequence to them than if he had called for a revolution and had gained the objective, for in recent years there have been revolutions in many lands, and counter-revolutions. These are events of minor importance. The adverse judgment of Almighty God against any institution of man means its final and complete annihilation.

And that is the message Judge Rutherford had to give. It seemed like the inaugural address of the New Government, the setting aside of the old and the proclamation of the new. It was delivered under circumstances befitting the dignity of earth's new King. Forty selected radio stations from Maine to Texas carried the message to millions.

Headquarters were opened at 1603 Massachusetts Avenue NW., Washington, D.C., in the

heart of the embassy district, a proper place for the work in hand. Special courtesies were shown to the president of the United States, the members of his cabinet, United States senators and representatives. When incumbents of office will be leaving shortly, the least one can do is to be courteous to them, and kind. Even an executioner need not be rude.

At first there was some confusion on the part of Washington's officials, as would be natural under the circumstances. In one instance a navy official demanded that the work of preparation for the broadcast be stopped and the Society's representative come to see him immediately. When inquiry was made as to who was talking he replied, "The Government"; and not until the second inquiry, "What government?" he did not seem to know that there is any other government than that of the United States. He was informed of Jehovah's government, and told that 'he could find its representatives at any time; meantime, we stand on our rights, and on our instructions from Jehovah God'.

In any business enterprise, when the board of directors decides to oust the old administration and put in one entirely new, the old one always hates to go, but go it must. Whether its record is good or bad, it must go. What it has done or not done is merely a matter of history. No attention is paid to its protests of what it 'will do if allowed to remain'. It is like that with the government at Washington, and with all the governments of earth. They must go; their time is up; their fate is sealed.

Illegal clamorings for a dictatorship, such as proposed by Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Company, and by the editors of *Vanity Fair*, will do no good. Nor, on the other hand, is it necessary to lock up the men who have advocated these illegalities. Jehovah God has a better way, and His way will succeed.

Even the most elementary student of the Scriptures knows that a time comes when God's kingdom, 'the stone cut out of the mountain without hands,' comes into power in the earth, and while previous governments are still functioning. The statement is that this "kingdom which shall never be destroyed" "shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand for ever". (Daniel 2:44, 45) That time has come.

It is no disgrace to be living at the time when God's kingdom comes into power. On the other hand, it is a great privilege and a great blessing to those who are willing to submit to the sway of the new King. But whether men choose to submit willingly or not, submit they must. If they submit willingly they may live; if they submit unwillingly they die; and Jehovah God has pronounced the decree, not in a corner, but publicly.

On June 26, 1932, He used Judge Rutherford to declare His righteous judgment on the government at Washington, but not that government alone. Britain must go; it may not forever keep 50,000 political prisoners in the vermin-infested jails of India; nor may it forever betray the people of Egypt and of those to whom Balfour gave his word of honor.

France must go; it may not forever maintain its Devil's Island off the coast of Guinea, or hold the world in terror of its airplane squadrons and savage soldiers from Africa. Italy must go; Mussolini may not forever ridicule the lovers of liberty and hold in the Liparis, under conditions worse than death, the few in his realm that dare to use their reasoning faculties. The black shirts are the skulls and crossbones of "Christendom".

Poland must go; not for always may it, in its prisons, assault the helpless, beat them black and blue, and compel them to take their food from the same containers in which they ease themselves. Germany must go; God will not hold her guiltless for the treatment accorded His witnesses within her borders. And she still nourishes militarism in her heart.

Hungary must go; its treatment of its prisoners has been almost as bad as that of Poland. Russia must go; the entire land is one vast prison from which, if one attempts to escape, his life is the forfeit. And who would wish to save the government of Japan, or any other of the governments that have filled the world with terror and with sorrow?

In the face of what has happened and what is happening at Geneva, what interest can God or man have in any of these institutions that are backed up by battleships, Big Berthas, machine guns, flame throwers, poison gas, chaplains and diplomats, except to wish their speedy end, and the establishment of the better order for which Jesus taught us to pray, 'Thy Kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven?'

It is of that Kingdom, not a dream, but an actuality, that Judge Rutherford, as the mouthpiece of Jehovah God, spoke so plainly, so force-

fully and so kindly, June 26, 1932. Will the rulers hear and live, or will they refuse to hear, and receive destruction at the hands of Almighty God? It matters not; God will have His way and will grant deliverance to all whose hearts turn toward Him in this fateful hour. In the end such will say, 'Lo, this is our God; we have waited for Him, and He will save us.'

"And it shall come to pass in the last days, that the mountain of Jehovah's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it. And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of Jehovah, to the house of the God of Jacob: and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk in his paths: for out of Zion shall go forth the law, and the word of Jehovah from Jerusalem. And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruninghooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. O house of Jacob, come ye, and let us walk in the light of Jehovah." (Isaiah 2:2-5) Judge Rutherford's address June 26, 1932, is an invitation to all the world to come into this Kingdom. They may come or be destroyed, and the decision is with them. "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision!" Each must decide for himself. None may decide for another.

All our readers will be interested to know of the circumstances attending the announcement and delivery of this climacteric proclamation. What was done at Washington? What were some of the outstanding incidents? Was the work done openly and courageously, or stealthily and furtively? Read the report of Anton Koerber to the president of the Society. It speaks for itself. (See page 654.)

A unique feature of publicity for the broadcast was that one-minute announcements were made frequently from two hundred stations during three days preceding the address date. Each station giving the announcements made mention of one or more stations that could be heard in that certain locality during the chain hour. And there was other publicity.

After the broadcast Judge Rutherford was deluged with telegrams and subsequently with thousands of letters of appreciation from all over the United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains. Believing that many of our readers will appreciate seeing some of these, we reproduce a few of them elsewhere in this issue. The address itself begins on page 647.

Hints of a Dictatorship

(Confirmations, in the day's news, of the accuracy of Judge Rutherford's findings in the epoch-making address reported in full, beginning on page 647.)

HAVING ruined the country Big Business is now clamoring for a dictator and has its speakers out getting things lined up with that in view. In an address before the Rotary club of Fort Myers, Fla., Rev. O. T. Anderson quoted a statement by Owen D. Young pointing to what he considers an existing necessity for a dictator in America, and himself added: "What we have is an impasse—or a vicious circle. The manufacturer or producer is in no mood to open his mills for fear he will have no market for his products. But he can have no market until the buying public gets a job and has money with which to buy. If a dictator should step in tomorrow and order every wheel of industry to start turning next Monday and every unemployed man to report for work at a living wage (I do not say at labor union wages) we should be well out of this impasse inside of 60 days." How perfectly this backs up what Judge Rutherford said in his great speech over the hookup Sunday morning, June 26, on the theme, "Can the American Government Endure?"

Controlling the Small Business Man

A PLAN is afoot to control the purchases of the small business man, and make him pay interest on everything from the start. This plan, which, if adopted, will be a financial dictatorship, is said to have the approval of the heads of General Motors, Standard Oil, Bethlehem Steel, General Electric and U. S. Steel. Hints that a virtual dictatorship would soon be in effect in America have frequently come from Washington of late. It is held that the president needs an advisory council to assist him, a supergovernment.

Where the Power Resides

THE New York *American* says, comically but truthfully: "The early Americans, throwing off the power of the English kings, thought they could arrange a plan under which power would be located nowhere in particular. They were mistaken. Power always goes somewhere, and here it has gone to organized finance. The president of the United States can take it away and exercise it himself whenever he chooses."

Coming Events at Washington

IF COMING events cast their shadows before, one instinctively wonders what it means to have an army of several thousand ex-soldiers permanently encamped at the capital, waiting, so they say, until they get their bonus money. The police say they do not think it wise for them to handle them roughly, the men say they won't go home until they get what is coming to them, and it is doubtful if the regular army would fire on them even if they were given the command.

"A Cry to Save the Government"

EDWARD F. MCGRADY, legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, testifying on relief legislation before the Senate Manufactures Committee, made the statement that "the president and Congress must realize that conditions are not going to get better, but that they will get worse"; and said that if relief is not afforded the unemployed next winter "it will be a cry to save the government". Meantime, the railroads have been helped up to as high as $27,500,000 at one crack.

"A Gangster-Ridden Country"

WICKES WAMBOLDT, editorial writer of *The Morning World,* lets us down a peg when he says:

> We are a gangster-ridden country. There is no doubt about that. We can pooh-pooh the idea or resent it all we please—we are gangster-ridden, gangster-controlled. There are all types of gangsters. Some of them would become really excited should you call them gangsters; they do not consider themselves gangsters. Some of them occupy high places in churches, pass contribution plates, teach Sunday school classes, fill offices in chambers of commerce and other trade bodies; some have titles of "Honorable"; yet they are gangsters. Any man is a gangster who is part of an organized group deliberately and wilfully exploiting the people.

Facing Complete Disaster

IN A LETTER to members of Congress urging immediate creation of a National Economic Planning Council to try to do something to break the present depression Mayor Hallstrom, of Rockford, Illinois, says:

> We are facing complete disaster, which, in my opinion, can only be averted by prompt action by Congress. If this is not done we will have nothing left but a wreck of our cities and farms. The time is at hand when Congress must decide whether the almighty dollar shall continue to be supreme and the rights of humans to be totally ignored.

Herbert Hoover on War Policies

WHEN Herbert Hoover was secretary of commerce his recommendations on war policies were for a stringent dictatorship, as follows:

> A blanket authority to the president to fix prices, wages, transportation charges, compensation, embargoes on imports and exports, to exercise the war powers of requisition under circumstances that 75 percent of the estimated value may be paid and the balance determined by the courts in case of disagreement, suspend habeas corpus, and generally complete an absolute authority in all ramifications over the whole civilian life with the provision that he may delegate these authorities.

These are the words of a man that is at heart a tyrant. Where do they convey any interest in the suffering people?

Why Ruin Is Ahead

IN CHICAGO a gangster threatened a judge and prosecuting attorney with death by machine gun unless they dismissed a charge of bank robbery which they had against him, and the judge signed the order dismissing the case. But hardly a week goes by but that some "brave" Jersey policeman, in Bergenfield or Westfield, or elsewhere, arrests some mild, defenseless Christian man or woman, one of Jehovah's witnesses, for going from door to door, comforting the people in the Scriptures and seeking to place in their hands the message of God's kingdom as the only hope for the world. And when it comes to the "brave" judge he boldly repudiates the law of God, the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New Jersey, and sings out, "Ten dollars or ten days." Is it any wonder ruin is at the door?

Can the American Government Endure?

[Chain Broadcast from New York June 26, 1932, by Judge Rutherford]

FOR more than a hundred years America has stood in the very foremost rank of the governments of the earth. In natural resources America is today the richest country under the sun. The United States and Britain constitute the two pillars of the great seventh world power and which power is described in divine prophecy as the double or twofold government. Both nations claim to be Christian, and they form the chief part of the realm called "Christendom", but, in fact, Satan is their invisible ruler and god.

The founders of the American nation desired greater freedom than they possessed. That they might be free and independent of cruel and oppressive rulers they fled from Europe and established the American republic, to which nation men have long pointed with pride. When the nation was young many of her statesmen were patriots, because they loved their fellow men and honestly and valiantly contended for a just government. Today there is no true patriotism among the rulers of the nation. It is now impossible for the people to elect men to public office and to expect them to enact just laws and to administer the affairs of the government for the general welfare.

The three visible elements of men that rule the nation are, to wit, the commercial, the political, and the religious, and of these three the commercial is the most powerful. Among the earlier statesmen of America there were some God-fearing men who foresaw the advance of a mighty and selfish power and gave warning that the greedy would some day destroy the liberties of the people. That warning was unheeded, and the selfish, commercial element, which is otherwise called "Big Business", has stealthily and constantly moved forward to its goal. With grasping arms like the tentacles of a mighty octopus it has laid hold upon practically all of the visible wealth of the nation. At the same time the men who by laborious efforts have developed the country and produced the wealth of the land have been unjustly treated and robbed, and today they are crying for bread, and that in a land of boundless plenty. Many Americans in sorrowful tones are now asking the question: "Can the nation of America long endure while such unjust conditions exist?"

Big Business has no regard for the rights of the common people. The Civil War of 1863 was fomented and carried forward for the purpose of creating a condition by which Big Business could obtain a strangle hold upon the nation. To free the land from the traffic of human flesh and blood was the ostensible reason for that war, but the real reason was to enable a selfish company to control the finances and all the business interests of the nation. In 1917 Big Business, for ultraselfish reasons, needlessly and wantonly forced the American nation into the World War, which resulted in the greatly increased wealth and power of a few men and made serfs and paupers of many millions of people.

Today Big Business owns practically everything visible. By the manipulation of the finances of the nation Big Business has acquired title to almost all of the real estate, while hundreds of thousands of honest toilers are losing their homes and their land. A few ultrarich men fix the prices of the food produced by the farmers, and which food products are reaped down by laborers, and by reason thereof the farmers are robbed and the laborers are caused to starve, and that within the borders of the richest nation of the world.

Big Business owns the ships that ply the seas, and that fly through the air. It owns and controls the railways and other ways and means of transportation. Big Business has acquired the preferred securities of the public carrier corporations, while some of the common people hold the less desirable stocks and securities. When the railways were recently pressed for money to pay the interest on their preferred securities Big Business caused the American government to advance a hundred million dollars to the banks upon the pretext of helping the banks to thaw out their frozen assets and to stimulate business immediately, but instead of so using that money Big Business immediately absorbed the entire hundred million and applied it to the payment of interest on the preferred securities which it held.

Big Business, which is composed of a very few men, owns and controls the telegraph and telephone lines, the radio, the electric and power lines, and it owns and controls the mines that produce the fuel and the building material which all the people are compelled to use. It owns and controls the banks and most of the money that is in them. It is in possession of the greater portion of the gold that rightfully belongs to

the government. The factories and the great mercantile establishments are owned and controlled by the same selfish interest.

Big Business has in its employ the most astute lawyers of the nation, who write the contracts always in the interest of their clients, and the common people must take the ragged end. Every branch of the government is contaminated and improperly influenced by Big Business. It controls the two major political parties of America and names and elects at will the public men to office who will best serve its selfish interests. Big Business controls the army and the navy, the guns and the ammunition, and the police power of the nation.

Practically all of the business corporations of America are owned or controlled by Big Business. The employees of these mighty corporations have a hook in their nose, so to speak, and they dare not call themselves their own. They must obey the selfish men who are the mighty lords of finance or else lose their jobs. They need their salaries to feed and clothe themselves and their families; hence they are at the mercy of Big Business and are therefore serfs.

Big Business either directly or indirectly owns or controls almost all of the newspapers and magazines of America, and which agencies serve as propagandists for Big Business and their immediate political and religious allies. The same selfish interests own and control the professional clergymen, and these men make merchandise of the Word of God in order to keep the people in ignorance and in subjection to the ruling powers. Thus it is plainly seen that the power of the government is centralized in the hands of a very few.

In times past statesmen have warned the people of the danger that would result from the centralization of power in the hands of a few men. While the people have heard this warning, and many of them have sensed the advancing danger, they have been helpless to prevent what has come to pass. Today the common people are bound hand and foot. In 1917 the predatory element that rules the nation created the slogan, "The war will make the world safe for democracy," and then caused its propaganda press and its hypocritical clergymen to sound this false slogan throughout the land. Now after fourteen years democracy has disappeared from the earth. There is at this very time a concerted movement by those few men who control the commerce of the land to have America ruled by a dictator, which means the setting aside of all constitutional law and the putting into force such orders as the dictator may deem necessary. The public press has been instructed to diplomatically educate the people as to the necessity of a dictator before that step is actually taken and the dictatorial power disclosed. You have observed recently in the metropolitan press statements couched in guarded phrase advocating a dictator in America to control the affairs of the nation. From one of the well known magazines, dated June 25, 1932, I quote these words:

> What could be done by a dictator with powers of a military nature? He would first make every possible effort to increase the confidence of men of affairs in the future of the country, to make *business men* everywhere realize that the government intended to encourage, assist, and protect *them* in every possible effort they might make.

This is a brazen statement made in the interest of the few and against the common welfare of the many. Big Business maintains paid lobbyists at Washington, which lobbyists conduct also a bureau of information for the special benefit of their employers. Each week a letter goes from that bureau of information to the executive heads of Big Business corporations. From one of these communications, dated May 14 last, I quote the following:

> It is beginning to be apparent that some substitute for a coalition government will have to be formed to handle the situation after adjournment of Congress. . . . There are several plans, but one revolves about the idea of assembling in Washington, or subject to quick call, a group of a dozen or more men. . . . Dictatorship, which is being advocated more from week to week, would be avoided, but some of the practical merits of dictatorship would be obtained. At least this is the hope behind the idea, which is an adaptation of the set-up represented by the war-time Council of National Defense. . . . One practical objection is that the public might be unduly alarmed by implications in the summoning of a council of advisers. . . . We have reason for believing the plan will materialize, and we advise you [executive business heads] in advance to consider it a good sign.

The information is provided for only corporation executives, and not intended for publication. These secret communications disclose in advance the action that Congress will take, what bills it will pass, and what it will not pass; and by watching the public press it is seen that these

predictions come true.. This is one of the evidences that men elected to public office represent the predatory interests and not the common people. This and other facts show that the rulers are greatly perplexed and proceeding with much fear.

I am not taking sides in politics. I am merely calling attention to the facts, that I may in a moment cite Jehovah God's prophecy applying at this very hour and which discloses the cause of the present trouble and what is the only possible remedy. In the language of the second Psalm of the Bible I ask the powers at Washington to give heed to the Word of Jehovah God and be wise. Likewise I ask the people to hear and give consideration to what the Word of God has to say on this matter, because under the rulership of a dictator the opportunity to use the radio to tell you of the great truths of God's Word, which are now vital to all, may cease for a time.

In recent months Jehovah's witnesses by radio and by calling at the homes of the people have repeatedly directed attention to the Bible testimony which shows that Jehovah God foretold the present distress and perplexity that is now upon the world, and the cause, and what will be the result. Their only purpose in so doing has been and is to inform the people for their own well being, in obedience to Jehovah's command. (Isa. 43:9-12; 6:1-11) Their efforts to thus inform the people of the truth, which is vital to be understood at this time, have been bitterly opposed by the hired clergymen, who have also enlisted the cooperation of the police power to keep the people in ignorance. Now as I have opportunity, I plead with the rulers and with the people to hear the voice of Jehovah God as set down in the Bible centuries ago, foretelling these conditions and pointing out the way of escape. Whether you do take heed or not, the responsibility is yours.

Well do you know that fear has laid hold upon almost everyone. You see this manifested by government officials, bank officials and employees, by business men and farmers, by professional politicians, clergymen and the common people. Why is there such great fear and perplexity amongst the rulers, and distress amongst the people everywhere? Jehovah God's Word at Luke, chapter twenty-one, states that this very time of crisis would come upon the world, and that when it arrived there would be "upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; . . . 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". "The powers of heaven" means Satan's invisible organization, the members of which know the great crisis is here. What is the cause of this fear and perplexity, and which the public press designates "lack of confidence"? The Word of Jehovah God answers the question in plain phrase. Then why not let the people know what that answer is? Because Satan the invisible ruler of this wicked world wishes to keep the people in ignorance of and away from Jehovah, and to do this Jehovah's witnesses are put in jail.

Men of Big Business and their "strong-arm squad" are reprehensible before God for hindering the witnesses of Jehovah in telling the people the truth, but the clergymen are far more reprehensible and responsible, because these "gentlemen of the cloth" have held themselves out as teachers of the Bible, thereby misleading the people, and have refused to teach the people the Bible themselves, and they oppose others who do teach it. Why then has this terrible condition of distress and perplexity come upon the world at this time, including the fair land of America? Jehovah's Word at Revelation, chapter twelve, answers: "Woe to the inhabiters 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." Satan's world ended in 1914, that point being marked by the beginning of the World War. Satan, as Jehovah had foretold, was then cast out of the heaven, and from that time forward it is but a short time until the final destruction of his organization, and until the full and complete establishment of Jehovah's government of righteousess. Never was there a truth so important as this for the people to know and to learn now.

For many centuries Satan has been the invisible ruler of this world. He has blinded men to the truth and has subtly influenced others to do his bidding. Satan is the author and organizer of the cruel and oppressive commercial Big Business system that rules the world. He has used commerce, politics and religion that he might get complete control of the human race and defame the name and word of Jehovah God. For this reason, it is written in the Bible(1 John 5:19), 'The whole world is now under the wicked one.' It is also stated (2 Cor. 4:4) that Satan

is the god or invisible ruler of this world, and the one who blinds the people to the truth. He uses various instruments to accomplish this purpose. Satan, knowing that the time approaches when he must make his last stand, is now desperately trying to stampede every creature into his own camp and into a position against Jehovah and His kingdom. Within a short time Jehovah God will destroy the Devil and his entire organization.

But why did not God destroy Satan the Devil long ago, and thus prevent so much wickedness in the earth? Bear with me, please, while I give the Scriptural answer. When Satan beheld the perfect man and woman at Eden, and knew that they were endowed with power to multiply and fill the earth, commerce had its birth in his selfish mind. He saw that in the future, with the human race in his power, he could build a mighty machine of commerce, politics and false religion, and thereby gain control of the people and defame the name of Jehovah God and make himself, Satan, the most important one. For this reason he challenged Jehovah God to put on earth men that would remain true to Him under adverse conditions. Had Jehovah refused this challenge and immediately destroyed Satan there would not have been an opportunity afforded to prove to all creation that Jehovah God is the Supreme One, that He is the Giver of life and all other blessings, and that His name is above all and worthy of praise. Jehovah accepted the challenge and permitted Satan to proceed in his effort to prove his boast. At the same time Jehovah informed Satan and man that when the due time should arrive Jehovah God will destroy Satan and all of his works. (Gen. 3:15-17; Heb. 2:14; 1 John 3:8; see *Light*, Book Two) Satan's first world power was commercial and military Egypt. Jehovah sent His chosen people the Israelites to sojourn in that land. The Egyptian government oppressed God's people. In due time and after full warning to the Egyptian rulers Jehovah delivered His people from that land of oppression and destroyed the Egyptian rulers. The Scriptures plainly point out that such was an illustration of what Jehovah God will shortly do to Satan and his entire organization that rules the world. Pharaoh the king of Egypt pictured Satan the Devil, and the Egyptian nation pictured or foreshadowed the present nations of the world; while the Israelites pictured the order-loving people who desire to be on the side of God and righteousness. Now in the language of the Scriptures I answer the question specifically as to why Jehovah God has permitted Satan and his wicked workers to exist for such a long period of time, and which answer God caused Moses to write, at Exodus 9:16 (*Leeser*), to wit: "But for this cause have I allowed thee to remain, in order to show thee my power; and in order that they may proclaim my name throughout all the earth." To for ever settle the question of supremacy Jehovah has permitted Satan to go on in wickedness until due time to destroy him and his wicked organization and thus prove that Jehovah is the supreme and eternal God. That time of crisis has now arrived, and Jehovah's witnesses are proclaiming his name throughout the earth.

Jehovah is the Creator of heaven and earth and the Giver of life. All His ways are just and righteous, and no one can enjoy the blessings of eternal life and happiness except at the hands of Jehovah. The name of Jehovah God is most important of all. His name has for centuries been defamed. The time has come to vindicate His name, and to place in the minds of the people the proper understanding and appreciation of His name. The defamation of God's name has been brought about by Satan and his great commercial organization, aided and abetted by the political power, acting in conjunction with the false and hypocritical religious leaders who falsely charge Jehovah God with responsibility for human suffering. Satan's organization oppresses the people, and at the same time the preachers or clergymen tell the people that the nation of America and other like nations rule by divine right, are Christian nations, and hence exercise power in harmony with the will of God. For this, amongst other reasons, the clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy of America to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan these gentlemen should either come forward and prove the falsity of the charge or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God. Jehovah foretold the outcome of such a challenge and the attitude that would be assumed by the

preachers, when He caused His prophet Jeremiah to write, at chapter fifty-one, verse thirty: "The mighty men of Babylon [Satan's organization] have forborn to fight, they have remained in their holds: their might hath failed." Let the people take note of this fact.

The greatest crisis of the ages is now upon the world, and this includes the American government. The power of Satan's earthly government is now centralized in the hands of a few. Seeing that a great crisis is at hand, even these rulers are in great fear and perplexity; hence they evolve and announce many schemes. But no such schemes can pull the nation out of the present dilemma. The rulers have been duly informed and duly warned that Jehovah God's kingdom is here. They have refused to give heed. They disregard the Word of God and go on with their imperfect schemes, and will continue to try one after another, all of which shall fail. I venture the opinion that before the end of the year the American government will be ruled by a dictator, aided by a company of advisers that are selected and directed by the chiefs of Big Business. Such will be a military rule and one which the people will be compelled to submit to.

In 1917 millions of young men were forced into the military ranks at the instance of Big Business. The lifeblood of more than a hundred thousand of these was spilled upon the soil of France in violation of Jehovah's everlasting covenant. Other thousands, returning to America, found themselves without a job and with no means of support for themselves and their families. And now after fourteen years thousands of those war veterans march to Washington and beg the government to feed them and their starving children. They ask for bread and receive a stone; they petition for meat and receive a deadly serpent. Many are now asking: "Can the American government long endure under such conditions?"

Would a revolution relieve the people and pull the nation out of its present dilemma? I answer most emphatically, No. There is no man in America that could lead successfully a revolution. To undertake it would be worse than folly. Satan has seen to it that the power of the nation is centralized in Big Business and its allies. The army and the navy and the "strong-arm squad" will do the bidding of Big Business, and the people are powerless before them. A revolution would be a dismal failure and would accomplish no good results. Let thoughtful people who believe in what is right refrain from advocating revolution and abstain from all violence. No person who believes and serves Jehovah God will resort to violence. This is Jehovah's fight.—2 Chron. 20:15; 2 Cor. 10:4.

Shall the cruel and oppressive commercial power selfishly and wantonly continue to rule without limit? What shall the people do for relief? I strongly appeal to you to be calm and learn what Jehovah God has provided for relief and deliverance. By His Word the great Jehovah now speaks to the rich and oppressive ones who rule behind the throne of visible power, and says to them, as recorded in James 5: 1, 2: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten." How true is that statement of the Lord's Word applied at this day. With all their wealth they are in fear and in perplexity, and they weep and howl because of the miseries that have now come upon them. They have the money, but they do not know what to do with it. Further addressing them Jehovah says (Jas. 5:3): "Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days." Heretofore I have pointed out from the Bible that we are now in the last days of Satan's rule and that God's kingdom is at hand. The millions of people who once produced the wealth that others now have, and who are now without employment and without money, are crying for help. They are not crying to God, because the agents of Satan have kept them blind concerning the truth of God. They are crying because they have been robbed and defrauded, and their burdens are unbearable. Yet Jehovah hears their cries, even as He heard the cries of the oppressed in Egypt, and now further addressing the oppressors He says (Jas. 5:4, 5): "Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped [and have fought your battles] are entered into the ears of the Lord of [Battle]. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter."

The invisible and visible armies of Satan and of Jehovah God are assembled now at Armageddon. Satan's chief field marshal is called "Gog" and is the one who commands the host of devils invisible and the powerful visible organization that is on the earth and under the hand of Satan. Jehovah's chief field marshal is Christ Jesus, who leads and will lead the fight against the enemy. He is supported by legions of glorious spirit creatures that are invisible to man; while on earth there is just a little handful of men whom He uses, not to fight with carnal weapons, but to bear testimony and inform the people of what is coming and to point them to Jehovah God's kingdom that will be their relief. Already Satan and his wicked forces under Gog, both invisible and visible, have formed a conspiracy and have begun the committing of overt acts against the faithful witnesses of Jehovah. The day rapidly approaches for the great conflict, and Jehovah God says to the enemy forces, as stated in the prophecy of Ezekiel: 'I am against you and all your organization, and I will destroy you.' (Chapters 38 and 39; see *Vindication,* Book Two) Jehovah's name shall be vindicated and all creation shall know that He is The God. Hence Satan and his entire organization must fall, and that includes the American government.

The people who are oppressed are powerless to deliver themselves, and they continue to cry. Some have assumed leadership amongst the people, and these advocate various schemes of relief, amongst which are communism, revolution and other deeds of violence. Their homes have been swept away from them. They have been robbed of their earnings. They are without employment and they see their children starving, and they have become desperate. Jehovah God by His prophet now addresses them and tells them to stand still and watch what He shall do. (2 Chron. 20:15) He says, at Zephaniah 3:8: "Wait ye upon me, saith the Lord, until the day that I rise up to the prey; for my determination is to gather the nations, that I may assemble the kingdoms, to pour upon them mine indignation, even all my fierce anger: for all the earth shall be devoured with the fire of my jealousy." Jehovah is the God of Battle, and, the time having arrived for the vindication of His name, He will fight the battle of Armageddon for His own name's sake; and it will result in the complete destruction of oppressive powers and the deliverance of the people. There is no need to seek for or look for any other way out of the dilemma, because there is none other. Those who love God would not wish to find any other, because they know what Jehovah does is done right and in the interest of righteousness.

For the information of those who love God and who would know Him and His righteous way, He has caused to be recorded in the Bible illustrations of the great and final battle now approaching and during which the nations of this earth shall fall. The eighty-third Psalm describes the enemy's organization under Satan led into action by his chief officer Gog. The psalmist then, as Jehovah's faithful representative, says (Psalm 83:2, 3, 5, 9): "For, lo, thine enemies make a tumult: and they that hate thee have lifted up the head. They have taken crafty counsel against thy people, and consulted against thy hidden ones. For they have consulted together with one consent: they are confederate against thee. Do unto them as unto the Midianites; as to Sisera." Satan's organization is described here under the names of Midianites and Sisera; and concerning the battle in which Sisera was destroyed it is said, in Judges 5:20: "They fought from heaven; the stars in their courses fought against Sisera." The "stars" picture the invisible army of Jehovah God, which army will do the destructive work at Armageddon, and against which Big Business and all military powers of earth can do no hurt. Christ Jesus, in Matthew, chapter twenty-four, describes that battle as the worst trouble that will have ever afflicted the world and that it shall be the last. That battle is near.

The responsibility of nations before God is in proportion to the light and favorable opportunities afforded those nations to learn righteousness and deal justly. America and Britain are the leading nations of the realm called "Christendom". The light and favor of Jehovah has been greatest to them, and hence responsibility is far greater upon these than upon any other nations of the earth. There has been more hypocrisy practiced and more blood unrighteously shed in these nations than in any other under the sun. Why will Jehovah destroy these nations?

The Bible answers: Jerusalem was a type of "Christendom". It was in Jerusalem that Jesus, the Son of Jehovah God, was foully murdered and His disciples persecuted to death. Jeru-

salem was completely destroyed. During the World War it was the seventh world power that led in the persecution of the faithful followers of Christ Jesus. It is in America that Jehovah's witnesses are now cruelly persecuted because they insist upon informing the people of God's kingdom, which is the only hope for human relief. This persecution of Jehovah's witnesses is led by the clergymen, the same class of men that persecuted Jesus to death. If Jesus were to walk into Washington today and mingle with the suffering veterans in their camp He would be denounced by the clergymen as a man of low civilization. It is this same class of clergymen and political lobbyists that recently adopted a resolution, which appears in the Washington *Herald* under date of June 10, 1932, declaring that Christ Jesus belongs to a lower civilization.

The Scriptures use the word "inhabitants" as applying to the rulers who have ruled the earth as Satan's representatives. In Isaiah (24:5, 6) Jehovah says: "The earth also is defiled under the inhabitants [rulers] thereof, because they have transgressed the laws, changed the ordinance, broken the everlasting covenant. Therefore hath the curse devoured the earth, and they that dwell therein are desolate: therefore the inhabitants [rulers] of the earth are burned, and few men left." That means that the present unrighteous rule of this earth shall cease by the hand of Jehovah; and the greatest trouble will be upon "Christendom", which includes America.

This speech is not made to disturb the people, but to inform them that there is hope of complete relief in Jehovah's provision. If you believe that the Bible is God's Word, then study it in the light of present-day events. Send a card to Watch Tower, Brooklyn, N. Y., requesting a full text of this speech and you will receive it free of charge, and it will enable you to better study the Bible. This speech is not made as a warning to the rulers. They have already received notice of the approaching world storm, and instead of giving heed thereto they go on with their abortive schemes. Concerning this, Jehovah, at Psalm 82:5, says: "They know not, neither will they understand: they walk on in darkness: all the foundations of the earth are out of course."

But why do I state that complete relief will follow the downfall of "Christendom", including the American government? I answer, Because Jehovah God says so. In Zephaniah 3:8 He declares His purpose to destroy Satan's organization, and then, in verse nine, says: "For then [after the destruction] will I turn to the people a pure language [of counsel and advice], that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him with one consent." All shall then know that Jehovah is the Supreme God.

For centuries Satan has been the invisible ruler of the nations of the earth, and Satan is the greatest enemy of God and of man. Satan has caused the people and the rulers to be blinded to the truth. God has not heretofore interfered with his wicked work, but now the time has come when Jehovah will interfere and will destroy Satan and his organization and vindicate His name. The world henceforth shall be ruled by His righteous Son Christ Jesus. That government shall be upon His shoulders, and of the peace and prosperity thereof there shall be no end. (Isa. 9:6, 7) Then the people will know the truth, and, as God's Word declares, the people shall say: 'Come, let us go up and put ourselves under the government of the Lord, and He will teach us the right way'; and then they will cease from war and strife and dwell in peace for ever.—Isa. 2:2-4.

Jehovah made this earth for man to live upon in peace and plenty, health and happiness; and under the reign of Christ, He declares, the earth shall yield her increase and God shall bless the people, and all in the earth shall know Him. (Ps. 67:7) Christ is the invisible Ruler of the new world, but He will have on earth true and faithful men who will honestly and faithfully carry out His orders. Those men have already proven their faithful devotion to God. Some of them are named in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews; and in the forty-fifth Psalm the Lord declares they shall be the rulers in all the earth. In Isaiah 32:1 it is written: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in [justice]." The duty and obligation laid upon Jehovah's witnesses now on earth is to bring this information to the attention of the people. They are not seeking or expecting personal gain or the approval of men. They are joyfully obeying the commandments of Jehovah God.

From the Word of Jehovah I specifically answer the question "Can the American government endure?" And that answer is emphatically, No! The terrible suffering, distress and unrighteousness now prevailing in this land of plenty should be sufficient cause for sober-

minded persons to consider the reason and the remedy therefor, and all of which information is clearly set forth in the Bible. Those who will escape and be brought through to safety in this approaching time of greater trouble will be those who heed His Word and who take their stand on the side of Jehovah, because He so states, in Zephaniah 2:2, 3.

Jehovah's witnesses are your friends because they bring to you the information of how you may receive complete relief. We should expect Satan and his agents to do everything possible to prevent this information from getting to you; and that is exactly what they are doing. For your own sake, and that you might know the way that leads to life, peace and happiness, I plead with you in this hour of great crisis to study the Word of God. All efforts put forth by men or earthly organizations of men to relieve the people must fail, and the great trouble upon the world must come, because Jehovah God has decreed it so. When the wicked, cruel and oppressive organization of Satan has ceased to exist, and when you see and experience the righteous government of the world under Christ, the Prince of Peace, and the blessings that flow from that just rule, you will forget the distress that you now have, and you will rejoice and give praise to Him who is the Giver of every good and perfect gift.

The American government has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. It cannot endure. Together with all other nations, it soon shall fall. Such fall will be in spite of everything Big Business, politicians and clergymen, the military and the "strong-arm squad", and the Devil and all of his hosts can do to hold together the oppressive rule. It must and will fall because Jehovah God's kingdom is here. Hasten now to take shelter under Jehovah's kingdom.

Under the righteous rule of Jehovah's kingdom you will enjoy the fruits of your labor. Your wives and your babies will be housed and fed, and you will dwell in peace and happiness and health upon the earth for evermore. (Mic. 4:2-4) I bid you, therefore, to be calm, refrain from violence, trust in Jehovah God, and wait for the salvation and peace and endless joy that His kingdom will bring to the now suffering millions who are obedient to Him. The kingdom of God is solely your hope. Your greatest Friend is JEHOVAH GOD.

Proclaiming the Kingdom at Washington *By Anton Koerber*

June 27, 1932

The President,
Honorable J. F. Rutherford,
124 Columbia Heights,
Brooklyn, New York.

DEAR BROTHER RUTHERFORD:

Jehovah has dealt bountifully with us, and every one who has had any part in the campaign here at Washington in preparation for the Lord's message over the air on June 26 is rejoicing. Following is a condensed report of some of the happenings in which I believe you will be most interested.

Ralph arrived with radio equipment Wednesday. Apparently we were blocked at everything we attempted, by the police, the government, and the Electric Power Company, but by the Lord's grace all this was overruled in a wonderful manner, and by Friday we were broadcasting. The authorities attempted to interfere, but the veterans set several guards over the equipment and the police and power company did not have a chance.

That night Brigadier General Glassford, head of the police department (who had previously during the day sought to prevent us from putting up the equipment), issued orders not to let anyone go into the camp; and at the same time issued orders for the veterans to leave the camp, upon threat that they would not furnish any more food rations. The veterans said they would stay, and told the police to keep their hands off.

Friday night the Lord had an organization functioning here in preparation to serve notice of Jehovah's message on June 26 to every government official and employee in the ten governmental offices, as well as those in the Senate and House office buildings on Saturday morning. Exactly 300 of Jehovah's witnesses went into action at 8:45 a.m., at which time the government employees and officials entered their offices. Arrangements were made and timed so that every man would have a certain portion of a building to cover.

Then the fireworks began. Jehovah's witnesses poured into the buildings and placed the notice before them before they knew what had happened. By ten o'clock, however, the alarm had spread by the officials to other buildings, and their guards and policemen were waiting for them. But every man went ahead and carried out the commands given, regardless. So while the guards were holding a few for the police the others finished the building. In some of the buildings it seems the officials had taken special precautions against such an attack on their building, and when Jehovah's witnesses boldly walked past the guards into their offices they jumped up and cried for the guard and police. Others ran through the corridors crying "The place is taken, the place is taken; call the guards!" Finally some of the guards learned they were Jehovah's witnesses and quieted the people, while other guards were very abusive, denouncing Jehovah and all His organization.

A number of varied experiences were had which can be explained only in person. Might add that Ralph and I served the notice on ten members of the cabinet early in the morning, so that by the time they reached their offices the place was full of them.

As I look back over the scene now I am reminded of Joel 2:9, which says, 'They are coming through the doors; they are coming through the windows.' A number were taken to the police station. Then the officials began to call me up, both police and governmental. Of course we just proceeded ahead, by the Lord's grace, advising the authorities this is Jehovah's work and vital to the people's welfare. Finally they gave up and let them all go who had been arrested. The police began to give us some special attention from this point on, but Jehovah's witnesses went right ahead in the strength of the Lord.

All day Saturday we put out the radio notices, far into the night, about 200,000 in all. By Jehovah's grace, on Sunday, His message was heard as clear as a bell. Every word was heard distinctly over the entire field of the veterans camp, which is at least a mile long. Ralph had things in good shape. We had spread the radio folders on Saturday afternoon in the camps also. There were five other camps scattered throughout the District with a small number of veterans. Most of these were encouraged to join the main camp, but the officials had a cordon of police guarding one of these camps of about 3,000, where the men were actually in a state of incarceration, to prevent them from joining the larger groups, but again, by the Lord's grace, we placed battery receiving sets, so they were able to hear the message also.

Immediately after the witness was given Jehovah's witnesses began placing the *Kingdom* booklets in the hands of the veterans. Many questions were asked, and quite some time spent there. They were very orderly; the officers had sent three men with bugles to call them to attention, and every one was commanded to be seated on the ground and be quiet.

Immediately after the broadcast some big popeyed priest was running around with one of his monkey hats on and wanted to talk over the radio, but he was bluntly told "Nothing doing". Finally several of the officers of the camp came over and asked what he wanted. When he told them he wanted to speak on the radio they asked if he had heard Judge Rutherford's talk, and further remarked that they did not want him shooting off any more hot air here.

We also had amplifiers mounted on a car driving through the streets of Washington after the broadcast. On the sides of the car were scriptures proclaiming Jehovah's name and referring to the books.

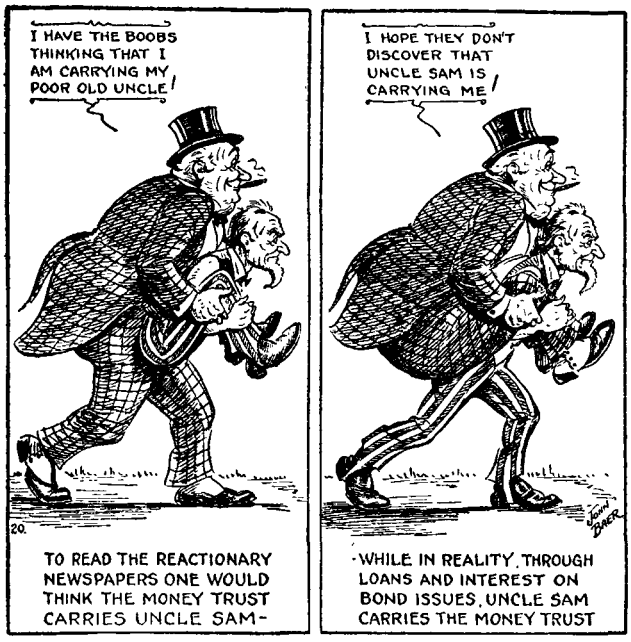
After an hour's rest the witnesses went into the field carrying bound books and current radio folders to the homes of the people. On the one day, June 26, the following results were realized, by the Lord's grace and goodness:

Total number of Jehovah's witnesses	300
Total books and booklets placed	24,278
Total hours	2,140
Total obtainers	22,360
Total testimonies	26,960

We had every one of the 300 witnesses to register their names and addresses, as per the attached, and took this list to Brigadier General Glassford, superintendent of police, together with the letter outlined by you. I did not request a permit, but simply referred to the message given in the morning and requested him to please see that Jehovah's witnesses, who were engaged in the most important work on earth, would not be interfered with any more. He immediately assured me that they would not be interfered with any more.

The response of Jehovah's witnesses to the call to action, and their boldness and obedience

(Continued on page 669)



HOW THE DICTATOR WOULD 'HELP' US
(Courtesy of *Labor*)

BIG PREACHERS, BIG POLITICIANS AND BIG BUSINESS EN ROUTE TO 'DAVY JONES' LOCKER'

Rev. Dr. Windjammer: Never again! No more *War-blessing* for me. Look what you got us into!

John Capital: Conscience hurtin', pal?

Geo. Politician: Two's company—Hm-m-m.

THE GENEROUS HEART OF

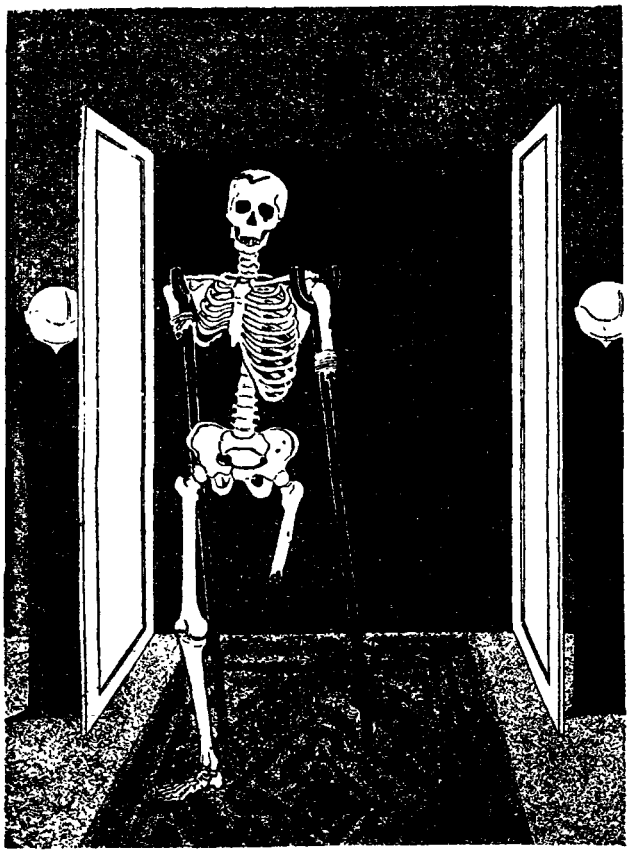
Plain Talk by

IN AN address by Kenneth Collins, publicity director of Macy & Company, Mr. Collins did some plain speaking. He said in part:

Now that the veneer of prosperity has been scratched off, now that men are finding that each day's problems demand some sort of honest, unflinching resolution, we find that character is an attribute which is singularly lacking in most of our so-called business leaders. We who are concerned with advertising are consciously or unconsciously reflecting in the copy we write the moral failures and the bankrupt thinking

THE DICTATOR—Courtesy of *Labor*

The Pulpit Imposter - Courtesy of The Jewish Transcript



THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER' AT THE CONFERENCE OF MUNITION MAKERS AT GENEVA (ONCE CALLED THE DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE)

Kenneth Collins

of these men. We have been through four years of a national government's vacillation. Important issues that threaten the life of a nation cry for decision, yet even the man in the street knows there has been nothing but indecision, straddling, refusal to face the facts. I claim that very much of this state of affairs lies at the doors of the business men and women of this country. I claim that we have worshiped greed and profits at any price, to the point that we have established this standard in the minds of the American people, a standard which is gradually infiltrating the political and social life of the country.

Municipal Ownership at Bloomfield

BLOOMFIELD, Iowa, has its own municipally owned light and power plant and, though it is but a small community, in the last five years has piled up a surplus of $78,500. It has no tax levy for street lighting.

Reforestation in New York State

NEW YORK has begun work on its eleven-year reforestation program, and during the year 1932 will plant 20,000,000 trees. Land for the reforestation has been purchased at $2 to $4 an acre.

The Four Biggest Banks

FROM the standpoint of deposits the four biggest banks are the Chase National of New York city with 1450 million dollars, the National City of New York city with 1410 million dollars, the British Midland with 1200 millions, and Barclay's (British) with 1120 millions.

Railroad Watchmen Must Go

RAPIDLY, now, robots are taking the place of humans in all places where they can be installed. The latest to go are watchmen of crossings. Modern electrical devices do the work as well, and are rapidly taking the place of the watchmen.

More Unemployment in Sight

HAPPINESS over the balancing of the American budget is tempered somewhat by the realization that in cutting out $1,500,000,000 of public improvements we are automatically adding about 1,000,000 persons to the ranks of the unemployed.

Wine Fed to Hungarian Pigs

OF THE 8,000,000 inhabitants of Hungary 600,000 are in the vineyard business. There is no market for wine, and in the hope of getting their money back thousands of gallons of choice wine are being fed to the pigs. The pigs seem to like it and to thrive on it.

Canaan Asked for Help from Egypt

LETTERS to the Egyptian Pharaoh from cities of Palestine asking help to stem a great invasion have been found at Tel el-Amarna, Egypt. It is believed that the invaders named were the Israelites, as the dates of the letters coincide with the fall of Jericho.

How Spain Got Rid of Its Military

SPAIN got rid of its military curse by retiring all its superfluous officers on full pay, but decreed that any officer thus retired who gossips will lose his allowance. At the same time the two principal military journals of the country have been ordered to close up and quit.

Poland Divides with the Poor

POLAND is said to deal with its farm problem and food relief problem in a very simple and natural way. Farmers who have surpluses of food which they do not need and for which there is little or no market take it into town and give it to needy relatives.

Barter in Alberta

FARMERS in Alberta have been engaged in bartering flour, wheat and feed for fruit, poultry and eggs produced by British Columbians. Others exchanged for lumber, and still others for coal. In instances the railways have carried relief supplies free of charge.

An Easy Season for the Minister

THE Kansas City *Star* says: "This has been rather a fortunate season for our minister. What with the economic puzzle, unemployment, the Sino-Japanese situation, and the Lindbergh kidnaping, he hasn't found it necessary to touch on the Gospel at all."

No Taxes in Trenton, Nebr.

THE taxpayers in Trenton, Nebr., are paying no taxes this year, and, instead, they have a surplus of $10,000 in the town treasury. Yes, you guessed it: the town owns its own light and power plant; and although the rates were recently reduced 25 percent, the plant yet made enough profit that local taxes could be suspended.

Radium at Great Bear Lake

RADIUM has been found at Great Bear lake and there is a rush of prospectors, some of them coming in by airplane. Great Bear lake is astride the arctic circle, as far north of the national boundary between Canada and the United States as that boundary is north of the Mexican line. The Canadian air mail line to Aklavik comes within a few miles when it stops at Fort Norman.

Twenty Starve in New York

RECENTLY Senator Copeland of New York state announced in the United States Senate his sorrow at learning that in New York city, the richest city in the world, twenty persons have recently starved to death, their final end in each instance taking place in one of the city's hospitals.

Turning Factories Over to Workless

IN GERMANY a plan has been proposed that idle factories should be turned over to idle workers and operated, not for profit, but to make shoes and clothing and other necessities for those that are out of work. The products of these factories would not be sold, but merely used to alleviate the wants of the needy.

Feeding the Industrial Army in Toledo

EVERY day Toledo is feeding an army of between 50,000 and 60,000 persons. The average family costs the city $2.14 a week, or about 6c a day per adult person. The fare never varies. Each family, according to its class and size, receives so many pounds of meat, so many ounces of cheese, no more and no less.

British National Non-Military Service

A GROUP of British social workers, the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, has taken up the work of attempting the regeneration of men long unemployed. It will organize a camp to which such men may go for training in physical and mental health, so as to be fit to reenter employment if it presents itself.

British Prudence and Restraint

ONE reason the British have done so well in pulling through the difficulties of the past year is that instead of running to the banks and withdrawing their deposits in a panic, thus creating the very condition they wished to avoid, they have pursued an opposite course of hurrying to pay the increased taxes which they have voluntarily imposed on themselves. The month of February witnessed a rush to sell old gold for twenty-seven to twenty-eight sterling shillings unexampled in the history of Britain. One British duke sold his coronet for £15,000. Wise man; if he had kept it he might have seen it worth something merely as a curiosity.

Languages at the Armament Conference

DELEGATES to the armament conference at Geneva may listen to the speaker each in his own language or, by using earphones, can listen to the address in one of five other languages. Every sentence uttered goes to five interpreters, who relay it to the delegates in their own tongues as fast as spoken.

What the Salvation Army Found

COL. GEORGE H. DAVIS, in charge of Salvation Army forces of Chicago, states that between October 11, 1930, and February 3, 1932, the Salvation Army helped 1,102,545 unemployed men. Among these were 75 bad cases of drink and 500 cases of moderate drink. Of the total, 99.92 percent were found drink-free.

A New Mexican Labor Law

A NEW labor law of Mexico requires 90 percent of all employed persons to be natives. Under this law thousands of Chinese are being sent back home. The law is being so strictly enforced that there is talk of not permitting American trainmen to enter the country to make their customary runs.

Dodged Taxes Two Thousand Years Ago

ARCHÆOLOGISTS working on the site of ancient Seleucia have discovered that two thousand years ago there were rich people so immoral that they dodged the payment of their taxes. What a terrible thing it must have been to be living in a time when the wealthy did not pay their just share of taxes!

Wildcat Broadcasting

AN OVERLY clever young man in Milwaukee rigged up a small sending set, attached it to the family aerial, and stirred the whole city by announcing that Hoover had been assassinated, Japan had declared war against the United States, Prohibition had been repealed, and Signor Grandi had been pushed off the boat and drowned. The offices of the Milwaukee *Journal* were flooded with inquiries within a short time after the young man let his imagination run riot. Some of the stuff we get over the radio is bad enough without having to contend with wildcat distribution of downright fibs.

Hurrah for Samuel Konefsky!

SAMUEL KONEFSKY, seventeen years of age, a blind student at Thomas Jefferson high school, Brooklyn, this year had the highest average of any student in his class, and was the winner of the American Legion gold medal for history. He was born in Russia, and has been blind eleven years.

Yankee Dollars in Canada

YANKEES living near the Canadian line are making money these days by placing their deposits in Canadian banks, where every United States dollar becomes in the neighborhood of $1.18 to $1.20. When the Canadian dollar makes its expected recovery the Yankee will bring his money back home, and meantime is drawing interest on the larger sums.

A Great Drought in Brazil

BRAZIL is a land of so many and so great rivers that most of us think of it as a land of almost perpetual rains. It seems that this is not so. There has recently been a great drought in the northeastern states, and food supplies have become so low it has been necessary to inaugurate relief measures to keep the natives from starving.

British Travel Picking Up

AFTER a winter in which 80 percent of British travel was cut off and the Britons remained at home, the roaming instincts have again asserted themselves and cruise ships to the Mediterranean have gone out loaded to capacity. To encourage tourist business many countries will not require passports from persons who are booked for cruises.

Gold Has Had Its Day

IN A BOOK entitled *A Primer of Money* Donald B. Woodward and Marc A. Rose make the declaration that there is no longer any need for gold as money. Any nation can operate its internal money on a fiat basis, as Russia is doing, and that money can be based on anything. The rub comes in international transactions. More and more we see the need of a just and wise world-wide government; and God has provided just such a government with His Son, Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior, as the divinely appointed Ruler.

Murder Rates in U. S. and Elsewhere

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., has a murder rate of 549 per million; Chicago, 141 per million; New York, 83 per million; America as a whole, 30 per million; 14 leading Canadian cities, 16 per million; London, 8 per million; Liverpool, 5 per million. Those executed for murder in the United States are mainly the aliens, the Negroes and the poor.

French Order Fifty Million Gas Masks

THE French have ordered fifty million gas masks, each of which is supposed to provide protection for ten hours, after which the chemical canisters can be changed. It is expected that these masks will be used for Cadman's coming-out party when the earth is robed in man's moral achievements. Looks now as if it would be some party, once it gets going.

No Starvation at Pineville

THERE is no starvation at Pineville, Ky., but a visitor to a soup kitchen where 157 school children receive their meals says that the meal which is provided but once a day consists of a plate of boiled potatoes, boiled beans and a piece of cornbread on top. That is not starvation, but it is not over-feeding in the richest land in the world.

The Church Peace at Rawtenstall

THE church peace conference called for Rawtenstall, Lancashire, England, by the Reverend T. Calab, was not called a moment too soon. Even as it was, there was a free-for-all fight in which women had their faces slapped, and dominies had their collars mussed up. It took fourteen policemen to restore order. Reverend Calab should have got on the job sooner.

Their Bodies Blown to Smithereens

THEIR bodies blown to smithereens, no trace has been found of 220,000 French soldiers of the World War, 150,000 British soldiers, and 1,250 Americans. No Man's Land is still being combed for traces of the missing dead, and every year some ten thousand rings with initials, or peculiarly marked buttons, or other items are found that furnish a shadowy clue as to what became of the some half million boys of all nationalities who gave their lives to make the world safe for hypocrisy, and who passed out in the midst of the great insanity.

Some of the Responses to the Address of June 26

WASHINGTON, D. C. Congress of the United States, House of Representatives. "I will very much appreciate receiving a copy of Judge Rutherford's speech broadcast last Sunday morning, June 26, Can the Government Survive?' as I recall it." J. R. H.

MANCHESTER, Conn. "We listened to Judge Rutherford's talk and enjoyed it very much. Please send me a copy of same; with thanks." W. M. S.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J. "Will you please send me your speech, 'Can the Government Stand?' which was the best I have ever heard over the radio." C. F.

ATHENS, Ga. "The lecture 'Can the American Government Endure?' came in clearly here from Charlotte, N. C., WBT. It was enjoyed immensely. Please send a copy of *The Golden Age* containing the lecture." O. P. G.

LAWRENCE, Mass. "Please send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's address, 'Can the American Government Endure?' I heard but the last part of the lecture, but it sounded pretty true." M.R.C.

BELLEVILLE, Ill. "Please send me a copy of the talk by Judge Rutherford this morning. . . . Also heard Judge Rutherford speak of the messengers of Jehovah God and the treatment they receive, in regard to which I will say, if there are any of these people coming here, please let them come to my place and make it their home while working here. I have no mansion, but just a humble home, but they are welcome to what I have." F. A. R.

NEW YORK, N. Y. "Will you please mail me a copy of Judge Rutherford's today's, Sunday's, address, 'Can the American Government Endure?' I consider it one of the finest addresses delivered in years." P. P. B.

LISBON, Ohio. "I would like to have you send me five (5) copies of *The Golden Age* containing Judge Rutherford's lecture, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Several who listened to the lecture have requested me to get these for them. . . . The message was surely timely and given boldly and fearlessly in the name of Jehovah. Some who never before have had anything to do with anything coming from the 'Watchtower' have expressed themselves much pleased with the straight-forward truthfulness of the entire lecture, both as to present conditions and what we can expect in the near future." E. E. F.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "I listened in over the radio to your address on the subject, 'Can the American Government Endure?' and enjoyed it much because it is to the point. I shall be much obliged if you will send me a copy so I can study, for myself. The people have wandered away from God and I believe that is the trouble today. Satan is the ruler today of the majority of the people." W. G.

MEXICO, Mo. "Am anxious for a copy of that fine address from Judge Rutherford I heard this morning over the radio. I have his nine books, and this address, like the books, will be passed around to others in darkness, that they may see 'the light of the world is Jesus'." A.B.B., King's Daughters' Home.

ROSSMOYNE, Ohio. "After listening to the inspiring message Judge Rutherford delivered, I feel prompted to invest another one hundred dollars in the Kingdom work, believing it will yield more enduring returns than a bank account of that amount. Enclosed is a check for that sum. I am so thankful for the privilege of aiding this wonderful work." E. M.

ALLSTON, Mass. "I would much appreciate a copy of the splendid talk today, Sunday, June 26, by Judge Rutherford, on 'Can the American Government Endure?' " T. A. R.

PERU, Ind. "Will you please favor me by forwarding me a copy of Judge Rutherford's address, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Having been an over-seas gunner in the World War, 26 months' service, disabled in line of duty, but receiving no recognition from the U. S. Veterans' Bureau, I wish that if possible you would call the personal attention of Judge Rutherford to this letter. I consider the judge's mention in his address of the appeal of the World War Veterans the greatest tribute and recognition that has ever been given the veterans of the World War and their demands for righteousness. In times past the soldiers and sailors have been lauded with false tributes by prominent financial and Government officials who were sure that they never got near the *front lines*. Such tributes the veterans usually considered with little faith in the men that uttered them, and now we know that they had but little truth in them. Again I wish to commend Judge Rutherford for his faithful mention of the plight of the disregarded veterans of the World War. I shall preserve his address." G.R.

BRISTOL, Tenn. "Please send me copy of Judge Rutherford's radio address of this date. I am a World War veteran and dealing daily with our common people. May God continue to guide Judge Rutherford in his untiring efforts for the common people. His talks and books are wonderful and the common people have faith unlimited in his teachings." L. T. M.

DES MOINES, Iowa. "We heard your address Sunday morning and we thought it the finest thing we ever listened to pertaining to present-day conditions. Would you please send copy to us so we could study it and look up references. If I am supposed to pay postage, send it collect, as I don't have any stamps in the house." B. D.

SWAYZEE, Ind. "Please send me six copies of Judge Rutherford's address of June 26. I want to distribute them among my friends. I think that was the most wonderful address I ever heard. I only wish that everyone could have listened to it. I think Judge Rutherford is just right in everything he said." V. C.

BANGOR, Me. "Heard your inspiring broadcast June 26, and am sending for a copy of same. I have just bought a set of your books and find comfort and hope in them. Thanking you in advance and wishing you the Lord's richest blessings in your work." F. P. H.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. "Would you be kind enough to send me the address by Mr. Rutherford of Sunday, June 26. I have been interested in your work for the last two or three years; so much so that I have divorced the M.E. church, and it is my prayer that none can hinder you." C.L.B.

DAYTON, Ohio. "I listened to Judge Rutherford's discourse last Sunday. Never have I heard anything more enlightening. Since listening to him I have an entirely new outlook on our present conditions. I would appreciate a copy of this discourse, if possible." F. S. S.

HAYESVILLE, Ohio. "Would you please send me that wonderful message you broadcasted Sunday, June 26. I think you told the truth, and nothing but the truth. When is your next broadcast? I sure don't want to miss it." E. D. L.

CLINTON, Okla. "We heard your wonderful lecture over WFFA, Dallas, Texas, Sunday morning. Would you kindly send us a copy of the *Golden Age* magazine containing this lecture, also booklet spoken of. Also, tell us of any way in which we can be of any assistance in this movement." J. F. B.

BOSTON, Mass. "With friends here in my home I heard your address on 'Can the American Government Endure?' and felt much interested. Would be thankful to you if you will please send me a copy of the same address when you get it off the press, as I wish to read it. We did feel glad to hear you. May God bless you and make you a power that Jesus can work through, as He is looking for clean channels that He can use, as you know, I believe. Thanking you in advance." P. C. B.

WHITT, Tex. "I have just listened to Judge Rutherford's masterpiece over WFAA, Dallas, Texas. Will you please send me a copy. The writer is retiring from eighteen years of teaching in the public schools of Texas. I am desirous of becoming a distributor of Judge Rutherford's books. Please advise me how I may become connected as a distributor in that great work." J. E. S.

ELIZABETH, N. J. "I listened with much interest to your lecture Sunday morning on the subject, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Your treatment of the subject was praiseworthy and to be highly commended. I am perfectly aware that in an address of such a nature, and with the time at your disposal, only a bare reference to the facts of the case could be made. Most interesting to me were the statements that you made concerning the hold that Big Business has had on the government of this country, especially in its promulgation of its foreign and domestic wars. You intrigued me by the statement that the financiers and business heads were largely responsible for the Civil War. Being a Southerner both by birth and by eminent ancestry, I had always believed this war to be due to the pig-headedness of the North on the question of slavery. Thus you can imagine my surprise at your statement. It is easy to see how modern conditions of government may be controlled by Big Business. . . . I am also very interested in the statement that you made concerning the possibility of a dictator assuming control of this country. Believe me, my dear sir, to be in very deep sympathy with the cause of the Lord. By your lectures and appeals, my whole theological thought has been overturned. For the first time I seem to have a full realization of the full meaning of the Holy Scriptures. I quite agree that this government cannot and will not endure; that the end will come soon." C. D. S.

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C. "I have just listened in on the radio and heard the excellent lecture of Judge Rutherford. I wish to state that as far as I am able to recall it is just the greatest lecture I ever listened to, and I desire to get a copy." C. H. B.

DES MOINES, Iowa. "Please send me complete text of Judge Rutherford's speech of June 26. I heard it over WHO, Des Moines, Iowa. I should be glad to be of service in any way in this great movement." V. W.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "Thank God for the radio and for Judge Rutherford, who is brave and courageous enough to stand firm to his convictions and broadcast truth to these blinded peoples. Will you kindly send me a copy of the message he delivered to us today. My thanks in advance, and assure you of my appreciation." E. Q. S.

CHICAGO, Ill. "I have been an interested listener to your wonderful radio programs and at this time request the address by Judge Rutherford, 'Can the American Government Endure?' My slogan has been that to remedy the wretched conditions we need an earthquake, but, thanks to this wonderful and divinely inspired talk by the judge, I now believe that Christ Jesus can and does solve our problems." F. S.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. "I was greatly impressed and am interested in Judge Rutherford's broadcast Sunday morning on 'Can the American Government Endure?' Kindly forward me the magazine containing this lecture. Am enclosing slip showing books desired. I have those not marked on this slip. If I have overlooked any, include them. If you have a schedule of the broadcasts sent out by you kindly include a copy that I may listen in when opportunity affords. Have you any personal representatives in this immediate vicinity? and if so, kindly furnish me with the name and address. Not knowing the exact amount to be paid for what I am asking, kindly ship C.O.D. and I will accept at once." I. H. S., Attorney.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill. "Hearing your wonderful talk on 'Can the American Government Endure?' appealed to me so strongly that I would like very much to have a copy. I listen a great deal to your lectures. In fact, I am a radio fan and enjoy anything that is good, uplifting and educational. Being alone in the world, my radio has been a wonderful comfort." H. A. N.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, Ohio. "I want to take this means to thank you for your wonderful radio lecture last Sunday. I am sure it will enlighten many to the truth of God's Word. I do hope you will continue to be a regular feature in person each Sunday on the radio, because one of your lectures does more good in bringing the truth to the people than all the Catholic and Protestant sermons put together. Please send me *The Golden Age* with your Sunday sermon. You have my prayers to enlighten the people." T.H.W.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. "I will appreciate greatly that you will kindly forward a copy of the radio talk of Judge Rutherford, 'Can the Government Endure?' I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction that so able a student of world conditions can publicly and without fear expose and point directly to those in high places that are covering iniquities. The newspapers are tremendously delinquent in their responsibilities. They do not, as a general statement, represent the people, nor spiritual principles; they pander to pelf." B. W.

GREENFIELD, Mass. "I think it the most wonderful lecture which ever came over the air, and one of the most comforting to the meek and God-loving people." G. E. F.

MCMECHEN, W. Va. "Would you please send me two copies of Judge Rutherford's talk, Can the American Government Endure?' It has done me more good than anything else I have heard." C. G. L.

WABASH, Ind. "Got your chain broadcast this morning. The reception was fine, and am profoundly impressed with it. In accordance with your offer, I am asking for a copy of this speech and also the booklet and have ordered the set of books. I have followed Judge Rutherford for about a year in his broadcasts and wish to say that I believe him to be as entirely right as a human can be. May that glorious day hasten that we may not be oppressed any more. I am just one of those ten millions that cannot find a job." E. F. C.

DAYTON, Ohio. "Kindly send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's address, 'Shall the American Government Endure?' I wish we had more citizens who had the courage to express in such forceful terms the corruption and lack of faith in this present deplorable state of affairs. Such a man as Judge Rutherford is a credit to any nation." M. G. M.

SOURLAKE, Tex. "I am just through listening to the final word of Judge Rutherford's speech on 'Can the American Government Endure?' The dictatorship mentioned as a prediction is exactly what I thought for the last six months was coming. . . . Keep up the great work, and make it greater." G. M.

NEW YORK, N. Y. "Will you kindly send me several copies of your Sunday address, 'Can the American Government Endure?' To me it was an added impetus to the truths I have been trying in my humble way to propound for the past quarter of a century." Rev. W. H. C.

BEVERLY, Mass. "Listening in to the radio yesterday is responsible for this communication, for I am availing myself of the invitation to ask you for a copy of the address of yesterday at 10 o'clock Eastern Standard Time, over WNAC. So please send the lecture in its entirety." J.F.W.

BOONE, Iowa. "Will you kindly send me a copy of sermon by Judge Rutherford this morning, as was offered. We old people enjoyed it to the full, and if you send it to me I will read it to the blind and deaf in this home who did not hear it." E. H., Eastern Star Home.

CAMDEN, N. J. "I was very much impressed with the radio address of Judge Rutherford which he gave on Sunday morning, 26th inst. It was every way remarkable. I would be grateful to receive a copy of it at your convenience." J. T. D. (Attorney)

AKRON, Ohio. "I heartily enjoyed your fearless radio lecture Sunday morning, June 26. Would like to know how you secured access to the letters from which you quoted as late as June 14. Was told that the temporary chairman of the Democratic Convention went farther than you did; but I think they are just as corrupt as the Republicans. Will you kindly send me a copy of your radio address." M. B. R.

EDDYSTONE, Pa. "Send me by mail Judge Rutherford's radio speech of Sunday, June 26, as soon as it is off the press. I have several of his books. I have just been reading his book *Prophecy* and I sure think his writings all that could be asked for. I am a Methodist, but some of our preachers are afraid to preach the second coming of our Lord, and often afraid to preach the sound truth, for they think it will offend the rich. But I sure like the way Mr. Rutherford hands it out, just like our Lord did when on earth. I pray the Lord will give him power and health to go on in the good work." R. T.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Mass. "Your courageous assertion that the American Government would certainly go down in the immediate future, along with every other part of Satan's wicked order, was as it were the glorious voice of Jehovah making known His righteous judgments in tones of thunder, while at the same time giving words of comfort and encouragement to the faithful ones. And what a solemn warning to the order-loving peoples of every land to 'stand still and see the salvation of God'. May the great God of Battle strengthen, comfort and uphold you in this glorious fight." W. B. F.

DEXTER, Mo. "At my home here an hour ago, with my preacher brother and guest from Louisville, Ky., I listened intently and most interestedly to Judge Rutherford's wonderful address. I am desirous of obtaining a copy of it and, if it is not copyrighted, will be glad to reproduce it in my weekly paper, the Dexter *Statesman*. In that speech heard just now, I do not see how anyone can dispute the facts he stated or dodge his conclusions. Give him my love and tell him my prayers are joined with his to Jehovah God that the mind of the people may be, as he described, turned towards the truth." E. P. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C. "Will you kindly forward me at once a copy of Judge Rutherford's talk this morning. I have a group I want to discuss it with. It entirely upholds Mr. Pelley's prediction, and I am a chaplain of Mr. Pelley's." R. S.

TOLEDO, Ohio. "Please send me the magazine with that wonderful and powerfully true sermon, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Great good should come from the appeal contained in this message from Jehovah God presented by so able an ambassador. I wish to help, and shall, later." O. O. M.

NEW YORK, N. Y. "I had the joy of listening in to your Sunday morning talk over WMCA and I am going to tell you that you are one of God's chosen sons on earth to help blind humanity to come out of darkness into the light, to see . . . that God is our only Ruler and that the present chaotic conditions . . . must go down. Please send me the talk you gave today over WMCA. And please send me any other talks that you can kindly spare for me to better familiarize myself with your work. . . . Thank you, Judge, for the marvelous manner in which you presented your subject to the radio listeners." L. A. Y.

WESTON, Ohio. "I heard your address on the subject 'Can the American Government Endure?' over the radio, and think it just grand. It is just what I have thought all along. The evil one seems to have power too great for humanity to endure, yet God will save us from further suffering, and soon. Please send me a copy or two if you can, for the ones that did not get to hear it." R. M.

SMITHFIELD, W. Va. "I would like a copy of Judge Rutherford's address, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Why can't we have more men like him? May God bless him and his work." E. C. T.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. "I heard Judge Rutherford's lecture over my radio, and am writing to ask if you will please send me five copies of his lecture, 'Can the American Government Endure?' I wish to send some of the copies to different ones and keep one for myself. The idea of living under a dictator surely seems horrible." W. D. W.

ABILENE, Tex. "I heard the wonderful address over station WFAE, Dallas, Tex. Please send me this great American address that every red-blooded American should have and read. I only wish we had some of Judge Rutherford's kind in Washington, D.C." J. E. S.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind. "I listened to Judge Rutherford's one-hour broadcast yesterday and am very much interested in your work. You surely have plenty of Bible proof for all your statements. I would very much like to receive a free copy of the *Golden Age* magazine containing your lecture, soon as convenient." D. O. T.

PONCA CITY, Okla. "On Sunday, June 26, I listened to your wonderful talk, beginning at eight o'clock. Please send me a free copy of same. I am now fifty years old and I have listened to all kinds of sermons, but I haven't as yet heard anything that will equal what you have had to say in bringing the people to the enlightenment of the truth. We have all your books and pamphlets and sure appreciate them." W. M. C.

ALTOONA, Pa. "Please send me a copy of Sunday morning's radio address. Enclosed is 4c in stamps. I would be glad to pay for the address if I knew what to send. The lecture was marvelous. You are doing a greater service for the people than all the churches combined. Thank you for the truth." G. W. H.

DRACUT, Mass. "Unless God was back of you it would be impossible to write and talk the truth as you have done. Would like a copy of your speech, if possible." J. E. C.

MADISON, Ohio. "Heard this morning over WJAY Judge Rutherford's message, 'Can the American Government Endure?' I have nerve trouble and can't concentrate, so would like to read it." L. B.

DES MOINES, Iowa. "I would appreciate a copy of the speech given over the radio last Sunday by Judge Rutherford, 'Can the American Government Endure?' Or if you can send me three copies, as I want to send one to my folks in Ireland and another to Australia, please do. My! I sure did get a world of good out of that talk." D. C.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. "I just had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Judge Rutherford in person over the radio. Thanks for such a man, who is gifted so as to be able to tell God's truth to the people. I have read many of his books and believe that only through men like him can the common people learn the truth. May God be with him, and my hearty congratulations for such a powerful radio address. Please forward by mail to the above address, his radio lecture." G. H. H.

DECATUR, Ill. "Words of mine cannot in any way do you justice for that most wonderful and appreciated talk which you gave this morning. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me your talk." N. W.

RALEIGH, N. C. "I have just heard with much interest your lecture, 'Can the American Government Endure?' over the WPTF station in Raleigh. You mentioned the fact of your belief that we would have a dictator by the first of next year. I happen to be one of the many who have been deprived by Big Business, in losses of honest labor and saving. I know that the Savior of mankind is very near always, and I am satisfied in my mind that I will be taken care of." Miss M. H. S.

CRANSTON, R. I. "Please send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's speech on 'Can the American Government Endure?' which I heard over the radio this a. m. I would like my friends to read this for themselves, as I have not been able to convince them that these times are foretold in our Bible. I hope that this will convince them." C. J. B.

JACKSON, Tenn. "A most wonderful message. Words fail me when I try to express my feelings. One incident occurred which more than repaid me for the time and money I spent in advertising the program. My brother, who has been a bitter opponent of the truth, listened to Judge Rutherford's speech. He had his regular Sunday contribution to Babylon in an envelope. After he heard the lecture, he put the money back in his pocket and said, 'I am through. I know the truth, when I hear it.' It filled me with joy to hear him say that." E. B. V.

SAYVILLE, N.Y. "Please forward to my address at your earliest convenience a copy of Judge Rutherford's wonderful address of this morning, 'Can the American Government Endure?' I pray that Judge Rutherford may be given grace and power from our heavenly Father to continue his work of enlightening and warning, especially for the benefit of God's children still within the organized bodies known as churches." W. S.

DALLAS, Tex. "I have heard the special national broadcast transmitting through WFAA of Dallas the magnificent and courageous address by Judge J. F. Rutherford, last Sunday morning, June 26. If I recall correctly, the address was entitled 'Will the U. S. Government Survive?' Please mail me a copy of the above-mentioned address. I would also be pleased to have you send me a copy of each of the addresses made by Judge Rutherford by radio since the first of the year. I have heard some of these, but not all, and would therefore like to have them for my file. Would it be asking you too much to have you place my name on your mailing list for a copy of each of the radio talks made by Judge Rutherford in the future? If you can do that, I shall be grateful to you for it. I always enjoy these talks; they are courageous and full of truths, and, according to my way of thinking, Judge Rutherford is doing more public good with his radio talks than any other feature of broadcast that may be given out by the National Broadcasting Company."

PATERSON, N. J. "Will you kindly send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's address over the radio, June 26, 'Can the American Government Endure?' The address was most wonderful to my mind, and I trust millions heard it and will understand that God is love, and what is going on now is purely and simply the Devil's work. Thanking you in advance, I am yours in the cause of justice." C. L. J.

CHELSEA, Mass. "I would much appreciate a copy of Judge Rutherford's radio talk of Sunday, June 26. It is the finest discourse I ever listened to." F. E. B.

PITTSBURGH, Pa. "Will you please send me a copy of the sermon called 'Can the American Government Endure?' I will appreciate your kindness a lot. We stayed home from morning worship this morning to hear your talk and were not sorry, as we enjoyed it." F. E. G. S.

MOLINE, Ill. "My! How we enjoyed Judge Rutherford's address this morning, and what truths he told! Hope we may hear more of the same. Please send me a copy of his talk." H.A.Z.

KAYMOOR, W.Va. "I heard Judge Rutherford's address over the radio last Sunday, and wish to say that it was a masterly exposition of the present world dilemma, and its only solution. I have been a close observer of all that has been said and written by the late Pastor Russell and Judge Rutherford for a good many years, and believe them to be the greatest Bible students of modern times. Please send me a copy of *The Golden Age* containing the address, and I would like to have a half dozen other copies for distribution among my friends, if you can spare them. Wishing the Watch Tower and Judge Rutherford all the power possible in pushing their message to the farthest parts of the earth." C. B. L.

COLUMBUS, Ohio. "I have just heard every word of Judge Rutherford's 'Can the American Government Endure?' and certainly do want the lecture in print. If a clerk happens to read this letter I hope you can show it to Judge Rutherford with our sincere thanks as war veterans for his remarks about the Bonus marchers. I am a veteran; worked nine years here in Columbus on mass production at the Timken Roller Bearing Company at night, twelve hours per night; paid $1,700 on a semi-modern home and have just lost it, so you can well imagine how I relished his great talk this morning. My wife cried several times during the lecture, so plainly could she see the truth of every word. I firmly believe that Judge Rutherford is a selected master mind to point out these truths, as Noah was before the Flood. The people who distribute your books are and have always been welcome in our house, and all that have come to our place have shown that they feel that their tasks are necessary. This lecture is the best I have ever heard anywhere any time." D. P.

FORT WAYNE, Ind. "Would very much like to have the copy of *The Golden Age* with address of Judge Rutherford on 'Can the American Government Endure?' We are staunch believers in Jehovah's witnesses and have nine of Judge Rutherford's books." W. G.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "Enjoyed your inspiring talk this morning over the radio. In hearty accord with your ideas. Am a World War veteran, member of the American Legion. Your Christian viewpoint is undebatable. Please send me copy of your talk. Many thanks." J. M. G.

NACOGDOCHES, Tex. "I have just listened to Judge Rutherford in his address, 'Can America Endure?' I heartily appreciate and commend him and what he says. Please send me a copy of this address. I would like to have several copies for distribution and I will be glad to pay for them. Please let me know what they will cost. I will want at least a dozen copies. I heartily endorse Judge Rutherford in all that he said in his address. I am very anxious to see what the reaction to his lecture will be. Please tell me just what The Watch Tower is, and what it stands for and does. I am very much interested, and this is the first time I have heard your program." R. M. J.

KOKOMO, Ind. "This morning I heard the radio address of Judge Rutherford. I wish to thank him for the message and would greatly appreciate having a copy of it. Also, I should like to know when I may hear from him over the radio in the future. I am very much interested in the subject, as I feel we are surely in the last days. Thanking you for a copy of the radio address." P. A. M.

BARBERTON, Ohio. "Being impressed by Judge Rutherford's talk today on 'Can the American Government Endure?' causes me to write for the complete talk, as it is very interesting. If the judge's talk had been at 9 p. m. instead of a. m. 20 millions more would have heard it, and, again, maybe not." E. F. J.

CLOVIS, N.Mex. "The writer heard the address of Judge J. F. Rutherford through WFAA of Dallas on the subject 'Will the American Government Stand?' I desire a printed copy of that address, and will further advise that I am the teacher of a men's Bible class in one of our Sunday schools and have about fifty men in the class. I would very much like to have several copies to place in the hands of these men if you can consistently supply us with same." J. L. L. (Bank official)

BROCKTON, Mass. "Please send me your address of June 26. I wish we had more public-spirited citizens like you. God love you!" W.C.F.

GLENDALE, N. Y. "Your talks over station WMCA every Sunday morning are a comfort to the people in these trying days. Since I was able to read I read a chapter of the Bible each night until I was 21 years old, and since I have been listening to your Sunday talks I have gone back to read the Bible, and I feel the comfort and rest that you want the people to have, and that is faith in Jehovah God. Your talk on 'Can the American Government Endure?' is a masterpiece. I know that your talks are not in vain. The people of this country and of the world need men of your courage and type in these trying days to show them the way as it is in the Bible. May God grant you good health, long life and happiness." J. P. T.

WEST ALLIS, Wis. "I was deeply impressed by Judge Rutherford's broadcast over KYW, Chicago, 'Will Our Government Endure?' and would be very much pleased to receive a copy and pass on to many who did not hear it. Praise God for men who have the courage to speak forth these great truths as the holy spirit guides, instead of quenching it." G. P. G.

CHICAGO, Ill. "To say we thoroughly enjoyed your address of Sunday, June 26, is saying entirely too little. May we have a copy of this address? And if not asking too much, kindly put my name on your mailing list for future speeches. What this country needs is a man like you to fill the president's chair. Thank you many times for the enjoyable hour. This is the first time we have heard your broadcast, but will be looking and listening from now on for each one. Greater power to you for these great thoughts, and wisdom so ably expressed." J. T. D.

MAUMEE, Ohio. "I listened with much interest to your Sunday address on the possibility of the American nation's existing. I think there is no doubt that the United States was a chosen nation, but has since lost its precedence with the Lord. What I want to ask about is: you say the common people must be patient and endure until the crucial moment when they are freed from capitalistic rule, but you did not say about how long this might be and how we can continue to exist without income. I have friends who call you radical, in spite of my persistence in telling them what you and your books say. Would appreciate a copy of the talk of Sunday, June 26." D. W. D.

FORT WORTH, Tex. "Kindly send me as many copies of Judge Rutherford's wonderful address, 'The American Government: Can It Endure?' as the enclosed $1.00 will buy. The speech which Judge Rutherford made was the most wonderful which I have had the pleasure of hearing him deliver. May the Lord bless him abundantly, that he may be enabled to give the public many more of such discourses in the future. May the Lord's blessing also be given to those worthy men and women who are assisting in the furtherance of His work in various parts of the world." C. L. W.

NEWPORT, Del. "Let me express to you my congratulations for the wonderful message of comfort and good cheer which came from your station this morning on the WATCHTOWER chain program. I have listened in on other occasions and have intended for some time to write some word of appreciation for such clean programs, and interesting to the highest degree to every man, woman and child in America and, in fact, to the whole world of mankind." L. H. P.

DETROIT, Mich. "Have heard Judge Rutherford's analysis of conditions leading up to the present 'distress of nations with perplexity', in yesterday's morning lecture from WJAY, Cleveland. I must confess that Big Business is supervised by the ruler of the darkness of this world. Discrimination is made against men past 40 years of age. According to their policy a man past 40 years of age is fit for nothing but the bone yard, or to be kept by the tax payers, as Big Business is hiring the youth of the land. If they don't work cheaply enough, they are replaced by women or girls at $7 to $13 per week. Such an injustice and height of unrighteousness towards the helpless widows and orphans, all that the overseers and rulers may have their big income and stockholders may maintain their dividends. Always am an admirer of your lectures and articles in *The Golden Age*. Ever keep up the good work, in Jesus' name." H. C. M.

FORT WORTH, Tex. "I have just heard over WFAA, Dallas, Texas, the wonderful address given by Judge Rutherford. I will certainly appreciate receiving a copy of 'Can the American Government Endure?' I have not words to express my feeling of gratitude for the privilege of hearing Judge Rutherford this morning and his masterful address; also for whatever part The Watch Tower had in making such possible. I too happen to be one of the many who has lost his job, with nothing possible in sight to do; one who has in the past had a convenient, comfortable living, but now almost everything gone, and with a wife and a soon-expected addition to the family to support on nothing. My only salvation is trusting in God. I thank God for men like Judge Rutherford, and am praying that we might have more like him. May God's richest blessings be upon him and also upon The Watch Tower, with all of its associates in this great work you are doing. May God save us and our nation, along with the rest of the world." J.S.G.

SCRANTON, Pa. "I listen in on all of your talks, and I greatly enjoy them. You said last Sunday that if I would like a copy of your sermon, to write and ask for it. When can I get your sermons, how often, and on what stations, and on what days? I enjoy listening in so much that I hate to lose any of your talks. Please send me your sermons and anything that will help me in understanding the gospel more thoroughly. Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience. I got your sermon over station WGBI, Scranton, at nine o'clock Sunday morning." C. K.

HOPE, Ark. "We listened to your excellent address through station WFAA, Dallas, Texas, and wish to congratulate you upon your farsightedness, which is a splendid antidote for the prevalent nearsightedness of the rank and file of the population. We are straight-laced Presbyterians, and I teach an adult class in our Sunday school, but do not find it at all difficult to coordinate our beliefs with yours. Please send me a copy of your address." M. E. T.

CRISFIELD, Md. "Will you kindly send me a copy of the *Golden Age* magazine and a copy of the lecture which was delivered by Judge Rutherford yesterday, June 26, on 'Can Our Government Endure?' I want to compliment Judge Rutherford for the fearless type of lectures that he delivers over the radio. All of us look for Sunday to come, in order that we may listen to his lectures." Dr. J. H. B.

ROCKFORD, Ill. "Will you please send me a list of the stations you broadcast from, and the hours. It is plainly written in the sky that your words of this morning are coming to pass. Would like to know more about the Battle of Armageddon. Please direct me to an enlightenment; your talk and direction to the Scriptures was so clear, this morning." E. H. P.

(Continued from page 655)

in carrying out instructions, was noteworthy. They were tired last night, to be sure, but rejoicing exceedingly.

A copy of the message broadcast Sunday morning was placed in the hands of the veterans today, to be published in their newspaper, which comes out on Saturday; this according to their request. I should add that after the broadcast the men in camp gave several rousing cheers and openly expressed their gratefulness to you and all of Jehovah's witnesses who had some part in giving this message to them and to the people.

The conditions described by you are so well pictured at the seat of this government here in Washington that every one with a reasonable mind could see the truth of the statements made. Many throughout the camp, as well as in Washington, openly assented that they believed that the time has come when this wicked organization must go down, but they never fully understood just what was going on until yesterday. Jehovah greatly blessed you, and we are grateful to Him.

Jehovah is good to His people. We rejoice to serve Him and trust we shall be daily His delight. The 300 here join me in sending loving greetings to you, with gratefulness for the privilege of being in the army of the King to serve our God Jehovah.

With much love,

Your servant to the King eternal,

ANTON KOERBER.

There Will Be but One Government

There will be but one government under earth's new Ruler, and because there will be no national lines we are omitting them as far as possible in the list of broadcasting stations listed below from which Judge Rutherford's messages go out regularly to the people, free of cost to them, by electrical transcription.

There seems to be no reason why the people of the United States should not become familiar with the provinces of Canada and the states of Australia, nor why the people that reside in either of those lands should be unfamiliar with the names of our states. Hence, we put states and provinces all in together, in alphabetical order, according to their several names.

It will be weeks before this issue reaches Australia, and we can hardly undertake to tell readers there what messages will be heard on given days; but for the convenience of listeners on the American continent we specify that in the weeks beginning with the dates named below Judge Rutherford will lecture on the following subjects:

In the Eastern and the Pacific Time Zone:

During week beginning:

July 10 "Last Days"
" 17 "Oppression"
" 24 "The Feast"
" 31 "Holiness"
Aug. 7 "Keys of Heaven"

In the Central and the Mountain Time Zone:

During week beginning:

July 10 "The Standard"
" 17 "Prophecy"
" 24 "Understanding the Bible"
" 31 "Liberty"
Aug. 7 "Man"

ALABAMA

Anniston	WDFW	Su	5:45pm
Birm'ham	WBRC	Su	10:00am
Gadsden	WJBY	Su	10:30am
Mobile	WODX	Su	1:15pm
M'tgom'y	WSFA	Su	12:30pm

ALASKA

Anchorage	KFQD	Su	5:45pm

ALBERTA

Calgary	CFCN	Su	6:00pm
Lethbridge	CJOC	Su	5:45pm

ARIZONA

Jerome	KCRJ		
Phoenix	KTAR	Su	10:30am
Prescott	KPJM	Mo	7:30pm
Tucson	KGAR	Fr	7:00pm
Tucson	KVOA	Su	8:45am
Yuma	KUMA	Su	6:45pm

ARKANSAS

Blytheville	KLCN	Su	12:30pm
Fay'ville	KUOA	Su	12:45pm
Little R'k	KARK	Su	9:15am
Little R'k	KLRA	Su	10:00am
Paragould	KBTM	Su	10:00am

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Kamloops	CFJC	Su	1:15pm
Kelowna	CKOV	Su	12:45pm
Vancouver	CJOR	Su	6:15pm

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield	KERN		
Berkeley	KRE	Su	10:00am
El Centro	KXO	Su	10:00am
Fresno	KMJ	Su	3:45pm
Hollywood	KNX	Su	10:00am
Long B'ch	KGER	Su	10:45am
Los Angeles	KTM	Su	8:30am

Oakland	KROW	Su 10:15am
Sa'mento	KFBK	Su 9:30am
S. Ber'dino	KFXM	Su 5:45pm
San Diego	KGB	Su 10:00am
S. F'cisco	KTAB	Su 9:45am
S. F'cisco	KYA	Su 9:15am
	Also	Th 2:30pm
San Jose	KQW	Tu 5:15pm
Santa Ana	KREG	Su 12:15pm
Stockton	KGDM	Su 9:30am
	Also	We 7:15am

COLORADO

Col'o Sp'gs	KVOR	Su 10:00am
Denver	KFEL	Su 10:15am
Denver	KFXF	Su 8:30am
Denver	KLZ	Su 9:15am
Ft. M'gan	KGEW	We 7:30pm
G'd Junct'n	KFXJ	Su 1:15pm
Greeley	KFKA	Mo 7:15pm
Pueblo	KGHF	Mo 8:30pm
Trinidad	KGIW	Su 5:00pm
	Also	Tu 1:45pm
Yuma	KGEK	Su 2:15pm

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport	WICC	Su 10:00am
Hartford	WDRC	Su 12:15pm

CUBA

Camaguey	CMJF	Su 12:00nn
	Also	Su 7:30pm
Havana	CMK	Su 11:30am
	Also	Su 9:00pm

DELAWARE

Wilm'ton	WDEL	Su 7:15pm

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Wash'ton	WMAL	Su 11:15am

ESTHONIA

Tallinn	TALLINN	

FEDERAL TERRITORY

Canberra	2CA	Su 8:45 pm

FLORIDA

Miami	WIOD	Su 12:15pm
Orlando	WDBO	Su 12:45pm
Pensacola	WCOA	Su 1:00pm
Tampa	WDAE	Su 10:00am
Tampa	WMBR	Tu 3:30pm

FRANCE

Fecamp	NORMANDIE	
		Sa 8:00pm
Lyon	LYON	Sa 8:00pm
Paris	VITUS	Sa 8:00pm

GEORGIA

Athens	WTFI	Su 7:30pm
Atlanta	WGST	Su 6:00pm
Augusta	WRDW	Su 3:00pm
Columbus	WRBL	Su 10:00am
Macon	WMAZ	Su 12:45pm
Rome	WFDV	Su 12:30pm
Savannah	WTOC	Su 1:00pm
Tho'sville	WQDX	We 7:30pm
	Also	Th

HAWAII

Honolulu	KGMB	Fr 7:15pm

IDAHO

Boise	KIDO	Su 9:30am
	Also	Mo 9:15pm
Idaho Falls	KID	Su 11:00am
Nampa	KFXD	Su 11:00am
Pocatello	KSEI	Su 2:00pm
Twin Falls	KTFI	Su 10:15am

ILLINOIS

Chicago	KYW	Su 1:00pm
Chicago	WCFL	Su 10:15pm
Chicago	WJJD	Su 5:30pm
Cicero	WHFC	Su 12:45pm
Decatur	WJBL	Su 8:45am
Harrisb'g	WEBQ	Su 6:00pm
Joliet	WKBB	Su 2:00pm
La Salle	WJBC	Su 10:00am
Quincy	WTAD	Su 3:30pm
	Also	We 6:45pm
Rockford	KFLV	Su 10:00am
Rock Is.	WHBF	We 6:15pm
Sp'gfield	WTAX	Su 10:00am
Tuscola	WDZ	Su 10:00am

INDIANA

Anderson	WHBU	Su 2:00pm
Con'rsv'le	WKBV	We 7:15pm
Evansville	WGBF	Su 9:45am
Ft. Wayne	WOWO	Su 12:00nn
Gary	WJKS	Su 10:30am
	Also	We 8:30pm
Ind'apolis	WKBF	Su 10:00am
	Also	We 7:30am
Muncie	WLBC	Mo 7:15am
	Also	We 8:30pm
T. Haute	WBOW	Su 12:45pm

IOWA

C'r Rapids	KWCR	Su 10:00am
C'l Bluffs	KOIL	Su 10:15am
Davenport	WOC	Su 5:30pm
Decorah	KGCA	Mo 9:00am
Des Moines	WHO	Su 5:30pm
Marsh't'n	KFJB	Su 12:15pm
Red Oak	KICK	Fr 6:45pm
	Also	Tu 6:45pm
Shenandoah	KMA	Su 11:15am
	Also	Su 9:15pm
Sioux City	KSCJ	Su 10:00am

KANSAS

Dodge C'y	KGNO	Su 2:45pm
	Also	We 11:15pm
Milford	KFBI	Su 10:00am
Topeka	WIBW	Su 1:00pm
Wichita	KFH	Su 9:45am

KENTUCKY

Hop'ville	WFIW	Su 10:30am
Louisville	WLAP	Su 9:45am
	Also	Tu 5:45pm
Paducah	WPAD	Su 10:00am

LOUISIANA

N. Orleans	WJBO	Su 9:00am
Shreveport	KTBS	Su 10:00am
Shreveport	KWKH	Mo 5:15am

MAINE

Bangor	WLBZ	Su 10:00am

MANITOBA

Brandon	CKX	Fr 7:45pm
Winnipeg	CKY	Su 5:30pm

MARYLAND

Baltimore	WCAO	Su 4:00pm
Baltimore	WCBM	Su 10:30am
Cumberl'd	WTBO	Su 10:30am

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston	WHDH	Su 12:15pm
	Also	We 11:00am
Boston	WLOE	Su 4:15pm
Boston	WNAC	Su 10:00am
Fall River	WSAR	Sa 10:00am
N. Bedf'd	WNBH	Su 12:45pm
Worcester	WORC	Su 10:30am

MICHIGAN

Bay City	WBCM	Su 10:30am
Calumet	WHDF	Tu 6:45pm
Detroit	WXYZ	Su 12:00nn
Flint	WFDF	Fr 9:45pm
G'd Rapids	WASH	Su 9:30am
Jackson	WIBM	Su 10:00am
Ludington	WKBZ	Fr 10:30am
	Also	Tu 7:00pm
Marquette	WBEO	Su 10:00am

MINNESOTA

F'gus Falls	KGDE	Su 10:00am
Min'polis	WRHM	Tu 6:45pm
Moorhead	KGFK	Su 7:30pm
St. Paul	WRHM	Su 12:30pm

MISSISSIPPI

Greenville	WRBQ	Su 11:15am
Gulfport	WGCM	Su 3:00pm
Hattiesb'g	WPFB	Su 9:30am
Laurel	WTSL	Su 1:15pm
Meridian	WCOC	Su 10:40am
	Also	We 6:45pm
Vicksburg	WQBC	Su 2:00pm

MISSOURI

Columbia	KFRU	Su 5:15pm
Grant City	KGIZ	Su 10:15am
Kans. C'y	KWKC	Tu 7:00am
	Also	Th 1:20pm
Kans. City	WHB	Su 10:00am
St. Joseph	KFEQ	Su 4:30pm
	Also	We 1:00pm
St. Joseph	KGBX	Su 9:45am
St. Louis	KMOX	Su 10:45am

MONTANA

Billings	KGHL	Su 10:00am
Butte	KGIR	
G't Falls	KFBB	Su 10:00am
	Also	Th 8:30pm
Kalispell	KGEZ	Su 12:45pm
Missoula	KGVO	Su 10:00am
Wolf P't	KGCX	Su 1:00pm

NEBRASKA

Kearney	KGFW	Su 9:00am
Lincoln	KFAB	Su 9:30am
Lincoln	KFOR	Su 10:00am
Norfolk	WJAG	Su 10:00am
N. Platte	KGNF	Tu 2:30pm
Omaha	WAAW	Tu 11:00am
Scottsbl'f	KGKY	Su 10:15am
York	KGBZ	Su 10:00am

NEVADA

Las Vegas	KGIX	We 11:45am
Reno	KOH	Su 10:00am

NEW JERSEY

Asbury P'k	WCAP	Su 9:30am
	Also	We 6:00pm
Atlantic C'y	WPG	Su 10:00am
Hack's'k	WBMS	Su 1:00pm
Jersey C'y	WHOM	Su 10:45am
Paterson	WODA	Su 10:00am

NEW MEXICO

Albuq'que	KGGM	Su 12:45pm
Raton	KGFL	Su 12:15pm

NEW SOUTH WALES

Albury	2AY	Su 8:45pm
Broken Hill	2XL	Su 8:45pm
Goulburn	2GN	Su 7:30pm
Hamilton	3HA	Su 8:45pm
Lismore	2XN	We 7:15pm
Newcastle	2HD	Su 7:00pm
Sydney	2UE	Su 6:45pm

NEW YORK

Albany	WOKO	Su 10:45am
Auburn	WMBO	Su 6:30pm
	Also	Sa 2:00pm
Bing'mton	WNBF	Su 8:00pm
Brooklyn	WBBR	Su 10:25am
Buffalo	WGR	Su 9:45am
	Also	We 10:00am
Glens F'ls	WBGF	Su 10:30am
Jamestown	WOCL	Su 7:00pm
New York	WINS	Su 9:45am
	Also	We 1:30pm
New York	WMCA	Su 10:00am
New York	WOV	Su 5:00pm
Rochester	WHEC	Su 10:00am
Saranac L.	WNBZ	Su 10:15am
Syracuse	WSYR	Su 1:00pm
Tupper L.	WHDL	Su 1:00pm

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville	WWNC	Su 10:30am
Charlotte	WBT	Su 9:45am
Greensboro	WBIG	Su 9:45am
Wilm'ton	WRAM	Su 10:00am
	Also	We 6:45pm
	or	7:30pm
W'n-Salem	WSJS	Su 9:45am

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck	KFYR	Su 10:00am
Devils L.	KDLR	Su 12:30pm
Fargo	WDAY	Su 10:00am
G'd Forks	KFJM	Su 10:30am
Mandan	KGCU	Su 11:30pm

NOVA SCOTIA

Sydney	CJCB	Su 1:40pm

OHIO

Akron	WADC	Su 1:45pm
Cinc'nati	WKRC	Su 10:00am
Cleveland	WHK	Su 6:10pm
	Also	Th 6:50pm
Cleveland	WJAY	Su 9:45am
Columbus	WAIU	Su 10:00am
Columbus	WCAH	Su 10:00am
	Also	Tu 7:15pm
Dayton	WSMK	Su 10:00am
	Also	We 5:30pm
Mansfield	WJW	Su 10:15am
Toledo	WSPD	Su 10:00am
Youngst'n	WKBN	Su 10:00am
Zanesville	WALR	Su 10:00am

OKLAHOMA

Elk City	KGMP	Su 1:15pm
Enid	KCRC	We 1:45pm
Okl'a City	WKY	Su 1:00pm
Ponca City	WBBZ	Su 10:00am
	Also	We 9:30pm
S. Cof'yv'le	KGGF	Su 1:45pm
	Also	Tu 8:45pm

ONTARIO

Chatham	CFCO	Su 1:30pm
Cobalt	CKMC	Su 3:00pm
Ft. William	CKPR	Su 9:15pm
Hamilton	CKOC	Su 10:30am
London	CJGC	Su 6:30pm
Waterloo	CKCR	Su 10:45am

OREGON

Eugene	KORE	Su 1:00pm
Marshfield	KOOS	Mo 1:30pm
Medford	KMED	Su 10:00am
	Also	Th 4:00pm
Portland	KTBR	Su 9:30am
Portland	KXL	Su 9:00pm

PENNSYLVANIA

Altoona	WFBG	Su	10:30am
Elkins P'k	WIBG	Su	1:15pm
Harrisburg	WHP	Su	11:00am
Johnstown	WJAC	Su	4:30pm
Lancaster	WGAL	Su	9:00am
Lewisburg	WJBU	Su	8:00am
Oil City	WLBW	Su	10:00am
	Also	Fr	9:15pm
Phil'a	WCAU	Su	10:00am
Phil'a	WIP	Su	12:45pm
Phil'a	WTEL	Su	2:45pm
Pittsb'gh	KQV	Su	1:00pm
	Also	Tu	3:45pm
Pittsb'gh	WCAE	Su	10:30am
Pittsb'gh	WJAS	Su	6:00pm
	Also	We	5:45pm
Reading	WEEU	Su	4:00pm
	Also	We	1:00pm
Scranton	WGBI	Su	7:30pm
Wilkes-B.	WBAX	Su	7:45pm
W'msport	WRAK	Su	10:15am
	or		10:45am

QUEENSLAND

Brisbane	4BC	Su	10:15am
Mackay	4MK	Su	10:15am
Toowoomba	4GR	Su	10:00am

RHODE ISLAND

Providence	WEAN	Su	10:00am

SASKATCHEWAN

Fleming	CJRW	Su	10:30am
Regina	CKCK	Su	10:00am
Saskatoon	CFQC	Su	1:00pm

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Adelaide	5KA	Su	10:00am
Port Pirie	5PI	Su	8:45pm

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston	WCSC	Su	1:00pm
Columbia	WIS	Su	1:00pm
Spart'b'g	WSPA	Su	10:00am
	Also	Th	7:45pm

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux F'ls	KSOO	Su	10:00am
Watertown	KGCR	Su	9:15am

TENNESSEE

Bristol	WOPI	Su	10:45am
	Also	We	7:30pm
Cha'nooga	WDOD	Su	10:00am
Jackson	WTJS	Su	2:45pm
Knoxville	WNOX	Su	1:00pm
Memphis	WMC	Su	9:15am
Memphis	WREC	Su	10:00am
Nashville	WLAC	Su	4:30pm
Spr'gfield	WSIX	Su	9:45pm

TEXAS

Amarillo	KGRS	Su	9:00am
Austin	KNOW	Su	10:00am
Beaumont	KFDM	Su	10:00am
	Also	Mo	10:00am
Corpus Chr.	KGFI	Su	9:00am
Dallas	WFAA	Su	9:30am
Dallas	WRR	Su	2:15pm
Dublin	KFPL	Th	8:00pm
	Also	Fr	10:00am
El Paso	KTSM	Su	9:15am
Galveston	KFLX	Su	10:00am
Galveston	KFUL	Su	5:30pm
Houston	KPRC	Su	10:00am
Lubbock	KFYO	Su	9:00am
S. Angelo	KGKL	Su	8:45am
	Also	Th	8:45am
S. Antonio	KONO	Su	5:15pm
S. Antonio	KTSA	Su	9:00am
Taylor	KGKB	Su	
Waco	WACO	Su	7:00pm
Wichita F.	KGKO	Su	1:00pm

UTAH

Ogden	KLO	Su	10:45am
Salt L. City	KSL	Su	11:00am

VERMONT

Rutland	WSYB	Su	10:00am
	Also	Th	9:45pm

VICTORIA

Ballarat	3BA	Su	8:45pm
Geelong	3GL	Su	7:30pm
Melbourne	3AW	Su	7:00pm
Melbourne	3KZ	Su	4:00pm
Swan Hill	3SH	Su	8:45pm

VIRGINIA

Danville	WBTM	Su	7:30pm
Lynchb'g	WLVA	Su	12:45pm
Newp't N's	WGH	Su	10:30am
Petersb'g	WPHR	Su	1:00pm
Richmond	WRVA	Su	12:15pm
	Also	We	7:30pm
Roanoke	WDBJ	Su	10:30am
Roanoke	WRBX	Su	8:00pm

WASHINGTON

Aberdeen	KXRO	Su	1:15pm
Bell'ham	KVOS	Su	10:00am
Everett	KFBL	Su	9:45am
Seattle	KJR	Su	10:00am
Seattle	KXA	Su	4:00pm
Spokane	KFIO	We	7:45am
Spokane	KHQ	Su	10:00am
Tacoma	KVI	Su	1:45pm
Walla Walla	KUJ	Su	1:30pm
	Also	We	6:45am
Wenatchee	KPQ	Su	10:00am
Yakima	KIT	Su	10:00am

WEST AUSTRALIA

Kalgoorlie	6KG	Su	7:40pm
Perth	6ML	Su	9:00pm

WEST VIRGINIA

Bluefield	WHIS	Su	9:00am
Cha'ston	WOBU	Su	7:00pm
Fairmont	WMMN	Su	10:00am
Hunt'ton	WSAZ	Th	4:00pm
Wheeling	WWVA	Su	11:00am

WISCONSIN

Eau Claire	WTAQ	Su	9:15am
Fond du Lac	KFIZ	Sa	11:15am
Janesville	WCLO	Su	10:45am
La Crosse	WKBH	Su	12:45pm
Madison	WIBA	Su	10:00am
Ma'towoc	WOMT	Mo	7:00pm
Milwaukee	WISN	Su	9:15am
Superior	WEBC	Su	10:00am

WYOMING

Casper	KDFN	Su	10:30am

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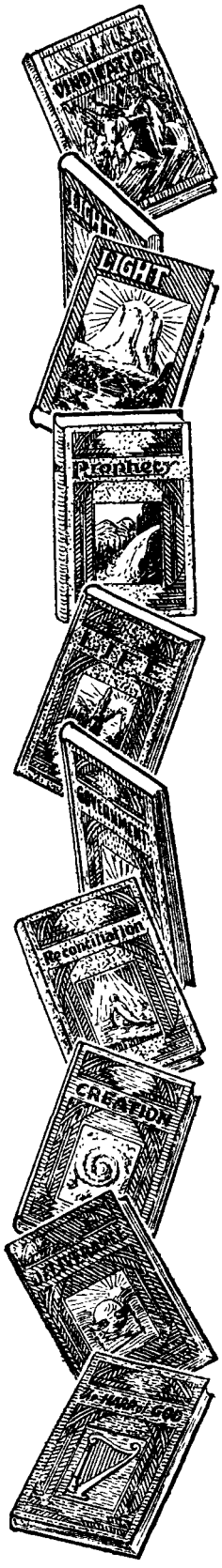

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BUTTERCUPS AMID DAISIES

SHUTTING THE MOUTHS OF LIONS

HOLY SMOKE!

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August 3, 1932

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Getting Rid of the Nuisances

IN ARMAGEDDON we hope to get rid of the *biggest* Nuisance in all creation and at the same time get rid of his comrades, visible and invisible, that have done so much to defile the universe. But even if we could wake up tomorrow in a world in which "that old Serpent" Satan and his evil angels would no longer exercise a potent influence and in which there would be neither fraudulent nor oppressive big business, nor dishonest and unfaithful politicians, nor lying and hypocritical clergy, we would still have plenty of nuisances left, and this article has to do with them.

When is a thing a nuisance? The obvious answer is that it does not become a nuisance until it trespasses upon the rights of others. Smoke is not a nuisance of itself, but it may become so. Noise is not a nuisance of itself. Riveting or pile-driving machines are all right in their time and place, but it would be an annoyance to have one in full operation in or near one's bedroom in the wee small hours of the night. Blasting is not of itself a nuisance. It is all right if done in a quarry, but if done next door to your dwelling it must be carefully done or it becomes a nuisance.

A fertilizer factory or chemical factory is all right in its place, yet it would be an intolerable nuisance in a residential neighborhood. And so we might go on down the list. There is a right and a wrong place for garbage, sewage, tin cans and old automobiles, as well as for the earthly representatives of the Devil, whose proper place, all must admit, is the cemetery.

Every person who owns a piece of land has a right to the enjoyment of that land, without its soil's being unduly contaminated by sewage or chemicals, cans, automobiles or rubbish of any kind from adjoining properties. Moreover, he is entitled to the full enjoyment of the air above that land, and his neighbor may not fill that air with an unjust amount of smoke, soot, vapors or gases, obnoxious to the eye or the sense of smell, nor may it be filled by his neighbor with unpleasant or offensive sounds, especially in the hours usually devoted to slumber; and what his neighbor may not do to him, he, in turn, must refrain from doing to his neighbor.

As the world gets more and more filled with people it becomes necessary that better and better arrangements should be made for conducting building, manufacturing and transportation operations with a minimum of noise or odors. It is encouraging that better and better methods are being put into operation for the disposal of the wastes inseparable from human life and activity, as garbage, sewage, ashes and litter of all sorts.

Disposal of Garbage

A generation ago, in all except the larger cities, the family garbage was fed to the family pig and eventually found its way back into the soil of the family garden as fertilizer. Even the bones of the pig were burned, and the ashes strewn upon the soil helped to maintain the fertility of the garden plot.

Even today a small portion of the garbage of New York city, particularly the refuse of restaurants, clubs and hotels, goes into the manufacture of pork. In Los Angeles county, California, in 1929, forty-four of the municipalities in the county disposed of their garbage in this manner, in some instances receiving revenue from it of fifty cents per ton.

In some places garbage is used directly as a fertilizer, without first feeding it to the pigs. When this is done, the best results are obtained if it is first pulverized. Several of the largest centers of population in the United States dispose of their garbage by the reduction method, but the value of the grease and oils recovered is not large and the method is no longer popular.

The larger cities in the country are committed to incineration. In Holland for centuries all the garbage has been towed out to sea and thrown away. New York city was originally settled by the Dutch, and it was perfectly natural for this system, or lack of system, to be transferred to these shores.

And that is exactly what has happened. The garbage of New York city has been transferred to the shores of New Jersey and Long Island with a vengeance. Take, for instance, Bath Beach; it is an excellent beach, but you are in luck if when you come up out of the water you do not have an old cabbage leaf for a headdress or a part of a carrot in your ear.

The Supreme Court of the United States has promised New Jersey that no more of New York city's garbage will be strewn on their beaches after June 1, 1933. As a consequence New York is building a number of huge garbage incinerators, to supplement those already in operation.

The inspection of garbage is forbidden in some cities on account of the degrading, repulsive and unhealthful employment. Yet in some cities this is carried to great lengths.

In Florence, Italy, the city has 204 concrete chambers or cells in which garbage is stored for six weeks until fermentation occurs and a fairly dry and useful fertilizer is secured.

Another way of disposal of garbage, and a good one, is to spread it six feet thick on flat ground and cover it immediately with six inches of fresh, clean earth.

New York city now has a number of covered garbage vans that are good to look at and are not offensive to the nostrils. They are finished in white enamel and are a credit to the city.

At Rotterdam the garbage is burned, and provides enough power to run the entire trolley system of the city. The entrance to the principal garbage destruction plant at Frankfort on the Main is decorated with an oil painting. At Fuerth the incinerator is surrounded by a beautiful garden.

Removal of Ashes

New York has a tremendous waste problem. It is estimated that last year's bulk of ashes, garbage, boxes, papers and similar material totaled more than 20,000,000 cubic yards. The removal of several million cubic yards of ashes every year from all parts of a great city and in all kinds of weather is not exactly a nice job. The actual work of removal is considerable, but the noise and dust features make this one of the city's difficult jobs.

Most of the ashes are still dumped in open trucks with a clatter calculated to 'wake the dead', but with so much dust that if one were to awaken in the midst of it he would almost want to go back to where he came from.

Two dustless methods have been adopted, but no noiseless method exists. In one of the dustless methods the full cans and their contents are carried away and empty cans are left in their place. In the other method (almost dustless) the mouths of the cans are all of one size and are made to fit an opening in the truck into which they are dumped. Dustless vehicles of this description are now used in 136 cities.

Noise Abatement Commission

Studying cases of excessive noise in New York city it is estimated that 44 percent of the city's schools are injured by noise that is retarding the development of 470,400 children. Conditions about the hospitals are still worse, as it is estimated that 80 percent of them are surrounded by noise conditions that interfere with the recovery of patients. Orders have recently been issued that no collections of ashes or garbage are to be made near schools during school hours or near hospitals except between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.

A woman in Bridgeport, disturbed at four o'clock in the morning by the collection of ashes in her backyard, happened to know the contractor who has the ash collection contract and secured an abatement of the nuisance by getting the contractor out of bed at four o'clock in the morning by the persistent ringing of his telephone. When he came to the telephone she said, "Good morning. I have just been awakened by one of your workmen removing ashes from my backyard. So I thought I'd call you up and see how well you enjoy having your sleep disturbed at this hour of the morning."

Keeping Streets Clean

It takes an army of 10,207 officers and men to operate the street-cleaning department of New York city. This number is about equally divided between sweepers and drivers. The per capita cost is greater than that for any other large city in the world, yet the condition of New York streets is not a matter in which New Yorkers take any pride. The pieces of newspaper which

are blowing about in every direction give New York the appearance of being dirtier than it really is.

Obviously one of the best ways of keeping 3,300 miles of streets reasonably clean is to keep the waste paper out of them, and therefore it was a step in the right direction to purchase 50,000 waste paper cans to be placed at 25,000 street intersections, two at each intersection.

Waste baskets should be of moderate size and be fastened to posts or walls, as otherwise they get knocked over; and they need to be emptied frequently, as otherwise their purpose is defeated.

In the spotless towns of Germany the litter baskets bear signs reading: "The cleanness of the city is in your hands." Signs on British baskets read, "Litter, please."

In Manchester an educational campaign was waged against the littering of the streets. Public utility bills and library cards bore labels urging the people not to litter the streets. Many other forms of publicity were used, and all with good results.

In Munich and Nuremberg and other German cities a person who drops anything in the streets is fined one mark and receives a receipt on the spot. The results are excellent.

In London notices are posted in the buses asking that tickets given in exchange for the penny or two-penny fare be thrown on the floor of the bus before the passenger alights, thus sparing the streets.

At Coney Island (New York) in the summer season more than 7,000 milk bottles are recovered daily from the beach.

Sweeping and Washing Up

In the cleanest cities of Europe householders have the sidewalks in front of their houses cleaned, as well as the streets. By this method all the sidewalks are kept clean and the litter of dirty sidewalks is never swept into clean streets.

It is a social sin to keep dogs in the city or to throw newspapers, fruit skins or other refuse into the street, into vacant lots or anywhere else than in a receptacle provided for the purpose; to spit in any place where other people must walk, or to mix garbage and papers, ashes or tin cans in the same receptacle. Outdoor cleanliness begins indoors. It is impossible for any city to be very clean where there are as many cigarette smokers as in New York city.

New York still depends largely on hand workers for keeping its streets clean, and this includes snow removal. But there are pick-up machines which do the work of sprinkling and sweeping and carrying away the fine dirt of the pavements. These do the work of a dozen men. Mechanical cleaners are not so well suited to the cleaning of cobblestone pavements, where the litter settles down between the paving stones. They are best used at night, when the streets are relatively free from motor cars, either traveling or at rest.

Water is the finishing process in the cleaning of streets, but the washing machine should not be used where the pavement is very dirty or there are many large particles present. A modern street-washing machine will thoroughly drench a street sixty feet wide or can be operated in such a way as to sprinkle a narrow path along the gutter. There are combinations of washers and driers.

In the University of Berlin and the University of London courses of instruction in municipal cleansing are provided which embrace instruction on a long list of subjects of interest to municipal engineers and municipal employees.

The Operation of Incinerators

American incinerators are built merely with the object of reducing waste to ashes with the least possible delay. They do not try to save any of the heat units the waste material may contain. In Europe disposition of this waste matter has been more carefully studied. Some of their plants produce enough electric current to operate all the refuse-collecting trucks which the city needs, supply all the power required to carry on the mechanical processes used at the plant to light the works and to pump the city's water or sewage. In one instance the surplus heat is used to supply public buildings and dwelling houses.

In Manchester, England, magnetic separators extract all metal pieces and pass the rest of the material on to a rotary screen. Tin cans are baled, and bottles and broken glass are also salvaged and sold in bulk. In many places the cinders resulting from incineration are used for road-making material. In some other places the cinders are turned into bricks.

An item from Providence, R. I., says that every year 50,000 Christmas trees are burned in the municipal incinerator. Surely the heat

these burning trees would generate could be used to accomplish some useful purpose.

The Smoke Nuisance

We inhale 37½ pounds of air a day. This is more than five times the weight of the food and water we consume, and it makes a lot of difference what is contained in the air we take into our lungs. Not only does smoke in the air injure our lungs, but it sometimes shuts out as much as 46 percent of the available sunlight, including the ultra-violet rays so essential to good health. Sometimes there is a quantity of sulphur fumes in the air sufficient to be a real menace to plant and animal life.

In London in the eighteenth century the smoke was so thick that those musicians who came into the city from the country lost three whole notes in the ranges of their voices. Sudden drafts down the chimneys drove the smoke through the rooms and deposited the soot on everything. Today London has two smoke spotters, men whose business it is to watch factory chimneys and signal the operating firms when the smoke pouring from the chimneys becomes more dense than the law permits.

In Pittsburgh industrial plants a beam of light is kept constantly in the chimney and pointed at a photo-electric cell which is so sensitive that it provides the engine room with an exact record of the density of the smoke at all times.

By the careful use of auxiliary gas jets which accomplish the complete combustion of coal dust, Pittsburgh, once the smokiest city in the world, is now less so than some of the English cities.

It is estimated that in the year 1911 in the city of London 650 tons of dirt fell to the square mile. Liverpool is almost as bad, with 560 tons to the square mile. In the last twenty years the smoke evil in London has been lessened, until now it is about half of what it was twenty years ago. In New York city the evil has been reduced fifty percent within the past two years.

In England smoke is now estimated to do an annual damage of $250,000,000. In America the cost is estimated at $20 per family per year, or about $600,000,000 for the country as a whole. The cost is largely due to the decreased earning power of the family, owing to the sunlight's being shut out, but it is partly caused also by the increased cost of cleaning and laundering carpets, hangings and all kinds of fabrics.

In Brooklyn, in a few hours, desks and tables become so covered with soot and dust that they require to be wiped off at least twice a day. Of the large cities of the United States, Boston is the cleanest; and then in order come San Francisco, New Orleans, Denver, Washington, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Atlanta, Kansas City, New York, Philadelphia, and Columbus, Ohio.

Toledo is almost exactly twice as dirty as Boston, and Milwaukee and Baltimore are still worse. It is estimated that more than a ton of soot per square mile per day falls in the central part of Rochester, that smoke deprives Philadelphia of thirty percent of its sunshine, and that it shortens or destroys the life of trees and shrubs in St. Louis.

Not only is smoke a hazard to life by cutting off the sun's life-giving rays and by filling the air we breathe with gas and dirt, but its soot also contains oil and tarry substances, sulphuric acid and hydrochloric acid sufficient to cause marbles, cements and stones to break down. Mortar subjected to soot-carrying smokes becomes brittle and useless as a binding medium.

An editorial writer in a British medical journal estimates that three million tons of soot are discharged into the air yearly in Britain alone, an amount equal in weight to three days' output from all their mines. The constant breathing of sooty air causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and systemic poisoning. If this soot were not removed it would in time bury our cities. The life of paint and wall coverings is shortened by soot. The pine, fir and spruce refuse to grow where soot is deposited upon their foliage and where there are gases in the air. However, there is a Japanese tree, the *ginkgo,* which thrives in poisoned air, and can be planted in place of the nobler American trees forced out by our dirty methods of air pollution.

It is predicted that the city of the future will be heated, lighted and operated without any coal's being consumed within its limits, and perhaps not within a hundred miles. The use of electricity in the service of man has only begun, and the proper use of fuel hardly that.

Disposal of Sewage

Disposal of the sewage of a city of seven million people is a real problem. At present all the waste from the bodies of these swarming millions goes into New York bay, into the North (or Hudson) river, which is a real river, and

into the East river, which has practically no current but is in fact a lagoon open at both ends.

In some places in New York harbor the waterbed is covered with sewage sludge ten feet or more in thickness. Every space between the piers on the East and North rivers is a sewage trap. Some of the waters around New York already have more waste than they can neutralize, and New York knows that it must now undertake a modern system of sewage disposal. It is estimated that a sewage disposal plant that would make New York harbor as clean as it was forty years ago would cost $378,000,000.

There is probably no reason why the sewage of New York cannot be handled as in the suburbs of Nassau, N. P., Bahamas. There yeast produces fermentation in the sewage, the fermentation draws flies, the flies breed maggots, the maggots eat the sewage and wind up by eating one another. It is claimed that the results are perfectly pure water.

Dr. John Arthur Wilson, of Milwaukee, has proposed the same system of converting the sewage of our great cities into pure water and fertilizer worth twenty dollars a ton. As Doctor Wilson says, "when introduced in the sewage under proper conditions the protozoa eat all the bacteria, and, with their food supply gone, the protozoa die and their bodies settle, leaving water which is purer than the drinking water in many cities. The dead protozoa may be made into a fertilizer rich in nitrogen and phosphoric acid."

New York knows what to do to settle its sewage problem, but, of course, it is held back from doing what it knows to do, and what it ought to do, by the consideration of cost. It needs, perforce, to use its millions for million-dollar blocks of pure graft, such as are exposed continually by the Seabury investigation.

The Tri-State Anti-Pollution Commission, representing New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, has agreed "that the waters of these shores shall be freed of all free solids; if such waters are used for bathing they shall have an oxygen content of at least fifty percent, and if they are used for commercial purposes the oxygen is never to fall below thirty percent". It is believed that if this agreement is carried out fish will return to the Hudson and East rivers. As it is now, the rivers are so dirty that the fish are ashamed to be seen in them.

Ship Pollution

Aside from other causes of pollution above mentioned is the fact that some two million gallons of oil per day are poured into the ocean by the ever-increasing number of ships that use fuel oil. There are coves in Wales and Cornwall, and there are even places on the shores of New Jersey, where one cannot go for a swim without coming out more dirty than when going in. Thousands of seabirds have died after getting their feathers covered with oil; not able thereafter to fly, and getting quickly wet through to the skin, they soon die of pneumonia. Occasionally kind-hearted bird-lovers bathe these pitiful captives in gasoline and give them a fresh lease of life.

Off New York harbor there are eight patrol boats which watch for pollution of water by ships. In a recent five-month period $57,000 in fines were levied in one federal district alone for violation by ships of the pollution statutes. Vessels are not supposed to dump oil or refuse in the harbor waters, but must carry garbage, ashes and other waste at least twenty-five miles to sea.

Muffling the Noises

It is not possible to operate a great city without producing some noise, but when attention was given to the subject it was surprising how much was accomplished in New York city in noise abatement. Now if you toot an automobile horn unnecessarily it is likely to cost you a dollar. If your brakes are noisy, another dollar; if the cut-out is unmuffled, two dollars. Motor cycles receive the same attention, as do also trucks and buses. The clattering of garbage cans and ash cans costs two dollars; rattling of milkbottles and unnecessary noise in ice-delivery, two dollars; loud-speakers operated to the annoyance of neighbors, one dollar; noisy parties after midnight, two dollars; noisy pets, fifty cents; doormen's whistles, one dollar. For operating a loud-speaker in front of a store a magistrate recently fined a radio dealer thirty dollars.

A man in Berlin, in an effort to get square with a noisy neighbor in the apartment above him, tried to see how much noise he could make by means of a violin string stretched immediately beneath the ceiling and belabored with a bow several hours daily, while standing on a step-ladder. He was fined two hundred marks.

The whir of airplane motors at night has proven an annoyance to residents in the vicinity

of airports, and a means must be found to muffle the noise or night flying will have to be reduced materially. A campaign of advertising by broadcasting from a plane with a loud-speaker over an area of several square miles seems to have been abandoned. Perhaps the Noise Abatement Commission compelled a cessation of that nuisance.

There is work yet to be done by the Noise Abatement Commission in regard to the noise of automobile horns. Evidently this whole subject of automobile noises should be considered from every angle.

A noise which can be entirely obviated is the one resulting from vehicles passing over manhole covers. The clack-clack that results can be overcome by placing a rubber washer in the ring in which the cover rests, and by having it rest upon a rubber gasket.

Motor boats and motor cycles have been a nuisance to many because of the noise they emit. We do not know whether the law passed, but in France there was recently a demand made for a law prohibiting the sale of toy trumpets and tin whistles. It seems that such a law would be a reasonable one.

When it comes to noise, the whole question resolves itself into the Golden Rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.' No one objects to reasonable and necessary noises incident to our machine civilization, but we can all look forward hopefully to a time when there will be an incomparably greater amount of work done in the earth than is now done, but without commotion and almost without noise.

All the great buildings in New York city are now equipped with automatic mufflers which prevent outside noises of the city, even of the immediate neighborhood, from finding access into the offices. In the offices themselves noiseless typewriters have reduced to a minimum the nervous strain imposed upon the workers.

Hail, happy day, when all earth's nuisances will be under perfect control!

Los Angeles Getting Nervous

SOMEBODY has sent us a nicely gotten up little book of 64 pages entitled *Los Angeles County, California, Today.* It is intended to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the county; it is published and copyrighted by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

We turn to the first page. It is the "Dedication". It says a word or two about the sturdy pioneers of the county, and then it refers to their "decendents". The Chamber of Commerce is unduly nervous. The Mooney case and the mild winter, along with the world-wide depression, have been too much for the learned men that prepare the literature for Eastern consumption.

First, let us explain that when a thing is "descendent" it is going down. The word should be spelled with an "s". Now it may well enough be that Los Angeles county is going down, for it is more or less in the earthquake zone; but the thing should not be advertised to the world.

Maybe the Chamber of Commerce meant only to convey the thought that the county is going down financially, and that is probably true, but we comfort them with the thought that the whole world shares in their present anxiety; and, again, it is not best to advertise your woes and your fears.

Then, again, it may be that the word intended was "descendants", a word with which most people are more familiar than they are with either "decendents" or "descendents". It is best to be particular about little things like that, lest the booklet fall into the hands of somebody that is well posted on the Mooney frame-up and they fall into hilarity at the Chamber's expense.

In the package of literature is a badly mimeographed circular letter or "Warning" advising job hunters to stay away from California, and we cannot say that we think this is bad advice. The "Warning" contains information that unless one has the means to live for three years without help from anybody except his parents, and then only if he is a minor, the best thing he can do is to be content to stay away. If he has money enough to last three years he is welcome to come, but if anybody gets it away from him before the three years are up he will be out of luck, and that doesn't mean "maybe".

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

FOR a number of years the question of nationalizing radio in Canada has been a matter of much discussion both in parliament and out. During that time the private interests have of course waged a relentless warfare against nationalizing culminating in a very active campaign of recent date. Despite this opposition, Parliament, on May 11, passed unanimously the report of the radio committee recommending nationalization, and now it is only a matter of determining in detail how the undertaking will be carried out. The recommendation of the committee is that a commission comprising three members be appointed, that a chairman be appointed for a period of ten years, a vice-chairman appointed for a nine-year period, and a third commissioner holding office for eight years. The headquarters will be Ottawa, with branches located wherever the commission deems advisable. Provision is made for the appointment of not more than nine assistant commissioners, and not more than one of these to be from one province, the intention being to have one assistant commissioner in each province, whose duties will be to organize provincial advisory boards to work with the commission.

The Show of Force at St. John's

The determination of those in power to rule regardless of the wish of the people and regardless of the means used to do so is evidenced in a recent happening in Newfoundland concerning which we quote from an editorial appearing in the *Star-Phoenix* of Saskatoon:

> The arrival at St. John's, capital of Newfoundland and scene of recent riots, of a war vessel of the British navy is rather amusing in view of the fact that after the first flare of political temper the city and country have been quiet. It sounds almost as though Premier Squires views the row as a revolution instead of a parade which became rough when lack of consideration rasped the tempers of its members.
>
> After disappearing from the scene for a few days Premier Squires returned to his office and announced that his government would not resign, but that he would stay in office regardless of public opinion until defeated on the floor of the house. There is little doubt about that defeat's coming rapidly once parliament reassembles. In the meantime the government remains in office, and now has its authority supported by a warship.
>
> Naturally the citizens of St. John's were somewhat startled at the display of naval force. It must make them feel that Newfoundland is classified with some of the republics of South America where politics usually means violence and elections take the form of revolutions. As a matter of fact the people of Newfoundland are politically keen. Their party contests are carried on with much turbulence, although never before had they attained anything like the violence of the recent disturbance. But to bring a warship to the capital is hardly justified any more than the Canadian government was justified in posting a small army on Parliament Hill to receive a deputation of unemployed.

Wholesale Deportation from Edmonton

The dilemma in which the rulers find themselves in regard to the unemployment situation is somewhat reflected in an editorial appearing in the Saskatoon *Star* which reads:

> The city of Edmonton is embarking on a policy of wholesale deportation. Applications have been made for the removal to their homelands of some 300 or 400 of the unemployed in that city, and it is said that 50 percent or more of those now drawing relief are fit subjects for similar action. The policy is being adopted as a means of making the unemployment load lighter, and possibly it will achieve that aim, temporarily at least.
>
> The adoption of this plan may be taken as an indication that the civic authorities do not entertain an optimistic outlook as to the year 1932. If they did they might reasonably consider their quota of unemployed would be absorbed in the normal course of improvement. Other cities of the west appear to be more hopeful, and their hope seems to be based on good grounds.
>
> It is commonly said that Canada's industrial and transportation structure is built on too large a scale for the population and that the structure must either be torn down to an appropriate size or population must be increased until it justifies the equipment. The necessity of increased population was pointed out at the last meeting of the Canadian chamber of commerce. Of course, this is no time to encourage immigration, but equally truthfully it may be said it is no time to decrease population providing there is any possibility of the surplus' being absorbed in self-sustaining occupation. Surely it would not be more expensive to give those who have been unfortunate a helping hand to establish themselves on the land on a sustenance basis than to ship them and their families across the Atlantic.

Royal Bank Abandons Hope

Under the caption, "The Royal Bank Joins the Bolsheviks," *The Furrow* has the following to say:

When no less an institution than the Royal Bank of Canada circulates statements that the capitalist system is no longer intact and is fast falling into decay, the average reader is forced to "sit up and take notice", though he might not be impressed by the same statement in the radical press. Exactly this has happened in a recent letter of the Royal Bank of Canada.

"The soundness of the general framework of capitalist society, which could be taken for granted in the normal depression," says the author, "has been affected not only in Europe and Latin America but elsewhere as well. It is mere affectation to pretend that the world structure of today is sound in all respects, or to expect that things will recover merely as a consequence of hoping that somehow or other the world will 'muddle through'."

"There are evidences of decay," continues the letter, "but they are not yet so serious as to warrant the conclusion that nothing can be done."

Possible solutions, says the author, may be found along two lines. One is to reduce the rewards of labor in line with falling selling prices. (The farmer might decide that the experiment had been tried in his case.) This solution is a "doubtful one", since it threatens "the further dissolution of the economic system through prolonged and disastrous wage conflicts". Another plan, inflation to reduce the debt burden, seems equally dubious to the author, who fears there is not "enough will-power, imagination and determination" to carry it out.

Written by a European economist, the article takes a much closer view of conditions in the worst depressed capitalist countries than most articles circulated in Canada. The author makes no attempt to persuade his readers that either of the two depression remedies he suggests can be made a practical success, rather points out that neither can be put into practice. One is left with the impression that the author feels that capitalism has about a 50-50 chance of coming through this crisis, in an impaired state which would seem to give it very little hope for the next crisis.

Cod Liver Oil by Freezing

People of all time have been much interested in fishing and its development, and no doubt many will be found interested in a recent experiment in Nova Scotia as reported in the following news item appearing in the *Evening Telegram* of Toronto:

While politicians discuss the relative advantage or disadvantages of trawlers in the fishing industry of the Atlantic province, and of the possibility of introducing new methods of fish smoking and refrigeration into one of the key industries of the Maritimes, a few scientists at the Fisheries Experimental Station here perform quietly and without publicity experiments of great value to this important industry.

Much progress has been made by Dr. Leim and his associates in the preparation of cod liver oil by freezing, as contrasted to the older method of cooking. Experiments at the station showed that much of the oil could be removed from the livers by freezing alone. The procedure was to freeze the livers, leave them in cold storage for a few days, and then run them through a meat chopper. The resulting oil had less color than that produced by cooking, and an examination at the University of Toronto indicated that the vitamin content was unchanged from that of oil obtained in the usual fashion. It was also found that more oil could be obtained from freezing alone than could be skimmed from a cooking kettle. These results will enable the extraction of oil from livers in plants which have cold storage, but are not equipped for steam cooking.

Results were also tabulated on the drying of fish in cold storage, and a method was developed whereby "freezing burn", which at present time entails commercial losses, could be remedied by freezing under a new process. A "jacketed" room, associated with automatic temperature control, presents a method of preventing "freezing burn" without either glazing or packaging the fish or other commodities in storage.

At Halifax, the drying in such a room was compared with that in an ordinary room with visible coils. It was found that thin plates of ice lost weight five times as rapidly in the ordinary room as they did in the jacketed room, for the same time of exposure. There was only a slight loss of weight in the jacketed room, which indicated that the application of the principles had been almost perfect.

The Millar Estate Again

A Toronto lawyer with a certain sense of humor and who righteously despised self-righteous hypocrites died in 1926 and left an estate of over half a million. In his will he bequeathed to various preachers, strong advocates of prohibition, a share apiece in a brewery, and to one whom he apparently considered a hypocrite in his attitude towards horse racing, stock in the jockey club provided he registered as a member within a certain specified time. The balance of his estate he willed to the Ontario mother giving birth to the largest number of children in the ten years following his death. The irony and sarcasm of his will nettled some of the self-righteous politicians and a bill was presented in parliament with a view to making void the will and confiscating the property. The following Canadian Press report will no doubt be found interesting:

The Ontario government may have a legal fight on its hands with the mother of more than a score of children, after the expiry of the ten-year period, in 1936, fixed by the late Charles Millar in his unique will when he bequeathed the residue of his half-million-dollar estate to the Ontario mother having the greatest number of babies in the ten years following his death. He died October 31, 1926.

The government has introduced a bill in the legislature to set aside the will and appropriate the estate for the benefit of the University of Toronto.

The measure was given second reading in the legislature today. W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C., Liberal leader, declared the province had no indication that the will was not perfectly valid or that Mr. Millar had any intention of leaving his money to the university.

In Toronto there are at least two women who are in the running for the estate under the provisions of the will, and others have been reported from time to time in various parts of the province.

Mrs. Henry Brown, of Toronto, who is the mother of 13 living children, six of them born since the death of Mr. Millar, and Mrs. Grace Bagnato, mother of 11 living children, six of them born since the death of Mr. Millar, are the Toronto women who expected to claim the estate after the allotted period. Each was disappointed today, but Mrs. Brown promised a fight with the government if she should have borne the largest family by 1936.

Senator George Lynch-Staunton, K.C., of Hamilton, expressed the opinion if the courts have not declared the will invalid, and there are no legal heirs, the action of the government "is unheard of". The legislature can take any property in this country, he went on. "Humanly speaking, it is omnipotent." He thought the action was not really an escheat but a confiscation, and the word confiscation "has a nasty sound".

Numerous legal luminaries in Toronto, interviewed on the legal aspects of the matter, produced wide divergence of opinion. It seemed to be generally agreed, however, that while the action was probably without any precedent, the legislature would be within its rights.

To the credit of the Toronto press, it raised such a storm of protest that the bill was withdrawn.

Notes from Korea *By Our Korean Correspondent*

A New Leprosy Cure

A KOREAN, Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, has perfectly cured more than fifty lepers with his medicine, named Shin Mak Whan ("Artery Pills of God"). The medicine is composed of nineteen kinds of drugs, most of which are herbs. The pills are now being analyzed, in the effort to discover the scientific reason for the cures.

Mr. Chung was himself a leper; he is one of the fifty that were perfectly cured; more than twenty lepers are now under his care. So impressed is the Government that a license to market the pills, requested on August 7, 1931, was granted the same month.

It is interesting to hear his story. Thirty-four years ago his younger brother was overtaken with leprosy and he was broken-hearted. In the effort to try to help him he decided to study Chinese medicine, with the aforementioned good result.

When he applied for a license to the governor of the Kang Won province, the police officers called on the former lepers, who are perfectly recovered, and examined them. They returned with many letters of thanksgiving to Mr. Chung, and certificates from the village master and sub-district master. One of these letters was as follows:

February 9, 13th year of Taichung (1924). Whan Tuk Chung, Esq.: This is to thank you thousands of times that I am perfectly recovered from the leprosy with which I was in trouble since the first year of Taichung (1912), as a result of receiving your treatment. I will repay you in the future for your thankful merit. (Signed) Ryong Hak Choi, 25 Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district, Korea.

CERTIFICATE: Mr. Ryong Hak Choi, 25 Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district. This is to certify that the above-named person was overtaken by leprosy but was perfectly recovered from the same after he had received the treatment of Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, Kangnungmium, Kangnung district. (Signed) Doo Pio Hong, village master of Aninli, Kantongmium, Kangnung district, August 10th, second year of Sowha (1927).

CERTIFICATE: Mr. Ryong Hak Choi, Aninli, Kangtongmium, Kangnung district. Mr. Woon Suk Lee, the same village. This is to certify that the abovementioned persons were overtaken by leprosy, but were perfectly recovered from the same after they had received the treatment of Mr. Whan Tuk Chung, of 208 Wook Chung, Kangnungmium, Kangnung district. (Signed) Chin Tong Pak, sub-district master

of Kangtongmium, Kangnung district, April 12th, 5th year of Sowha (1930).

Marks of Public Gratitude

The above-mentioned more than fifty persons who recovered from leprosy by taking the Shin Mak Whan of Mr. Chung organized a Friendly Association of those who are perfectly recovered from the leprosy, and erected a stone monument on the side of a big road of the Limchung, Kangnung city, for the memorial of Mr. Chung's merit, on which is inscribed: "A monument to remember everlastingly the merit of Master Whan Tuk Chung."

Mr. Chung is undertaking to organize the Tai Miung Dang (Great Bright House) with a capital of 10,000 yen, to cure many lepers with his licensed Shin Mak Whan. If he can get the money, then he is going to enlarge his work and will establish an asylum for free treatment for the poor lepers too.

Mr. Chung said to a news editor, who asked him how he discovered such a medicine:

> Thirty-four years ago I was studying Chinese medicine with Mr. Kiung Yil Lee of Milyang district. In October of the same year my younger brother, Whan Yung, was overtaken by leprosy. So I gathered many prescriptions for leprosy from everywhere, to treat him, but unfortunately I too was overtaken by the leprosy. I was greatly broken-hearted and left home for three years, wandering various places in search of remedies. Accidentally I discovered one kind of herb named Chun Yil Cho (thousand day plant). I added this herb to the medicine I had formerly taken, and after about one year was perfectly recovered. I then treated another person who recovered perfectly after two years. This gave me great faith in the remedy and I treated many and cured them perfectly. This is the outline of my discovery.

Oh how wonderful, and how thankful I am that the Lord Jehovah is moving His hands so as to make the most looked-down-upon, much abused and badly cursed people of Korea the discoverer of such a medicine, a preface to the Golden Age, when every people will say, "I am not sick." Some may flatly refuse to believe that this is the work of Jehovah God, for it was discovered by a heathen Korean.

Compensating the Innocent

The Japanese Government has under way a law for redressing the losses of innocent prisoners. In Japan they will be paid five yen for every day they were falsely imprisoned, while in Korea they will be paid from two to five yen. Besides, they will be given back all their seized property. The "Christian" nations might well imitate this legislation of a heathen nation.

Slow Work, This

Let nobody say that the Japanese are not as much civilized as others! In January seven Japanese completely cleaned out a bank, which they entered from the back. For forty nights they drilled with an electric drill, and every morning picked up all the steel particles with magnets. They made away with 780,000 yen; but a girl, the white slave of one of the thieves, gave them away, and in no time they were in prison.

A Long-hatched Plot

Here in Korea we understand perfectly why the new government of Manchuria was announced on the 11th of February. That day is the anniversary of the accession of the first Japanese emperor Jimmu ("God's military"), 2,581 years prior to A.D. 1932.

A Nut Loaf Which Cannot Be Told From a Meat Loaf *By Mrs. L. W. Beach (Missouri)*

TAKE 1 cup finely ground roasted peanuts
1 cup finely ground nut meats of any kind except walnuts
2½ cups fine bread crumbs (toasted)
1 teaspoon salt and pepper, if wanted
1 tablespoon sage
1 large onion or 2 small ones, ground

Blend well, then bind together with 2 eggs (slightly beaten)
½ cup milk

Mould with hands into a loaf and place in well greased roasting tin. Bake ten minutes. Then baste with a cup of water and butter every few minutes for half an hour. Make a brown sauce in pan in which loaf was baked.

Buttercups amid the Daisies

Government Deficit Rapidly Mounting

INCLUDING loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the daily expenditures of the Government are at present running from three to five times as much as receipts.

Free Rent for Needy in Philadelphia

A PHILADELPHIA judge has decided that needy persons may occupy rent-free all houses in Philadelphia that have been padlocked for a year because of violations of the liquor laws. About a hundred houses are involved.

Expects to Dive Two Miles

A COLOGNE professor has invented a double-shell electric-driven pollywog which he thinks will enable him to go down 10,000 feet into the sea. The inner pressure is automatically adjusted by liquid air evaporation.

Encouraging the Peace Experts

JUST to encourage the peace experts at Geneva, Hadfields, Limited, of Sheffield, announces that it has produced a projectile that will perforate hard-faced armor of the best quality and over a foot thick.

Western States as Cotton Raisers

IT WAS the three western states, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, that produced in 1931 the 2,800,000 bales of cotton over and above the production for the previous year. The bales average 514 pounds in weight.

An English Girl's Plucky Flight

AN English girl of 22 has just distinguished herself by a lone flight of 4,000 miles from her native country to visit friends in Palestine. She took as baggage a small trunk, two valises, a hatbox and a water bottle.

A Remarkable Safety Record

IN THE year 1931 the railroads carried 600,372,000 passengers with a total loss of but four persons, three killed in a derailment and one in a collision. This is the lowest mark ever recorded in rail passengers killed.

Stealing a Million Barrels of Oil

STEALING a million barrels of oil seems like quite a trick, but it seems they did it down in Texas. The oil was taken from the wells by secretly installing by-passes around pipe line meters.

12,000 Murders a Year

AMERICA continues to set the murder pace for the world. The country now averages 12,000 a year, or one every 44 minutes, day and night, the year around. The figure has increased 350 percent since 1900.

New York State Roads

LAST year New York state built 1,000 miles of modern highway; this year it will build 300, and two-thirds of the men employed in road building last year will be really interested in looking for God's kingdom as the only possible way out of their troubles.

71,333 Dry Law Violations in 9 Months

IN THE nine months from July 1, 1931, to February 29, 1932, there were 71,333 arrests for dry law violations in the United States. In that time ten civilians and six Federal agents were killed in the enforcement of the national prohibition act.

Recent Rapid Flights

TUCKED away in a British paper comes the news that a Mr. Mollison, a Scot, has just made the flight from England to Capetown in 4 days 17 hours 19 minutes, and that the Germans sent a Zeppelin full of mails all the way from Germany to Brazil in less than five days.

Hoover's Talk with the Editors

FOR two hours on the night of April 21 President Hoover talked privately with thirty-five newspaper editors. It was understood that the meeting was a strictly not-for-publication affair, and, in view of some of the things these editors have done to us in the past, we all wonder what is being cooked up now.

In the Heart of New York City

IN THE heart of New York city, at 505 West Fifty-first Street, two men invaded the home of a woman seventy-six years of age, and because they found but $5 they beat the aged woman so cruelly that she died. Probably the same pair killed two other aged women within a mile or so of the spot within the past few weeks. Under the circumstances, one wonders why some police officers seem to think it important to throw into prison those who go from door to door calling attention to the fact that the people need a righteous government.

Yacht Owners Face a Dilemma

YACHT owners face a dilemma. Fully 25,000 of them fear to put their yachts into commission when there is so much want; yet there are fifty industries which depend more or less on the yacht trade, and at least 5,000 seamen and mechanics look in that direction for employment.

Hon. Rosamond Korndyke Pet

ROSAMOND KORNDYKE PET, a Holstein-Friesian cow confessing to ten years of age, owned by Albert Winter of Mahwah, N. J., and listed as Class B, last year produced 29,011.9 pounds of milk and 1,076 pounds of butter fat. We gave her the title of "Hon." because we think she deserves it.

Karoo Bush Plants as Forage

KAROO bush plants, nutritious and palatable as forage, may soon be growing in southern Utah and Nevada. A quantity of the seeds has been imported, and if the plants grown from them thrive, as it is believed they will, the food-producing area of the United States will be extended.

Ford Plants Not a Paradise

IT SOUNDS great to hear that in the Ford plants the minimum wage is $7 a day, yet in 1930 the average wage of Ford workers was less than a thousand dollars, and practically every worker must either own or be paying for a Ford car, and a new one at that, or is in danger of losing his job.

Bay City and Saginaw

IN ONE year seven concerns in Bay City, purchasing their current from a municipally operated plant, obtained a financial advantage of $5,412.94 over what they would have had to pay if they had purchased the same amount of current from the privately owned plant of Saginaw, next door.

Potash in Texas and New Mexico

DISCOVERY is announced of a bed of potash in Texas and New Mexico, extending north into Kansas and Colorado, which is some six hundred miles long and up to three hundred miles in width. It is sufficient to supply the potash needs of the world for an indefinite length of time.

X-Rays of Lungs of Students

X-RAY of lungs of students taken at Yale University showed that of 1,602 students examined 283, or 17.7 percent, gave evidence of having a certain amount of tuberculosis, thus confirming the information previously advanced that at some time nearly all of us have incipient lung trouble.

Head-on Collision Ahead

EVERYBODY was hoping that there might be at least a few months of better times ahead before we land squarely in Armageddon, but now the pope has urged the whole world to join with him in prayer, and knowing from past experience what that means, we can see only a head-on collision ahead.

No Aluminum at the Vitamin Cafe

GRADUALLY the facts are spreading around the world. *The Healthy Life,* London magazine, in its issue for February, 1931, contains a page advertisement setting forth the merits of the Vitamin Cafe, London, and among the many inducements they hold forth is the terse statement, set off in a box by itself, "No aluminum vessels used for cooking."

Artificial Diamonds and Artificial Wool

TWO Columbia University professors have made a quantity of diamond dust, the largest artificial diamonds ever made, at costs estimated at $5 per carat. It is believed this dust will prove a valuable abrasive. The same pair of scientists have produced artificial wool which looks and feels and wears much the same as genuine wool. The substitute is made of jute.

Pinchot Denounces Big Business Rule

IN A SPEECH at Cleveland, Governor Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, said: "For years the big fellows have walked arm in arm with politics. For years these men have ordered, bought, and paid for the government policies and government practices that have guided this nation's course. For years the American people have been lulled into the false faith that our national affairs were best left in the hands of these men. But the time of indifference seems to be about over. The depression is responsible for that. The beautiful dream that national affairs have been run by concentrated wealth in the best interest of the plain people is wearing away."

Rayon from Sugar-Cane Waste

BY THE use of low-priced nitric acid, chemists have worked out a plan for recovering rayon in large quantities from sugar-cane waste, and at the same time improving the waste for the insulating building material and other purposes for which the waste (bagasse) is used. Sugar mills accumulate from 250,000 to 500,000 tons of bagasse annually.

How Many Vegetables for $1,600,000?

THE editor of *Labor* says naughty things some of the time. One of the things he recently said was: "The Bethlehem Steel Company is graciously providing its half-starved workers with garden plots, 50 by 100 feet, in which to raise vegetables. How many vegetables would it take to equal the $1,600,000 bonus paid to a Bethlehem official a few years ago?"

Just as You Would Expect

REFERRING to the heavy shipments of explosives, bombs, machine guns, airplane parts, revolvers, and other war materials from Europe to Japan the *New Statesman and Nation,* a London weekly, asserts that the largest group of stockholders in British firms profiting of late from export of munitions of war are clergymen. This is what we would expect.

Veterans in Britain and America

IN TEN years Government expenditures on behalf of the veterans of the World War have increased almost 50 percent, whereas the British war pensions have decreased nearly 50 percent in the same time. In Britain the veterans are being reabsorbed into the civilian population, whereas in the United States they are being treated as a separate class.

Joy over Mr. Gifford's Appointment

JOY over President Hoover's appointment of Walter Gifford as chairman of his unemployment commission is heightened by the discovery that when his company (which made profits of $197,980,486 in 1930, and let out 39,702 employees) made a contribution of $233,000 to charity, the amount was charged to operating expenses, and thus collected from the consumers. Mr. Hoover can tell you in the dark where and how to find a good unemployment expert, and Mr. Gifford can tell you in the dark where and how to find a president.

Federal Control of Bus and Truck Lines

FEDERAL control of bus and truck lines is coming, and it must be said that it is only fair that these interstate competitors of the railroads should receive as close investigation and supervision as have been accorded the rails. The Interstate Commerce Commission has urged the immediate regulation of bus passenger transportation.

Railroads Fighting for Lost Business

THE railroads are putting up a stiff fight to regain some of the business lost to the autos. The new plan of making a cheap week-end excursion ticket between any two points on the line ought to be of considerable aid in restoring travel to the railroads. The trains have to go, anyway, and if they go loaded instead of empty the road makes money; otherwise it loses.

Reduction in Steamship Fares

WITH a third of the vessels of the world idle it is no wonder that all rates on the ocean have been reduced and are now at lowest ebb. A round trip to Havana is now but $110; and to Europe and back, even on the Bremen and Europa, is but $169. Continental hotels have lowered their rates. All the world is looking for Uncle Sam to spend the money he hasn't got.

The Experts on Unemployment

IT IS the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, Mr. Gifford, that is the chairman of President Hoover's Unemployment Commission. He ought to make a good chairman, because he knows so much about what causes unemployment. His concern made a profit last year of $51,000,000 and celebrated by laying off 50,000 employees.

Long Wants Wealth Distributed

READING from the Scriptures the law of the jubilee which required that every fifty years the wealth of the land be redistributed in such a way as to keep the common people consuming and enjoying the fruit of the land, Senator Long of Louisiana, in a voice quivering with emotion, said in the United States Senate: "If you distribute this wealth, you will lie down in a land of safety and peace, and dwell in a land of comfort and plenty for all. But if you will not do it, there is no country that is going to survive with the accumulation of wealth in the hands of a few people."

Prohibition Sentiment Losing Ground

TEN years ago *The Literary Digest* polled 922,382 straw votes on the prohibition question, at which time 20.6 percent were for repeal and 79.4 percent were for enforcement or modification. The latest effort brought out 4,668,537 ballots, of which 73.5 percent were for repeal and only 26.5 percent were for enforcement. The conditions are almost reversed.

The Harvard Crimson

THE *Harvard Crimson*, one of the leading college papers in the United States, has recently come out with an editorial which advocates the barring from college of students who have to work their way through such institutions. Perhaps this is just as well. Why should a man that is of some use in the world waste his time associating with men of the mentality of the editor of the Harvard Jackass?

Uncle Sam to Get Missouri Pacific

THE present market value of Missouri Pacific securities is some $350,000 less than the amount of $12,800,000 which Uncle Sam has just loaned to this road to keep it open. Half the amount went to the house of Morgan to repay advances. It looks as if it won't be long now before we shall all own the Missouri Pacific and any other roads Big Business cannot make to pay.

5,630,000 Handicapped Children

OF ALL the handicapped children in the United States 3,000,000 have impaired hearing, but otherwise are every way as bright as others. Another 1,000,000 have weak or damaged hearts; another 1,000,000 have defective speech; 450,000 are mentally retarded; 300,000 are crippled; 50,000 are partly blind, and 14,000 are wholly blind. Some are handicapped in more than one way.

Wealth of the Mellon Family

WHILE the personal wealth of Andrew W. Mellon and his two brothers Richard B. Mellon and James R. Mellon is set at but $500,000,000, yet the corporations which they control through outright ownership, dominating interests and otherwise, amount to $7,500,000,000 more, giving the three brothers control of $8,000,000,000, amounting to half of the national debt.

Electric Rates in Norwalk, Ohio

NORWALK (Ohio) citizens pay 5c for each kilowatt hour not exceeding twenty, and 4c a kilowatt hour thereafter. There is no theft, or "service charge", such as prevails in Scranton and elsewhere. Norwalk now has a balance of $95,112.49 in its power fund, 60 percent of which is in cash. Yes, surely, of course, the electric light and power plant is municipally owned and operated.

Long Island's Non-Migrating Ducks

SOME hundreds of thousands of ducks found the weather on Long Island so equable last winter that they did not think it worth while to migrate south. Then, when spring came, and the farmers began to think of harvesting spinach and other leafy crops the ducks found the spinach first, and in some instances the ducks got it all, which was very impolite, to say the least.

American and French Price Standards

SENATOR NORBECK tells of two carloads of wheat each sold by a South Dakota farmer at 43c a bushel. One carload was consumed in America, the other in France. The carload that went to France paid 30c a bushel for transportation and some 90c a bushel for customs duty at the French port, and then the bread made from the wheat was sold to the French consumer at the same price charged the American consumer.

The Farthest Nebulæ

THE farthest nebulæ discernible through the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson, California, are calculated to be 140,000,000 light years away. You may want to go there some time after you get your wings, but you had better make sure you have them fastened on in good shape before you start out. Assuming you will be able to make 200 miles an hour, which is pretty good speed, as speeds go, and you never stop anywhere for oil or gas, or repairs, or refreshments, or a night's lodging, you will be in luck if you get back in 93,895,188,470,000 years, though that is not taking into account the fact that every fourth year is a leap year. Of course, when the new 200-inch telescope is mounted, it is anticipated, nebulæ will be discovered that are eight times as far away as those now discernible.

Santo Stefano Swallowed Up

ON APRIL 1 a large part of the village of Santo Stefano, Italy, home of several thousand people, slipped into holes and disappeared. The town had been built above a row of old Roman caves, and for some unexplained reason the roofs of the caves gave way one after another and whole streets and their buildings gradually slid to destruction. No lives were lost.

Automatic Radio Invented in France

A FRENCHMAN, Jacques Detruiseux, has invented an automatic radio which is light and portable and can be operated by anybody who knows how to read. The machine can be set so as to repeat calls for twenty-five hours. It is expected that the new device will be useful for sending messages from airplanes, submarines and fishing smacks and from one train to another.

Installation of Dial Telephones

THE United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has discovered that the installation of 5,000,000 automatic telephones has decreased by 71,844 the number of job opportunities in the Bell companies alone. Superior means of protecting wires have decreased by 7,838 the number of work opportunities open to men engaged in line and construction installation and maintenance.

Some Expenses That Could Be Cut

THE National Council for the Prevention of War thinks, as we have one officer for every eleven men in the army, we should retire 4,000 of the oldest ones; should abolish citizens' military training camps; should abolish military training in high schools and colleges; abolish the national board of rifle practice; abolish the federal grant to the national guard; cut off the salaries of the reserve officers who attend summer camps; abolish the cavalry, and abolish the army posts established against the Indians.

That would be a start in the right direction, it thinks, but would also like to do away with aircraft carriers, battleships and the new big cruisers, pull the marines out of Haiti and Nicaragua, and make a cut of 20,000 in the enlisted men. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler advocates that the war department be abolished.

Death Agonies of a Dying System

IN HIS seventeenth inaugural address the socialist mayor of Milwaukee, urging the city to retail coke, take over milk, establish a municipal bank of issue and initiate steps to acquire electric power plants, made the common-sense observation that the present disordered conditions of world economics are "the death agonies of a dying system and the birth pains of the coming of a new and better world".

Russia Will Grow Own Tea and Citrus Fruits

PURSUING its policy of raising everything it needs, Russia has given orders that the district around the southern and eastern end of the Black sea shall be given over to the raising of tea and citrus fruits. It is believed that this district is the only part of Russia where these products can be grown. The people will be required to abandon all other crops for those the government desires to have grown within the area.

Profits of the Turnip Business

WE SOMETIMES hear it said that the trouble with the farmer is that he does not go in for diversified farming. He should stop raising potatoes, which are a drug on the market, and go in for, let us say, turnips. A Barrie (Ontario) farmer did that and shipped a carload of nice ones to New York. The freight, tariff and commission duty came to $331.31, and the farmer got what was left, $4.69 for the carload, which amount almost paid him for hauling the turnips to the siding, but not quite.

The Colleges Are on the Carpet

JUDGE HARRY S. MCDEVITT says that the American colleges, with property worth $2,900,000,000 and teaching close to 1,000,000 students, are useless country clubs, do no teaching, and are really wasting the time and money of those who go for what they have to offer; and many people have a suspicion that he is at least partly right. One thing is sure: the colleges are headquarters for infidelity, and sacrifice forty young men's lives to the god of football every year; and it is from these so-called 'temples of learning' that there has come forth the monstrosity we now call "Big Business"; and it is here that we have cradled most of our politicians.

Chemists Enthusiastic About Tung Oil

CHEMISTS are enthusiastic about tung oil, which can be produced from tung trees which will flourish all along the Gulf coast. It will require 100,000 acres, with 100 trees to the acre, to supply the quantity of tung oil now imported from China for the manufacture of varnishes and varnish paints. Chemistry is a good profession; out of 19,000 members of the American Chemical Society only 275 were without work April 1.

Millions in Treasure Found in Mexico

MILLIONS in treasure have been found in tombs in Mexico. Like the rich men of today, the old-timers liked to have every good thing while they lived and then wanted to take it along with them to the next world. Instead, their bones and their ornaments land in a museum, while the lowly are at least allowed to rest in peace. The rich men of today can well afford to note that mankind has no interest in and no respect for the men of long ago who merely accumulated wealth.

The Delaware State Police

NEAR Clayton, Del., 18 chickens belonging to a farmer named Numbers got out of their yard and wandered about his farm, where they were afterwards found. In the meantime he became excited and jumped to the conclusion that his next door neighbor, a Negro by the name of Banks, and an honest man, had stolen them. The police were called. They arrested Banks and tortured him until he went insane. The next innocent person to be tortured by the police may be yourself.

Improvement in Tuberculosis Death Rate

CALIFORNIA is one of the states to which people with tuberculosis migrate. Hence its death rate from that cause is higher than that of many other states; but there has been a surprising improvement in it in the last 25 years. In 1907 it had 225.5 deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 of population. In 1920 this was down to 152.6, and in 1931 it was only 88.9. The fall has been steady, every year showing a better record than the year before. The improved condition is no doubt largely caused by the increased consumption of fruits and the habit of sleeping with the windows open.

The Flow of Wealth to the City

EVERY year the farmers send 200,000 well educated young people into the cities. The annual cash value of these educations is estimated at $100,000,000. Every year, as the old folks die, part of their property goes to their children in the cities. Probably this amounts to $50,000,000 more. Every year many farmers retire and take all their property with them to the cities where they make their homes. This transfers another $150,000,000 a year, making an annual gift from country to city of about $300,000,000.

The Burdened Taxpayer

THE burdened taxpayer reads with interest that in Washington the new department of commerce building has an aquarium built of terrazzo marble, and that the building itself is air-cooled, with hot and cold running water; that in the new office for the secretary of commerce there is a $2,800 carpet, on which stands a $32 waste basket; that one of the new boulevards in Washington cost $7 an inch to build; that when the shipping board turned our shipping lines over to private interests they gave them outright $982,231 worth of supplies; that the employees of the departments of commerce and labor now number 29,000, whereas it was promised they should never exceed 1,048.

Lying About God

FOR centuries the principal occupation of the priests and preachers has been that of lying about God; and how they do love to do it! Two Brooklyn pulpit stars recently outdid themselves by telling a WCTU meeting that because Dwight L. Morrow changed from dry to wet therefore God probably struck him down and caused his grandson's kidnaping. We would not have supposed that even a preacher would have the assurance to charge Almighty God with such a dastardly crime as the Lindbergh kidnaping. But now that we come to think of it we remember that a Norfolk preacher did intrude himself into the case, with the suggestion that he knew who the guilty one was; though this is the first that we knew that this bunch had fixed it up between them to lay the crime to the Creator himself. The apostle says, "Be ye followers of God, as dear children." Do we understand these preachers to mean that they want us all to become kidnapers?

Pays Best to Raise Good Stock

WILLIAM PORTER, farmer, Wakaw, Saskatchewan, is a believer in the raising of extra fine cattle. Recently he took 55 head of cattle all the way to England, arriving at a time when the market was flooded with Irish cattle, but because his own stock was extra good he placed them at an average price of £26 3s per head and returned to Canada with $1,300 net cash more than he was offered for the cattle at Winnipeg. There is no market in England for poor cattle. If cattle are below the top grades the British buy Argentine beef.

A Beggar with $32,917

A NEWARK beggar, Tony Misiak, made the mistake of withdrawing his pencils as soon as he received a coin. When searched he was found to be carrying seventeen $1 bills, seventy-nine $100 bills, and twenty-five $1,000 bills. The police have charged him with everything they could think of, and, by the time they get through with him, if he still has the three pairs of pants he had on when arrested he will be in luck. Possibly they will donate him 30c as working capital. Anyway, Tony will be more careful hereafter.

Politics and Honesty

POLITICS and honesty are strangers to each other. When an honest bank examiner criticized the management of the so-called "Bank of the United States", he was called on the carpet by the New York state superintendent of banks and required to destroy his original report and prepare another less critical. But the bank failed anyway, and now the state superintendent of banks is wondering if politics pays after all, and if it isn't better, at least in a job of his peculiar kind, to be just plain old-fashioned honest.

Three-Fourths of Fortunes Vanished

WELL may the rich weep and howl for the miseries that have come upon them; the treasures they have heaped together for the last days have come to nought. On September 1, 1929, the value of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange was $89,668,276,854; on April 17 the value was estimated at not more than $21,500,000,000, and if you figure that out you find that more than $68,000,000,000 has simply vanished and the total possessions of all these stockholders are now less than 24 percent of what they were. The other 76 percent has ceased to exist.

The Pastors and the Kidnaping

SOME thousands of pastors and their flocks prayed that the Lindbergh baby might be returned safely to its parents, and all that time it was cold in death. Rev. Dr. W. Russell Bowie, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, New York, says: "We have been obsessed with greed. Standards based on material things have been placed before young people in school and college and soaked by the business world. This creed that money is the highway to success was the creed of the idiot who kidnaped the Lindbergh baby." Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Wicks, dean of Princeton University Chapel, says that things have come to such a pass that we all ought to give up our bootleggers, because we are encouraging crime. Give him a tally, Peter. He can still think, and here is one thought that happens to be right.

Washing Away a Mountain

A SUBSCRIBER in West Australia sends us snapshots of what is called the Horse Shoe Dump, the same being the sands treated by the Horse Shoe Mine of Kalgoorlie many years ago. In the course of time these sands have been piled into a veritable mountain, 200 feet high and of great extent. Now a man with a hose is washing the mountain all away. The detritus is being treated, and returns one ounce of gold per ton; more is expected as the bottom is reached. At present rate of progress it will take five or six years to wash the mountain away.

The people that live in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania are very familiar with this matter of mountains' being washed away. Years ago there were hundreds of great mountains of culm (coal waste) blotting the landscape. These represented millions of tons of material extracted from the mines and supposed to be unusable and unsalable.

But newer methods of constructing and operating grates has made this material all valuable. Gradually these mountains of culm have been removed; and though the miners received nothing for bringing it out of the mines, yet it has returned millions of dollars to the owners, and will bring millions more before all is used up.

German Care of Jobless Workers

REALIZING that in any event she must care for her jobless workers, Germany will build homes for 16,000 of these. Their lots will be one-quarter acre each, on the outskirts of the city; the houses will cost $429 each, with $167 more for plumbing, seeds and livestock. The workers must contribute their time gratis. As they progress toward self-maintenance the allowances made will decrease. It is believed this plan will keep the workers in better physical and mental condition, so that when jobs are available they will be able to make better use of the openings available.

One-Fifth the National Income

ONE-FIFTH the national income of $70,000,000,000 goes to defray the expenses of the federal, state and local governments. One day out of five each family must work to keep present governments in operation. On intervening days it can be glad the government is not five times as expensive; for, if it were, all that the rest of us would have to do would be to sit on the fence and watch the servants of the public at the trough. And, incidentally, we wouldn't have anything to eat while we watched them. As it is, eighteen million American citizens are now upon the public tax-rolls.

Feeding the Children of Unemployed Miners

WE DO not seem to have a very efficient system of feeding the children of unemployed miners. Four such little children, at Johnson City, Ill., hungry, as little children are wont to be, went out into the fields to eat what they could find, and are dead as a result of eating poisoned berries. The governors say that nobody in America is starving, and they may be right, yet when a twelve-year-old boy fainted dead away in school the other day, it transpired that he had eaten nothing since the day before. That too happened in Illinois, one of the granaries of the world.

Extra Fares Abolished

EXTRA fares have been abolished on all fast trains between New York and Chicago, with the exception of the Twentieth Century Limited and the Broadway Limited, and the time has been cut down from twenty-eight hours to twenty-one hours on all the principal trains.

The Century and the Broadway will operate on an eighteen-hour schedule and continue, for the $10 extra charge, to provide all known luxuries, including valet, maid, barber, train secretary, with private room and lounge cars.

On the new schedule, on daylight saving time, the Century and the Broadway leave New York at 4:00 and 4:30 and arrive at Chicago at 9:00 and 9:30; returning, they leave at 2:00 and 2:30, reaching New York at 9:00 and 9:30 the next day. The Century departs first at New York and last at Chicago, and the Broadway vice versa.

Springfield, Illinois, Is Happy

WHY is it that Springfield, Illinois, is so happy while everybody else is in the dumps? Here is a page advertisement in the *Illinois State Register* that tells all about it. We cannot give space to it all, but we can give some of it. It says in part: "City Water, Light and Power Department reports: gross revenue for the year $1,032,405.17; surplus for the year, $355,370.25; cash on hand (all bills having been paid in full) $341,427.52. Largest in history, and it's all yours. For service, not for profit—that's the difference." Then follows a financial statement compared with ten years ago. In the electric department the gross income has gone up from $214,553.98 to $677,234.41; the value of the plant and equipment has increased from $716,219.54 to $2,777,514.93. Figures are given showing that in lieu of taxes the city water, light and power department has contributed to the public $8 for every $1 that would have been obtained from a private company. In conclusion the advertisement says: "A comparison of electric rates with Rockford shows that Springfield consumers paid $723,850.00 less for the same amount of current, even though Rockford is a larger city and the rates should be less. The Illinois Power Company says it would have reduced the rates without municipal competition; yet, in De Kalb and Sycamore, where there is no competition, the company collects more than three times as much profit on the electric current it sells than it does in Springfield, where it has competition." Meantime, we add that the path of the lying newspapers that are owned by Big Business and used entirely to deceive and oppress the people becomes harder and harder.

Rolling Window Screens for Fine Homes

THE finest homes now have window screens that are in place the year around and last for a lifetime. These screens, each made to order for its own window, are fitted to the inside of the window, and when rolled out of sight are actually unnoticeable in the window frame. The small casing appears to be an integral part of the window trim itself. An advantage of having them on the inside of the window is that they do not soil window panes as do outside screens on which collected dust is driven from the netting to the glass by many a shower. These screens operate on a metal tape running the entire length of the screen frame. They always work easily and smoothly, and never jam, catch or run askew. No doubt in time to come this will be the standard and required form of window screening.

Millions of Volumes No One Wants

A SUBSCRIBER in Massachusetts calls attention to the fact that in the basement of the Capitol are over a million volumes of government reports, many of which cost as high as $1.50 to print and bind, and yet are not of the slightest interest to anybody. He wants to know what can be done about this waste; and we answer, Nothing can be done.

Politics is a business. The idea that it is run for the sake of the people is most absurd. It is run for the benefit of the politicians and for those from whom the politicians received their appointments. Every job-holder is supposed to have thirty friends whose vote is influenced by the fact that he has such a job.

It will be seen at a glance that the more political jobs there are subject to his control, the more secure a politician is in his saddle. Take a visit to Washington and go through any department and you will find thousands of clerks fairly piled one on top of another and doing work which, for the most part, is of not the slightest benefit to anybody. The only remedy for the whole sorry situation is God's kingdom.

What Some Lawless Officers Got

FOR beating a poor Negro prisoner on the shins and across the kidneys and otherwise maltreating him a Pennsylvania assistant district attorney will get three years in prison, a detective will get the same sentence, and a chief of police will get six months. This change of front was brought about by a single courageous editor, standing lone-handed for justice. If here in America we could lock up all our lawless officials for a few years, the country would not be in the condition it is now in. In some American cities the principal business in which the so-called "officers of the law" are engaged is shaking down the proprietors of speak-easies and bawdyhouses. Here are at least three officers that may possibly learn something. We need true men here in America in the way of police officials who are interested in something else than doing every illegal and fool thing some priest tells them to do. It would not be a half bad idea if some of these officers imported from the south of Ireland would just read the Constitution of the United States once or twice and find out what kind of government they are supposed to be serving under. A uniform will make a fool out of a halfwit quicker than anything else ever devised.

Mr. Bowman Waxes Wroth

GEORGE A. BOWMAN, district attorney of Milwaukee county, Wis., in a speech in his home city recently said:

> In 1930 this country had a national income of $71,000,000,000. Had this been properly distributed, no one would have suffered want. But the greater portion of this wealth found its way into the pockets of about 100,000 men. These men still have that money. They are the same men that inflated values, watered stocks and sold them to honest people of this country, robbing them of their savings. These are the same men who loaned millions of American money to foreign countries, whose securities given in return are now valued at 25c on the dollar and are uncollectible. It was these same men, who through their control of national government, manipulated every foreign loan. For years we were entertained with glowing eulogies of Andy Mellon, 'the greatest secretary of the treasury since Hamilton.' Now we find that during his administration he worked hand in glove with international bankers engaged in the great game of selling worthless bonds to the people for a commission. They were too shrewd to invest in such securities themselves, yet we find these foreign bonds today in the portfolios of practically every bankrupt bank in America. In Milwaukee, men who sell fake stocks and bonds are sent to Waupun prison, but the international bankers—the great blue sky racketeers in history—are not only treated with awe and respect by our federal authorities but are called upon to advise the nation in this greatest crisis. We listen to their radio talks as they advise us how to end the depression.

How They Do It in New Orleans

THE New Orleans *Times-Picayune* of May 11, 1932, tells all about it. Four men, Palmbo, Mistretta, Labella and Polizzi, had planned to hijack a load of liquor and the police caught them in time to prevent it. What became of the liquor was not stated; it probably went through to its destination O.K. But Palmbo and Mistretta were arrested, and then Palmbo was "questioned" by detectives Grosch and Vandervoort. Mistretta heard blows and screams for half an hour and then all was still. With that, the physically able and efficient officers of the law, Grosch and Vandervoort, came to his cell and, according to his story, said to him, "If you don't kick in with the names of the other two guys who were with you, we'll give you the same thing we gave Palmbo." Mistretta was badly frightened and gave the names of Labella and Polizzi, and they were arrested. Mistretta was still badly frightened, and when Palmbo was found dead in his cell Mistretta told the district attorney about the murder. It is too bad that we have to have police officers that commit murders in cells. Somehow it seems unnecessarily impolite. It will take a little time to fix up enough lies to make it look all O.K. After that, Grosch and Vandervoort can go about their work in their usual hearty and physically efficient manner.

Reverend A. J. Rogers and Ananias

REVEREND A. J. ROGERS, of Houston, Texas, is reported in the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer* as saying that Judge J. F. Rutherford's doctrines are based on the teachings of Lenin. In view of the fact that more than one hundred and ten million of Judge Rutherford's books are in circulation and the millions who have read and are reading them know that there is not a syllable of truth in what Reverend Rogers is reported as having said, one wonders why he should have come all the way from Texas to North Carolina to tell such a whopper when he could just as well have lied in Texas. Preachers who desire to bear false witness against their neighbors, and there are many such, should tell their fibs while perched on their own dunghill. But probably there are too many at Houston who already know Reverend Rogers and the value of what he has to say, to make it worth his while to prevaricate in Texas. Anyway, Ananias stirs uneasily in his sleep. Meantime, we have in America three genders: masculine, feminine, and the clergy. Judge Rutherford happens to be masculine. The men and women of the country and of the world understand him; but the clergymen, well, they just can't because they are neuters. We are not sure if it was Reverend Rogers, but some prison chaplain was consoling a man about to die in the electric chair. "Can I do anything for you?" he asked. And the condemned man replied, feelingly and appreciatively, "Yes, hold my hand."

Oscar Ameringer's Sarcastic Pen

IT MUST be an awful thing for a kind-hearted man to have a sarcastic pen. Oscar Ameringer, of *The American Guardian*, seems to be such a man and to have such a pen. Telling how it is that American workers build and finance foolish and useless improvements in South America, he says:

> President Senor Alfalfa Rodriguez Mazzuma of Bolivia wants to build a hard road between his capital and the nearest seaport so that when he absconds with the state treasury, the car won't get stuck in the mud. However, he has no money because his predecessor had absconded with the state treasury by way of mule-back. Senor Alfalfa, etc., approaches the well-known banking house of Merger, Morgan and Murder of New York for a loan of twenty million dollars' worth of brogans, overalls and bread to administer to the Uruguayan shovel stiffs whom he wants to build his road. "Sure," say Merger, Morgan & Murder, "we've got oodles of brogans, overalls and bread our subjects turned out and can't pay for because we're paying them dimes for dollars and they can't pay dollars for dimes. So all you've got to do is to sign, stamp and seal twenty million dollar bonds of the Republic of Bolivia. These bonds are drafted on that many dollars' worth of shoes, overalls and flour our working dubs produced, but can't buy back with what they got for producing them. We sell these drafts, or bonds, to our customers. The money is deposited to your credit in our bank. You draw on us for whatever amount of shoes, overalls and bread you need to keep your shovel stiffs on the job while building that road. The interest on the money in our bank is seven per cent per annum. The principal you get by and by is due twenty years from yesterday. The commission for floating the loan is ten per cent, and if you want a cut-in on the deal, as I'm sure you do, it's five per cent more for good measure. Is it a go?" "It is," says Senor Alfalfa. Shortly thereafter, solemn-faced bankers in Kalamazoo, Mich., Kokomo, Ind., and Peoria, Kans., advise depositors long on cash and short on brains to invest in government bonds of the up-and-coming Republic of Bolivia.

Keeping Up a Brave Front *By C. A. W. (California)*

SUNDAY we had for guests a very dear brother and sister and their beautiful 19-year-old daughter and younger son. They are people of the finest and best type. The brother is a musician by profession, specializing on the organ. With the adoption of the talkies his salary was cut $100 per month, and so on down and out. He is now trying to sell confectionery on commission. No one is on salary on that line here. Saturday he had an extra-good day and cleared $2.50. The daughter is a high-school graduate and an accomplished musician. She was glad to get a job in a ten cent store at $12 per week. They are boiling over for the truth and its service. They set me a fine example.

The brother gets the low-down on merchants' fears. He finds many who tune in on the radio to hear Judge Rutherford and who are rooters for *The Golden Age*. One big drug store in town, presenting a brave front still, has been unable to pay its $400 monthly rent for four months. Its stock is practically owned by the big fellows. There is much of this in the southwest, which appears as white on the United States Chamber of Commerce maps. There is a laudable movement to taboo the word "depression", and I surely admire the spirit of it, even though I know it will fail.

The Republican Convention

THERE was nothing in the way of a successful Republican Convention. Fall is out of jail, and Doheny never got in. The black satchel full of money was bribe money when Fall opened the satchel and took it out, but it wasn't bribe money when Doheny sent it to him. All the charges against Sinclair have been dropped. The Teapot Dome statesmen assembled in the good old way and went ahead as if nothing had happened. And nothing much did. Fall is back on the farm, which, for the sake of convenience, is in Doheny's name, because Doheny was innocent and Fall was guilty. The Government might take the property away from a guilty man, but they couldn't take it away from an innocent multimillionaire like Mr. Doheny.

A PERTINENT ANSWER

The Democratic Convention

AS THE Democratic Convention always follows the Republican Convention, and as the history of a generation shows it is, to all intents and purposes, merely an annex of the Republican organization, we properly include it under the general heading here shown. There is no doubt that Roosevelt would make a much better president than Hoover, and if votes are honestly counted he will probably be elected.

Milwaukee Unemployment Club

MILWAUKEE has an unemployment club where all are welcome, and there are no dues. The club operates for its members a free tailor shop, cobbler's shop and gymnasium. Idle time is spent by many in making furniture, toys and ship models in a carpenter shop. All equipment for the club is donated.

Shutting the Mouths of the Lions

POSSIBLY, when Daniel was thrown into the lions' den, the lions did not all shut their mouths at the same instant, but one by one they closed them, just the same. Meantime, Daniel was as safe as if in his bed at home. It is something like that with the cases against Jehovah's witnesses that flare up here and there. In the end, victory is always with those who are singing the praises of the King of kings.

There have been many obstacles placed in the pathway of the workers at Bergenfield, N. J., but after 31 of the witnesses went to prison for 10 days rather than relinquish their rights, the battle seems to have been won. A motor-cycle accident to the chief of police, resulting in the breaking of his ankle and fracturing of his skull seems to have made him less pugnacious. On the last occasion the town was served, there were no arrests, and, needless to add, there was never any reason for any of the arrests at any time. Newspaper reports were biased and malicious, for the most part, but the following, from the reputable *National Business Review* (New York) of June 30, shows that there are some people with real breadth of vision who have no sympathy with the Bergenfield chief's sorry conduct:

WATCH TOWER BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY MEMBERS JAILED FOR DISTRIBUTING LITERATURE. PUBLIC REGRET EXPRESSED

While modern times have brought tolerance and breadth of outlook to many fields, it seems to have narrowed considerably in religious matters, as evidenced in the recent case of the Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society. Members of this well-known group have been engaged in informing the people of the meaning of this time of distress as set forth in the Bible according to Jehovah's prophecies. They do this work in obedience to the plainly recorded command of Jehovah, the living God, as found in His Word, the Bible. They have been productive of vast good; for it is well known that an understanding of Bible truths is sadly lacking in modern life today, and their dissemination of this literature is working for a further interest in the matter by the public which cannot but be productive of beneficial results.

Jersey officials do not seem to think so. They arrested some 31 members of this group and have kept them in jail because they would not give information except on advice of counsel, and fined them on their release for distributing their literature without police sanction. This seems to us a regrettable instance of bungling, for this society is not commercial and does not sell its books. They are nonsectarian, working merely in the public interest for the public good. No compensation is asked at any time, and voluntary contributions to the work are restricted, the society accepting only small amounts from interested persons who wish to help them defray the cost of printing and other expenses.

It is a sorry time when devout persons, innocent of evil intent, and doing a real public service in accordance with the commandment of God, are forcibly restrained from their occupation, while gangsters and racketeers are allowed to wend their destructive way unmolested, merely because they have the funds and force to obtain their ends. We trust that this will be the first and last occurrence of such a nature.

Westfield, N. J., started in the way of Bergenfield and arrested ten. They acted as their own lawyers, declined to pay any fines, and were given ten days in prison, being unwilling to make any compromise. While incarcerated, 100 other witnesses, giving their full names and addresses, notified the chief of police in writing that they would continue the work at Westfield the next Sunday. Forty were arrested, released on their own recognizance, and five days later the prosecutor decided not to act against them.

In Danville, Ill., two women were arrested, and at the instance of some small-souled person, doubtless a clergyman, the lawyers of the city entered into a conspiracy not to defend the case. In their conceit they overlooked a colored lawyer, and a capital one. He took the case, presented six points of law, the prosecutor was speechless, and the judge threw the case out of court.

The Kidnaping at Harlan

REFERRING to the official kidnaping of the bus load of students at Harlan, Ky., and the frustration of their legal right to visit Pineville, an intelligent Kentucky business man, City Commissioner H. R. Giles, of Middlesboro, who lived the first eighteen years of his life in Harlan, and was on the spot when the kidnaping occurred, has made the following statement: "If that gathering of around 2,000 hecklers and the worst ruffians from over three counties, many of them deputized, filled with liquor and armed to the teeth, was law and order, an exhibition of Kentucky bravery and chivalry, then I don't know what rank cowardice and lawlessness is. But I do know that every right-minded and decent person there ought to burn with shame to his dying day."

The Revolution of Our Food Economics *By Toivo Uuskallio (Brazil)*

IT IS going to happen: a revolution in our nutrition. There are pressing reasons for it. It is manifest that the trade and consumption of fruits has been greatly accelerated, especially during the last decade. Practically every one of the readers of this magazine is able to verify that fact through his own experience. Fruits are tasty and wholesome. Physicians have evolved special curative methods with the aid of fruit diets. "Eat more fruit," they say; "use more vegetables. Eat them fresh and uncooked. Avoid meat and coffee and other stimulants if you wish to regain your health!"

Heretofore, however, fruit-eating has been practiced more as a branch of curative dietetics than as a regular means of sustenance. We have the age-old habit of eating "real food", such as meats and other foods of animal origin, and washing it down with such "bracing" liquids as coffee. We have been somewhat dubious of the nutritive value of fruits, although we have acknowledged, readily enough, the healthful results of fruit-eating. Even such a concession is better than a downright denouncement; for it constitutes an opening wedge: fruits have a way of proving their merit if they are given a chance.

Now, is it true, then, that fruits are deficient in nutritive value?

Not at all. Scientific tests have proved, for instance, that in a kilogram of husked rara-nuts there are 7,080 calories of food value. Meat has an average of only about 1,500 calories, or less by nearly four-fifths; yet meat is regarded as a "substantial" food. Of course, it is an obvious mistake; if we make a study of comparative food values, we discover that meat is constituted largely of proteins and albuminoids, which do not provide the body with a great deal of fuel, although they do have tissue-building properties. Nuts, on the other hand, are mostly fats, about 70 percent, which makes them an excellent fuel-food. It may not be flattering to compare a gorilla with man; nevertheless the comparison is apt and irrefutable: gorillas subsist on nuts and vegetables. It need not be told that these creatures are far superior to man in their physical strength, even when the weight and measurements are equal. It is said that a man-sized ape is from five to ten times as strong as a man; which goes to prove that fruits and vegetables must have energy-building properties.

Of the by-products of milk, butter is the most strength-containing. It has 7,700 calories to the kilogram. But even that large calory-percentage is exceeded by a kilogram of concentrated cocoa-fat, which has 9,100 calories. Butter is just about on a par with fresh nuts, and contains much more water; and butter alone is not a suitable stomach-filler, even if one could eat large quantities of it with great relish. Nuts, on the contrary, are quite palatable; they do not tire the mouth or the stomach, and do not result in any disagreeable consequences. In that respect they are superior to many gruels, puddings and porridges. A nut-eater will also gain a decided advantage over the fellow who depends principally on the "staff of life", the so-called "white bread". And, as we have pointed out, cocoa-fat contains more food value than any food derived from animal origin.

It will be said that the human body needs some nitrogenous foods: albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine. True! But fruits do not have to take the back seat in those qualities either. Almonds contain 30 percent of albuminoids, beans have 25 percent, peas 22 percent, and even the humble and unjustly despised peanut has an albumen content of 30 percent, while meat has only 18 percent, and milk only a scant 4 percent. It is not necessary, therefore, to seek for albuminoids from the animal kingdom. Physicians prescribe almond milk to delicate infants; that alone is proof of its excellent digestive qualities. And science has proved that figs are closest to mother's milk in their peculiar nutritive properties. Apagates are capital fruits for all-round feeding purposes, and bananas are often used for nurturing children when mother's milk is not obtainable. Bananas are easily digestible; so are also carrots, tomatoes and various greenstuffs, all of which are cheap and plentiful, although not so nutritive as several above-mentioned food articles.

Citrus fruits, on the other hand, are splendid nerve tonics, together with grapes, pears, cherries, melons and many varieties of berries. They also contain much in mineral properties: iron, salts of sodium, potassium, sulphur. The high vitamin content of citrus fruits recommends them as especially good in combating the insidious bacteria of the digestive organs. In fact, a fruit-eater never suffers from scarcity of vitamins any more than from the dearth of any

other valuable substances. But in order to gain the greatest benefit from fruits and vegetables, one must remember that they must be *alive*.

By the term "alive" we mean that the organic life of our edibles must not be killed by excessive cooking and heating. Where does this habit of cooking derive from, anyway? Surely the original habitats of mankind were not equipped with kitchenettes, cooking ranges and electric percolators! No, indeed. The good "mother earth" did the cooking, and old Sol took care of the frying and broiling; and they did their job supremely well. Fruit trees and bushes worked away very assiduously and efficiently doing kitchen duty. And the results were marvelous. Everything was seasoned exactly right; everything was as delicious as anyone could wish. Conditions have not changed. Nature's kitchens are still operating full time. But humans have forsaken nature's products, as such. They insist on improving (!) them by heating and predigesting them. What they really succeed in doing is that they destroy a large part of the mysterious, health-giving properties of nature's products, and eventually become slaves of their futile "culinary arts".

The fact that fruits are principally used for the sake of their juicy and refreshing qualities goes to show that there still is a lack of knowledge and experience about fruits. And why aren't nuts used more extensively? They grow on a greater area than any other product of the earth, and they are, we have pointed out, especially beneficial as food to man. It is obvious that fruits containing as much as 85 or 90 percent of water do not have the fuel value for the body that some other foods have. But when the 90-percent fuel value of nuts is added to them, then the matter takes on a different aspect. Furthermore, it should be remembered that raising nuts is the easiest of all forms of fruit growing, as well as the most economical, in that it requires the least expenditure of capital. In fact, nut-culture constitutes a potential enterprise of immeasurable if not revolutionary possibilities in providing food for the world.

When mankind learns thoroughly enough the value of the right kinds of fruits, and gains proficiency in raising them in a rational way and in the right quantities, then the mania for cooking will subside automatically. Science tells us that fruits are best if eaten in their natural state. In ripe fruit the composition of the various substances, such as fats, sugar, albuminoids, etc., have blended in perfect proportions; they do not require any elaborate operations for forcing open the starchy coverings, which is the chief purpose of cooking such foods as are not edible or palatable in their original state, such as cereal grains and potatoes, the production of which is the principal objective of the farmers in our civilized countries. The last-mentioned products have shown 'Achilles' heel' everywhere where they have been the mainstay of cultures emanating from dense populations. All of these various centers of culture have disappeared and left behind them nothing but desolation and deserts. That fact is easily ascertainable by the study of history together with geography. And the basic fact remains the same to our day. Slavery does not succeed for any length of time. Even in America, the New World, as it is called in Europe, large, formerly rich areas have been exhausted and impoverished with these "essential" agricultural products, with the result that additional virgin areas have to be opened up time and again to provide new fertile ground to replace the vast tracts left lean and finally barren after intensive cultivation for the "staff of life". Consequently, forests have been ravaged and cleared away to obtain new, profitable fields.

The most frequent misfortune that the wheat farmers have to contend with is the gradual change of climatic conditions due to the inevitable deforestation in preference of new farmlands. Forests are fundamentally necessary in order to maintain a balance in the vegetation of the earth. Wooded areas regulate and augment precipitation, climate and air currents. But when forests are destroyed, the climatic conditions become fickle and undependable. There will be long droughts, violent thunderstorms or devastating tornadoes. The earth is alternately parched and flooded. Clouds of dust float in the atmosphere in the dry seasons, and the crops suffer from a variety of ills until they ultimately shrivel into insignificance. The burning of the undergrowth in clearing away the forests did its initial damage. Then an unreasonable amount of carbohydrates was taken from the earth to provide feed for the cattle. One-quarter of livestock products went to the market; the remainder was left on the land, but its fertilizing value was not nearly enough to compensate for the drain. Hydrogen bacteria, the life-giving

elements of the earth, starved to death. Such is the process of making a desert.

The cultivation of plants or even of orchards is not sufficient to compensate the soil for the enormous loss of carbohydrates due to deforestation, grain farming and raising fodder for livestock. Robbery of the soil has been swiftest and the most ruthless on large farms where the cultivation has been done without any compensating fertilizing and where straws have been burned after harvesting. This sort of extensive cultivation of cereal grains on large areas has no future, because the process is based on violence to the soil, and not on revitalizing practices. That fact alone contains the seeds of eventual deterioration and destruction.

The cultivation of comparatively large flora, on the other hand, is a blessing from every viewpoint. In fruit-growing, for example, the entire process is essentially practical. Once the trees have been planted, and subsequently well cared for, they will live for decades, in some cases for centuries, producing the best possible kind of foodstuffs for man, foodstuffs that require no elaborate preparation or cooking. At the same time, fruit plantations, even when they are dependent on irrigation, are the best means of making arid regions verdant and productive again, eventually causing the return of normal climatic conditions, inducing precipitation, and thus gradually overcoming the withering effects of even a dry climate; in other words, acting much the same way as a forest, provided, of course, that the plantations are extensive enough. In this manner man may be instrumental in assisting nature to the return of luxuriant vegetation in the erstwhile barren areas; in balancing the climate, reducing the violence of destructive air currents due to excessive variation of temperatures; and, ultimately, in making forbidding localities not only habitable but desirable. "Wide open spaces," whether they be sandy deserts or flat prairies, become overheated in the sun, causing the air to become heated also, with the resultant elementary phenomenon in physics: fast-traveling air currents known as tornadoes, cyclones, gales, squalls, etc. But in well-regulated wooded areas the conditions are, as everyone knows, much more gentle in comparison. Meteorological observations bear out all these facts; they also bear out the unpleasant truth that denuding the earth of trees has resulted in decidedly unfavorable consequences so far as the climate and eventually the vegetation are concerned. The study of meteorology, in fact, reveals the significant fact that the climatic conditions in various parts of the globe are becoming more and more unstable, irregular and violent. And if deforestation continues unchecked in the present ruthless fashion, the entire vegetation on the globe will be seriously endangered.

The revolution in the food economics of mankind is inevitable. There must be a renaissance in the *modus vivendi* of mankind; it is being dictated by the laws of nature. A temperature of 100 degrees centigrade in converting foodstuffs into edible form is manifestly unnatural. The life contained in soil-grown edibles (whether it be called vitamins, electrons or what not, makes no difference) is essential to the life and well-being of genus *Homo*, its nerve system and its muscular development. Man can fatten himself with many substances; he can parch his tongue and corrupt his stomach with sizzling hot foods; he can also have himself cut up and patched up by surgeons, who will solemnly tell him that several organs in his body are quite superfluous and had better be removed; he can (and will, as we know) develop many wonderful new diseases of "civilization"; but he cannot successfully contradict the immutable laws of nature without suffering the consequences. Hot food never was intended for the human stomach; hot food never made man really strong and healthy.

It is equally obvious that we shall not for evermore be satisfied with cultivating immense areas of soil with the aid of expensive and powerful machinery against a comparatively small return and at the risk of the eventual bankruptcy of the life-giving earth. We are bound to accept the basic fact that nature is a copious provider, if we only accept her gifts as such and endeavor to facilitate her production in a rational way. We shall discover that most of our artificial methods of preparing foods are not only unnecessary, but actually harmful. Nature will make our kitchens obsolete, just as they were uncalled for in the beginning.

These are and will become more and more the important considerations for our future generations. Dear reader! If you would study these things in the light of your Bible, your resources of science, history, natural phenomena and practical economics, you would undoubtedly discover the secret of health and happiness, which, after

all, is no secret. And if you should have, or get, the urge to venture into experimenting with fruit growing, do not hesitate for a moment. By so doing you will participate in one of the noblest of ventures: helping nature to regain her productiveness. Fruit growing and the use of fruits for food points out the road back to prosperity, physical and economical prosperity, to those who possess a wholesome outlook on life and a sturdy moral fibre and an honest desire for the search of truth.

Barrens must be made fertile again! There is the brief and simple gospel containing the solution of the problem of employment for the unemployed, and for the essentially sound economic future.

The Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shops

HERE in the office of *The Golden Age* we heard of the Alice Foote MacDougall coffee shops but twice. The first time we heard of them they were sitting on the crest of the wave of prosperity and at least one girl who worked in one of the chain had to pay something to get her job. Her employers, doing a business of a million dollars a year, figured that at least some of the employees would get so much in tips that they would not need any salary. That seemed a mighty strange basis on which to employ help, and we made some mention of it in the news items.

And now comes a column article in the *Times* stating that the Alice Foote MacDougall Coffee Shops are in the hands of a receiver. They have assets of $500,000 and liabilities of only $300,000, but somehow they can't just make both ends meet. People are not clamoring now to see how fast they can spend their money. There are lots of the big people today that are feeling sick. But we only feel like laughing. "Weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you." You got part of what is coming to you, and Armageddon will be along presently and finish the job. After that the poor and kind will have a chance in the world.

Holy Smoke!

(Extracts from the *Messenger of the Sacred Heart*)

"EXTERIORLY, of course, respect and courtesy are still shown by Latin Americans to their priests; but unmistakable evidence is found that their interior esteem and veneration are slowly declining."—Page 450.

"And so we find a widespread attitude of apathy and unconcernedness towards a Divine Institution that one hundred years ago was a magnificent achievement of Catholic Faith, but which the incessant pounding by the waves of persecution may soon reduce to a tottering mass, whose collapse would carry away with it the very foundations of Latin American culture."—Page 451.

"Is it sinful to consult a person who practises fortune-telling? Yes, even though you do not believe what you are told. Pretended fortune-telling at church fairs is not sinful."—Page 499.

"Do the souls in purgatory know who pray for them? It is generally held that they know. The Church has made no pronouncement on this point."—Page 499.

"May one eat on Friday beans that have been baked with pork fat? Yes. It is not allowed, however, to eat the pork itself."—Page 13.

"On a fast day when meat is allowed at one meal, may one have beef soup at the other meal? No. Meat and soup made of meat are forbidden."—Page 13.

"May the fat of any animal be used for seasoning in cooking on days of abstinence? Yes."—Page 13.

"Some years ago I tried to make the nine First Fridays by going to communion on the First Sundays. Did I make them? No. Sunday is not Friday. Our Lord promised the privilege for going to Communion on nine successive First Fridays."—Page 13.

A Feast of Fat Things for All People

ONLY dyspeptic people would find no pleasure in looking forward to "a feast of fat things". Only Methodist Episcopalians and other prohibitionists would look with a frown upon "a feast . . . of wines on the lees well refined". But the many men who stand in the bread lines in the large cities of the world could enjoy even the hope of such a feast. The many poor families who are furnished baskets of food by charitable associations could likewise relish even the prospect of such a feast. Their only fear might be that this feast would last for but a day or two, and then where would they get their next meal? And if human charity organizations were providing the feast, the hungry or underfed people of all nations *would* have to worry about what comes after the feasting is over.

It is with much interest that we examine, in Isaiah's prophecy, chapter twenty-five, verse six, this promise: "And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." The Lord, Jehovah of hosts, and not the charities of men, will spread this feast. Every beast of the forest is God's, and the cattle upon a thousand hills; all the fowls of the mountains, and the wild beasts of the field are His; the world is His, and the fullness thereof. (Ps. 50:10-12) Hence there need be no fear of scarcity of food for all people at the feast. Remembering, also, that God declares, "For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts" (Isa. 55:9), we have all reason to expect that this feast provided by the Lord of hosts will be something beyond imagination, surpassing any banquet ever yet held anywhere on earth.

How good it is to know that it will be for all people, and that there will not be slums and settlements of people with little or nothing to eat and at the same time rich, residential sections with more to eat than stomach can hold. Those who are well fed at the present, and not worrying about a rainy day, may feel that this feast of fat things for all people holds no special attractions for them, and that they can easily refuse the invitation to the feast without danger of going hungry or of missing anything. (Besides, they would not care to rub elbows with the common people at such a function; they would prefer to attend a banquet with the exclusive set.) But can even such people afford to treat with indifference the divine prophecy of such a feast, or suppose that they can lightly turn down God's invitation? Jesus said of those who now live in wealth and ease: "But woe unto you that are rich! for ye have received your consolation. Woe unto you that are full! for ye shall hunger!" (Luke 6:24, 25) Jesus said also to those who came to Him for earthly bread: "Labour not for the meat which perisheth, but for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life, which the Son of man shall give unto you." (John 6:27) The rich and well-fed die just as surely as the hungry and poor; all their banquets and feasts and well-spread tables do not keep them alive for ever, but sometimes these things even hasten their death. However, God's feast of fat things and wines evidently means food that both sustains and endures unto everlasting life and happiness.

God spreads this banquet for *all* people, forasmuch as all people, whether rich or poor, fat or lean, fed-up or hungry, need perfect health and eternal life. All are dying, and the present foodstuffs and drinks of earth do not and can not maintain life unendingly. Men have been dying ever since Adam and his wife Eve were, on account of willful sin against God, shut out of the garden of Eden, with its trees and herbs, and especially "the tree of life". All men, except, of course, the idle rich and other loafers, have labored in the sweat of brow, but they have labored for the bread which perishes. Although the earth has brought forth abundantly and produced enough to go around for everybody, yet mankind has been literally starving for life in the midst of plenty of earthly things to eat and drink. No matter how hard man may work he can never of his own labors or inventions provide that which would feed him with perfect health and life; no matter how fabulously rich a man may be all his wealth cannot buy for him food and drink that will put into him the elements and properties of everlasting life. Men may laugh at the Bible account of the garden of Eden, but they will have to admit that they are dying, and the reason is that they are not now in that ancient garden or paradise. It was sin that brought death upon us all; Adam and Eve made themselves sinners, and all the rest of us

were born such. So says the Bible. Hence eternal life can only be the gift of God, and the gift is through His sacrificed Son, Jesus Christ.

When, though, will God make or spread His feast? God tells us in the preceding verses of this prophecy; He declares: "It shall come to pass in that day, that the Lord shall punish the host of the high ones that are on high, and the kings of the earth upon the earth. O Lord, thou art my God; I will exalt thee, I will praise thy name: for thou hast done wonderful things; thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth. For thou hast made of a city [that is, Satan's world organization] an heap; of a defenced city a ruin; a palace of strangers [God's enemies] to be no city; it shall never be built. Therefore shall the strong people glorify thee, the city of the terrible nations shall fear thee. For thou hast been a strength to the poor, a strength to the needy in his distress, a refuge from the storm, a shadow from the heat, when the blast of the terrible ones [of Satan's organization] is as a storm against the wall. Thou [Jehovah] shalt bring down the noise of strangers, as the heat in a dry place; even the heat with the shadow of a cloud: the branch of the terrible ones shall be brought low. And in this mountain shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast."—Isa. 24:21; 25:1-6.

Thus the Lord God of hosts declares that first He will fight the terrific battle of Armageddon, and break down the Devil's wicked organization so that it will never again be established over mankind. Then he will set the wondrous feast before all men, that they may eat and live to all eternity; for, in the next two verses, the prophet adds: "And he will destroy in this mountain the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces." This divine promise must mean that all those dead in the graves must come back to earth in order that those who weep for the dead may be comforted and that the dead as well as the living may share in God's feast for humanity.

But what and where is "this mountain" in which the Lord God will spread this feast and wipe out death? It is not a literal mountain on earth, but it *was* symbolized by Mount Zion in Jerusalem, where King David and his successors sat on the throne as kings representing God. Concerning Jesus Christ it is written (Ps. 2:6): "Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion." Hence the expression "this mountain" refers to God's kingdom which He establishes through Christ Jesus over this earth. The Prophet Daniel refers to the same mountain when he describes Christ's kingdom as a powerful stone that smites and crushes Satan's empire: "and," adds the prophet, "the stone that smote the image [of Satan's organization] became a great mountain, and filled the whole earth."—Dan. 2:35, 44.

The great feast is nigh at hand. The meek of the earth, by now pursuing the right course, may live to see the very beginning of the feast and to be the very first ones to eat of it and be satisfied for ever. God makes the feast for all, both the dead and the living, because He so loves our wayward race and because, as it is written, Jesus came to earth as a man, "that he by the grace of God should taste death for *every* man." Jesus himself declared that His death as a fleshly creature would provide life benefits for mankind. He said: "I am the living bread which came down from heaven: if any man eat of this bread, he shall live for ever: and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world. This is that bread which came down from heaven: not as your [Jewish] fathers did eat manna [in the foodless desert], and [yet] are dead: he that eateth of this bread shall live for ever."—John 6:51, 58.

If this is the kind and quality of food that God will serve at the feast in the mountain of His kingdom, what man or woman can afford to refuse to attend, thereby doing despite unto God's spirit of grace and loving-kindness? Such as do will never live forever anywhere. The loving God will see that all the dead, the Sodomites, the Gomorrheans, and all the heathen and unchristian dead, shall have an opportunity to be at the feast and to eat unto joy and life everlasting, because "there shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust". God's apostle, Paul, states this.—Acts 24:15.

No wonder, therefore, that the Prophet Isaiah terms it "a feast of . . . fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined". "Fat things full of marrow" are the opposite of leanness, and denote that which is exceedingly rich; and what could be richer food for our sinful, diseased and death-infected race than that which

will enrich them with eternal life as earthly children of God, in the human image and likeness of God? Furthermore, in the sacred Scriptures "wine" is used as a symbol of good cheer and joy in the Lord; Ecclesiastes, chapter ten, verse nineteen, says: "A feast is made for laughter, and wine maketh merry." Psalm one hundred four, verse fifteen, says: "Wine maketh glad the heart of man." Wine on the lees well refined is not a newly-made wine, but is wine that has aged a long time until all impurities or lees have been deposited to be strained out, thus refining the wine, and making it of rare flavor and delicious taste. Hence, "wines on the lees well refined" is a symbol of the best and purest of joys provided by Jehovah God through Christ Jesus and for all mankind if they will accept them on God's terms. This feast which yet awaits all people was not mentioned, but is nevertheless to be understood, in that wondrous message of the angel who long ago said: "Fear not; for, behold, I bring unto you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people." Let us, then, believe God's unfailing promise, and, though now many suffer hunger and want, let us rejoice in the blessed hope, early to be realized, of such a feast for all people and prepared by the generous hand of Jehovah God.

In the Devil's Islands

IN THE Devil's islands, Lipari, Ponza, Tremiti and Lampedusa, where Mussolini keeps his prisoners, they are forced to rise and dress at all hours of the night, in response to the banging on their doors by the Fascisti guards. One man, a little late in arriving at the door, was imprisoned for forty-five days. Guards beat a deportee to death. Drinking water is from wells the floors of which are overrun with worms. Big Business admires Mussolini, greatly.

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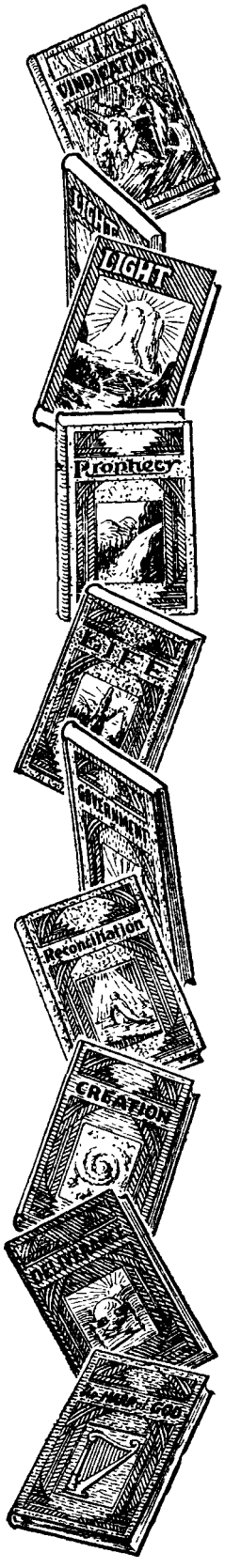

Millions of People Are Wondering

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Gravitation and Electric Energy

By C. E. Stewart

THE subject of gravitation is a very interesting one, especially as it relates to attraction between heavenly bodies. "Attraction of Gravitation Not Universal" (*Golden Age*, No. 314) seems to be well and truthfully thought out. Therefore, Newton's "universal law of gravitation", that "every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle with a force proportional to the product of their masses and inversely as the squares of their distance apart", is not true. The variableness of the planets in their orbits proves that the "constant attractive force", necessitated by the universal gravitation theory, is based upon a false premise.

It is said that an atom is composed of one proton and its many or few electrons, depending upon the substance, whether gold, silver, lead, wood, or glass; gold atoms containing many electrons, and wood only a few. The proton is the positive element; the electrons are the negative element. It is claimed that a proton weighs 2,000 times as much as an electron.

An atom is a miniature solar system: the proton is the "sun", and the electrons are the worlds or "planets" whirling and zigzagging at terrific speed, each in an orbit of its own, around its "sun". If these electrons were to collide, change their course or their speed, it would change the substance. What causes the cohesiveness of the atom? It must be electromagnetic energy, a positive and negative force having tremendous affinity, the proton being the dynamo and the electrons the magnets.

Solar System Is Gigantic Atom

Our solar system is a gigantic atom: the sun is the great and glorious dynamo (proton), spinning on its axis with unthinkable speed, electrically charged to perpetually send out its light, heat, and power; and the planets are the magnets (electrons) which absorb the light, heat, and power which the dynamo sends out, and the absorption is wholly dependent upon the valency in each magnet (planet).

The valency of a planet is all important. Each chemical that makes up the bulk of the earth, be it hydrogen, oxygen, bismuth, carbon, gold, silver, copper, lead, or whatnot, has its own drawing power, some more, some less, and the sum of the units makes up earth's valency, its drawing or magnetic power. And at least most of these elements are also found in the moon and other planets, and in the gases of our sun.

All the planets in our solar system swing around the sun in elliptical orbits, the variation of the orbit of Venus being the least in miles, and the orbit of Mercury being the most eccentric; but taking into consideration the great diameter of the orbit of Neptune we find that it is the nearest a perfect circle. As each planet at perihelion and at aphelion is always in the same constellations, regardless of its speed in orbit and distance from the sun, and as these points of closeness and farness from the sun vary from 44 days (Mercury) to 82 years (Neptune), and even more on the newly discovered planets, the gravitational influence is thereby proven to be nil, as far as the universe is concerned.

Causes of Elliptical Movements

The thought of the earth's accumulating magnetic energy as it nears the sun, and discharging that energy as it recedes from the sun, is very illuminating. Therefore, it seems that the density and super-valency of the northern hemisphere is responsible for the elliptical orbit. As the north half of our globe takes the heavier charge, it is the most natural thing that when the earth is under the sun, as in July, it would then recede the farthest from the sun, for then the sun is shining more directly into the northern hemisphere.

At aphelion, greatest distance from the sun, the earth is negative and the sun attracts; at

perihelion, closest to the sun, the earth is positive and the sun repels; and at about the mean distance the earth becomes neutral; but, as has been explained, its momentum carries it on and on in its orbit. This also explains the causes underlying the extraordinary atmospheric disturbances during the equinoxes. The earth at neutral would have less power of resistance of any climatic influence than at any other time; the spring equinox is always the worse, because up to that time the earth has been positive and expending its force as does the sun—fighting the sun, as it were.

The theory that sun force in the form of light causes the rotary motion of heavenly bodies may be a correct one. But there must needs have been something to *start* the rotary motion in the first place, and *something* that caused the planet to become balanced in its orbit and constant in its axial motion. Every heavenly body was probably "set" spinning and whirling in its place at creation. It must be true that the whirling of the sun and planets on their axes, and also their orbital speeds, have much to do with keeping them in their respective places; for they have "set" places of operation. (Gen. 1:16, 17) Whether the earth is a direct creation of Jehovah or whether the planets were thrown off from the sun and shot out into space to find their "balance" at the command of God is immaterial, yet for us to incline toward the former view is reasonable.

The electronic energy of the sun makes impingements against the electronic content of our air, and this friction causes light. The earth turning like a ball, up and over from right to left, always speeding eastwardly, the day side of the earth always turning away from the sun and the night side always turning toward the sun, it is very easy to see that the western or back side of the earth should be receiving the greater push and the eastern or front side receiving the lesser push, causing it to keep up its habitual axial motion. And the proof of this lies in the fact that the outer strata of air are always moving eastward at greater speed than is the surface of the earth, apparently trying to keep pace with the more swiftly moving moon.

Light Rays Cause Rotary Motion

We quote from "The Propulsive Power of Light" (*Golden Age*, No. 324), with approbation, the following:

> How can revolution and rotation be caused by the power of light? Well, you probably know, or can understand, that a slow-moving bullet, from a gun, going through a wooden target would cause much more push against the target than a more speedy bullet of the same size. And if a lot of the slower-moving little light bullets [electrons] were striking and going through a fringe of materials around the outer edge on one side of a planet and a lot of swifter-moving little bullets [electrons] were striking and going through the same fringe from the opposite side, there would be more push on the side receiving the slow bullets than on the side receiving the swifter ones. . . . Light strikes the side that is turning away from it at a slower speed of impact than it strikes the side that is coming toward it. . . . The light striking the on-coming side goes through quicker . . . than the light striking the receding side. There is consequently much more of a push on the receding side than on the approaching one, and the rotation is thereby kept up.

If light had sufficient propulsive power we should find our moon rotating on its axis. But such is not the case. The moon revolves once each lunar month; that is, it shows all sides to the sun each swing around the earth; but it does not rotate on its axis, for its face (the pointed end) is always toward the earth, and this shows that the affinity these two dead bodies have for each other is very much greater in their electromagnetic force than any light influence can possibly have, as shown by the upper strata of air following the course of the moon—eastward, and north and south of the equator; and, in a general sense, this is true of all earth's volume of air.

The moon, made up of materials something like our earth, is also a magnet, and has an attraction for the earth, and the supercharge is in the *pointed* end, which faces the earth, which charge is so heavy that the moon will not rotate, the moon's speed and the centrifugal force of the earth keeping the moon at a respectful distance. The magnetic power of the moon is sufficient to influence not only the earth's air volume, but also the ebb and flow of the mighty tides in our oceans.

The Usefulness of Our Firmament

Besides being useful as something to breathe and maintain life, our firmament, or air cushion around our earth, has other functions. It is very important. The electrical energy that the sun sends to the earth makes no light or heat until it strikes our atmosphere. The electronic content of that energy makes impingements against

the electronic content of our atmosphere, setting up friction, and the deeper and the more direct that energy pierces our firmament, traveling 186,300 miles a second, the brighter and warmer it becomes at the earth's surface. This is proven by the fact that the "darkest [and coldest] hour is just before the dawn". While we are in earth's shadow (at night) the stars glisten and sparkle in all their glory; but as soon as the sun's rays begin to pierce the atmosphere above us that portion of our firmament is lighted up, bedimming the stars or neutralizing their light, and gradually, as the earth rotates eastward more of the firmament above is lighted up until all is blackness, for those rays have not yet penetrated the atmosphere in our vicinity; but just as soon as the sunshine begins to illuminate the firmament immediately above us the dawn begins and the darkness is driven away.

All of us know that radio reception is better and freer of static at night than during the day. At night we are in earth's shadow and out of the zone of the sun's rays making impingements against the electronic content of our atmosphere, and therefore the electric energy is more or less "at rest", not agitating the magnetic waves.

It seems reasonable that each planet should have its own gravitational law, according to density and valency, reaching only to its atmospheric boundary. The moon, having no atmosphere, would, therefore, have no gravitational pull, and a loose object, unmagnetized, could not adhere thereto. The earth is too far removed from all other planets to have any appreciable gravitational relation with any of them; hence no planet will ever be pulled into and collide with the earth. The earth being negative (electronic), and objects on the earth being earthy and also negative, so far as their earthly composition is concerned, they have an affinity for each other, and our atmosphere having also an affinity for the earth and pressing upon it with a 15-pound pressure at its surface, causes what we know as "gravitation". At ninety miles above, beyond the confines of our atmosphere, all is deadness, without a gravitational pull. Beyond our atmosphere all is blackness, frigid, inert. Without the "firmament of heaven", our atmosphere, we should be unable to hold on; the firmament (Ps. 19:1) is the conductor of light, heat, and power—life—enabling us to move about and have our being. (Acts 17:28) Without our atmosphere, the earth, traveling through space at the rate of 1,110 miles a *second,* would be as slippery as a peeled onion coated with ice. Our atmosphere, therefore, is earth's pneumatic tire, and the tides are the shock absorbers, 'automobilically' speaking, making our earthship an easy riding vessel.

Causes of Equinoctial Storms

The variation of any planet which swerves slightly from the beaten track is not caused by any gravitational pull, but rather by another planet's passing through the electromagnetic current which plays between such disturbed planet and the sun. Most of our major storms come near new moon, caused by the moon's passing through the electromagnetic influence the sun is sending earthward, thus disturbing our own atmospheric conditions. And, for similar reasons, our equinoctial storms are the more severe, because the full shock to our atmosphere is administered more directly when our sun is over the equator, for then, besides the earth's being neutral, our sun and moon and earth are lined up and centered more directly within the field of electric energy. At other times the sun's rays pierce our atmosphere more or less obliquely.

All the planets in our solar system occupy a narrow zone in their swing around the sun, not unlike a gigantic wheel. Placing ourselves in space, in our mind's eye, away to the north of our system, then looking south we see the sun in the center and all the planets plunging headlong from right to left, from west to east, up and *over* the sun, and from east to west *under* the sun, at hourly speeds ranging from 12,156 miles to 107,012 miles, the earth's average hourly orbital speed being 66,579 miles.

The north pole of our earth points approximately at the North Star at all times, showing that the axial rotary motion is constant, and whether the sun is north or south of the equator depends entirely upon where the earth is in its orbit. The earth is up, over the sun, in January; hence the direct rays of the sun strike the earth at a point about 23 degrees south of the equator. The sun is the farthest south of the equator December 21, but the earth does not reach its closest point to the sun until about three weeks following this date.

We should not think that the earth "wabbles" and by this action causes the sun to travel 23½ degrees north of the equator in June and the same distance south of the equator in December.

No; that is not the way of it. Neither should we think that our solar system lies flat, spread out over a vast plane. No; not that. It is upright like a wheel, "toed" out slightly north of due east. The earth is over the sun in January, and under the sun in July; and, odd as it may seem, the earth is in perihelion (closest to the sun) in January. Everything else being equal the people living south of the equator would have it much hotter in *their* summer than we have it in *ours;* but everything else is not equal.

Land has a mean density of about six times that of water, and a much greater valency. The northern hemisphere contains much more land than the southern; hence the magnetic influence of the north half of our earth is greater than that of the south half, as proven by the compass always pointing north. The water on our globe, with its periodic tidal movements, serves as a minimizer or balancer of moon shock; and the greater volume of water south of the equator serves as a magnetic equalizer, and also is the agency provided by which the southern hemisphere is kept cooler.

As the relationship of the sun and earth is explained in this more satisfactory light, so the philosophy of the movements of other planets, which are similar, becomes more comprehensive. And this is as it should be, for they are all directed and their paths laid out by the same all-wise and loving Creator.

Marvelous Moon Movements

The movements of the moon are marvelous. Photographs teach that the moon is egg-shaped, with the *small* end eternally pointing toward the earth. It has no axial motion. Its orbit is, of course, around our earth. It is outside earth's orbit between first and third quarter moons. It is inside earth's orbit between third and first quarter moons. It is behind our earth at first quarter. It is right in front of the earth at third quarter. It is at south declination ($28\frac{2}{3}$ degrees south of the equator) part of the time. It is at north declination ($28\frac{2}{3}$ degrees north of the equator) part of the time. Of necessity its path is in shape a screw; a gigantic elongated corkscrew, if you please, with the earth whirling and speeding, untouched by some 240,000 miles, through the middle of this spiral path. All these changes are made in about every twenty-nine days, the lunar month.

From first quarter to third quarter the moon speeds up to overtake and pass in front of the earth, meanwhile the earth seems to slow down in its orbital speed. From third quarter to first quarter the earth seems to speed up, meanwhile the moon floats lazily around into position for another monthly sprint. While the earth is traveling in fourteen days about 22,371,000 miles, the moon, to go from behind at first quarter to in front at third quarter, must travel some 23,000,000 miles; and while the earth is traveling in the next fifteen days about 24,000,000 miles, the moon must 'slow down' to lose what it had gained.

The next time you view a full moon overhead imagine our earth and our moon in a race of terrific speed, both traveling parallel, going east, 240,000 miles apart. Note the time; and the next night at the same time you will be able to see the gain the moon has made—about 50,000 miles.

A very marked peculiarity about the moon which shows divine wisdom in the ordering of its path and the changes incident thereto is that it comes to the full in the north in the winter, giving long bright nights for the benefit of the people in the northern hemisphere when the sun is at south declination giving us short days; and the moon fulls south of the equator during *their* winter, giving the people in the southern hemisphere long bright winter nights while they are having short sun days. This in itself shows the benevolent goodness of our God in the balancing of our solar system for the best interests of all His earthly creatures. If Jehovah has done that with our moon for the blessing of the peoples of earth, what may we expect God has done for our solar system as a whole, and for the multiplied millions of other solar systems throughout an unlimited space!

Tubeless Radio Coming

MAKE much of your eight- or ten-tube radio, for the next radios will not have any tubes at all. At least that is the claim of Ernest Patrick, Columbus, Indiana, now only 21 years of age. The receiving set made by Patrick dispenses with tubes, relying entirely upon a new wire hook-up. Chicago capitalists will put the invention on the market. The tones are said to be softer and mellower than where vacuum tubes are used.

"Japan's Undeclared War in Shanghai"

THIS is the title of a book by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, of Shanghai, that will make one realize what a terrible thing was the war that was 'not a war'. The book contains 42 half-page reproductions of photographs that will teach one all he needs to know, how a smiling scene of peace and industry can in a few hours be turned into a terrible picture of devastation and death.

Following the pictures are statements of fact by a dozen Chinese and one Japanese writer, and they make one sad as he realizes the power that has been raised up in the East, to become one of the world's worst monsters. For cruelty, the Japanese soldiery takes the prize.

It seems that at the very time that Mr. Debuchi, Japanese ambassador at Washington, was reassuring Secretary of State Stimson that no land troops would be dispatched to China, they were actually being transported to the scene of hostilities. This is a code of ethics strictly Japanese, strictly militaristic. Truth and militarism are natural enemies.

For sheer avarice and wickedness it would be hard to match the needless destruction of the Commercial Press and the Oriental Library, the cultural center of China, and on which tens of thousands of schools were dependent for the supply of books. The militaristic party of Japan thinks it to its interest to keep China disorganized. No disorganizing force could be more potent than the destruction of the publishing center.

Three times in a week the flood refugee camps were bombed. These were miles away from the center of the conflict. The attackers claimed that they could not see the Red Cross and Blue Cross flags and that the camps were surrounded by barbed-wire barricades. As a matter of fact there were no barbed-wire barricades, and if the flags could not be seen the barbed wire could certainly not be seen.

The Japanese militarists think their operations around Shanghai were necessary to put an end to the Chinese boycott, but their trade now has been wrecked. The Chinese are poor, desperately poor, and they have now been reduced to such destitution that they will not be able to buy for years. Moreover, the hatred which ruthless atrocities have instilled into the minds of the masses in China will take many years to outlive.

The invaders are accused of having used dumdum bullets in their operations about Shanghai; the charge was made by G. F. Bume, M.D., a Viennese surgeon, in charge of the Red Cross General Hospital at Shanghai.

When Chih Tze University was burned, the gatekeeper, a manservant, and several maidservants, were ordered to commit suicide by reentering the burning buildings. Though their hands were tied behind their backs they ran for their lives; thirty shots were fired at them and though two were slain yet several escaped.

Because Huang Yuan-kao refused to commit arson, even when bribed by substantial sums of money, a Japanese officer scooped out his eyes with a knife. This poor man has a wife and mother depending upon him for support. Hitherto he operated a little Chinese bread shop.

Even after Shen Tung-lin and other inmates of his home had obediently worked all night digging trenches for the Japanese, at dawn their home was burned and seven of them were slain because three had deserted during the night. All were bound and shot, but the bullet aimed at Shen Tung-lin merely knocked him senseless, and he was found living beneath the bodies of his father, mother, three uncles and two aunts. A neighbor rescued him.

By a narrow margin, a clash was averted between the British and the Japanese. A truck with Japanese sailors was passing through the streets in the area patrolled by the British troops. A British army sergeant saw one of the Japanese shoot a Chinese boy who was slightly stooping, standing in the street. The boy dropped dead. The sergeant, on the spur of the moment, leveled his rifle to shoot the offending Japanese, but at the last moment restrained himself. However, the British commander asked for an explanation of the incident and the answer came back that the boy was *planning* to throw a rock.

Two prominent American residents of Shanghai, one of them an official, saw a Japanese sailor murder a Chinese man wearing civilian clothes. Six or eight times the human fiend thrust his bayonet into the prostrate body of his victim until life became extinct. "Each time the victim flinched," said the witnesses, and it can well be believed.

A newspaper man tells of what he saw just outside of Kiangwanchen, where the warriors

were burning the homes of the poor farmers. The account merely says, and we quote it:

An officer turns one of the peasant-garbed group away, to face the sun. His shining sabre flashes, up to its hilt in the human sheath; the body falls; a second takes its place, and once again the sabre finds its pulsing scabbard. And now, a diversion; the next, a tall and likely lad, is flung unbound face down, upon the two who clutch the panting earth in death; and as he falls, a volley from six officers' revolvers makes a minor outline on his back and courses up his spine. The volley dies, the pistols now are empty, the jerking figure on the ground now is still and another takes his turn. I leave, for fear is on me now; the sunshine gone; my feet are lead.

We conclude with a letter of W. H. Daub, dated February 16, 1932, published in the Shanghai *Evening Post and Mercury*. If it represents the degree of civilization attained by the Japanese under American tutelage, one could well wish they had been left untutored.

I had occasion to call at the main post office this morning, and as I was coming out, I noticed that Japanese marines were stopping and searching all Chinese coming south on Szechuen Road.

I stopped for fifteen or twenty minutes, and watched their procedure. During this time eight different Chinese were stopped—one apparently a coolie, one a small boy coming from the market with a chicken on a string, two well dressed men, evidently of the merchant class, and the others probably shop or office clerks.

The procedure in every case was the same, and *began* with a resounding whack on the side of the face. After this, all pockets were carefully searched, the lining of clothes, inside of hat, etc., etc., and during the search there were, in each case, several more blows to the face.

While I watched this barbarous performance, I thought of the newspaper statements from General Uyeda, Admiral Osuma, General Shimomoto, and others, in which *they try to make us believe that their quarrel is not with the Chinese people, but with the military and the government. Here is a concrete example of the Japanese attitude toward the Chinese people.* Actions speak louder than words, especially Japanese words, which their actions belie upon every occasion.

We all know of the horrible deeds that have been done during the Japanese occupation of Hongkew. The Japanese think they have satisfactorily excused them as the excesses of irresponsible ronins and reserves in the heat of the moment. What I have described above is happening today, at the hands of regular Japanese marines, well within the Settlement boundaries, and directly under the orders of those leaders who profess sympathy and friendship for the Chinese "people", and charge Chinese troops with lack of discipline.

The Kaiser's Coolies *Contributed by Northern European Office*

'SOME books,' wrote Bacon, 'are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.' In the last category comes a book just published with the above title, and written by Theodore Plivier, who served in the German navy in the war.

In spite of the author's animus against the officers (which rather weakens the evidence) the book will doubtless be widely read and discussed.

According to Plivier, the officers were brutal and drunken; they feasted while the men starved. The men were cruelly ill-treated, savagely punished for small offenses, and were always in a state of discontent.

The book provides an account of life in the German navy which can only be compared with Remarque's writings concerning the war life of the German army. The reading is not cheerful, as it vividly depicts a series of incidents in the naval warfare and culminates with the mutiny in the fleet.

Concerning the shelling of the Ariadne we read as follows:

A burst of flame. Boots, débris, fittings torn from their places become hurtling projectiles. The air pressure sweeps the men's bodies away like autumn leaves, smashes them against the iron walls . . . The repair party has vanished: so have the wounded who have been placed on stretchers on the deck . . . Compartments are smoked out, decks are swept clean.

Again, we have the description of a turret in the Seydlitz after her magazines had been set on fire by a British shell:

There stands No. 1 of the gun's crew, exactly as during the action, his eyes to the sights . . . No. 2 and the other sailors stand as if alive . . . But yet it's quite different. It is the rigidity of figures in a china cabinet. Their faces have lost their colour, they have not even the dull phosphor blue glow of the dead. Their eyes are burnt-out dark hollows.

We are not spared the details of how these men, when touched by the dockyard men, crumbled to dust and white bone.

Part of a conversation between the kaiser and a sublieutenant is recorded as follows: "Well, it must have been warm work in the turret?" "Yes, your majesty, several thousand degrees."

Poor souls, victims of a worn-out paganism called "civilization". To think that the Bible records that man was created in the image of God, and then to consider how he acts when the glowing embers of a misguided patriotism are fanned into race hatred, is to be convinced that the world went mad in the Great War.

The experience will apparently not materially influence the policy of the nations, built upon mistrust of other nations. Some individuals, however, are alive to the situation and see in all the present organization of earth the evidence of the overlordship of the Devil.

May the Kingdom of righteousness and peace fully come, when no man will be a "coolie" to his fellow man, but "whene'er you meet a man you'll meet a friend".

Detachable Electric Periscope

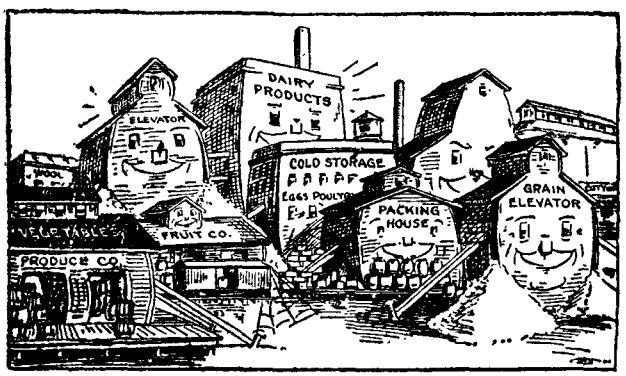
DR. V. A. CLARKE, of New York city, is the inventor of a detachable electric periscope for submarines which may be buoyed more than a mile away from the vessel; it can rise above the surface of the water 14 feet and can see and hear and report everything within a radius of eleven miles. The vision is said to be so good that a submarine could fire at a vessel anywhere within the range of visibility with every chance of hitting it.

What Is on the Doorstep

(From *The Survey*, organ of the social service profession, in its summary of the conditions existing in 37 cities)

WITHOUT plan, without strong national leadership, with meager and uncertain funds, these cities have somehow muddled through the winter, keeping their people alive, but at what costs of broken spirits and human suffering only God knows. Still planless and with no sign of improved employment, with relief needs growing and with relief funds dwindling to exhaustion, they turn their blind eyes to the future, where already the specter of another winter is rising.

"ODD BUT TRUE"



With Elevators and Warehouses Overflowing With Surpluses of Food

American Families Are Undernourished and Starving!

Courtesy of *Labor*

Huge relief funds raised in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia have been unequal to the staggering loads in these centers of industrial dislocation. Complete breakdown is imminent. The fallacy of the idea that private funds could cope with a situation of such proportions as this one is remorselessly exposed. Private funds have done little more than act as a thin emollient on a deep wound.

No rational adult can be blind to what lies ahead. This summer will bring little surcease in human needs. Next winter will be worse, not better. Yet Congress is deaf. Legislatures are adjourning, cities and counties are temporizing with pinchbeck appropriations, and private social agencies are in positions they cannot sustain. There is no evidence of any real facing of what is on the doorstep, let alone any preparation to deal with it.

Starving the Wrong Horse *By A. G. Mustoe (Montana)*

A WISE and prosperous farmer has a load of goods necessary for his family. He has a string team, twelve head of horses strung out, all good, true, tried, willing and ready to obey the driver's will. So he starts out with the load, and for a time all goes well.

Now this wise farmer has two or three fancy horses in cushioned stalls, bedded in fine clean straw. They do not know how to work, and would not work if they did know how. They are groomed every day and fed on the best the farmer has to feed with; they have just enough exercise every day to keep in good health.

Now this farmer begins to meditate and plans for the sure safety of his fancy horses, and for fear he will not raise a crop next year he begins to cut down on the feed for his work horses and stores it away for his fancy horses. His work horses begin to weaken, but the farmer continues the practice till his work horses weaken so that they cannot move the load. Now this farmer has a long way to go yet. Please tell me how he is going to get his goods to his family.

The purchasing power of our financial system has been destroyed by taking from the bull wheel parts to strengthen parts already too strong. Down at Washington they are bonding the already over-bonded slaves and assisting the banks and big corporations. Meantime they are taxing the broke public to pay the bonds and interest. Do you think they will ever get the old bull wheel strong enough to roll again?

Using another figure of speech: We have a very sick patient. Down at Washington our great physicians are prescribing dose after dose, and every dose is making the patient sicker and raising his temperature higher. We are sure facing a time when there will be a funeral, and at that funeral there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Singular Habits of the Salmon

EACH generation of salmon is born in the same stream, and the same part of the stream. After laying their eggs in the gravel, a foot or so beneath the surface, both parents die and their bodies crumble into the meal which constitutes the first food of their children.

As soon as the little salmon are able to travel, they start for the open ocean, in some instances 2,250 miles away, where they find millions of their comrades, and wander in their company four to six years. That they often get as far as two thousand miles from the mouth of the river in which they were born is proven by the tags affixed to them as they come down stream. When they reach maturity the salmon head for the stream in which they were born. They locate it unerringly and undertake its ascent without any food from the time they start until they locate the portion of the stream in which they first saw the light of day. In instances where the stream is dammed, and no way is provided by which the obstacle may be surmounted, they commit suicide in thousands by beating out their lives against the barriers.

It is supposed that the waters of its home stream are identified by the organs of taste and smell. Humans have a trace of this. No foods in later life ever taste quite as good as those we first learned to relish at home.

A Nice Note from Chicago

CHICAGO, Ill. "Please be so kind as to send me a copy of Judge Rutherford's very capably spoken broadcast of this morning. We would also appreciate having a complete list of radio stations over which Judge Rutherford's sermons may be heard again—and again—God bless him. We would like to be informed of addresses here in Chicago where you good people meet to hear God's Word. Will you please be so kind as to do this for us. A sample assortment of your literature, and subscription rates for the same, will be gratefully awaited. With thanks for the privilege of having heard Judge Rutherford's broadcast of this morning, and trusting that we may be favored with the courtesy of sending to us what we have requested." G. S.

Thinklets and Inklets

Rail Cheaper than Autos

THE director of finance of the state of California has officially requested all employees of that state, when making trips between points where there is good rail service, to use the rails instead of autos, on account of the great saving in money. On the round trip from Sacramento to Los Angeles, even when Pullman fares are charged both ways, it costs the state $17.97 more for the trip when made by private auto than when made by rail.

Loveland, Colorado, Forges Ahead

LOVELAND, Colorado, last year paid off $59,400 in debts and still has on hand a cash balance of $73,529. Its excellent financial condition is due to the fact that it has its own municipal electric light and power plant. There is so much profit in manufacturing light and power that it is almost impossible to escape great profits in connection with such a utility if its actual operation is in the hands of honest and capable men.

Mr. Hoover and the Motor Cars

MR. HOOVER has advised the American people to buy new motor cars and do it right away and thus help business. But the 8,300,000 families that were workless this past winter will hardly be in the market, and several million other families that were helping them will try to get along some way with the old car. Seems too bad that such a good idea was spoiled by not telling where the money to buy the cars would come from.

The Smallest Book in the World

THE smallest book in the world was printed in Cleveland, Ohio, thirty years ago. The book is five-sixteenths of an inch square and one-eighth of an inch thick. The type area of each page is one-fourth of an inch square. The contents, in 48 pages, are the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, and are entirely legible under the microscope. Only 57 copies were printed, and these are now worth $500 apiece. The type was originally set in 24-point titles and 18-point body and then reduced by photography to such minuteness as to bring them outside the range of vision of the unaided eye. There are two of these in the Library of Congress at Washington. There is one copy in the Cleveland Public Library.

The Present Emergency

JUSTICE BRANDEIS recently declared that the present emergency is more serious than the World War; and without a doubt he is right. But in thinking it over let us not forget that this same present emergency came to us as one of the things we gained by rushing headlong into that war that was to put an end to war. How evident it now appears that the few who had the courage to stand for peace and against war in 1917 were the truest patriots the country possessed!

Individualism on Farm Must Go

GLENN FRANK, president of the University of Wisconsin, in an address to the members of the National Creamery and Buttermilk Association recently, said: "Agriculture, the most stubborn stronghold of the dying individualism, must adopt the combination form of business. The farmer must hang together or he will hang separately. The one thing left to us is to decide the question of the type of control that is going to be exercised over this group action. Shall it be feudal or federalized?"

Decline in Bank Clearings

DESPITE all the prognosticators of better times, business continues to slide downward. In the last week in April New York bank clearings were 53 percent less than the same week a year before; Detroit was slightly worse. Boston, Pittsburgh and Omaha were only slightly better. A 25-percent decline, or worse, was manifest in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Richmond, Atlanta, Louisville, Dallas, San Francisco, Portland, and Seattle.

Across the Roof of the World

THE Trans-American Air Lines Corporation has just been granted a concession, valid for 75 years, for operating landing and wireless stations in Iceland. The line expects to put in a passenger and mail route from Detroit via Hudson Strait, Baffin Island, Greenland, Iceland, Faroe Islands and Shetland Islands to London and Copenhagen. On none of the ten stages into which the route is divided has more than 500 miles of sea to be crossed. Service will be daily. Aeroplanes and officers will be changed at each stage. It is expected to make the flight each way in 48 to 72 hours.

The Second Reinmuth Planet

THE second Reinmuth planet is our nearest neighbor, and also Venus' nearest neighbor. On May 15 it was reputed to be only thirty times as far away as the moon, or some 7,500,000 miles, and in the heavens such a distance is next to nothing. It is conjectured that this planet may at times come within 3,000,000 miles of the earth, and possibly within 100,000 miles of Venus. It is believed to be not more than one or two miles in diameter, one of the smallest of the 1,200 asteroids known.

The Care of Sweet Potatoes

SWEET potatoes are harvested in the fall and are immediately taken to curing rooms, where they are heated to 80° F. for ten days or until they start showing sprouts. This holding at the normal growth temperature of the potato enables it to heal over bruised spots and prevents subsequent deterioration. The potatoes are then held at a temperature of 60° or 70° until marketed. Temperature control, humidity control and air circulation are involved in the process.

Music of the Spheres a Reality

BY USE of the photoelectric cell, popularly called the 'electric eye', light can be transformed into sound. On the night of April 23, the sound given forth by the light of the planet Venus was broadcast over the Columbia network and the resultant sustained high note resembled one coming from a violin. From this it is conjectured that the 'music of the spheres' is quite probably a reality, and that, to ears attuned, the beauties of the heavens are as great to the ear as they are to the eye.

Pope Hits Nail on the Head

IN HIS latest encyclical the pope hits the nail on the head when he says that there will be no peaceful solution of present social conditions until first in the field of economics there triumphs moral law based on God and conscience. This is merely another way of saying that those who have been living in the finest houses, and on the fat of the land, riding around in the finest automobiles and getting all these things through such dishonest practices as selling masses will have to quit and go to work.

Dictatorship for Liberia

CANNIBALISM in Liberia, the burning alive of men, women and children, and the wholesale extermination of natives who dared give testimony against the misgovernment practiced by the 12,000 descendants of Afro-Americans that rule the country, has led the United States to propose a dictator for the country, and to advise the League of Nations to that effect. The mere fact that a proposition for a dictatorship could emanate from the American department of state shows that the whole sentiment of the present administration at Washington is moving in the direction of the control of everything on earth by Big Business.

Raising Grapefruit in Rio Grande Valley

H. C. ODLE, raiser of grapefruit in the Rio Grande valley, shipped a carload of 360 boxes from San Benito, Texas, to Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for which he received $810. The charges were as follows: Picking fruit and trucking to San Benito, $54; wrapping, boxing, commissions, etc., $378; freight charges, $367.20; total, $799.20. But, says somebody, that leaves a balance of $10.80; what is that for? We answer: That is Mr. Odle's reward for raising the carload of food and seeing that it gets to South Dakota in good shape. He will use it in clothing, feeding and educating his family, and helping to support the government. If he puts less than $10.00 of that amount in the church envelope, he is no good. Now, is he?

Effect of the Kreuger Suicide

THE Kreuger suicide has had a profound effect in Sweden, where he spent $400,000,000 collected in America and undertook to make his homeland a great industrial country. With the collapse of his enterprises there was a tremendous number of suicides. Thousands were unable to pay their rents, and refused to pay, being thoroughly well discouraged and disillusioned as respects capitalism, and inclining away from capitalism toward socialism. While the Kreuger millions were being spent Sweden enjoyed high wages, and the city workers are said to have been better housed, better fed and better clothed than elsewhere in Europe or perhaps in the world. The bottom has been suddenly snatched from this prosperity and it has left a bitterly disappointed people.

James F. Green at Geneva

James F. Green, Yale senior, gave the hypocrites at the Armament Conference something to think about when he said to them:

It is young men and women of my age that will be commanded to commit suicide. It is my generation which will be requested to destroy the best of human culture, perhaps civilization itself, for causes which future historians will discover to be erroneous, if not utterly stupid or actually vicious. We have thus lost interest in being prepared for cannon fodder. In a sense I am presenting an ultimatum rather than a petition. The students whom I represent are watching critically every action of this conference. For behind your deliberations stands staring down at us the spectre of death.

'Hating the Whore' in Mexico

MEXICO continues to "hate the whore", because she knows full well that most of her present troubles have come from that source. State after state of the Mexican republic is cutting down the number of priests permitted within its area. The state of which Toluca is the capital has just restricted the number of priests to 34 instead of the 150 that until now have been working their particularly despicable form of graft on the poor and ignorant. That leaves 116 more candidates for overalls and alarm clocks; and oh, how they hate the idea! After a lifetime spent in loafing and sponging it must come hard to get down to honest toil.

Harry Newburg Cut His Finger

AREN'T you sorry that Harry Newburg cut his finger while he was at work? Look at all the trouble it has made. Harry is a city employee, you know. First, Dr. Alfred B. Cassassa turned in a bill for fifteen visits at $2; but that did not seem to be enough, so he shoved in another for $25 for a sacra iliac support; and if you can find any connection between a little cut on your finger and a sacra iliac support you are some humdinger of a finder. The connection does not immediately appear, until you learn that Doctor Cassassa split fees with Dr. Walker, and Dr. Walker is brother of Mayor Jimmy Walker, whose private safe and interest in items running up to $964,000 is now under investigation. The doctors have high-hatted the rest of us so long that it seems good to see them getting some of what is properly their due. Cassassa, pazzazza, mazuma, Ponzi. Maybe that is not the right way to conjugate Cassassa; it is so long since we studied Latin that we forget, but that is the sense of it, if there is any sense to it.

Hysteria in the Senate

REFERRING to the wild moves to balance the budget, Senator Johnson of California, addressing his confreres in the Senate, said:

We are hysterical and worse. It would be infinitely better if the entire Executive Department should be securely confined on the Rapidan and the entire Congress lost in the woods for a month, until we get our heads on our shoulders and our feet again on the ground. We are dealing here in paradoxical—I might almost say idiotic—fashion with appropriation bills, and with human beings affected by appropriation bills. We have grown so hysterical we are utterly unable to see the paradoxical position in which we place ourselves. We stand here and yap and whine about unemployment day after day. We tell of the miseries of our people, and how it is impossible for them to obtain work; of what an outrageous, shameful thing it is that in a country such as ours six or eight million people are tramping the streets begging for work and hungry. And then, at the very time we indulge in these lachrymose and eloquent appeals, we adopt a rule by which we put on the street a great many employees of various departments to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

2c Electric Rate in Virginia, Minn.

LOOK at your electric bill and see if you pay more than 2c per kilowatt hour. If you do you pay more than the residents of Virginia, Minn., have to pay. And we will bet you do, and a service charge besides. In that favored town the charge for 50 kilowatt hours is just a grand total of $1.00. In Scranton, Pa., where the current can be manufactured for less than it can at Virginia, the charge for the same amount of current is $3.50. Of this amount, $2.50 is for the electricity consumed, which is 2½ times what it is at Virginia, and the balance is what is called a theft charge, or "service charge". In America, when we want advice on how to run the country, we send down to Washington the men that have loaded American families with theft charges, and the Government listens to them and takes their advice. Anybody can be a great financier if you put him in a position where he can legally steal $2.50 from every family every month in the year. And it is no wonder such financiers are "patriotic" and eager to run the government. Look what they get out of it.

Tragic End of a Ten-Year-Old

NO TEN-YEAR-OLD boy can be very bad, and Wm. Schneider, Jr., of Brooklyn, wasn't so very bad, even if his teacher did have to send for his mother, to tell her all about it. The next day was a beautiful spring day and William's father, for punishment, ordered him to stay in the attic all day. A few hours later his body was found hanging by a top cord, and a note nearby gave his possessions to his brother and said, "I go to hell." The discovery of the body nearly killed the father. How glad we are that poor little William is only asleep and will come back soon into a world from which the eternal torment lie will have been for ever banished!

Blaming God for Hard Times

REVEREND DOCTOR CLIFTON MACON, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, Park Avenue and Fifty-first Street, New York city, says the depression is world-wide because of a wide apostasy from God. In other words, he thinks God is to blame for the hard times, and that despite all the surplus of good things with which the land and the earth is filled. Next thing you know, some clergyman will be blaming God for every bank that goes broke because some clever match peddler sold them too many bonds that rested on no more solid basis than square miles of the deep blue sky. No man should try to preach who is trying to make a fungus growth above his ears serve as a substitute for brains.

Government by Federal Trade Commission

GEORGE STARR WHITE, M.D., famous Los Angeles physician, is on the warpath. He has discovered, so he thinks, that the Federal Trade Commission is under the thumb of the American Medical Association, and it does not make him happy, for he has not found government by the Federal Trade Commission a reasonable thing. They want him to come to Washington for questioning.

When a man lives in Los Angeles it does not set well for him to be told that if he wants to continue to do business he must come all the way to Washington to present his case. He thinks that if the commission is wise enough to tell him how to run his private business they ought to be as well able to do it one place as another, and so he has suddenly got the idea that a good thing to do would be to dispense with the commission altogether. He thinks that if Congress could set up such a strangling commission it could also break it in pieces. And he may be right, at that.

Too Late with the Ventilators

AN ENTERPRISING firm of distillers engaged a nine-story building on Water Street, New York, and had put in about $300,000 of their plant. The molasses from which the liquor was to be made was brought in to an adjoining garage as gasoline and then was pumped into the distillery. The plan was to install up-to-date ventilators that would have disguised the fumes, but the prohibition agents in the district were too smart for them. They smelled the liquor, and now one more competitor of the greatest distiller in the country, Andrew Mellon, is for the moment unable to do any business, merely because he was late putting in his ventilators.

Lied Deliberately at Every Mass

A NEW HAMPSHIRE paper tells of an assistant pastor who at all masses on a given date denounced as communistic propaganda the little booklet *The Kingdom,* which had been distributed in the vicinity of his church. He thus lied deliberately at every mass.

This man is in the right business, one well suited to his peculiar abilities; for William Hogan, formerly a priest, in his authoritative book on popery sets down the rule: "I pronounce all Catholic priests, bishops, popes, monks, friars and nuns to be the most deliberate and wilful set of liars that ever infested this or any other country, or disgraced the name of religion."

Have You Been to College?

A FRIEND in Knoxville, Tennessee, writes that one of the Knoxville company made a Sunday call and was proceeding with the testimony, "The people need a righteous government. Centuries ago Jehovah promised—" She got that far when the lady of the house interrupted with the startling information, "I do not want to hear anything about Jehovah; I've been to college." She had learned all there was to know, and that settled it.

Now imagine them all lined up in front of Peter. They all want to get in. Conversation ensues: 'Have you been to college?' 'Yes!' 'Then

step right inside.' 'How about you? Have you been to college?' 'No!' 'Well, you can go to hell.' That works all right for the present generation. But what about the so-called 'general judgment'? Peter and all the rest of the apostles except Paul would have quit their jobs and gone to hell, for they were all "unlearned and ignorant men", and all we would have left in heaven would be this wise Jane and others like her that are so steeped in foolishness that you couldn't get an idea into their heads with a mallet and chisel.

President of New York Stock Exchange

TESTIFYING in Washington before the Senate committee on Banking and Currency, Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, known as one of Morgan's men, declared the 1929 panic was caused by the common people who took too much stock in what was told them by Andrew Mellon and President Coolidge, said he did not know anything about agriculture, the basic business of the nation, and declared if speculation were stopped by law the greatest gambling house in the world would move to Canada. Incidentally, that might be a good thing for the United States; whether it would be of any benefit to Canada would remain to be seen.

Why Variant Interest Rates?

SOME people are wondering why on March 5 the United States treasury put upon the market bearer certificates in denominations of $50, $100 and $500 at an interest rate of 2 percent, while two days later, on March 7, it put upon the market bearer certificates in denominations of $5,000 to $100,000 on which the interest rate was fixed at 3¾ percent. The natural conclusion is that the treasury department knows the little bonds will be bought by little financial people and it wishes to give them little reward, while the big bonds will be bought by big financial people and it wishes to give them a big reward. It thus emphasizes once more Josh Billings' rule that "them as has gits".

Railroad Travel a Century Ago

A CENTURY ago it was not such an easy thing to ride on a railroad. The following rules were posted in the stations of the Liverpool and Manchester lines. Traces of these rules persist in those still in effect.

Any person desiring to travel from Liverpool to Manchester, or vice versa, or any portion of the journey thereof must, twenty-four hours beforehand, make application to the station agent at the place of departure, giving his name, address, place of birth, age, occupation, and reason for desiring to travel.

The station agent, upon assuring himself that the applicant desires to travel for a just and lawful cause, shall thereupon issue a ticket to the applicant, who shall travel by the train named thereon.

Trains will start at their point of departure as near schedule time as possible, but the company does not guarantee when they will reach their destination.

Trains not reaching their destination before dark will put up at one of the several stopping places along the route for the night, and passengers must pay, and provide for, their own lodging during the night.

Luggage will be carried on the roof of the carriages. If such luggage gets wet, the company will not be responsible for any loss attached thereto.

Cadman Glorifies Man and Belittles God

REVEREND CADMAN is reported as saying: "Man is justified in the firm conviction that he can win victory over death. . . . Examine your own hearts, your semi-divine powers that God has given you, and you will know that God is obligated to meet your expectations of immortality." You will have to go some to beat that.

And now what shall we do? We will just give you a little paraphrase. I count all this semi-divine stuff as the pure unscriptural bunk and so much concentrated extract of pure theological piffle (Phil. 3:8); for God only hath immortality (1 Tim. 6:16), and if victory does come our way, "Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ." —1 Cor. 15:57.

Socialist Republic in Chile

THE great financiers, making their headquarters in New York city, who have about a billion dollars invested in Chile are wondering just what will happen to that billion if Chile should decide to adopt the form of socialism which prevails in Russia. The Guggenheims, W. R. Grace & Company, the Bethlehem Steel Company, the Power Trust, the Telephone Trust and the National City Bank of New York all have huge interests in Chile and will certainly not want to see the country go Bolshevik. The leader of the revolutionary movement, Carlos G. Davila, was formerly Chilean ambassador to the United States and is considered a capable man.

The Political Free Lunch Counter

By Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt (New York)

IN COUNTY and town governments alone in this state, leaving out incorporated cities and villages altogether, there is a vast army of about fifteen thousand officials most of whom are elective and have constitutional status. These include in the counties chiefly county judges, sheriffs, surrogates, county clerks, registrars, district attorneys, coroners, county attorneys, and commissioners of welfare; and in the towns, supervisors, town clerks, justices of the peace, assessors, town collectors, highway superintendents, constables, and welfare officers. These paid officers, with minor exceptions, are found in all counties and towns. They constitute what may be called the regular Army of Occupation. But, besides this army of occupation there is an even greater corps of what I would call the Home Guards, paid and unpaid, part and whole time, elective and appointive, representing the police, light, fire, sewer, sidewalk, water, and other local improvement districts and the school districts with their boards, superintendents, clerks, and teachers.

To illustrate, take just one case. Leaving out of the picture the five counties within the city of New York, and the wholly suburban counties of Westchester and Nassau, and looking at the other fifty-five counties of the state, there are in the neighborhood of eleven thousand tax collectors. Just think of that! These eleven thousand tax collectors represent nine hundred and eleven towns, four hundred and sixty-one villages, and over nine thousand school districts: an average density of tax collectors alone of about twelve per town. It is interesting to note that these eleven thousand tax collectors form a greater army than that which won the battle of Marathon. Note this too: This huge force is actually responsible for the collection of only about one-sixth of the property tax levied for all purposes within the state. The remaining five-sixths is collected by less than two hundred city, county, town and village officers.

The great majority of the county and town officials I have mentioned are salaried officers, but fees of unknown amount are still allowed to many of them. We have been trying to get away from the ancient fee system, but it still remains firmly entrenched in town and county government. This fee system should be abolished, without any question, but this is contingent to a considerable degree on the consolidation of local government units and a readjustment of their relations to the county and to the state.

Let me at this point make it clear that this distressful and wasteful condition affecting local government is not that of New York alone. All over the country the mounting burden of taxation is compelling public officials and citizens to direct their attention to reconstruction.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, Missouri, Michigan, and many other states, corrective measures are now under way. In North Carolina the state has taken over maintenance and repair of all roads, including what we would call town roads. In Virginia, while county lines remain, many county functions have been consolidated into districts comprising several counties. In Minnesota a forest area county sparsely settled has been allowed, after a referendum, to abolish township government.

The French Peasant on His Own Land

(By George Slocombe, in the Manchester *Guardian*)

WATCH the uncouth countryman on his own land. No artist has a hand more delicate, an eye more keen, an ear more attuned. The little sounds of earth, the sounds of wood and water, the rustling of leaf or stone, the hollow noises of a wheel in a rut, the winging sound of a bird, the call of bird or bat, they are a language intelligible as plain speech to him who often can neither read nor write. I watched in fascination recently an illiterate young farm lad twirl a green stalk of vine into a solid rope and bind it in a firm knot. I saw him with a few dexterous twists bind a mass of thorn twigs into a neat bundle. No urban dweller could have shown such delicacy and sureness of hand. No citizen could have seized the thorns without hurt or crushed them in one movement or bound them in two.

But the art of the French peasant does not stop there. He can fell a tree and graft the wild plum. He can drop a bird on the wing and catch a mole in a trap or a weasel in a snare. He can

trim a hedge and clean a ditch, both tasks which are commonly called 'unskilled' and are more technical than many trades. He can plough a furrow straighter than an engraver's line and follow the course of a hare in the wheat. He can make roads and repair a fence, thatch a house or barn or hayrick, mend a broken harrow, and whistle through a split reed. He knows the call of beasts, the growth of the roots of the trees, the way of water under the ground. He can shoe a horse and doctor sick cattle.

He knows the ancient chemistry of the earth, the secret scourge of stubborn fields, the mysterious veins of metal that kill off grazing cows and nibbling sheep. He can dress a field with marl, powder the vines with sulphate, lime the fruit trees against vermin and the fruit against fly. He can brew wine or beer, and mead from the bees' honey, and witch-drinks from strange herbs. He can slaughter a hog and make strange and delicious dishes of its entrails. He can make a bulging stone wall straight and a leaking roof sound. He knows where the mushrooms grow in the fields and stranger fungi in the forests. A fox in the neighborhood, or a thunderstorm, and he can smell it from afar. For him the tricks of the weather are like pages of a partly read book.

Child Training (*Anonymous*)

RULE yourself before attempting to rule your child.

Remember always that our most effective lessons are given by personal example.

So far as possible be what you would have your children be. If you are peevish, fretful and complaining, disliking to do this duty and despising that, etc., do not be surprised if you find the same disposition cropping out in your children.

If, on the other hand, you are cheerful and happy regarding the duties of life as your greatest pleasure; if you are thankful for such things as you have in the present life . . . the little ones round your feet will quickly discern and catch your happy, thankful, energetic and helpful spirit, and thus half the victory will be accomplished.

Never by word or example encourage idleness; children are better off if they have some care and responsibility; they will develop more nearly perfectly if they have some time and opportunity to work out their own original ideas; not too many toys, else there will be no room for ingenuity.

Play should always be secondary to real service. Prompt and cheerful obedience should be expected and enforced, not by repeated urging to duty, but by a single showing to duty. There should be a penalty of some kind for its nonperformance.

Do not lower your dignity by working yourself up into a nervous excitement. Train your children to be sensitive to the approval of God, of parents, and of their own conscience. This is one of the fine points that will require skill and ingenuity. You will need to study the disposition of your child; to watch for opportunities to instruct and impress him and to let none of them slip. You will need to watch the little things in his deportment, to express your affectionate approval of his good points, and your pain and displeasure at his errors and failures. Let him feel that God's eyes and your eyes are over him, just as we feel that God's eyes are over us.

Teach children to be generous, to prefer one another, and to be watchful for one another's interest. The table is a good place for cultivating good manners.

Cultivate acquaintance of your children. Be young with them, but give them the advantage of your years of experience. Hold your own standpoint, but sympathize with theirs, and do not forget your feelings and experiences at their age. Invite their confidence and never make light of their troubles, but comfort and advise them. Never permit them to speak slightingly of one another, nor allow them to do so without correction.

Be cheerful; do not wear a long, dejected face, even if you have troubles.

Let your children have access to good books, *The Harp, Deliverance, Creation, Reconciliation, Government,* and others.

In addition to all these points of careful training, there is a mightier power than all else. If the little ones are taught from infancy to know and love God as the wise and loving Provider of every blessing they enjoy; if they are taught

to bring their little joys and blessings to Him in thanksgiving and praise, and if they are taught the purpose of God as they are able to comprehend it, the instruction thus received in the plastic period of childhood will never be effaced. "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

SCIENCE OF CHILD TRAINING IN A NUTSHELL

(1) When you consent, consent cheerfully.
(2) When you refuse, refuse finally.
(3) Often commend.
(4) Never scold.
(5) Beware of making an issue with your child; but when an issue is forced, carry it out.

Jig Time Salads *By Betty Barclay (Pennsylvania)*

"JIG TIME" is a New England term, although it is also fairly well known in other sections of the country.

It typifies speed, quickness, on the spur of the moment, or "in a snap of the finger", if we may borrow another slang phrase.

A jig time salad, therefore, is one that may be gotten together while unexpected company is washing up, or within ten minutes after Dad has telephoned that he is bringing somebody home for dinner.

Naturally these salads are not elaborate, but, on the other hand, this is the day of simple salads every day rather than elaborate salads once in a long while. Most of them can be prepared with foods carried in stock at all times, and the others may be used by anyone who has a little girl and has a store near by.

All are alkaline in their effect, and thus very desirable to balance meat, fish, bread and egg dishes that may be served at the same meal. The oranges, used as a base in most of the recipes given below, are particularly noted for their ultimate alkaline reaction; although some persist in thinking of them as acid fruit.

Try one of these jig time salads and you will probably want to try them all.

WINTER COMBINATION

Half an orange cut in pieces; half a banana sliced; one slice canned pineapple, diced; one tablespoon broken walnut meats. Mix well. Now, it isn't necessary, by any means, to stick absolutely to these ingredients. If you have no walnut meats, use the meats of any nuts you may have stored away in the attic or the pantry. If you have no canned pineapple, use a couple sliced peaches, or two or three slices of preserved pear. The nut meats may be eliminated altogether and a couple of cherries or a few bits of shredded coconut used in their place. Naturally this salad should be served on crisp lettuce leaves if they are available; but a crisp white cabbage leaf, or a few pieces of water cress, may be used if necessity demands. In other words, the salad is a dish that may be kneaded and twisted to your heart's content, and yet come to the guest as a surprise delicacy.

ORANGE AND ONION

Many hesitate to try this for the first time. Once tried, it becomes a prime favorite in any home where the family likes the flavor of onion in any dish. Try it and you will find that onions and oranges blend just as well as horseradish and oysters, mint and lamb, or roast beef and apple sauce.

Two orange slices; cut one-half inch thick. Arrange sandwich fashion with a thin slice of Bermuda onion in center. Garnish with slices, stuffed olives if you have them on hand. Place all on lettuce as usual.

CHERRY AND ORANGE

Three or four large orange sections. Arrange around edge of a lettuce cup made by cutting a small head of lettuce in two and scooping center from one half. Fill center of cup with stoned cherries. Serve with mayonnaise or boiled dressing.

STRAWBERRY DELIGHT

One slice of pineapple, quartered; four orange slices, halved. Garnish with four large, ripe, unhulled strawberries. Top with a marshmallow half. Serve on lettuce. Just before serving add a little syrup made by dissolving three teaspoons of sugar in the juice of one orange and one-half lemon. This syrup or sauce will be found exceptionally good for any combination of fruits.

Notes on Health *By B. W. Branscome, D.C., D.O. (Virginia)*

MAN'S natural diet as given in Genesis is fruits and nuts. The people of that day lived almost a thousand years on such foods. Chemical analyses prove these foods to be perfect. They are natural foods and are produced only in God's way.

Good health is the only immunizer from disease. This sometimes depends on chiropractic adjustments to relieve nerve pressure, thereby allowing a natural flow of life force to all parts of the body. One should have along with this proper food, daily exercise, fresh air, sunshine, pure water, plenty of rest and sleep, a cheerful, equitable state of mind, cleanliness, and freedom from all devitalizing habits.

Here is a good daily routine for one to follow: For the first three days, fast; however, if you cannot do this, or you do not have the will power to do so, you may eat either oranges or grapefruit, without sugars.

After following the above instructions you may follow this daily schedule:

BREAKFAST: *Fruit only:* either grapefruit (no sugar), oranges, melons, berries, grapes, or other juicy fruits.

NOON MEAL: Large RAW vegetable salad, one or two cooked green vegetables, such as spinach, turnip or mustard greens, squash, and onions. (You may season the cooked vegetables with a little butter or oil; use no pork meat.) Follow with one starchy food, such as carrots, green peas, beets, cauliflower, or potatoes either baked or boiled.

EVENING MEAL: Salad similar to noon meal, such as lettuce, tomatoes, and cucumbers. Do not soak cucumbers in salt. You may also use two non-starchy vegetables, cooked or raw, and then your protein (two ounces of nuts). You may use any kind of nuts, but pecans are preferred. (Chew nuts thoroughly.) If nuts are not available or you do not desire to use them, you may use cottage cheese or buttermilk.

Eat only as outlined above, unless hard labor (physical) is being done, then some sweet dried fruit may be taken at the noon meal. Note that fruits are taken only in the morning, starchy foods at noon, and proteins in the evening, thus giving a perfect combination of foods and preventing fermentation.

One should not use condiments along with these foods, such as pepper, salt, spices, sauces, catsup, vinegar, mustard, chili, as they only irritate the delicate membranes of the body.

Do not use tobacco, alcohol, eggs, bread, ice cream, soft drinks, coffee, meats, tea, cocoa, chocolate, candy, pies, cakes or other sweets, medicines, serums; and do not use aluminum cooking utensils. Something can be said against the use of every one of these (strange as it may seem).

If there is not appetite skip a meal or meals, until hunger returns. All animals, by God-given natural instinct, fast when injured or sick. False education has ruined man's instinct. Ancient man fasted to purify the temple of God, the body.

Why the Chickens Did Not Grow *By Cavin and Hobbs (Pioneers)*

WHILE we were working in Posey county, Indiana, we had shelter in a home that had for some time been hearing the WATCHTOWER programs but had never seen a *Golden Age*. The lady had quite a lot of chickens. She thought she was taking the best of care of them. She cleaned their feeding troughs and their drinking pans each day.

The troughs were made of wood; the drinking pans were large aluminum kettles. She told us she could not understand why the chickens did not grow faster; their combs were pale and they did not get along just as she thought they ought to.

We told her what we knew about aluminum and that we believed that was the cause. She took the kettles away and got some large earthen crocks which she had previously discarded. She gave them their water in these crocks and in a short time you could see a change. In just a few weeks she had them ready for market.

She and her husband had not been real well for some time, so she discarded her cooking utensils of aluminum and got granite ones. When we left she said she certainly was thankful we had told her about this.

Jehovah the Teacher of His People

A SUBSCRIBER says: "I read the following query and reply in a Catholic magazine and could not give a satisfactory answer to the Catholic that asked me to read it. Is it possible that the Catholic church was in existence before the New Testament? Please publish reply in the *Golden Age* magazine, as I receive it every other week."

The fundamental proposition of Catholicism, namely, that Scripture and tradition and the authority of the church are all on the same level, i. e., sources of faith, is untenable. What have you to say about it?

If the words of Christ are tenable, then the authority of the church is equal to that of Holy Scripture. He declared: "all authority is given to me in heaven and on earth. Go, therefore, teach ye all nations . . . and behold I am with you all days even unto the consummation of the world." He conveyed His authority to His church.

Strictly speaking one would be justified in saying that the authority of the church is above that of the silent word of Holy Scripture, which has been made to mean anything and everything by thousands of well-meaning people, who contend that they interpret it under inspiration.

People who have your impression seem to assume that the Scriptures existed first, and that the church was to be built on them. As a matter of fact the church existed nearly four hundred years before a single soul in the world knew what the New Testament Scripture was, and it was the Catholic church which settled the question for the world. It was sons of the church, the apostles and Mark and Luke, who wrote the New Testament. They did not get their information from the Scriptures, but committed to writing the things which they were taught by Christ, and as living teachers were to impart to others.

Those who believe as you do also assume that by tradition the passing of a teaching of the church from one generation to another by word of mouth is understood. But practically all teachings of the church, which is based on tradition, is in writing, just the same as the Holy Scripture; and much of this tradition comes from the writings of saints of the first century who were members of the church, but who had not yet the advantage of having the whole Bible.

St. Augustine, who lived in the fourth and early fifth century, a great defender of the Bible, claims that he could not have accepted it except on the authority of the Catholic church.

Only God Can Guide

Man is completely helpless to know anything about Jehovah God, or about the circumstances in which he finds himself, or about the future, except as his Creator is willing to reveal it to him.

Moses served as God's first amanuensis. As God dictated, so "Moses wrote all the words of [Jehovah]". (Ex. 24:4) As he did so, he was told, 'Thou shalt not add unto the word,' and with that was coupled the admonition, 'Neither shalt thou diminish ought from it.' (Deut. 12:32) The word as it was given to him was a complete and perfect revelation, suitable to the people for whom it was intended, for the times in which they lived.

Concerning these words of Jehovah God, which Moses reduced to writing, Jehovah said: "[Ye shall] lay up these my words in your heart and in your soul, and bind them for a sign upon your hand, that they may be as frontlets between your eyes. And ye shall teach them your children, speaking of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest by the way, when thou liest down, and when thou risest up. And thou shalt write them upon the door posts of thine house, and upon thy gates."—Deut. 11:18-21.

Priests Were Not Teachers

This would be as good a time as any to point out that though Israel at this time had a high priest that was *higher* than the pope (because he could at any time go into the presence of God and get a yes or no answer to any question), yet this priest had no rights as a teacher. All he could do was to transmit to the people the words of Jehovah God. The actual teaching of the people Jehovah God reserved to himself.

Moses very properly regarded this food for the mind and heart as more important than that for the body: "He humbled thee, and suffered thee to hunger, and fed thee with manna, which thou knewest not, neither did thy fathers know; that he might make thee know that man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of [Jehovah] doth man live."—Deut. 8:3.

It is noteworthy that Jesus, the Son of God, who is *still higher* than the high priest of Aaron's line, made a direct application of this scripture to himself, after He had been without food for forty days. He was unwilling to make food, even though He had the "authority". He preferred to be sustained by the precious provisions for His mind and heart stored up for Him in His

Father's Word thousands of years before "the prince of this world" sought to deflect Him from the course laid out in that Word of Truth.—Matt. 4: 2-4.

Qualifications of a Ruler

It is the claim of the popes that they are kings or princes, ruling upon the throne of Jehovah God. If that be true, observe what is required of them, and ask yourself if it is at all likely that these plain and definite instructions of Jehovah God have ever been complied with by any occupant of the papal chair:

"And it shall be, when he sitteth upon the throne of his kingdom, that *he shall write him a copy of this law* in a book out of that which is before the priests the Levites: and it shall be with him, and he shall read therein all the days of his life: that he may learn to fear Jehovah his God, to keep all the words of this law and these statutes, to do them: that his heart be not lifted up above his brethren, and that he turn not aside from the commandment, to the right hand, or to the left."—Deut. 17: 18-20.

Jehovah God knew the tendency of His people to forget Him, saying, "I know their imagination which they go about, even now, before I have brought them into the land which I sware" (Deut. 31: 21); and He therefore made it a law binding upon the rulers of the people that "thou shalt read this law before all Israel in their hearing. Gather the people together, men, and women, and children, and thy stranger that is within thy gates, that they may hear, and that they may learn, and fear [Jehovah] your God, and observe to do all the words of this law; and that their children, which have not known any thing, may hear, and learn to fear [Jehovah] your God".—Deut. 31: 11-13.

Jehovah God was sure that Israel would not give heed to His Word, but would go after their own way, or the ways of selfish and designing men, and so He ordered that the book of the law should be put in the side of the ark of the covenant, "that it may be there for a witness against thee." (Deut. 31: 26) The disposition of the professed people of God to ignore His Word and to go some other way than His way is the same today as it ever was. It is the Devil's way of getting people to serve and obey him instead of to serve and obey their Creator.

No Appeal to Tradition

After Moses' death Jehovah God did not appeal to Joshua to live up to any traditions or practices which might have grown up in Israel. His instructions were definite and explicit. He was to be guided by the things that Jehovah had written, and not trust to the imaginations or traditions of himself or of other men. He was told, 'Turn not from it to the right hand or to the left.' "This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein."—Josh. 1: 7, 8.

Joshua was very faithful in carrying out Jehovah's instructions. He was not trying to get the people to follow him and to listen to him, but to obey the voice of Jehovah God. Hence the record that "he read all the words of the law, the blessings and cursings, according to all that is written in the book of the law. There was not a word of all that Moses commanded which Joshua read not before all the congregation of Israel, with the women, and the little ones, and the strangers that were conversant among them".—Josh. 8: 34, 35.

Nine Hundred Generations Hence

"The word which he commanded to a *thousand* generations" (1 Chron. 16: 15) is still Jehovah's Word. Scarcely a *hundred generations* have passed since David, who was another of His mouthpieces, uttered this great truth. David, speaking for himself and for his Lord and our Lord, Christ Jesus, says: "His delight is in the law of [Jehovah]; and in his law doth he meditate day and night."—Ps. 1: 2.

How much knowledge of Jehovah's Word "Saint" Augustine had we do not know, but apparently he was not very familiar with it. He had merely the superficial knowledge that comes to churchmen; they never go deeply into the Scriptures, because their training is to follow traditions of men, and not to listen to the voice of Jehovah God. David was different. He said:

"The words of Jehovah are pure words: as silver tried in a furnace of earth, purified seven times." (Ps. 12: 6) "The law of Jehovah is perfect, converting the soul: the testimony of Jehovah is sure, making wise the simple. The statutes of Jehovah are right, rejoicing the heart: the commandment of Jehovah is pure, enlightening the eyes. The fear of Jehovah is clean, enduring for ever: the judgments of Jehovah are true and righteous altogether. More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honeycomb. Moreover by them is thy servant warned: and in keeping of them there is great reward."—Ps. 19: 7-11.

David's Wonderful Appreciation

"The Word of [Jehovah] is right." (Ps. 33:4) "In God I will praise his word." (Ps. 56:4) "I will hear what [Jehovah God] will speak." (Ps. 85:8) "He sent his word, and healed them, and delivered them from their destructions." (Ps. 107:20) "Thy word have I hid in mine heart." (Ps. 119:11) "Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wondrous things out of thy law." (Ps. 119:18) "I have stuck unto thy testimonies." (Ps. 119:31) "Thy statutes have been my songs in the house of my pilgrimage." (Ps. 119:54) "The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver." (Ps. 119:72) "I have hoped in thy word." (Ps. 119:74) "Thy law is my delight." (Ps. 119:77) "Mine eyes fail for thy word." (Ps. 119:82) "For ever, O [Jehovah], thy word is settled in heaven." (Ps. 119:89) "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." (Ps. 119:105) "The entrance of thy words giveth light." (Ps. 119:130) "Thy word is true from the beginning." (Ps. 119:160) "My heart standeth in awe of thy word. I rejoice at thy word as one that findeth great spoil."—Ps. 119:161, 162.

The Word of God is not a past thing, a dead thing; it is a living thing. "His word runneth very swiftly." (Ps. 147:15) Right at this very moment God is bringing the truth out of His Word so rapidly that it is almost impossible to keep up with it. It is Jehovah that does the unfolding. "He sheweth his word." (Ps. 147:19) And if He does not show it or uncover its meaning it remains enshrouded in darkness.

Additions to God's Word

The wise man said, "Every word of God is pure: he is a shield unto them that put their trust in him. Add thou not unto his words, lest he reprove thee, and thou be found a liar." (Prov. 30:5) Surely there is not much comfort in this text for those who have assumed to divide God's property into two kinds of ground, holy ground and unholy ground, and have made it appear that there are two kinds of water, holy water and unholy water. These are additions to the word, not needed and not true.

The Prophet Isaiah tells us of a time then future when there would be in the earth a great hullabaloo of confederacies, such as we now see taking place at Geneva, Lausanne and elsewhere. He warns that these confederacies would come to naught, and tells why they have come to naught. It is because they have neglected the Word of God and listened to prelates instead. The prophet says: "To the law and to the testimony: if they speak not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them."—Isa. 8:20.

The same prophet tells how the theologians of today would view the Word of God. "It shall be nought but terror to understand the message." (Isa. 28:19, *A.R.V.*) "Therefore shall the word of Jehovah be unto them nagging upon nagging, nagging upon nagging, prating upon prating, prating upon prating."—Isa. 28:13, *Swedish R.V.*

The Shame of Theologians

The same prophet tells us that in this evil time the true children of God would be guided by Jehovah, not by the theologians. He says: "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee [God's Word from the past], saying, This is the way, walk ye in it."—Isa. 30:21.

Nothing that is written in Jehovah's Word shall go unfulfilled. "Seek ye out of the book of [Jehovah], and read: no one of these shall fail, none shall want her mate." (Isa. 34:16) "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever." (Isa. 40:8) "For as the rain cometh down, and the snow, from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater: so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it."—Isa. 55:10, 11.

The Prophet Jeremiah tells why the world is in its present predicament wherein they know not which way to turn: "The wise men are ashamed, they are dismayed and taken: lo, they have rejected the word of [Jehovah]; and what wisdom is in them?"—Jer. 8:9.

As an illustration of rejecting the Word of Jehovah, consider the sentence above quoted from the Catholic magazine. The writer actually has the temerity to say: "Strictly speaking one would be justified in saying that the authority of the church is above that of the silent word of Holy Scripture," or, in other words, above the written word of Jehovah God himself.

"Hear Ye, and Give Ear"

Speaking for himself Jeremiah said: "Hear ye, and give ear; be not proud: for [Jehovah] hath spoken." (Jer. 13:15) "Thy words were found and I did eat them: and thy word was

unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart." (Jer. 15:16) Jehovah's estimate of His own word is given by the same prophet: "Is not my word like as a fire? saith [Jehovah]; and like a hammer that breaketh the rock in pieces?"—Jer. 23:29.

If an angel of God could and did speak in awe of "the scripture of truth" (Dan. 10:21) one would wonder how any earthly creature would dare for an instant to intimate that the opinions and traditions of fallible men are to be taken as of equal or greater authority.

The theologians of the Catholic church, and of all the other churches, live in what the Scriptures designate as a famine-stricken land or condition. The Prophet Amos says of these: "Behold, the days come, saith [Jehovah] God, that I will send a famine in the land; not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of [Jehovah]. And they shall wander from sea to sea, and from the north even to the east; they shall run to and fro to seek the word of [Jehovah], and shall not find it." (Amos 8:11) The theologians have absolutely nothing to give the people.

Christ Jesus and God's Word

We come now to Christ Jesus. At every one of the advances of the Devil, at the time of the temptation in the wilderness, his response was, "It is written," "It is written," "It is written." His own words are: "Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil."—Matt. 4:4, 7, 10; 5:17.

To the theologians of His own day Jesus said: "Full well ye reject the commandment of God, that ye may keep your own tradition. Making the word of God of none effect through your tradition."—Mark 7:9, 13.

When the theologians of Jesus' day sought to entrap Him by a question about the resurrection, Jesus' response was: "Do ye not therefore err, because ye know not the scriptures?"—Mark 12:24.

Jesus' ministry and His earthly life were all in the past when, "beginning at Moses, and all the prophets, he expounded unto them in all the scriptures the things concerning himself." (Luke 24:27) Jesus had authority from God to proclaim certain truths, and did proclaim them, and gave that authority to others, and they exercised it, but it was not an authority above or beyond that which the Father had given to Him. Jesus tells us plainly, "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself." (John 14:10) In His last prayer He prayed to the Father and said, "I have given them thy word. Sanctify them through thy truth: thy word is truth."—John 17:14, 17.

Letters of Commendation

When the apostle was taking his final leave of the church at Ephesus he did not say, 'And now, brethren, I commend you to the Catholic church' or to some other church, but, "I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified."—Acts 20:32.

When Paul stood before Agrippa he did not defend his teachings as in line with those of the Catholic church (which, by the way, was not founded till some hundreds of years after apostolic times), but he claimed that he was merely "witnessing both to small and great, saying none other things than those which the prophets and Moses did say should come".—Acts 26:22.

The same apostle tells us of our dependence upon the Scriptures written before Jesus' day. He says: "For whatsoever things were written aforetime were written for our learning, that we through patience and comfort of the scriptures might have hope." (Rom. 15:4) In the next chapter he speaks of the church's dependence upon "the scriptures of the prophets". —Rom. 16:26.

He commends Timothy because "from a child thou hast known the holy scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation" (2 Tim. 3:15); and there is no doubt that the scriptures to which he refers are the Old Testament scriptures, faith in which "dwelt first in thy grandmother Lois".—2 Tim. 1:5.

Men Do Not Interpret Scripture

Men do not interpret Scripture; the church does not interpret Scripture; angels do not interpret Scripture; Christ Jesus himself does not interpret Scripture, except as that interpretation is given to Him by His Father. (Rev. 1:1) The only One who interprets Scripture, in the last analysis, is the One who gave it in the first place. Obviously, until He furnishes the key to a passage it can never be unlocked.

That the angels are not authorized to unfold the Scriptures, but that God reserves it to Himself to unfold them in His own good time and

way, is manifest from the apostle's statement, that though "an angel from heaven preach any other gospel unto you than that which we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."—Gal. 1:8.

Therefore the apostle has laid down the primary rule for an understanding of the Scriptures: "Knowing this first, that no prophecy of the scripture is of any private interpretation." (2 Pet. 1:20) The Roman Catholic church has made the same mistake that all the other churches have made. It has not waited upon God, but has resorted to its own explanations, and those explanations, because not God's explanations, are all private interpretations, and all wrong, from start to finish.

Neither the Roman Catholic nor the Protestant churches have a single teaching that is wholly correct. The god of this world has blinded their minds so that they cannot see even the elementary truths. For instance, almost without exception they have lined up behind Satan's statement to mother Eve, "Ye shall not surely die," and thus have "given the lie" to the word of the Creator himself, "In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die."

The most elementary observation and reasoning would enable any but a theological mind to accept the truth that "God is love". His love is discernible in every tinted sky, every fragile and beautiful flower, every luscious fruit, every sweet countenance, and every shimmery day, a million times a day, to all who have eyes to see.

But to the Roman Catholic theologians, and still worse to the Protestant ones, Jehovah God, the great Creator and Sustainer of the universe, is the author of an inconceivably great and inconceivably terrible place wherein He purposes to cause to choke and suffocate in the strangling fumes of burning sulphur for ages and ages almost all the billions of the human family. They think of Him as an ogre, the personification of hate.

How like this is to the teaching of a theologian, and how little like it is to the Word of God which liveth and abideth for ever.

Saintokowski Blazejowski Ouchokowski!

THE Waterbury *Evening Democrat* manages to make parts of five columns telling about a visit of two of Jehovah's witnesses to a section of their city which included the rectory of Rev. Stanislaus Blazejowski. It was brought out at the trial that for nothing at all the utmost holy and forever most very reverend saint Blazejowski grabbed John Konvaluk by the throat and began to throttle him.

Little by little he forced him into his library, closed the door on him and his companion Teddy Karaban, and without a shadow of legality telephoned to the police to come and get the two. A fellow Catholic, John Marshall McMahon, answered the call, and instead of arresting the offender against all law and decency, Saintokowski Blazejowski, he very obediently arrested the innocent ones and they were dragged before another "gentleman", Judge Edward J. Finn, possibly also a Catholic.

The last named, instead of lecturing the offender, lectured the innocent, after the prosecutor, Charles Summa, had meekly switched the original charge of Saintokowski Blazejowski of trying to peddle a new religion, to breach of the peace. Ohkowski, Amerikowsky, Whatsky Thesky Blazejowsky Crimesky Aresky Committedsky Insky Thysky Namesky!

Why the Needy Are Helped *By Pearl Ellis*

THE other day I said to a gentleman with whom I was talking, "The financiers are running this country and are robbing the people every day, while the politicians and clergymen back them up in it. The reason the clergymen are interested in the poor and solicit charity for the needy is to get them back on their feet so that the profiteers can rob them some more." He thought that line of reasoning coincided with the facts, and so some books were placed.

Craving for Prosperity

ALL persons like to be prosperous. Every sane man desires to better his own condition and that of his family. He realizes that it is his duty to gather such information as will be helpful to him and to his loved ones. When persons meet, a conversation follows; and it is most natural for them to discuss the times and the business conditions and to exchange ideas as to future prospects. Some men study conditions more closely than do others; and the advice of such is heard with interest. If one giving advice is known to be honest and fearless, his words often bring comfort and encouragement.

It was on a Sunday morning early in October. The sun was shining brightly, and the soft breezes blew from the south. Two men strolling through the public park met, and, to pass away the time, seated themselves on a convenient bench and engaged in conversation. Later, a third man walked that way, and was invited to express his views. What followed is of absorbing interest to all who keep abreast with the times.

With wistfulness Mr. Craving remarked: "If everything were as bright as this Sunday morning, and as beautiful as this park, this would be a fine world to live in, wouldn't it?"

"How true is your statement!" replied Mr. Adversity.

Mr. Craving continued: "How is business with you? What is the prospect as it appears to you?"

"Not so good as I should like it," was Mr. Adversity's answer. "I note some of the papers are stressing prosperity, and telling the people how well they are getting on and why they should be so fully satisfied with the present conditions. It is difficult for many of us to see it that way. I cannot help but doubt the sincerity of those who speak in this vein."

"That reminds me," spoke up Mr. Craving. "I attended a very interesting meeting the other evening. There was a big crowd present, and some enthusiasm. Speeches were made by very prominent men. The speeches were quite interesting to me. Would you like for me to tell you about them?"

In response to Mr. Adversity's "Please do so" Mr. Craving continued: "Well, the first speech was made by the president of one of the great corporations; and the substance of it was this: 'The prosperity of the people depends largely upon the corporations of the land. It is true that these corporations have amassed great material wealth, but this wealth is used for the benefit of the people. We have builded great trunk lines of railroads, steamship lines, electric power lines, erected great power plants for public service, builded airships and made traveling luxurious. We have furnished the money that has builded our great factories of the country. Our wealth has reclaimed the deserts and made them blossom with vegetation. We have builded up a great commercial system. Our money has builded telephone and telegraph systems; and now we have a great radio system which is to come more fully under the control of the corporations. We support the colleges and universities, build hospitals and churches, and uphold the Christian ministers of the land. We have builded battleships and submarines; and in time of war we furnish the material for defensive and offensive operations. It is true we make great profits, and we are entitled to them. The earth is ours, and we make the world a fit place to live in. The people now have automobiles, comfortable homes and many other luxuries, due to our enterprise and our wealth. The world is getting better, and we have made it so.' "

Having summed up the president's speech Mr. Craving commented on it, saying: "Don't you think that sounds pretty good? You know I am working for a corporation; and when a fellow has a great corporation back of him, he feels as if he can do something. Well, I must tell you about the next speech. That was made by a big man they call a 'statesman' or 'politician'. He said:

" 'My friend who has just preceded me has told you of the power of wealth, and of the great good it has done for the people. He has spoken well. You will observe that when election time comes around, the corporations are always called on to furnish the money, and are on the right side and see to it that men are elected who look after the best interests of the country. We are working together for the good of the people. Look at what good we have accomplished in the country. In nineteen hundred and seventeen, when we were threatened with invasion by a foreign foe, we quickly drafted and passed war measures, and without delay put into the field a great army which covered itself with glory. We have made the laws and en-

forced them. We possess the qualifications to govern the people, and the people want us to govern them. We know what the people want, and we see that they get it. The power wielded by the concentrated wealth of the corporations, and the wisdom displayed by our statesmen, are safeguards of the great commonwealth. The clergymen have joined us; and we find ourselves a Christian nation making the world a fit place to live in. The people are made secure in their property, life and liberty and have every reason to be satisfied and content. The earth is for man, and man for the earth. The people are patriotically supporting our institutions, while we look well to their interests. Of course there is some more improvement which might be made; but with a freer hand to operate in the building of great navies and aircraft and preparation for war we will make the country secure, and under our rulership the world will be entirely safe for democracy.'"

Again, without waiting for comment from his listener, Mr. Craving said: "Don't you think that was a remarkable speech? You cannot beat our corporations and our statesmen. What do you think about it?"

Offering no direct reply to this, and evidently with a little impatience, Mr. Adversity said: "Well, go on and tell me what the other man said."

Mr. Craving thereupon continued: "He was a preacher, one of the regular doctors of divinity. I tell you he was an eloquent man, too. He stuck out his chest, and made the hall ring. He began his speech by saying:

"'As you know, I am a Christian; and I rejoice to be associated with my Christian friends who have just preceded me upon this platform. I am glad to welcome them into our Christian fold. They are really the principal ones of our flocks. The time was when our Christian organizations were not so popular; but now I am pleased to say that the strong and mighty men of the land have been brought into our midst, and we lean upon them. We are standing shoulder to shoulder for the great good of humanity. What we need today is more men of red blood like these men. In times of war they look after our general welfare, and in times of peace they make the country prosperous. One of the great factors in making the nation strong is the church. Today no great political party can go forward without the church. It was freely admitted that the World War could not have been won without the ministers. No great financial scheme can be successfully prosecuted without the spiritual advice and comfort given by the clergy. In times past we Christians fought about our creedal differences, but now we are united in a great federation, and I beg to remind you that the man who took the lead in forming the Federation of Churches was one of the greatest financiers America ever produced. Today his distinguished son towers head and shoulders among the great financiers. He likewise is a supporter of the Federation of Churches. Once we differed about the Bible; but now we are united for one purpose; and we welcome to our fold all men, regardless of their views concerning the Bible. Today the Christian church, the power of wealth, and the statesmen of the world should stand shoulder to shoulder. In fact, we are one; and our combined power and influence are destined to bring peace on earth and good will toward men, even if we have to fight for it to the bitter end. Soon we shall have robed this earth in God's glory by the moral achievements of men. Then we can expect Christ to come.'

"Now don't you think, Mr. Adversity, that was a powerful speech? What would we do without these corporations and our statesmen and the churches? The church bells are beginning to ring, and within half an hour services will begin, and I am wondering if I had not better go over there and join that church on the other side of the park. I like to be in with the influential ones. But tell me, first, what do you think about those speeches?"

There was a note of despondency in Mr. Adversity's voice as he replied: "If words meant anything, those speeches would be wonderful. But there is something about them that doesn't just gibe with real sincerity and honesty. May I tell you a little of my experience and observation? Ten years ago I was operating a grocery business over there at that corner store. I was selling on a small margin, but making a reasonable profit and a living for my family. Corporations began to establish chain stores in the neighborhood. These stores undersold me until I was forced to the wall and had to go into voluntary bankruptcy. Other stores in this city have shared the same fate. Now these chain stores control the business, and the prices of foodstuffs have gone up, and the people have to pay the price.

"Then, again, I bought a house, that I might have a home for my family. The officials kept raising the taxes until I could no longer afford to meet my taxes and keep up my payments; and I was compelled to give up the house. I lost it. Now I am renting where I can. You will observe that the corporations now own many of the houses.

"When the great war came, my friend Wilson was in the furniture business near me. His son, just past twenty-one, a bright young fellow, was in partnership with his father. The conscription military law was passed by the politicians, or 'statesmen', as we call them; and this young man was forced to go to war, and his father was forced to buy bonds and war stamps. The young man was killed in action in France. The father's business went down. He was greatly distressed from loss of his son, and soon died in great sorrow. His widow is now having a difficult time to get on. I well remember being at the church over there you speak of, and Wilson's son attended it. It was just the week when war was declared. I heard the preacher make a very impassioned speech urging the young men to go to war, and to kill. I thought the churches were for the purpose of preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. I had great difficulty in harmonizing that preacher's statements with what I know about the Bible. During the war that preacher and many others were making speeches in their churches, urging the people into the war; and their pet phrase was: 'The war will make the world safe for democracy.' I have not seen any real democracy since the war, have you? There is a great deal more of dishonesty amongst the officials than ever before. The papers are full of political scandals. The people have practically nothing to say as to who shall fill the offices, because the corporate interests control politics. You will note that the goods that are manufactured today are shoddy and faulty. The buildings are put up dishonestly. In fact, the world has been made much worse by the war.

"I know that the people have automobiles and other conveniences; but they have been induced to buy them on time payments, and a great many fail to meet the payments, and they lose what they have purchased. It is true that a few men are prosperous and powerful; but are the people generally keeping abreast with the progress of the favored interests?"

Somewhat impressed, Mr. Craving answered: "I must admit that all you have said is true. I note that the newspapers are boasting of great prosperity. If what those men stated at the meeting is not true, I wonder why the press does not expose them."

Mr. Adversity replied: "It is difficult to understand. There must be a good reason. But I cannot explain it to you. There comes a gentleman walking this way that I know. His name is Success. That is a good name, isn't it? He seems to be very prosperous; and look how smiling and apparently happy he is. I know him to be a deep student and have talked to him a little along these lines. I am going to call him and ask him to sit down here and give his views on these questions."

Mr. Success was informed concerning what had passed between Craving and Adversity, and was asked to express his views on present conditions and the prospects for prosperity. Mr. Success then said:

"Gentlemen, I have given much consideration to the questions you are discussing. I feel sure that I have the truth concerning the cause of the present conditions and understand how prosperity is coming to all the people. To explain to you all that I have in mind would require some time, and probably you would not care to listen to me at length."

Both Mr. Craving and Mr. Adversity insisted that they would be glad to listen in patience, and urged Mr. Success to speak on. This he did, saying:

"At the outset I must say that I am a Christian. By that I mean that I believe and accept Jesus Christ as the Savior of mankind. I believe that Jehovah is the only true God, that Christ Jesus is His beloved Son, and that the Bible is God's Word of truth, and that from it alone can we be properly instructed. If a man claims to be a Christian, then he should not object to being judged by the Bible. He should be willing to accept the Bible statements as true. If, on the other hand, he poses as a Christian and then denies the Bible and denies God and Jesus as the Savior of the world, then we must all agree that he is a hypocrite. If he is a hypocrite, then he is dishonest. If he is dishonest, his words count for nothing, because you could not rely upon them.

"You know of the adage that 'birds of a feather flock together'. A man may be properly judged by his associates. I have been quite in-

terested in listening to the substance of the speeches made by the gentlemen mentioned by Mr. Craving. If you care to hear it, I shall be pleased to submit some proof to show you why the corporations, the politicians and the preachers are standing together. From this evidence you may be able to see whether their schemes are honest and in the interest of the people or to the contrary. Following that, then, I should like to submit to you some indisputable evidence showing that there is a way by which all the people will have a full and fair show for liberty and prosperity. This latter part more particularly interests me, because it shows how the people will be relieved and made happy. By your permission I shall proceed.

"In the first place, the clergymen of 'Christendom' are not Christians. A Christian is one who believes that God through Christ has provided salvation for mankind. The clergymen as a general rule do not believe that. They pose before the people as preachers, and yet they are diligent in keeping the people away from the Bible. They are daily becoming bolder in denying the Bible; and instead of referring the people to the remedy God has provided, they are telling the people that big business and the politicians and they themselves are their guardians and saviors. The majority of these clergymen call themselves 'modernists'. That means that they deny the Bible account of creation, and the fall of man, and the redemption through Christ Jesus' sacrifice. The scheme is to turn the minds of the people away from the Bible and away from God, and turn them to the worship of men or other creatures. 'Why is this true?' you may ask. Briefly the reason is this:

"God created the first man perfect and placed him in Eden, the garden of the Lord. God made Lucifer, one of His great angelic creatures, overseer or overlord of man. Lucifer was ambitious to have men worship him; and to accomplish his purposes he induced man to violate God's law. The penalty for that wrongful act was death. God sentenced the first man Adam to death and expelled him from Eden. Read this in the third chapter of the book of Genesis. Because of this wrongful act, all of Adam's children were begotten in sin and born in iniquity. (Ps. 51:5) Since then, men have been dying, and would remain dead forever unless God in the exercise of His loving-kindness makes provision for man's redemption and blessing. Long ago God promised to provide redemption. He promised that He would redeem mankind and then establish on earth a government of righteousness for the blessing of all people.

"At the time that Adam was expelled from Eden God changed the name of Lucifer to that of Satan the Devil. 'Satan' means opposer; and ever since then he has been opposing God. Satan has employed numerous schemes to turn the people away from Jehovah. God could have prevented him from so doing; but the Bible shows that it is God's purpose to let Satan the Devil go the limit in the commission of wickedness and in his effort to turn all creation, human and spiritual, away from God and then to intervene and demonstrate to all creation that Jehovah God is the true God and is supreme and all-powerful and thus vindicate His word and His name. In the meantime mankind has been suffering great adversity at the hands of the Devil and his agents, but then, after the vindication of God's word and name, Jehovah God will show to mankind the privilege of obeying righteousness and of receiving great blessings that He has in store for man. God selected the nation of Israel to make of them a model nation and to teach them and through them the way leading to life and happiness. That people had their religious services; and the Devil turned the clergymen of Israel away from God, so that when Jesus came these men claimed to represent God but in fact represented the Devil and deceived the people. To them Jesus said: 'If God were your Father, ye would love me: for I proceeded forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but He sent me. Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word. Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.'—John 8:42-44.

"There is a true Christianity, and there is a false, so-called 'Christianity'. This organization, so-called 'Christianity', is also called 'Christendom'. True Christians believe the truth and delight to tell God's truth to others. False or so-called 'Christians' yield to the influence of Satan, deceive many, and lead the people away from God. I could cite you numerous instances of this kind.

"You will admit that Bishop Gore and Bishop Barnes, two of the most distinguished clergymen of England, are good samples of what the clergymen are doing. In the London *Daily Express* of September nineteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, appears a speech made by Bishop Gore at Grosvenor Chapel, Mayfair, London. He denied the credibility of the Bible and said of the writers of the Bible that 'they are masters of story-telling'. Here are some of his words:

"'We are nourishing a vain hope if we suppose that the early chapters of Genesis or the stories about Daniel and Enoch are ever going to be accepted as history.

"'They have none of the characteristics of history as real science has learned to detect them, and it is no good kicking against facts. We will merely delay the necessary adjustment of Christianity to the new world of ideas by going on murmuring, and perplexing the minds of our children, instead of being perfectly frank with our own minds and with others.

"The *Westminster Gazette,* of London, on Monday, September twenty-sixth, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven, reports the speech of the Reverend Doctor Barnes, bishop of Birmingham, England. This is what he said:

" 'In this age of social and moral confusion, of intellectual progress and unrest, the turmoil was so great that few landmarks seemed safe, and the religious beliefs and traditions of our forefathers were sharply challenged,' he said.

"'Were they to cling to the old faith? He would rather say: 'Welcome new discoveries with an open mind and reverence the great men who made them. But let them remember that, behind all the new knowledge, the fundamental issues of life would remain veiled.

" 'Today,' he continued, 'there is, among competent men of science, unanimous agreement that man has been evolved from ape-like stock. He arose, possibly a million years ago, from a tangle of apes which began to vary in different directions.

" 'As a result the stories of the creation of Adam and Eve, of their primal innocence and of their fall, have become for us folklore. But by the men who built up Catholic theology they were accepted as solid fact. Man's special creation was one of the primary assumptions of the Catholic system. In it the fall explained the sin.

" 'Darwin's triumph has destroyed the whole theological scheme. Man is not a being who has fallen from an ideal state of perfect innocence: he is an animal slowly gaining spiritual understanding and, with the gain, rising far above his distant ancestors.'

"In America the major portion of the clergymen hold exactly the same views as expressed by the two bishops above mentioned. Such men are not safe advisers of the people. They are the counterparts of the Jewish Pharisees. They have a form of godliness but deny the power thereof, even as the Apostle Paul said they would.—2 Tim. 3:1-7.

"The clergy as a class claim to be followers of Jesus Christ, and make the people believe that they are. The Scriptures designate Jesus Christ as 'The Prince of Peace'. When He was on earth He repeatedly declared the law which His followers must obey: 'Thou shalt not kill.' Anyone who is a true follower of Jesus Christ must be obedient to this command. Anyone claiming to be a follower of Christ and who at the same time urges men to kill each other is a hypocrite and party to the crime of the killing. There might be some excuse or extenuating circumstances for men who know nothing about the Bible to engage in war, but there is no excuse or extenuating circumstance in favor of a Christian's voluntarily engaging in war or urging others to do so.

"During the World War of nineteen hundred and fourteen to nineteen hundred and eighteen the clergymen advocated war, urged young men to go to war to kill their fellow men, used their church buildings for recruiting stations, and denounced and persecuted every one who expressed conscientious scruples against killing. Everybody knows this statement to be true. They went even further than that. Many of the clergymen told young men that if they would go to war and die upon the battlefield, their blood would be counted in with that of Jesus and their souls would immediately be winged off to glory. They should have known better; because war is murder and no murderer has eternal life. So say the sacred Scriptures. (1 John 3:15) If these men, contrary to the Word of the Lord, advocate the killing of their fellow men and at the same time claim to be Christians, they are both hypocrites and unsafe advisers of the people. The evidence is too voluminous for me to cite all of it; but I give you here some, naming the clergymen who are guilty of duplicity.

"There was never any danger of Germany's invading America. Every sensible man knew that that was impossible. And yet some of the most

zealous advocates of America's entering the war were the clergymen.

"The Reverend S. Parkes Cadman, an Englishman who resides in America and who is ex-president of the organization called the 'Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America', just before the war and while answering questions before the Bedford Branch of the Y.M.C.A. in Brooklyn passionately exclaimed: 'Prepare! Prepare! Prepare for war!' When he was asked his opinion of students who refused to engage in military training he replied: 'They are parasites, suckers, and rubbish. The teacher that teaches them they have no right to bear arms for the state should be fired out of his position.' Doctor Cadman, with others, boasted of the fighting rector Doctor Reiland.

"The Massachusetts Clerical Association was one of the first to vote for America to enter the war, and a delegation of the prominent clergy visited Washington to combat the 'unchristian influence' of pacifists. They made it their business to use their church buildings for the preaching of war sermons. When the government enacted the conscription law and inserted a section making it possible for a Christian to decline active military service, nearly every clergyman in the land opposed those who took advantage of this provision of the law. They spoke of such men as 'poor pussy-foot pacifists'.

"Doctor S. E. Young, of the Presbyterian church, called them cowards and traitors because they expressed their belief in God and in Christ and insisted on obeying God rather than man.

"Bishop Kinsolving, of Texas, declared that 'such men should be driven not only from the country, but from the earth'.

"The Reverend Howard Ganster, of Waukegan, Ill., 'advocated the organization of a society for the committing of murder of persons who do not stand up or who leave the building when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played.'

"Dr. Henry Van Dyke delivered a so-called 'sermon', and referring to a gentleman who was candidate for mayor in New York, and who was against America's entering the war, said: 'I would hang every one, whether or not he be a candidate for mayor, who lifts his voice against America entering the war.'

"Reverend Gillis, a Catholic, said: 'Jesus Christ is the Prince of Peace, but Pontius Pilate was the Prince of Pacifists.'

"Bishop Cooke advocated that those who desire to take advantage of the law for noncombatant service should 'be deprived . . . of all political and social and civil rights'.

"Doctor Eaton was made chairman of the National Service Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and performed the duty of delivering fight-talks in the shipyards. He said: 'When a spy comes sneaking around with a bomb don't say, "Let us pray," but take him out there on the marsh and tie him down and place the bomb on his chest. Light it and stand off and watch him blow to his kaiser, to hell! Be regular hemen.'

"Evidently Eaton's conscience hurt him so much after the war that he got himself elected to Congress from New Jersey.

"The Reverend W. W. Bustard, John D. Rockefeller's loyal servant, from his pulpit exclaimed: 'To hell with the kaiser!'"

In view of such an array of facts, can any right-minded person do otherwise than agree that "Christendom's" religious leaders are not Christians but are blind leaders of the blind? Can they be relied upon to lead the people in the way that guides to sure prosperity?

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Mon	4.55	"	Fortaleza	Tue	6.00	"
Tue	5.15	"	Bahia	Wed	6.00	"
Wed	4.30	"	Rio de Janeiro	Thu	6.30	"
Thu	5.00	"	Porto Alegre	Fri	7.00	"
Fri	2.15	"	Buenos Aires	Sat	8.00	"
Sat	5.50	"	Santiago, Chile	Sun	8.00	"
Sun	3.20	"	Antofagasta	Mon	6.00	"
Mon	5.50	"	Lima, Peru	Tue	7.00	"
Tue	5.40	"	Sta. Elena, Ecuador	Wed	6.00	"
Wed	5.45	"	Cristobal, C. Z.	Thu	7.00	"
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Elementary Education—Getting Ready to Live

IT IS a good while since we were in the Garden of Eden. Life is more complicated than it was. An education that was all right for Cain and Abel would hardly do now. God expects men and women to use their intelligence in training their children for the battle of life.

It is God himself who says, "My people are destroyed for lack of knowledge." (Hos. 4:6) There are things they must know if they would live. What are the things they must know? Who is to teach them? How far is the instruction to go? Who is to shoulder the responsibility and the cost? What may be expected of the teacher? What may the teacher expect of the child? Where does the duty of the parent begin, and end? These are some of the questions that call for an answer.

It is the right of the child to be so taught that he shall not be destroyed, either temporarily or permanently, for lack of knowledge. That means that somebody must tell him about God. The ones who are most in duty bound to do that are the ones who were responsible for his coming into the world, his parents. Parents who do not try to tell their children about God, and teach them to look to Him for guidance in all things, are poor parents, hardly above the dogs and cats and other animals about them.

There was a time when a parent felt in duty bound to see that his son was instructed in a trade; but what trade shall he learn today? The trades of yesterday are but memories now. Shall the boy learn to be a wheelwright, or a blacksmith, or a teamster? Who can tell what line of business he will be in when he grows up? Has he musical talent? There are thousands of capable musicians who can find nothing to do since the radio took over the work they once performed.

The Neighbor Next Door

What is it that you want in your neighbor next door, for your own good, as well as his? You want that he should be a man who loves God, for you know if he loves God he will love you and every other man, and thus be a good neighbor. You want him to know how to read and what to read, so that you can have pleasant and profitable interchange of ideas with him.

You want him to have ability or skill in at least one line, and preferably in many lines, so that he may obtain and retain employment and you not be forced to see him lose his home and his family suffer because he cannot provide for them, and you be forced to have a stranger in his place.

You want him to have the power of thinking clearly and well, so that when you have discussed some matter with him his responses will indicate that his mental processes are reasonably reliable. You would not want to have a half-witted person live next to you.

And, finally, you would want your neighbor to be a person with some power of emotional response. If your little girl fell into the well, or your house burned down, or your wife ran off with another man, you would not like to have him take it all as a matter of course.

What you want in your neighbor you want in your son or your daughter. You want that they shall be somebody's good neighbors sometime, as good to somebody else as your present neighbor is to you now, or as you wish him to be. And therefore it is your bounden duty to see to it that your child is given adequate guidance and exercise in acquiring knowledge, doing things, thinking and feeling, to make him a good neighbor. If you do less by your child you are not doing to others as you would wish to be done by; you are not loving your neighbor as yourself.

How much knowledge shall you see to it that your son acquires? That is a hard question, but it must be answered. Economic conditions almost compel most parents to look to the school-teacher to answer, and the school-teacher is an

important factor in the development of almost every American.

The Three Rudiments

Does it seem unreasonable that a child should learn to read well? Who is there that has not been in companies where some have been called on to read something, and it was very apparent they had never learned to read anything, and their entire audience suffered and groaned inwardly from the first word they uttered until they finished?

Does it seem unreasonable that boys and girls should be taught to spell the words they are likely to spell? There is a book, the Thorndyke *Word Book*, which contains the 10,000 most-used words in the order of their frequency. Those are the words that boys and girls should learn to spell.

Does it seem unreasonable that boys and girls should be taught to write a plain, readable handwriting, so that when they are away from home they can give some intelligent account of themselves or make such appeals for assistance as may be necessary?

And does it seem unreasonable that boys and girls should know enough about mathematics that they can keep a check book? It is almost certain, in the present state of society, that every one of them must learn how to keep one, for it is the way almost all bills are paid and receipted.

Mathematics in the higher branches, or even in multiplication and division, is still difficult for children to learn. In the year 1929 more pupils failed in mathematics in the New York high schools than in any other subject. In one school more than half of the pupils failed in first-term algebra. On the other hand, less than 5 percent failed in music and domestic science. The reason: mathematics is work; music is play.

Some of the best lessons of school life are outside of the books. In one New York family it was noted that, though there were several children of school age, only one came to school each day, though not always the same one. Investigation showed that there was only one pair of shoes; the first kid up in the morning seized them and made off to school in them.

New York schools have an element of thrift education, well conducted. More than half the total enrollment of 1,200,000 pupils have saving accounts in the school banks. Money is withdrawn only after great deliberation. One little kid drew on his savings and his check book stub stated that it was for "a pair of shoes so my father can look for work". Good reason, eh?

Stars and Plants and Animals

By the time it is old enough to go to school every child has seen some of the stars and plants and animals and is entitled to know something about them. That includes some knowledge of geography, the things that go to make up God's physical handiwork.

Coming down from the stars to terra firma, there is a huge amount of satisfaction for a city child to have a part in a school garden. As early as 1869 laws were passed in Sweden and Austria requiring the wide establishment of school gardens. France, Russia, Belgium, England and Switzerland followed and by 1891 the first school flower garden was established in Boston. Training in the care of living plants and animals inculcates sympathy, love of the beautiful, and tends to promote self-support, physical vigor and moral stamina.

Someone has said that man is not born free, but is born helpless, and comes to freedom more through what he learns than in any other way. It seems not a bad way to put it. The most helpless people in the world are those who know the least.

It is good to have access to a library, and to make use of it, but one may have "book larnin'" and still be broken in health, disagreeable, unfitted for any task, unsuited to home life, a moral menace to society, a grafter politically and an emotional wreck.

To educate means to "draw out"; but it means to put in, too. Something can be drawn out of a barrel that has been filled, but not out of an empty one. The true object of education is neither to increase production nor to develop a governing class. It is to awaken in all the power to think logically, to develop powers of discernment and construction, to cultivate sympathy, generosity, large-heartedness and honesty in every direction.

Education versus Selfishness

God is the great Educator, the supremely unselfish One. No matter how many facts one may have acquired, if he is selfish he is not educated. Real education means ability to take the knocks that come. Reading about toleration will not make a person tolerant. Practice is necessary. Mr. H. G. Wells says very well that "education

exists to subdue the individual for the good of the world and his own ultimate happiness".

An educated person should be able to support himself and three others. He should be able to use his hands as well as his mind. He should be a person of high moral principle. He should be physically fit. An educated mind can always amuse itself while planning useful things for others.

The classroom can do something for a student, but he must do most of it himself. Tests which have been made show that less than ten percent of what is heard in the classroom can be reproduced by the pupil immediately afterward. That education of itself is far from being a cure-all is evident when we consider that the period in which the troubles of society have multiplied with the greatest rapidity witnessed an unprecedented expansion of organized education.

Such schools as have been teaching their pupils to think and act selfishly have really been adding to the burdens of mankind instead of lightening the load. A highly intelligent thief who has had his wits sharpened by contact with others like-minded is a far more dangerous man than a dullard who works out some stupid plot alone. That is why the prison system is such a colossal failure. It is a graduate school in crime.

Merely from the standpoint of selfishness, it is not denied that such education as is provided in the colleges is financially profitable. The total earnings of an untrained man up to the age of sixty are $45,000; that of a high school graduate $78,000; that of a college graduate $150,000. Ninety percent of college men rise to large salaries and responsible positions.

It is to their selfishness that we owe the present wretched condition of civilization. Most of the apostles of Big Business, the Big Preachers and the Big Politicians, were trained in the big colleges and universities. The readers of *The Golden Age* are not specially interested in these men or in their schools, but we are interested in the common schools for the common people, and therefore this article is specially about them.

The Kindergarten and On Up

It took humanity a long time to realize that children have some rights. Dickens tells us that in his days, in England, "There were little faces which should have been handsome, darkened with the scowl of sullen, dogged suffering; there was childhood with the light of its eye quenched, its beauty gone, and its helplessness alone remaining; there were vicious-faced boys, brooding with leaden eyes like malefactors in a gaol; and there were young creatures on whom the sins of their frail parents had descended, weeping even for the mercenary nurses they had known, and lonesome even in their loneliness." It is not a happy picture.

One of the greatest ideas ever evolved was that of the kindergarten. At first the idea that children should learn to play while at school, and should meanwhile make a start in the use of the manual crafts and in social development, was looked upon with suspicion even in its homeland of Germany. The farmers looked upon the notion of play as likely to produce loafers.

Froebel, the originator of the kindergarten, was not at first able to interest women teachers in his plans for making the schoolroom as nearly as possible a miniature society, but by teaching the little folks games and songs about the carpenter, the blacksmith, the farmer and the shoemaker, he gradually won over the men and later enlisted the cooperation of the women. At one time he was deeply disappointed that the women of Germany were more interested in baking and brewing than in his ideas of child training.

The first kindergartens in America were German-speaking ones, dating from 1855. At first American parents thought of them as places where parents could park their infants safely and diversions were employed to keep them out of mischief. Their value is now well recognized.

Though, of the 5,000,000 children of kindergarten age in this country, only about 750,000 are enjoying the training between the ages of four and six, yet the better progress of such children in the grade schools is well recognized. They have better vocabularies and are less likely to be retarded at the end of the term. They are less timid and antisocial and have acquired valuable habits which are of importance throughout life.

The Platoon System

Those of us who were not educated in schools where the platoon system is in force ought to take a little time off and visit a public school some day. The little folks under this work-study-play system are divided into two groups which alternate between sessions in the classroom and equally long periods in the auditorium, library and gymnasium.

Advantages claimed for the system are that the rudiments are as well taught, while music, art, nature study and other subjects receive better attention, and that school buildings, when the work is organized on the platoon system, will accommodate a third more children than otherwise, and with no increase in cost.

As more than half of the children never attend any other than the elementary school, it is very important that such schools accomplish many ends. They are supposed to provide such training as to make good citizens, worthy members of the home, made ready for some specific vocation, familiarized with the tools of learning, able to appreciate good health and knowing something of how to maintain it, and prepared for further educational advantages if they present themselves.

The 6-3-3-4 plan is a system of distributing the sixteen study years which has found favor in Detroit and elsewhere. Six years are spent in elementary education, three in junior high schools in which some opportunity is given to test predilections or aptitudes, three in senior high schools or technical or vocational schools, and four years in college or professional training.

In Kansas City the usual 8-4-4 plan (eight years in elementary school, four years in high school, and four years in college) has been changed to a 7-4-4 plan and data has been collected showing that in crowding the eight years of elementary work into seven years there is no measurable loss of educational standing.

Nevertheless, it is not possible to trim very much out of elementary schooling. It is found from experience that poor records in preparatory schools mean poor or worse records farther up.

There have been some experiments in all-year schools, which divide the school year into four 12-week quarters. In these schools the child is allowed to omit any quarter after having passed one of the voluntary quarters, or he may continue without interruption and thus graduate in a shorter time. The latter method takes about all the play out of a child's life. It is a vicious example of 'efficiency' at its worst.

Education at Home

Occasionally there are parents, well educated themselves, and appreciative of their great privileges and responsibilities as such, who enjoy teaching their own children in their own homes. There is no question of their absolute right to do so. Adam and Eve were not told to send their children to the public schools.

The United States Supreme Court, in the Oregon school cases of June 1, 1925, has ruled that a state cannot lay down a uniform type of education for youths, obliging them to attend only public schools. The child is not a creature of the state, but he has parents, and those parents have the duty and the privilege to attend to the child's education, either directly or by other methods that are acceptable or may be made acceptable to the state. No state can oblige any child to attend public school if the parents can provide proof that satisfactory instruction is being given in subjects which the state regards as essential to citizenship.

How is it, then, that we so often read in the papers that where parents have undertaken to educate their own children the courts have stepped in and insisted that they be sent to public schools? The answer must be either that the parents did not give the required instruction, or else that the court was unjust, or the parents had a poor lawyer. If the instruction is up to standard, the court can do no more than prepare itself for a rebuke if it judges unjustly, and if the parents are able to insist on their rights.

Any person who can read and write can study almost any subject under the sun with any of the great correspondence schools. One of these institutions, in Scranton, Pa., has upward of three million students, living in all parts of the world, and studying in their own homes almost every known branch of science and art.

Education by Wireless

If the courts were to try to decide that people could not study in their own homes, either they or the people would be out of luck in short order, for the education of the people by radio is just now the greatest phenomenon of our day. Whether the education the people are receiving by radio is the best that could be given them, or whether it is the worst, nobody can deny they are getting it.

In some homes the radio runs almost constantly from morning until far into the night. Indeed, the occupants of the home get so used to it that when a stranger calls with the message of God's kingdom, the most important message in the world, they do not even know it is going, but listen open-mouthed while he tells them

about the New Government, the meanwhile the loud-speaker is flooding the air with news about everything from tooth paste to proclamations of truth almost sufficient to awaken the patriarchs from the tomb.

Dr. J. E. Morgan, editor of the *Journal of the National Education Association,* has stated that one powerful organization in the United States is expending a million dollars a year in propaganda to keep control of radio in the hands of private interests. He wishes to go to the other extreme and have certain radio channels assigned to 'the educational authorities' and owned and operated at the public expense, without recourse to commercial advertising. Whether the education that would then come to the people via radio would be better than that they are now getting would remain to be seen.

The first National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, financed by the Rockefeller and Carnegie interests, held its initial session a year ago, with 500 educators present, and is developing programs, securing broadcasting facilities and studying the effectiveness of instruction by radio. Saskatchewan supplements its regular school courses by radio. In some cases there is unusual interest manifested in instruction given by a far-away teacher, but it needs the influence of a local teacher to sustain it. Experience teaches that a twenty-minute radio lecture is about the right length. If longer, the effect is usually lost.

Education by Movies and Talkies

Movies and talkies can be operated in the home, but they are naturally adapted to group instruction. By their means the child may now see and hear Niagara Falls, or any other cataract, and may learn more of polar exploration in a few minutes than could be learned from any number of textbooks.

As long as four years ago 15,000 educational institutions in America were using "teaching films", and many state universities maintained film libraries to cooperate with other educational organizations in their respective states. By now this use of films must be much more widespread.

At that time Yale University had participated in the preparation of a series of films on American history and Harvard was cooperating with a big film-producing concern in making films relating to science. Some other universities were making films on their own account and upon a rather extensive scale.

In the teaching of science the combination microscope and lantern projector are still used. The teacher places a drop of ditch water on a glass slide. The lights go out and in a moment, on the screen, the children see the teeming, moving, varied forms of life which occupy that drop of water. A lens is lifted out and instantly the busy life on the screen ceases, killed by the heat. Thus the child has, in a moment, seen life in its simplest forms, and has also seen the principle of sterilization applied.

There is no end to the instruction that can be conveyed by pictures and talkies, and we revel in the prospect that is ahead of mankind. Everything in the physical universe, every form of life and every manifestation of that life, from its beginning to its end, may be illustrated, and in due time will be.

It is said that there are no more beautiful flowers in nature than those which grow on moldy bread. Quite likely, by now, these flowers can be photographed in magnified form in their natural colors, and ere long we shall be able to watch the process and even to hear the growing magnified millions of times. The circulation of a man's blood rushing through his veins was heard all over the country. So is the world today.

How important it is that a child should have good pictures before it from babyhood up. Parents should buy with care the picture books for their infants and always keep evil pictures away from them. The first pictures the child sees should present objects with which the little one is familiar. Illustrated alphabets are not considered to have any educational value.

What Is Expected of the Teachers

To be a perfect teacher one would need to have an inexhaustible fund of information on every subject and to know exactly how to bring the right items to bear on every child. It is admitted to be the most difficult of all the arts. Every editor is a teacher; if he did his work perfectly he would say just the right thing, at the right time, always. *Non est!*

Married teachers are believed to be more capable than unmarried ones. If there are no children the home does not suffer; if there are children of school age, mother and children are away together. From an economic point of view, single girls need the employment and the

retention of married teachers is considered against the public interest.

In times of financial stress teachers' examinations automatically become more difficult; and this is as it should be. Those who have made the effort to become best trained should have the work. Males are absent on account of illness only about one-half as much as women teachers. It is generally held that girls over 11 should be taught by women, and boys over 11 by men.

As they are on the public pay roll teachers are subjected to what might be termed coercive donations, especially in times of depression. In New York they have been compelled to give 5 percent of their salaries, with the understanding that announcements would go out that the contributions were voluntary. The last we knew, Chicago had 12,000 teachers whose unpaid salaries totaled more than $17,000,000.

A Happy, Useful Occupation

Other people may grow old, but a teacher has no moral right to do so. Other people may grow dull and stupid, but not the teacher. Chalk dust causes considerable laryngitis and acute bronchitis, and there is some predisposition to tuberculosis and heart disease among teachers, but, taken as a whole, the teacher's lot is an enviable one.

It is a grand privilege to be in constant contact with the young, to guide, encourage and help the most ardent, enthusiastic and ambitious among us, to stimulate them, to repress them, to partake of their hopes and their spirit, to be a comrade and a confidant of boys and girls, the most interesting things in the whole wide world.

Teachers have three months' rest in summer, two weeks at "Christmas" time, one week at Easter, two days out of every seven, and two hours out of every day. They must have time to keep abreast of the rush of new sciences. They are better educated and better trained now than was the case a few years ago.

Discovering that 25 percent of the school children of one city had never seen a cow, and that 50 percent had never seen a calf, the board of education of that city has a truck with a mother cow and a calf making the rounds of the various schools so that the little folks may learn something about milk and steaks and things.

Occasionally a teacher gets up against strange conditions. A Tennessee mother was indignant because her child had been taught the earth is round. She referred to the symbolic statement that the four angels stood on the four corners of the earth, and demanded that her child either be taught that the earth is flat, to agree with the corners, or that the child come home for good. The matter was referred to the principal, with request for a decision. He compromised by saying, "Teach it round to them who wants it round and flat to them who wants it flat."

Mary Ellen Cahill was graduated more than fifty years ago from Public School 27, Brooklyn. When appointed as a teacher she was assigned to Public School 27, and a few months ago she was still teaching in Public School 27, where she went to work April 1, 1880. Moreover, the building is the same today as it was when she first entered it as a child.

"Religion" and the Schools

"Religion," the observance of forms and ceremonies, should be kept as far away from the public schools as the east is from the west, but that does not mean that the teacher should be afraid to mention God, the great Creator, or to keep Him ever before the minds of the little folks. To fail to do it is to fail as a teacher.

To see Him in every wonderful and beautiful thing in the universe, and to show Him to the child as He is revealed in first this and then that law or principle or form of life, should be the joy of the teacher's heart, as it is bound to be of the pupil's.

It is well known that the colleges are, for the most part, atheistic centers. Eighty-five percent of the students enter college with a definite belief in God; but when they reach their senior year less than fifty percent have such a belief. A college student wrote to his parents: "If I had been a Chinaman or a Hindu attending the university, I would not have known from any remarks in the classroom that I was living in a nominally Christian country. Very many hours have been given to discussions of heathen philosophers, but not a single moment to the teachings of Christ." If you want your children to lose their faith in God, send them to college.

Militarism is a form of "religion". It is an outward expression of the "religion" that the Devil's kingdom is God's kingdom and that it is right to commit mass murder, and to train for it, in order to keep that kingdom dominant in the earth. Many colleges have instruction in militarism and are "religious" in that sense.

Another form of the Devil's "religion" is evolution, taught in every college, as gospel truth, though it is false. Worship of any flag, no matter whose it is, and "oaths of allegiance" are all "religions" and entirely out of place in a public school supported by taxes paid by all the citizens. If anybody wants to worship a flag, let him do it at home.

The Bible in the Schools

In England, a century ago, the Bible was used as a textbook in teaching arithmetic, history and geography. An arithmetic book called attention to the fact that there were six stone waterpots at the marriage of Cana of Galilee, each holding two or three firkins, and the question was asked the pupils, "If they held two firkins, how much water would it take to fill them: and how much if they held three firkins each?"

The Pittsburg *Gazette Times* says very well: "There is a time and place for everything; a time and place for education, and for religious instruction. The school is no place to teach the Bible or religion, and the pulpit is no place to teach geography or politics."

There are now eleven states, with a population of 70,000,000, that prohibit Bible reading in the public schools; thirty, with a population of 14,000,000, where the Bible may be read in the schools; and seven states providing by law that it must be read. In California the King James Version may not be read, on the ground that it teaches a particular creed.

In North Dakota the law requires that a copy of the Ten Commandments given to the Jews shall be displayed in every schoolroom in the state. We see no objections to this, if there is no protest from the taxpayers.

Parochial School Influences

Parochial schools furnish 65 percent of the criminals of the country, and the public schools five percent. The average illiteracy in the seven solidly Roman Catholic countries of Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Spain, Brazil and Guatemala is 61.86 percent. We mention these facts because of the oft-repeated claims put forth by Roman Catholic writers that the public schools are "godless", "vicious," and a "sink of corruption" because they are (and should be) strictly secular institutions.

In all countries where there are public schools the Roman Catholic church works against them, but in Ecuador and some other countries any priest who uses the pulpit to disseminate propaganda against the public schools is summarily deported.

The undermining of the public schools is sought in a variety of ways: by the usual charges that they are godless; by diversion of funds to parochial schools; by encouraging other sects to start parochial schools; by placing Roman Catholics on school boards and on teaching staffs; and by working against the normal schools engaged in training public school teachers.

The public school system of Maryland is entirely in the hands of the Roman Catholic church, not a single official in that state being elected by the votes of the people. It is only two and a half years since the pope, in 12,000 slobbering words, demanded that in every country the teachers, the curriculum and the books, as well as all the teaching, be "under the maternal direction and vigilance of the church".

A favorite method of boosting parochial schools is to parade the names and pictures of winners of educational contests in such a manner as to make the public suppose that the contests include pupils of the public schools. Headlines announce that such and such a pupil of a parochial school won such and such a contest, but neither the headings nor the statements acquaint the readers with the fact that only parochial schools participated.

Working on the Inside

Though the opening of a parochial school has before now caused the closing permanently of some public school, yet the principal of the public school at Perronville, Michigan, is a Roman Catholic priest, and if he leaves off his horse collar and beads and skirts he has as much right to the job as anybody.

In New Haven, Conn., the "mother superior" of a convent is principal of the Hamilton Street public school and twenty-three other nuns are teaching in the same school. Moreover, while other teachers walk to their work, or get there the best way they can, these nuns are carried by motor bus at public expense. Their wages, instead of helping to maintain American homes, go into the treasuries of the prisons in which they reside, to the last cent.

Though the number of parochial school students in America is now almost exactly 2,500,000, yet singularly few of these pupils have ever at-

tained to eminence in American life. On the other hand, it is noteworthy that the increase in juvenile crime is in proportion to the increase in the number of pupils enrolled in Roman parochial institutions.

The Best-Educated People

The best-educated people are the Hebrews. Not only was Moses "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians" (Acts 7:22), but he knew a lot of things the Egyptians never learned. The command to write the words of the Law "upon the posts of thy house, and on thy gates" (Deut. 6:9) implies a general knowledge, an ability to read and write at a time when the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons were naked savages and cannibals.

The elders of Israel knew how to write (Deut. 27:8), the wisdom of Solomon "excelled the wisdom of all the children of the east country, and all the wisdom of Egypt" (1 Ki. 4:30); there were the schools of the prophets, and others such as Gamaliel conducted; and the superiority of Daniel and his companions over their heathen competitors is known to all.

Teachers were treated with great respect, and, unlike some so-called "religious" teachers today, the teachers in the days of Nehemiah "read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading". (Neh. 8:8) Our Lord was the greatest teacher that ever lived. He caused men to think. God's "servant" in the earth is a teaching organization. "The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of knowledge."—Prov. 1:7.

The Greeks spread education over the ancient world. A painting on an ancient Greek vase shows one boy reciting, another fingering a lyre, and a third working with an abacus calculating machine, with a teacher supervising all three.

The general education of the masses began in Holland coincident with the Reformation, and from there spread to Massachusetts and New York. While it is free in America, it is not free in Germany, France or England. In all those countries each pupil, unless a pauper, must pay school fees.

Conditions in America

The country's school population is estimated at 31,000,000, or more than one-fourth of the population. The average school year is now 172 days, or 10 days more than in 1920. In Belgium there is a six-day school week of thirty-four hours, but in America there is a five-day week and the school week does not exceed twenty-five hours.

The first free school in New York city was opened in 1805 with one teacher and forty pupils. This has grown to 36,000 teachers and 1,250,000 pupils and an annual school budget of $140,000,000.

America now has but 4.3 percent of illiterates. This places it ahead of Canada and far ahead of France, but away behind Japan, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Great Britain and the Netherlands. The proportion of illiteracy in the South is 8.2 percent, and this cuts down the showing of the country as a whole.

Des Moines, Fort Wayne, Long Beach, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Seattle, Spokane, Tulsa and Wichita each has less than 1 percent of illiterates. Fall River has 10.2 percent; New Bedford, 8.8 percent. Birmingham, El Paso, Philadelphia, San Antonio and Utica make a bad showing.

The depression has closed many rural schools. In some places in the South not a school in the county was opened this past winter, as there was no money to pay the teachers. Of the 3,000,000 children between the ages of 7 and 17 that are not in school, it is estimated that 2,000,000 are gainfully employed.

Occasionally we hear of a large family back in a remote place where none of the family can read or write. A French Canadian farmer so situated appointed himself as school commissioner to select a teacher, built a school house, and, as he had fourteen children, the Quebec government granted him a small subsidy and he was able to educate his children.

The South remains the weak spot in America's educational system. The school terms are shorter, the teachers are more poorly trained, the percentage of nonattendance is higher, the salaries of teachers are much less, the expenditures for library service are least, and the maintenance of dual school systems makes improvement slow and difficult.

Twenty-one percent of the total population of the South are Negroes, the climate is enervating, and, as it is the most rural part of the country and much of the soil is poor and thin, the recovery from the terrible drain of the Civil War is better than could have been expected.

As to the Expense

When it is reflected that only 3½ percent of the nation's income goes for education, while 8 percent is used in fighting crime and 22 percent is spent on luxuries, it does not seem that too much attention is being paid to giving the boys and girls a start in life.

In the year 1928 the yearly cost of educating a public school pupil in 36 of the principal cities of the United States was $107, as against $38.31 in 1913, in which year the wages of the teachers were notoriously inadequate.

The children of 1932 go to school two more years than in 1914. The classes are smaller. The chances of going to high school are five times as good as thirty years ago, and the chances of going to college six times as good. The length of the school year has been gradually increased. The school day has also been stretched out.

The public property used for public school purposes in 1928 amounted to a value of $5,423,280,092. States with more than $100,000,000 invested in school buildings were California, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and Wisconsin. There is over $1,000,000 invested in Alaska, over $5,000,000 in Porto Rico, over $11,000,000 in Hawaii, and over $20,000,000 in the Philippines. There are sizable investments in American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam and the Virgin Islands.

The public school buildings in the United States are 257,521 in number. The largest junior high school in the United States is located in Oklahoma City; but Far Rockaway, N. Y., has one that cost $2,500,000. In the effort to save 5c on each graduate, the diplomas issued in New York have been reduced in size from 14 by 17 to 6 by 8 inches.

Consolidation Schools

The little red schoolhouse was painted red because red paint was the cheapest. The coming of the automobile marked its end. True, there are still 161,000 one-room schools and 20,000 two-room schools, but a huge number of them have been closed for good and most of the children are now educated in town.

Some 15,930 schools are now using 40,875 buses, which cover 410,370 miles daily. It is estimated that 44 percent of all motor buses in the country are used for school transportation. These buses take 1,250,000 children to and from school.

In the past three years about one-half of the states have enacted laws providing for the transportation of pupils to school. Anybody who thinks the automobile companies did not have something to do with getting this legislation passed, please hold up the hand.

The consolidation of schools has caused the construction of elaborate buildings in unusual places, incidentally giving work to builders and providing communities with suitable auditoriums for lectures, pictures, meetings and entertainments, besides increasing their taxes.

At Cape Creek, Oregon, in the fall of 1931, employees of a state highway crew built a schoolhouse 20 by 50 feet in a single day. The pupils were the children of the construction gang; and the teacher was the wife of one of the employees.

The Slimy Hand of Big Business

For more than one generation Big Business has been fattening on the textbook graft. The books are changed frequently, and the parents are charged 80c each for books which could be printed by the Government for a tenth of that amount.

Four years ago the utility companies were flooding the schools with their propaganda against public ownership of public utilities. A certain amount of this is still done, but it is more generally confined to the colleges and universities than to the elementary schools. Most of this is now done under the auspices of the General Staff and by order of the secretary of war, in a course miscalled "Citizenship".

The statement has been boldly made that Big Business has supplied the funds for so editing and preparing certain textbooks as to make them teach that Big Business and Americanization are one and the same thing, and that a proper interpretation of the United States Constitution is that nothing must ever be done to molest them in their hauls.

Of 800 books for juveniles published a year back a committee reported that only 140 could be recommended, more than 500 were found to be of only passing interest and of no literary quality, while 150 of them were actually harmful; the child would be better off without them.

Dr. William C. Bagley, professor of education at Columbia University, discussing a meeting of educators, said:

"The nation's educators joined in admitting that our public schools do not teach the basic facts about our industrial, economic and political life. Those who control the textbooks and the schools will not permit it. Soon the only way to get the facts to the child will be through bootleg channels."

The Worcester Opportunity School

Worcester boys of the seventh and eighth grades, who have lost interest in "book larnin'", are permitted to attend a school in which half the time is devoted to school work and the other half to shop work. The plan should work out well. It is the basic idea upon which the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton and other educational institutions are founded. The fact that one has lost interest in books does not mean that his powers to learn have ceased. They merely need to be directed anew. And when a person has actually begun to work with his hands it not infrequently happens that he sees where a little more knowledge of drawing or mathematics or chemistry or what not would be very much to his advantage, and takes a fresh interest in studies he thought he had for ever laid aside.

"Withhold Not Correction"

The Proverbs contain some pretty plain statements about how to get the best ultimate results with children: "Train up a child in the way he should go; and when he is old, he will not depart from it." "Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him." "Withhold not correction from the child: for if thou beatest him with the rod, he shall not die. Thou shalt beat him with the rod, and shalt deliver his soul from the grave." "The rod and reproof give wisdom; but a child left to himself bringeth . . . shame." "Correct thy son, and he shall give thee rest; yea, he shall give delight unto thy soul."—Prov. 22:6, 15; 23:13, 14; 29:15, 17.

The British seem to take these suggestions more literally than do the Americans. At Mercara, South India, 183 pupils quit their school work and went on strike. The schoolmaster caned the lot. When the boys reached home they complained to their parents and most of them got a second dose. Two of the latter then went to a hospital for sympathy and aid and the head surgeon gave them a third walloping and sent them away with their wounds undressed. That was three years ago and there have been no strikes at Mercara since.

Conditions are not as bad as they once were, but (according to Dr. P. B. Ballard, former inspector of London County Council schools, at the Educational Association's Conference in London) there are still girls' schools where a girl may be compelled to kneel to the schoolmistress. It is a disgrace to Britain that such a thing should happen under the British flag. No child with a knowledge of the Scriptures would kneel in such a case if he were killed for not doing it. It is tyrannous and outrageous in the extreme.

A Badly Punished Mother

In Brooklyn a boy got into a fight with another boy and got well bruised. He came home and told his mother the teacher did it. The mother waited on the teacher and beat her up savagely with an umbrella. Then she started to run and fell down stairs, fracturing her right leg. As soon as she was able to be about she was arrested and fined $25. Seems as if that mother got the worst of it all around.

A century ago the schoolmaster was expected to flog the recreant; and in some schools in the country there are still closets under the chimney where bad boys may be temporarily kept in storage. In certain English schools a large wicker cage is preserved in which the delinquent was fastened, the cage being then drawn by pulley to the ceiling, where it remained until the ill-doer was ready to be received back into society. The modern tendency is toward extreme freedom rather than toward extreme severity.

On account of the costs of instruction the Council of School Superintendents of the State of New York has gone on record as favoring the dismissal of pupils 14 years of age who are, for any reason, found unfitted to satisfactorily carry out the school program. Schools must be managed in a systematic way, and if pupils cannot keep in line they must go, seems to have been their thought.

In recent years mothers' clubs, parents' guilds and parent-teacher associations have exerted a beneficial influence upon the child, both in the home and in school. It is a good thing for fathers, mothers and teachers to keep in close touch with one another, and for the child to know of it.

Examinations and Vacations

Examinations are freely employed by those who approve them, those who condemn them, and those who regard them as a necessary evil. No better way of gauging school progress has yet been found or is likely to be found than an examination properly conducted.

Summer vacations are survivals of the days when farmer boys had to stay out of school to help with the tilling and harvesting of the crops; but there is now no reason why the young folks, especially in the cities, should waste three months of every year. But during the midsummer the schools should be conducted in the parks, and the subjects changed. Educators say that the long summer vacations in cities make the boys bad.

New York has nineteen "Summer Play Schools". Cleveland has one. For eight weeks during July and August the entire enrollment of fifty pupils studies industrial art under a big tent. They cultivate their own luncheon vegetables, and cool themselves with plunges in a swimming pool, all as a part of their school work.

An intelligent educator has observed very wisely that parents should have vacations from their children and children should have vacations from their parents.

The wise principal of every school has the children assemble as usual and on some heavenly day in spring, unknown to anybody in advance, he tells them, "There will be no school today." The happy surprise of such a day lasts throughout a lifetime.

Another wise principal is one who on a day unknown to them sends all the teachers off for the day and leaves the school under the guidance of a student body trained for the task, while he stays around so as to be on hand in case of an emergency.

Morals—Sex—Liquor

The real place for boys and girls to be trained in the above subjects is in the home. If the home influences are right the chances of the child's turning out well are good. If the home influences are not right, the chance of the boy's or girl's turning out better than the parents is remote.

A magazine which made a careful study of the moral complex of several hundred children learned that over half of the children are found to cheat, lie and steal, and their whole outlook on life is unmoral. Very evidently their parents did not bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

A boy's first conscious recognition of sex phenomena comes at six years of age. If his father will not interest himself to help him to clean and clear ideas, he will surely get unclean and badly muddled ideas within a short time thereafter, and think less of his father for it. The psychoanalyst with his dirty mind and dirty methods is ready to poison a little mind out of which can be made to flow reverence, awe and gratitude for the great Giver of all life, the Fountain from which every blessing comes.

Keeping the sexes apart, a skillful educator can do much to help both boys and girls at a time when they need help; and this phase of education is now being carefully considered, and courses in elementary biology taught which really help the children to sane ideas of human society.

Studies of children made by the University of Chicago showed that nearly 100 percent of the boys and about 90 percent of the girls knew all about the bootlegger and his activities. Twenty-six percent of the boys in a New York high school admitted doing some drinking.

An investigation of a group of children showed that they knew all about vote buying. The subjects about which they were most familiar were bootlegging, divorce, sheriff, juvenile court, bail, jury, mayor, election, polling place, ballot, taxes, insurance, bank, rent, and bank deposit, in the order named.

A collector and student of old school readers, L. W. Hendrickson, Jones Spring, W. Va., in several letters to the public press has voiced his suspicion, and we believe he is correct, that "some sinister infernal hand has been tampering with our school readers". He says, and we believe him, "I have made a careful comparison of the old readers and those now used. It is clear that there has been a serious decline in moral instruction. Not a few of the modern readers are chiefly froth and contain few life-lessons worth remembering." He thinks McGuffey's, 1879 edition, stands head and shoulders above any published since.

A French master, De Sailly, found that after he had introduced in his school the teaching of kindness to animals the children in the school became more kind to each other. This is as we would expect.

In the Matter of Health

Obviously there is no common sense in spending over $100 a year to educate a child and then not take any interest in his health. A well-educated child in the cemetery has no value. If the child is in need of food, that is something that is relatively easily fixed.

Dallas feeds 20,000 children at a profit, supplying a forty-cent chicken stew for five cents, and ice cream and salad for another five cents. In New York the serving of lunches to 170,000 high school students has grown to a business of almost $2,000,000 yearly. It is conducted at cost. Some thousands of smaller children receive milk from the School Relief Fund regardless of whether school is in session or not.

Capitalism, i.e., 'civilization,' this system of alternate gluttony and starvation, points out that 90 percent of the school children are victims of bad teeth, abnormal tonsils, defective nose, skin or vision, and the American Medical Association would like to take over the job of rectification, for a consideration. If we let them do it it would be but yet a little while before we would all be working for the doctors; and some of us are already doing it, even as it is.

After what we read in the "Symposium on Medicine", published in our issue of June 8, we find it impossible to get very enthusiastic over letting the M.D.'s do as they will with the children. We know one young man whose life was ruined by vaccination, administered by an M.D.; and there are many such. At 25 years of age he is unable to accept a position because of constant eruptions on his skin, due to the poisons working within. His parents have expended thousands of dollars to try to effect a cure. For months this past winter, in order to live, he swallowed a tube and every other day had eight quarts of water poured down it, thus giving his stomach and intestines a thorough washing. As a result of this drastic treatment, made necessary by filling his blood with poisons, he is gradually recovering.

We know the facts. Of 5,000 children, 1,000 need special attention. Of that number, 700 are improperly nourished, more than 100 have weak or damaged hearts, 35 or 40 are tubercular, twice as many are suspicious cases, 40 are deficient in hearing, 2 are totally deaf, a number need attention to their eyes, 2 are totally blind, and 35 are seriously crippled. There are stammerers, stutterers, lispers, baby talkers, cleft palates, tied tongues, malocclusion cases, nervous disorders, and a host of other things that need attention, but we cannot feel that any one class of healers has shown such wisdom that all these little folks can be turned over to its tender care to the exclusion of the others. It looks as if the parents ought to have something to say about what is done to their children; and that puts the care of the sick back home, where it belongs. But there seems no objection to having their teeth being cared for at school.

Steps in the Right Direction

Every New York school has at least one room open to the weather, in which children with tubercular tendencies may be rendered robust. As a consequence, tuberculosis is diminishing. To reduce the effects of malnutrition many German communities have established schools in the woods.

In Seattle the children are taught how to relax. Mothers provide their children with mats made of newspaper and covered with wrapping paper. The children are taught to lie on the floor ten minutes each day. They lie on the mat face downward, head turned to the left, right leg straight, left leg bent, most of the weight on the right side, and take to it like a duck to the water.

The suggestion has been made that first aid and home nursing should be taught to all students in the public schools, and it is common sense. The idea of the medical profession that the common people should be taught nothing about how to care for their bodies is the same as that of the preachers that they must learn nothing about the Bible. Children could at least be taught reasonable care of their eyes, how to remove the wax from their ears, to eliminate white flour products from their dietary, to avoid aluminum cooking utensils, to drink plenty of pure water, and to sleep with the windows open.

Among the Dullards

The world's experience with prodigies has been unsatisfactory. On the other hand, Thomas Edison's teacher reported that it was a waste of time to try to educate him; General Ulysses S. Grant was near the foot of his class at West Point; Henry Ward Beecher was considered a poor scholar; and Charles A. Lindbergh was requested to take his books and leave the University of Wisconsin because his standings were so low.

Sometimes it is defective eyes, and sometimes defective ears, that cause a student to fall behind and get discouraged. Sometimes the other pupils tease him for failing to be promoted, and that disheartens him completely. A Brooklyn girl committed suicide because she made a second failure to graduate from the grammar school. In Mississippi a sixteen-year-old boy burned down the schoolhouse just before it was supposed to open, and when the sheriff came to lug him off he explained that the reason he burned the structure was "just because I don't like school".

When the unusually bright children are separated from the others it turns them into snobs. Every school has its problem children. Considerable has been accomplished by making individual studies of these. Vienna has been making use of data gathered from the child when it first enters school. Both the child and the parents fill out comprehensive questionnaires, and from time to time these are considered in connection with the teacher's own experiences with him. In emergencies the child and his parents and teachers all meet and go over the situation, and this has been found helpful.

In Dalton, Mass., and in three thousand English schools and about a hundred schools in America, there are no classroom recitations, but the children are dealt with individually.

The Walden plan of teaching makes geography the basis of everything. Babies are admitted as soon as able to walk. First they learn to go about the school, and locate their room with reference to the rest of the premises. Later they venture out into the streets and locate parks, markets, docks, bridges, public buildings and factories.

Reading is taught more rapidly than formerly by the use of cut-out pictures which must be fitted into certain places, designated by names. By the new method the child learns 190 words in the time usually spent in learning 125.

Little Folks Elsewhere

All Mexico is athirst for education, meanwhile making it hot for the Roman Catholic church that has hitherto held everything back. Within the past five years an entirely new type of school has been opened in the congested districts. The schools are built about a patio. Each room has two or, at most, three walls, the side toward the courtyard being always open. Shower baths, swimming pools and playgrounds are provided.

In Great Britain elementary education is in the hands of the Church of England. It is claimed that the use of men teachers for boy pupils in these schools gives British boys a two years' start on Americans. This may be true, yet, for some strange reason, Canadian business men are favorable to the employment of American-trained help and prejudiced against those trained in England.

As in America, the British are using wireless, and films and talkies in their schools, but thus far this work is largely experimental. Last year educational talkie films were shown four times to each of seventeen schools on the northwest fringe of London. Four films were shown at each of the four sessions. The results were to be studied; we do not know what conclusions were reached.

School attendance has been falling off somewhat of late, and Britain is now considering adding another year of school life for 400,000 children. There is the same exasperation at examinations as here, but no good way seen to avoid them. Britain claims a half million dull and backward students, and another half million needing medical attention. There is one Soviet school in London, but only for children of Soviet workers. There is a demand that teachers be given a six months' leave of absence with pay after every ten years of service, so that they may rest, travel or study. There is a recognition of the fact that 100 percent of the children show unmistakable and unreasonable dislike of the people of other nationalities.

All the World Is Astir

All the world is astir on this subject of education and it must be a very painful thing for the Devil to contemplate. As he is the 'prince of darkness', and delights to blind the minds of the people, so the Dark Ages of Roman Catholic supremacy and the benighted lands where Roman Catholics have had control of the educational facilities speak for themselves. Just now Spain is crying mightily for thousands of schoolma'ams to come and teach her little folks something, anything, so that they can read and learn and think.

In the French elementary schools everything is provided: books, paper, pencils, ink, and sometimes food and clothing. Norway has a

class of ambulatory schools, which are moved about from place to place in the thinly settled districts. In America the opposite principle is employed, of gathering the children up and taking them to one place, rather than moving the teacher around to where the children happen to be. The Lutheran religion is the first subject taught in Norway curricula, and the child is confirmed when he reaches 14 years of age.

Soviet Russia provides free instruction, clothing, shoes and food up to seventeen years of age. The schools are open seven days a week; but two of the days, remote from each other, are used for reading, excursions, lectures and play. All punishments are prohibited, there are no examinations, and the Soviet religion of atheism is a required subject.

In Stockholm, Sweden, the board of education has installed individual bathtubs for the pupils. The child is assigned an individual tub, to correspond with his desk. At certain specified times the child must bathe, and while he is bathing his clothing is fumigated.

All over Turkey, and over much of Arabia, Persia, India and China comes a new and insistent demand for food for the mind. Japan has outstripped them all. In forty years illiteracy was wiped out, and today the Japanese, as far as head knowledge goes, are second to none. One could wish that hearts had expanded as fast as their heads.

The world is all unknowingly getting ready for the Millennium. While much of the education by movie and radio and otherwise may not be approved, and may even be deplored, it all has its effect in waking up people's minds and getting them ready for something better, the pure truth, when it comes, as it will, to every door and to every heart.

Injustices in Misreading Meters *By W. G. Reasor (Kentucky)*

WHEN I recently remonstrated with the man who read my gas meter that he had probably over-read it, he admitted, after looking at the meter a second time, that he did inadvertently sometimes make a mistake, but added that, as the meter automatically adjusts itself, there is no harm done, as it evens up the next month.

But the fact is that with these sliding scales of charges and with the insertion of minimum charges, service charges, etc., these things do not now work out financially as they are supposed to do; and I give you herewith the proof.

Suppose the incorrect reading of the meter to be 800; the previous reading was 780; the customer is charged for 20 cubic feet of gas. The correct reading was 790; the customer should be charged for but 10 cubic feet.

Suppose that next month the usage of gas is the same, that is, 10 cubic feet. The meter will show that the account with the customer is balanced, but the finances do not work out that way.

The particular utility company which serves this district charges a minimum, though the meter shows that no gas was used. It charges the first 4 cubic feet of gas at the rate of 25c a cubic foot, and the next 16 cubic feet at 16c a cubic foot. Now for the finances:

Charge on the first bill is for 20 cubic feet, reckoned as above	$3.56
Charge on the second bill is for the minimum, with no gas used	1.00
Total	$4.56

Charge on the first bill should have been for 10 cubic feet	1.96
Charge for the second bill should have been the same	1.96
Total	$3.92

From the foregoing it is evident that the customer, which, in this case is myself, is set back 64c by the apparently unessential error of not reading my meter correctly. A consideration of the matter brings to light the following facts:

The utility company can lose by the meter's being under-read. If the consumer uses only the minimum for several months, and the meter has been over-read enough, it will not adjust for several months. There is no way of accurately adjusting finances in connection with losses caused by misreading of meters. What is said here applies also to electricity and water readings.

Globules

Britain in Better Shape

PROBABLY as a result of abandoning the gold standard, Britain now has 200,000 less unemployed than a year ago and is today the most prosperous country in the world.

Wheelway of the World's Fair

THE wheelway of the World's Fair at Chicago will be twenty-two feet wide, and segregated from pedestrian traffic. Sixty buses are being built, each with a capacity of ninety passengers, to travel the wheelway. The fare will be 10c.

More Ancient Cities Found

ANCIENT cities of great size have been recently found in the jungles of Yucatan and in southeastern Bolivia. The existence of the Bolivian city was known for centuries, but not its location.

One Percent Got Jobs

IT IS said that there were 50,000 applicants for jobs with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The applicants were not all disappointed: 450 of them got jobs. The other 49,550 got the usual, "We're sorry, but we are full up."

Oranges in Palestine

PALESTINIAN climate has been found fine for oranges. The pineapple orange, which is an orange with a rich pineapple flavor, is much appreciated, as is also the Japanese orange, an unusually sweet variety, less acid than usual.

Farm Holiday in Iowa

A HUGE mass meeting of farmers in Iowa decided to declare a farm holiday for thirty days, beginning July 4, in which time they would neither buy nor sell anything. This holiday or farmers' strike is expected to bring about an upward movement in prices of farm products.

Withhold All Rights

BY THEIR own confession the officials of Bell county, Kentucky, admit that they withhold all rights from anyone who even thinks "Red". This is in a county where miners when they work rarely draw more than $5 a week. A group of investigators says: "We found the press corrupted, the county government openly controlled by the coal operators, the governors evasive."

Crime in the London Area

IN THE London area last year there were but 109 murders, and only 10 remained unsolved at the close of the year. Offenses of burglaries and breaking and entering have nearly trebled since 1913. The World War and the motor car are given as the explanation of the increase.

Herrings in British Columbia

HERRINGS were so plentiful in some of the inlets of British Columbia this past spring that the natives took them out in great quantities with such implements as rakes. The crush at times was so great it was difficult to operate a boat.

New York's Cow Population

IN 1910 New York state had a cow population of 1,410,000, and in 22 years the number had been increased but 1,000; but look at all the steaks and roast beef the New Yorkers have had in the meantime! There is one cow to every nine persons in the state.

Nashville Being Deeply Stirred

NASHVILLE is being deeply stirred in a "religious" way. On Monday, April 25, Calvert, the famous magician, performed for the Missionary Society of the Hobson Methodist Church and on May 7 David Rose, the young magician, performed for the Christ Church Young People's Service League.

A Tobacco Angel in Tennessee

THE *Presbyterian Advance* of Nashville has been arguing the question as to whether the Presbyterian and Reformed churches of Tennessee should have a tobacco angel, i.e., as to whether or not the church paper should publish tobacco advertisements, and finally concluded not to do so.

What You Get for $25

IF YOU send $25 to "Father" Stedman, Monastery of the Precious Blood, 5300 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y., you will get a Shrine Picture Certificate which may cost 5c each at wholesale, and also a Triple Novena Home Plaque, which may cost another nickel. And then you will get $24.90 worth of experience, which is something for which people have always been willing to pay well. The amount may be paid in installments at $1 a month.

New Potatoes from Bolivia

PRETTY soon we shall be eating new varieties of potatoes. Uncle Sam's experts are in Bolivia, the potato center of the world, tasting the 150 varieties grown there and bringing back with them those that they think will appeal to our appetites.

Where Salary Came From

SALARY comes from the word "salt", and refers to the time when the Roman soldier was given a cash allowance so that he might purchase a certain amount of salt, for use with his other rations. To say a man is not worth his salt is merely another way of saying he does not earn his salary.

The Cargo of the Manhattan

THE other day the municipal tug Manhattan carried out to sea and dumped 4,402 pistols and revolvers, 638 rifles and shotguns, and 340 knives and blackjacks, all taken by the police from lawbreakers in the last five months. Thus have the World War and Prohibition 'made the world safe for democracy'.

The Busy Boll Weevil

TALK about the busy bee! It has been estimated that the possible number of descendants of one pair of boll weevils surviving the winter could be 12,755,100 in the course of one season. It is believed that this will be a bad year for boll weevils on account of a warm winter followed by a wet summer.

86% of the Value Gone

A LITTLE item in the New York *Times*, mentioning the losses in 240 of the principal stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, says, "The loss since the end of September, 1929, in the 240 issues used in this compilation has been 86 percent of their value at that time." It won't be long now.

Lose Their Jobs and Husbands Too

WHEN the Texas and Pacific railway made the ruling that married women with husbands working may not retain their jobs, eight Texas women brought suit for divorce, only to learn, too late, that the order applied as of the date written. Now they have lost their jobs and their husbands too, and it serves them right. The men are well rid of such excess baggage.

The Very Reverend Dean Inge

THE Very Reverend Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has distinguished himself by the expressed opinion that 'the fits of divine inspiration in which the Apostle Paul received revelations from above were nothing more than epileptic fits'. He is one of the leading lights in the Church of England.

"The Law Is Done"

AN EDITORIAL in the Philadelphia *Daily News* says: "The law in this country is done. It is now little more than an instrument of annoyance for fairly honest citizens. The law enforcement agencies, such as police, are honeycombed with representatives of the various mobs of criminals that rule us."

Some Satisfaction, Anyway

THERE is some satisfaction, however small, in knowing that one of America's cruelest injunction judges, one who did everything he could to prevent his fellow men from winning a just strike, is now serving a year in prison in North Carolina for mutilating the records to protect his daughter who had stolen $4,000 of revenue money.

36 Railroads Helped

EVEN if Uncle Sam has done nothing to help unemployment it is good to know that he has helped somebody. Of the 78 railroads that have come, hat in hand, asking for $349,000,000, the Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the petitions of 36 and in due time the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will bestow upon them $164,608,513 of the people's money.

The First Air-Cooled Sleeping Car Train

THE credit of installing the first air-cooled sleeping car train goes to the Chesapeake & Ohio, with the inauguration of a new train, The George Washington, between Washington and Chicago, April 24. Fresh air is drawn in from the outside, cleansed and humidified. Used air is exhausted by fans. Temperature and humidity are regulated automatically. The Baltimore & Ohio has ordered the equipment for seventy-six cars, and quite likely the best trains on all the principal roads will be air-cooled in the near future. The first roads to use cooling equipment (in dining cars only) were the M. K. & T. (the "Katy") and the Santa Fe.

War Talk in Russia

WAR talk in Russia is widespread, and there is general apprehension that war will come soon, either with Japan or some other power or powers. Men, women and children are being taught how to use firearms and bombs; even the lobbies of movies and theaters are decorated with charts intended to aid the military instruction of the masses.

307 Foreign Conferences

IN THE past twelve years, at an expense of $12,790,255, the United States has participated in 201 foreign conferences and 106 foreign commissions. The only benefit received is a deep-laid, ineradicable impression that Uncle Sam never made such a big fool of himself as he did when he started mixing up in Europe's entanglements.

Nicaraguans Serve Notice

GENERAL AUGUSTINO SANDINO, Nicaraguan insurgent leader, in an open letter to President Hoover and the American people, has urged that Uncle Sam withdraw all his fighting forces from Nicaragua before the November elections or there will be many of them whose bodies will rot in the Nicaraguan jungles. He insists on a Nicaragua run by Nicaraguans.

The Mysterious Fires at Bladenboro

AT BLADENBORO, N. C., the home of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson has been the scene of numerous mysterious fires of unexplained origin. Curtains, bedspreads, tablecloths, and articles of clothing, have taken fire and burned, but without the fire's spreading to articles in immediate contact therewith. Investigations by fire experts and officials leave no clues. We charge this up to the work of demons.

Would Run Out All the Aliens

THE Daughters of the American Revolution, in session at the national capital, made it known that they wanted all aliens rounded up and thrown out of the country. These are the men that have made their roads and bridges and the homes in which they live. These useful men are to be thrown out and the rest of us can live in a land bossed by a lot of old women who have hardly enough sense to feed themselves and whose ancestors would certainly be ashamed of their progeny if they could see and hear them.

Middle West Utilities Company

IN THE year 1929 the common stock of the Middle West Utilities Company sold at $565 a share. It is a holding company, controlling other holding companies, in some instances five places removed from the operating company. The same stock is now selling at 4c a share. The losses of the bankers and security holders run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Insull Not So Bad Off

NOBODY need shed any tears over Samuel Insull. But recently he was worth $100,000,000. Just now he is not worth much, and has resigned all his jobs; but the man is 73 years old, and it is time he quit anyway. He is expected to live in retirement in England on pensions of $18,000 a year which will be paid him by the utility companies he headed.

Country Banks and Local Loans

CONGRESSMAN PATMAN, of Texas, has made the claim that country banks lose less than one percent a year on their local loans, but their great losses and their ruin has been on other than local loans, which latter loans were advised by the comptroller of the currency. In other words, the ruin of the country banks is chargeable to advice received from Washington.

50,000,000 Are on Relief

A QUITE lengthy survey of world unemployment leads T. J. C. Martyn, an editorial writer for the New York *Times,* to remark that "the number of persons who are dependent on their own resources, or on private or public relief in one form or another, cannot be less than 47,790,686. And it is probably many millions in excess of the 50,000,000 mark".

The Prince as a Farmer

THE prince of Wales, who claims that he has had twenty years of experience as a farmer, has been advising British farmers to pack their produce more attractively and to sell through marketing organizations controlled by themselves. We don't want to say anything to discourage the prince, but we wonder how he would make out if he had to get his income from the soil, and do the work himself, and on top of that pay big taxes to a lot of drones, princes and such, who never did a stroke of work in their lives.

The Nine Finest Buildings

FIFTY leading architects have named as the finest buildings in America: Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.; Empire State Building, New York city; Nebraska State Capitol, Lincoln, Nebr.; Morgan Library, New York city; St. Thomas' Church, New York city; Daily News Building, Chicago; and Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, D. C.

Twenty Years After

TWENTY years after the Supreme Court split up the Standard Oil Company because it was such a naughty company, it is coming back together again, very much bigger than it ever was. Unless present plans miscarry, the Standard Oil of California and the Standard of Indiana are coming back to the Standard of New Jersey, which was the chief sinner in days of old.

Reverend Tucker Is Right

THE Chicago *Herald and Examiner* reports Rev. Irwin St. John Tucker, pastor of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, as saying that "by showing a minimum result in moral good done, distress relieved and poor fed, as against enormous sums invested in buildings and personnel, the church has become little better than a racket". Irwin, you have hit the right idea. Now, when all the dominies get the correct thought, and conclude to quit the racket and lead an honest life, what an improvement we shall have in the world!

What the President Is Concerned With

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD always writes with a punch. In a recent issue of *The Nation* he says:

> A genuine move toward disarmament in the United States without regard to what other countries may do is absolutely essential. As we have repeatedly pointed out, budget-making starts off now with a fixed charge of $3,000,000,000—more than $1,000,000,000 for veterans and pensions, more than $1,000,000,000 for the public debt and debt service, and $700,000,000 or more for army and navy expenditures. It is idle to say that all these are fixed expenditures that cannot be reduced. If Mr. Hoover had wisdom, courage, and force he could compel Congress to deal with the veteran and military expenditures before the coming summer is over, but the president is chiefly concerned with saving the banks and the railroads—big business, big business, big business.

Bad Flour from Farm Board Wheat

INSPECTORS for the Baltimore chamber of commerce and the city health bureau condemned two carloads of flour milled from Federal Farm Board wheat for distribution to the jobless as unfit for human food. What an interesting commentary that makes on the huge salaries paid to Farm Board officials, and on the ethics of the huge milling concerns that made the wheat into flour.

The Banks of Manitoba

IN THE United States we are used to the great financial powers' running things political; but it is usually done under cover. In Manitoba, Canada, the banks recently ordered the premier to assemble the legislature and then told the legislature, through the premier, exactly what they wanted to say, even to the dotting of an "i" and the crossing of a "t". The story got out and has 'riled' the Canadian people considerably.

Cruelty to Horses in France

TWO Britishers who followed the fortunes of 77 work horses from Argentina to the time they were tied up for butchery at Vaugirard, France, report the most shocking cruelties practiced upon these animals. Every horse landed was dripping with sweat, every one was lame, many were almost starved to death, and the use of the running noose on both the lower jaw and the neck were common practices. A frightened horse was struck 39 times with the whip after the observer began to count. All this was in France.

"The Rocket" at Reading Terminal

IN THE lobby of the Reading Terminal at Philadelphia, on a piece of the original track on which it began to run in 1838, stands The Rocket. Built in London, when it was retired in 1879, after 41 years of useful service, it had hauled trains of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company 310,164 miles, some of them as fast as 30 miles an hour.

The rails on which The Rocket originally ran weighed 45 pounds per yard; now the Reading uses rails weighing 130 pounds per yard. The weight of The Rocket itself is 8.4 tons, while the latest modern Reading freight locomotive weighs twenty-four times as much. It was one of the first locomotives that ever used anthracite coal as fuel.

The "Public Utilities Fortnightly"

THE *Public Utilities Fortnightly,* published and paid for by the public utility companies and distributed free to libraries and colleges, continues the work of the Power Trust in a less crude form than that work was carried on four years ago. The magazine has the appearance of a high-class professional or engineering magazine.

A Bear Hunt in Brooklyn

WE ARE quite civilized in Brooklyn; we don't have many bear hunts, but we had one the other day. A lady boarder of a pet shop got out of her cage and went visiting. She tipped over a refrigerator and impolitely ate everything in it; then she went visiting and nearly scared a woman and her son into fits. It took several policemen with scantlings and a rope, and the boarding-house keeper with a handful of sweet cookies, to finally induce the lady to come back into her cage and behave herself.

Demon in a Court of Law

IN A LAWSUIT in England a Mrs. Morris, spiritist, suing a newspaper for libel, became demonized while the judge was addressing the jury, and the demon interrupted the court and attempted to influence its decision. When the court ordered the woman removed a deep masculine voice came from her throat and said, "Do not touch her until I have left her body." The demon had the insolence to address the court as "O brother judge", but it did not do him any good. The judge stuck to his bench, refusing to be influenced by demons, and the woman lost her case.

Cigarettes for Women!

THE magazine *Labor,* referring to the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, says: "During the boom period of 1929, girls engaged in making 'Camels' were paid as low as 10c an hour and kept 'speeded up' to a breaking point. And during this same year, the head of the company was building himself a $5,000,000 home with 374 rooms and solid gold plumbing fixtures at Winston-Salem, N. C." The son of this outstanding and shining example of Big Business has a combined yacht and freighter registered under the flag of the republic of Panama with a captain and crew that get no wages, but merely food and a bunk.

Definition of a Racket

FRANK LOESCH, head of the Chicago Crime Commission, gives the following definition of some well known terms: "Racketeers are people who maintain themselves by working a racket. The racket is a scheme for making a dishonest livelihood by crooked, illegal or criminal practices, or all combined. The racket maintains itself by the industry of others." What an excellent definition he gives of what we may term 'the steeple racket'!

Great Fall of Ashes in Argentina

ON APRIL 11 a string of Andean volcanoes 400 miles long roared into activity and sent millions of tons of ashes out over Argentina. The blanket was estimated as some 700 miles long by 400 miles broad. It is estimated that more than 3,000 tons fell in Buenos Aires city alone. In numerous instances trains were delayed as much as sixteen hours. Schools were dismissed and night lights were turned on at midday. In some places the ashes fell to a depth of 14 inches. No deaths were reported.

Methodists Tired of Bunk

INTIMATING that the Methodists are getting tired of bunk, Bishop A. W. Leonard of that church, in an address at Atlantic City, wants the church hereafter to be freed from the "blight of evangelism caused in other years by the claptrap of mountebanks working on overwrought emotionalism". As Billy Sunday might not like this reflection on his converts, we offer these acknowledgments in his behalf. Let the Methodists discard the bunk and go back to the Bible. It would be a good change.

"Clean Hands and Pure Hearts"

THE New York *Times,* referring editorially to the wheat which the richest country in the world finally and grudgingly gave so that ten million of its citizens should not starve to death, says, interestingly, if not convincingly: "The many have brought grist to this national mill and have entrusted the distribution of these elements of life to those of clean hands and pure hearts toward humankind, who have not lifted their souls unto the vanity of this world nor sworn deceitfully." If anything would get the politicians and their friends to heaven, that ought to do it; don't you think?

Cop Shot While Training

IT IS not only honest people that aspire to places on the police force, but sometimes the rogues try to get on the force, too. In Brooklyn an honest policeman caught three men robbing a safe. He had to kill one of them to effect the capture of the other two, but when they came into court it transpired that one of them was a candidate for a job on the force and stood high in the list of appointees. What a policeman he would have made!

Wild Ride on a Tractor

IN CALIFORNIA the driver of a tractor fainted and fell from his seat. He had as a passenger at the time a four-year-old boy. Left on the rearing and plunging machine the boy pulled first one lever after another, and after a ride through two fences and across a gully he had the satisfaction of stopping the machine on the edge of a forty-foot precipice which would have wrecked it and probably brought death to himself.

Like a Child Blowing Up a Balloon

SENATOR DAVID I. WALSH, of Massachusetts, puts it well when he says: "After the war came a period of gambling unprecedented and unparalleled in the history of this or any other country. It set a record for reckless speculation. From the prevalent financial practices there could have been no other effect than the stock crash and the resultant depression. It was like a child blowing up a balloon to the bursting point."

$1,000 Funeral for a Dog

FRANK CALLAHAN, wealthy turfman and sportsman of Tiffin, Ohio, has just buried his 11-year-old Pomeranian dog. The dog was put to rest in a $500 bronze casket designed for a baby, the most expensive and beautiful that could be obtained. Flowers were banked in profusion around the casket. There were four pallbearers. Children walked ahead carrying flowers. The undertaker read a eulogy. Callahan will build a mausoleum, so that the dog won't have to lie in the ground. The prospects are that this coming winter there will be thousands of American babies that will die of starvation. Wonder what "church" Mr. Callahan supports, and why he didn't have a horse-collar theologian preach the funeral sermon.

"There Must Be a Hell"

THE bishop of Toledo, Karl J. Alter, made the ponderous and powerful statement that "there must be a hell if there is a heaven"; but as he was then trying to work up a party of pilgrims to the Dublin Eucharistic Congress we suspect that when he said "there must be a hell" he was thinking of what a misfortune it would be to him if he failed to get enough pilgrims together to make the trip to Dublin a commercially successful one.

A Ship Canal Across Southern France

THE French are considering the construction of a ship canal from Bordeaux to Narbonne, which would save about 800 miles on ship travel between northern and southern Europe. The length of the canal would be about 300 miles. There would be 16 locks, each with a drop of about 70 feet. There is now a small canal along this route. Such a canal would be of military value to France, but could hardly be made a paying proposition commercially.

The Silly Ceremonies of Maundy

LONDON dotes on silly ceremonies. Nobody knows how Maundy Thursday came to be so called, but for an hour the king and queen of England, the lord high almoner, the children of the almonry, and the yeomen of the guards, all dressed in the folderol of centuries ago, handed out specially minted coins to a carefully chosen lot of old men and women in London on Maundy Thursday (the day before Good Friday), and the newspapers gurgled and blurbed and slobbered sublimely.

Christians and the World War

DR. O. E. GODDARD, of Methodist Episcopal Church, South, speaking: "With great humiliation we must confess that the church and church people have not all been as firm and uncompromising in opposition to war as Christian teaching requires us to be. Instead of there being comparatively few conscientious objectors to war, there should be millions of conscientious objectors. Yes, every Christian should be a conscientious objector. War and the Golden Rule cannot be reconciled. War and the law of love are irreconcilable. The Christian philosophy of life will abolish war. If Christians had been conscientious and assertive there could not have been the horrible World War."

A Glassmaker's Invention

A MR. CANTON, a glassmaker, has invented a form of glass snow, made by spraying molten glass under very high pressure through very small holes into a vacuum chamber. As the particles enter the chamber they explode into a form of snow, the sharp cutting edges of which, loaded with poisons, would destroy all life in any district over which it was widely scattered.

The Council of National Defense

DURING the World War the so-called Council of National Defense was really a legal illegality, if one may use such a term. It acted in contradiction to and in defiance of the United States Constitution, but it was constituted to do that very thing.

When the World War was over, honest men and sensible men wanted this vicious legislation removed from the books, but it has remained there, and is there at this moment. Senator Thomas, of Oklahoma, who has introduced a resolution for the repeal of this law, says:

> The law, to be sure, should have been repealed as soon as the war was over. Forgotten by all but a few for more than a decade, it is in as good working order today as ever. All the president need do is to make his appointments and the appointees will possess the full powers originally vested in the council. The next move would be the organization of local committees throughout the United States to enforce the council's orders; give direction, in the administration's interest, to all mediums of publicity, and brand as sedition the slightest sign of resistance or even adverse criticism —in short, establish fascism.

United States Loses 86% of Its Russian Trade

THE state department of the United States is gratified to learn that by carefully insulting the Soviet Union at every convenient opportunity, and denying the existence of a government that all the world knows is one of the most stable on the planet, the Russian trade with America has within the past year been decreased by 86 percent. Whereas, in the first six months of 1931, the Soviet purchases in the United States were $40,593,000, yet careful listening to the advice of Big Business reduced this amount, in the first half of 1932, to $5,549,000.

While the United States has thus been proving to the Russian people the full worth of President Wilson's promise that the way we would treat their efforts at self-government would be "the acid test" of our friendship, the Germans, who did not shoot off their mouths so much in protestations of how much they loved the Russian people, accepted orders from them last year amounting to $230,000,000. The 'square heads' have some sense.

Of course, it is a grand thing to have Teapot Dome statesmen that are unwilling to recognize such a 'crooked thing' as the Soviet Union. Nevertheless there are those who will sigh when they think of the Soviet order for 475,000 tons of steel placed in Germany in April and May and wonder at the 'wisdom' of our 'great' men. Meantime, Britain's trade is three times that of the United States. As America loses the remaining 14 percent of its Russian trade, Britain will be ready to receive it, and to extend long credits, too.

It is fitting that the next American president should be elected from the party which has for its emblem the jackass. There will be no occasion to upset the personnel of the state department if there should be a change of administration. In no possible way could it better live up to its reputation than it has under the past administration, in its dealing with Russia.

The Chesapeake & Ohio's Crack Train

"THE George Washington" is the world's first air-cooled and conditioned sleeping car train. It employs the scientific principles of cooling and purifying air, found in modern public buildings and in the finest homes. There is always the perfect temperature winter and summer. There is a minimum of noise and an absence of dust, dirt, smoke or cinders. It is the first long-distance train with *every car* kept healthfully cool and clean by this modern magic, including cars for passengers who do not desire Pullman accommodations.

The interior of a car on The George Washington is as dustless and as spotless as a room in a finely kept home. All fresh air taken into the cars is scientifically cleaned and conditioned. All dirt, dust and cinders are excluded. The usual train noises are very much subdued. Passengers can carry on a conversation across the aisle in a normal tone of voice.

Temperature and humidity are regulated automatically. The inside temperature of the cars can be held as low as sixty-five degrees in the most sultry weather. While this is not desirable, it illustrates the efficiency of the system.

"The Workshop of God"

WHEN the Jesuits broke in their new prison chapel at Harts Island, The Bronx, "Father" Cotter referred to the island prison as "The workshop of God"; "Father" Cotter went himself one better by saying, "Our Lord must be grateful to the city administration for giving him a workshop where he can be among the people he wishes to be with"; and Cardinal Hayes put on the finishing touches by blessing the prison chapel and saying that "the prisons of the world are sanctified by God". Now you know why all the convents and monasteries are built like prisons.

Prison Beatings in Portsmouth, Ohio

IN THE Portsmouth (Ohio) prison the beating of prisoners is practiced, and, as it is condoned by the sheriff, the beatings are really his own, though actually done by the prisoners themselves. Under his sanction the prisoners are given leave to assault each new arrival, and to flog him with ten strokes of the strap, so Sheriff Bridwell is reported as "explaining".

A lot of petty rules, supposedly made by the prisoners, but sanctioned by the sheriff, have been devised, and for every violation the prisoner is strapped. If he can pay the fines levied he is not strapped. The cash thus raised is used to buy tobacco and candy, so Sheriff Bridwell is quoted as saying.

The sheriff who has thus confessed to permitting prisoners under his care to assault one another, and to collect fines from one another, intimates that these illegal practices are common in Ohio, and seems rather proud that he has participated in them. He needs an extended rest, in prison.

Satan's Kingdom Is Hard To Manage

IT IS getting harder and harder to hold things in check, and as Satan's kingdom gets nearer its end he is finding it harder to manage. One can but wonder what he thought the other day when a mob of 3,000 unemployed tried to force their way into the St. Louis city hall. The papers said they were communists, but the papers would say that anyway, if they were unemployed.

The account shows that tear-gas bombs were used and four persons were shot, one of whom was working across the street from where the excitement occurred. The mob did not gain access to the city hall, but it is said that while they were clamoring for admittance the board of aldermen passed two bills to raise money for relief of the starving. No doubt the demonstration helped the speedy passage of the legislation.

The next day, and for days afterwards, the so-called "B.E.F." (bonus army) at Washington gave the authorities there a great deal of anxiety. On several occasions they picketed the capitol, and for a period a considerable group marched about it day and night.

During these days the Big Business crowd was helped to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars. The only help offered to the veterans was to pay their fare back to the point where they came from, and charge it to their accounts. They became restless and as soon as Congress had adjourned President Hoover asked the army to expel them from Washington. With the aid of cavalry, tanks, tear-gas and bayonets this was quickly done, and the pitiful shacks of those that had been accounted Uncle Sam's heroes and defenders in 1918 were given to the flames, and they were scattered.

Britain Living in Dreamland

VISCOUNT ROTHERMERE, writing in the London *Daily Mail*, insists that Britain cannot recover unless and until she cuts her annual expenditure, both national and local, by one-half. He points out that, though in the World War Britain expended $55,000,000,000 for purely destructive purposes, and though, when the war was over, there was never before such great need of retrenchment, the actual retrenchment was never faced until September, 1931. He estimates that to keep the national finances from collapse the expenditures must be cut by not less than $1,250,000,000 a year. He says:

> In the last financial year before the war the outgoings of the British Government were £197,490,000.
>
> Our exports of British products were in 1914 (to take the month of May as a basis of comparison) £42,000,000 a month.
>
> In the last financial year our national expenditure was £803,000,000.
>
> In May of the present year our exports of British products were at the rate of £30,196,000.
>
> This little schedule contains the whole secret of our grave predicament. It shows that, whereas before the war our annual exports of British goods were two and a half times our national expenditure, in the last financial year our national expenditure was nearly two and a half times our present annual exports.

Homesteading in Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA, it is estimated, has 62,500 abandoned farms, and another 300,000 acres which would be available immediately for farm purposes. A current proposal for aiding the unemployed is to place them on these farms, and advance them sufficient money to finance them for three years, after which, it is calculated, they should be self-supporting. It seems that all that is needed is the money to make it go; and that is all that is needed anyway.

Another Prison Murder in Florida

THE progress any community has made toward civilization may be adjudged from the way it treats the helpless, those who, for any reason, are wards. A prisoner is supposed to be somebody that is morally ill, and needing the care of the state to fit him to properly discharge the duties of citizenship. Florida at present may lay claim to being one of the most backward, benighted commonwealths in the world.

At a prison camp only eleven miles out of Jacksonville Arthur J. Maillert was done to death recently under conditions rivaling the Inquisition. First, this lad was confined in a barrel, with slats nailed both ways, only his head projecting. He gnawed his way out and ran naked into the swamps.

Weak and wounded by the thorns, he was recaptured and thrust into a sweat box three feet square. His feet were made fast in wooden stocks and a chain was let down from the roof and fastened around his neck, so that he could not sit down; he could stand in only one position. In the morning he was found dead. He had fainted and strangled during the night.

The two men who were responsible for this death, Captain G. W. Courson and Sol Higginbotham, hasten to explain that, had he lived, they had intended to give this poor boy one ounce of bread a day, and some water. They will be tried for murder in the first degree, and should both be hanged.

A Baptist clergyman, Rev. Isaac N. Moore, has rushed to the defense of Courson. This, of itself, shows the depths to which Courson has fallen. The clergy are the only people in the world that defend the Devil. They claim that, from the first, he has been faithfully doing the very things he was created to do. The doctrine of eternal torture seems to them very reasonable and just. They stand up for their father.

As soon as the guards were arrested the state transferred 15 convicts to a point 240 miles away, so that they would not be readily available to testify against the brutalities of Courson and Higginbotham. They had refused to sign statements testifying that there were no brutalities. Is this the same Captain Higginbotham, professional prison guard, who, in the prison camp of the Putnam Lumber Co., Florida, whipped a dying man, Ned Thomson, in 1922, and murdered Martin Talbert of North Dakota in the same camp in 1923?

Willing to Take Anything Valuable

MANY churches within 500 miles of Philadelphia advertise that they are now willing to take any or all of the valuables their parishioners have. They list the items; and we copy the list, as showing how willing they are to do a good job: "Jewelry, antique or modern, broken or otherwise, such as watches, chains, fobs, seals, pendants, lockets, charms, brooches, rings, breastpins, stick pins, cuff buttons, buckles, cameos (shell or stone, set or unset), precious and semiprecious stones (set or unset). Any article or scraps of gold, gold plate, silver or platinum, spectacle frames, fountain pens, dental bridges, crowns and plates, toilet sets, mesh bags, trinkets, gold and silver cases of all kinds, vanity boxes; sterling silver tea sets, knives, forks and spoons (sets or broken lots), hollowware, dishes (compote), vases, candelabrums and sticks, flatware, souvenir spoons; plated silverware, cake and fruit dishes, ice pitchers, cruets, bonbon and nut dishes; Sheffield plate, trays, plates, candlesticks, cake and fruit stands; coins and coin collections; postage stamp collections; curios and collections of curios, articles of historic interest, prints, letters, manuscripts, medals; miniatures, painted on ivory, wood or metal, miniature frames; ivory carvings, tusks, images; old laces, samplers, shawls; bric-a-brac or any 'old' thing of merit." We just remark that if you live near Philadelphia and have any bridge or crown work you had better learn to keep your mouth shut and keep away from the undertakers and the churches. A Latrobe church, in on this scheme, says: "To give you an idea of the possibilities, just remember that if we can, by our efforts, reclaim a nugget of pure gold no larger than a hen's egg, the church will secure $250.00. Many churches have produced several such nuggets." And yet if we compared the church to an old hen they would think we are mean.

Asking for Trouble *By H. F. G. (Northern European Office)*

"FALSE religion, and therefore the Devil's religion, banded together with commercial giants and conscienceless politicians called 'statesmen' and thus constituting Satan's organization, has run roughshod over the people and crushed the people into the earth. Anyone daring to raise a protesting voice has been quickly dispatched. Cruel laws of inquisition and espionage and spying have been made and maliciously enforced against innocents. Autocratic rulers have dragged the poor and defenseless before them and caused such to suffer cruel death, and this has been done to gratify a wicked passion. While a few have lived in luxury and wantonly flourished upon their ill-got gains from the fruits of honest toil, billions have unjustly suffered poverty, starvation, disease and cruel death. When one part of Satan's organization has become offended against another, or when the wicked spirit of conquest has goaded the rulers on, the common people have been horned and pushed like dumb, driven cattle into the slaughter pen, there to fight against one another and to die. This the rulers have brought about and done that their ambitious, insatiable desire might be gratified."

In these words Judge Rutherford describes in his work *Light* the activities of the satanic organization. Quite appropriately we find in the press a report of some revelations made in the French parliament by the deputy Paul Faure, of which we give a short résumé.

Both before and since the World War half the world has been receiving money from France, and this all the easier, the larger their orders to Creusot-Schneider, the big French munition and armament manufacturers, have been. The latter have been paid, whereas in a good many cases the French savings have been lost.

Thus 16,000,000,000 francs lent to Russia to arm herself vanished; likewise 2,779,000,000 francs lent to Mexico were lost, and many other sums equally important which had been lent to different countries, the total of which reaches the fantastic amount of 190,000,000,000 francs (paper), which France will never see again. For the purpose of transacting the necessary loans on certain occasions banks with interests in both countries were specially established.

Recently France granted a loan to Hungary, which is under a dictatorship of monarchial tendencies, and the financial assistance was negotiated through a bank in which the French armaments firm is directly interested, and was destined, in part, for secret armaments. This same bank controls a good part of the best Czechoslovakian industries, and, among others, the well known arms factory Skoda.

The same has happened in Yugoslavia and Rumania, who also have borrowed money from France for the purchase of armaments.

Hungary could mobilize 300,000 men, and, with its desires for revenge and the establishment of a monarchy, is the greatest danger of war in the Balkans and against which the 'Little Entente', with France's support, was formed. A coup d'etat is hatching there, and if successful would enter into open cooperation with the German Fascist party of Hitler. Faure further accuses the industrials controlled by Creusot-Schneider of contributing toward the funds of Hitler's party.

A similar thing has happened with the great German armaments firm of Krupp, who, being prevented by the Versailles Treaty from manufacturing arms in Germany, have transferred themselves to Poland, where they are working in conjunction with 'Schneider' in the same way as before the war the two were associated in the development of the Russian armaments factory (or arsenal) of Putilov.

Thus we see International Big Business, selfish and conscienceless, united for the purpose of exploiting the people, using the savings and investments of the working classes to arm both camps: both the allies and the enemies of their country. And, lest the nations should come to an understanding, they do not shrink from using the most shameful methods to foster misunderstanding, distrust and fear among the peoples, financing hostile movements in other countries, which the press and politicians under their control present to the people as a danger for the country and a reason for increasing armaments. The dividends, their god Mammon, are all that interest them, whatever may be the suffering which millions of innocent victims may have to endure for their sakes. Can anyone doubt that this is the Devil's organization?

How glad we are to know that the reign and dominion of Satan will now soon end for ever: that Jehovah has established his organization under Christ, and that this will bring lasting peace, health and life to all the people of earth.

Why the Collapse of Morality *By B. J. Balestreri (Quebec)*

UNDER the caption of "The Collapse of Morality" you quote in the issue of February 3 an excerpt from the Toronto *Evening Telegram* reporting an address of Rev. Michael Pathe, C.S.S.R. (whatever that means). With your kind permission I should like to make a few observations on the subject.

That moral standards are being given a different interpretation today from that of two or three decades ago is a commonly accepted fact, and one that causes considerable alarm in certain quarters. But to be merely alarmed and yet continue blindly on is not sufficient: one should try to discover what are the causes of our moral depression and how it will be possible to bring about a recovery. What is responsible for the collapse? Is it a tendency inherent in man to lean towards depravity? Is it the result of social conditions? Is it because of lack of teaching and understanding of God's principles? Is it because the church has perverted moral doctrines in order to attain certain worldly ends? In my humble opinion it would seem that a combination of the above causes is in some measure at the bottom of morality's being at a discount.

Rev. Pathe has done well not to touch anything outside the question of sex, because in that field the transgressions of the institution he represents are not quite so glaring. Still there are some anomalies even here which it is right to point out and which he has taken care to forget. "Outside the Roman Catholic church the fundamental law of nature and of God is cast out. But it is sadder still to have to acknowledge that inside the church matters are not much better. In our ranks the disregard of the law of God in the sixth commandment is so bad that leaders in the church are pitilessly helpless to stem the tide of immorality." These are his reported words.

One might therefore legitimately infer that the Catholic clergy consider themselves in no way responsible for conditions existing within their fold and that their main concern is to purify their flocks. I beg to differ on this point; I would say that if immorality is vastly increased within the church it can only be ascribed to the moral deficiency of the leaders. People are no longer satisfied with platitudinous sermons; if in actual practice moral issues are treated lightly by the clergy the rest will inevitably follow in their wake. It is not necessary to enumerate the faults of the Roman church; be it sufficient to say that it cannot set itself as an example of morality. Since the days of the Borgias its hierarchy has changed but little, and now it is being emulated by other religious institutions.

As for the assertion that respect for the fundamental law of nature and of God exists only within the Catholic church, I should like to know how that can be reconciled with enforced celibacy and the attendant degenerate practices. And as for respect of womanhood, how can it be said that it is highly prized, when a certain council declared that woman alone 'does not possess a soul'. And, mind you, this declaration was made when it was theologically certain that "human beings have a soul" and that it is the mark of spirituality. By this distinction woman was made inferior to man, and from it resulted her slavery and oppression. Would it not seem that if we are today experiencing a moral collapse it is because of a mass of absurdities purveyed by the church in general and because the truth has been withheld from the people?

Another observation might be made. When God created our wonderfully intricate organism He so constituted it that if it were to be operated in accordance with a set of universal laws abundant health and happiness could be derived as well as the possibility of a fully developed spiritual life. One such law is mating or marriage. Now, however, one finds that marriage is no longer considered a good investment; it is rather regarded as a doubtful speculation whose moral value is sadly deflated. The reason? Just read the rules and regulations of Blank & Co., or the by-laws of Jones and Jones; read the part concerning the conduct of employees, and as likely as not you will find that early marriage, marriage under the thirties, is clearly discouraged and considered detrimental to the firm and to a successful business career. I may be mistaken, but I have come to the conclusion that a similar imposition on the part of business tends to lower our moral standards.

"There is being written today the most disgraceful chapter in the history of American immorality," says Rev. Pathe. Perhaps it is true; but it is not the first: it is merely one of a long epic. There is a cure, if the churches really want it, near at hand. It simply means the preaching of THE TRUTH.

Prosperity for Ever Established

ALL are familiar with the perplexity and unrest and dissatisfaction amongst the peoples of earth. The people are familiar with the cruel, harsh and unrighteous treatment they receive at the hands of the unholy alliance made up of Big Business, professional politicians, and faithless clergymen. That alliance has been deceiving the people and turning their minds away from the true God and from the way of relief and blessings. God declared that the time would come when He would hear the cry of the peoples of earth and intervene in their behalf.

Having in mind these conditions, now take note of the scripture, James, chapter five, verses one to seven, which reads: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned, and killed the just; and he doth not resist you. Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord."

It is remarkable how accurately God through His prophet long ago described present conditions. He pointed out that in the last days of "this present evil world", or the rule of unrighteousness, there would be perilous times, that men would be lovers of themselves more than lovers of God, having a form of godliness but denying the power thereof. The description of this is found in First Timothy, chapter three, verses one to five. This is exactly what we see today. God also inspired His prophet Daniel to give a description of the seven great world powers in the order in which they have arisen and fallen. In the second chapter of his prophecy Daniel pictures these world powers as the hard, cold, iron legs and feet of a great metallic image representing the Devil's organization. The last of these world powers is the British Empire, the greatest empire the world has ever known. The rulers in America are allied with this empire, at least secretly if not openly.

The League of Nations is the outgrowth of an alliance among the nations of earth, and is described in Revelation, chapter seventeen, verse eleven, as the "eighth" kingdom. In Daniel's prophecy the Lord has His kingdom represented by a stone which smites these world powers, and destroys them and also all of the Devil's organization invisible and visible. Daniel, chapter two, verse forty-four, says: "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." That means that the God of heaven is setting up a righteous kingdom which will destroy Satan's wicked organization, and that the selfish men in the visible part of Satan's organization on earth will have no part in God's kingdom because that kingdom will be a righteous one and shall stand for ever.

There is only one class of rulers under the sun that go by the name of Christ and claim to be God's people. That is "Christendom", or so-called "organized Christianity". Now note what the prophet says about these who are called by His name. Jeremiah, chapter twenty-five, verse twenty-nine, reads: "For, lo, I begin to bring evil on the city [that is, the organization] which is called by my name, and should ye be utterly unpunished? Ye shall not be unpunished: for I will call for a sword upon all the inhabitants of the earth, saith the Lord of hosts."

That the Lord purposes to destroy these wicked systems which have oppressed the people is made clear by the words of Jeremiah, chapter twenty-five, verses thirty to thirty-four, reading: "Therefore prophesy thou against them all these words, and say unto them, The Lord shall roar from on high, and utter his voice from his holy habitation; he shall mightily roar upon his habitation; he shall give a shout, as they that tread the grapes, against all the inhabitants of the earth. A noise shall come even to the ends of the earth: for the Lord hath a controversy with the nations; he will plead with all flesh; he will give them that are wicked to the sword, saith the Lord. Thus saith the Lord of hosts, Behold, evil shall go forth from nation to nation, and a great whirlwind shall be raised up from the coasts of the earth. And the slain of the Lord shall be at that day from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth:

they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried; they shall be dung upon the ground. Howl, ye shepherds, and cry; and wallow yourselves in the ashes, ye principal of the flock: for the days of your slaughter and of your dispersions are accomplished; and ye shall fall like a pleasant vessel."

Who, now, are the shepherds and the principal of their flocks? The clergy, of course, are the shepherds; and the "principal of their flocks" are the big men of power and influence who draw nigh unto the Lord with their lips while their hearts are far removed from the Lord, just as the prophet said they would do, in Isaiah's prophecy, chapter twenty-nine, verse thirteen. The Lord is going to spoil their fraudulent system; as the prophecy of Jeremiah, chapter twenty-five, verse thirty-six, goes on to say: "A voice of the cry of the shepherds, and an howling of the principal of the flock, shall be heard: for the Lord hath spoiled their pasture."

The Apostle Peter, in his second epistle, chapter three, gave a description of the unholy alliance which constitutes the present evil world; and he says it shall pass away in a great time of trouble, and then in verse thirteen he adds: "We, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

When Jesus stood before Pilate, charged with sedition and a violation of the espionage law of that part of the Devil's organization, He answered Pilate and said: "My kingdom is not of this world: if my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight, that I should not be delivered to the Jews: but now is my kingdom not from hence."—John 18:36.

Thus He plainly says that the preachers do not tell the truth when they say the present evil system is *His* kingdom. He taught His followers to pray, and, amongst other things, to pray these words: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." (Matt. 6:10) What kind of kingdom or government will that kingdom be? God's prophet, Isaiah, chapter nine, verses six and seven, answers: "And the government shall be upon his [Christ Jesus'] shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful Counsellor, The Mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. Of the increase of his government and peace there shall be no end."

But, you may ask, will not the Devil then interfere and deceive the people? That question is answered in Revelation, chapter twenty, verses one to three, wherein it is written that during that period of Christ's reign the Devil shall be bound that he might not deceive the people any more. As to conditions under God's kingdom, you may want to ask this further question: Are not all men created equal and should not all men have an equal and fair show? The Scriptures declare that God "made of one blood all nations of men, for to dwell on all the face of the earth; and hath determined the times before appointed, and the bounds of their habitations". (Acts 17:26) Americans, English, Germans, Italians, French, Russians, all are human creatures; and there is no just cause or excuse why wars should be fomented among them and they be forced by their respective governing powers to kill one another. When the righteous government of the Lord is established at His second coming and kingdom, then there will be no more war. For want of space this matter cannot be fully considered here, but there is a book called *Creation*, written by Judge Rutherford, that fully explains this matter. Some Scriptural proof will be of interest now, however.

God's prophet shows that in the Kingdom the nations and people will say: "Come ye, and let us go up to the mountain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob: and he will teach us of his ways; . . . they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." —Isa. 2:2-4; Mic. 4:1-3.

No profiteer, politician or faithless preacher will then be able to harangue the people, misrepresent the facts, and lead them into war and other trouble. In Isaiah, chapter twenty-eight, verse seventeen, it is written: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail shall sweep away the refuge of lies, and the waters shall overflow the hiding place." The lies that have been told the people will be swept away; and their hiding places will be uncovered by truth, which is represented by the waters.

The Lord Jesus Christ, the invisible Ruler of the new world, will be represented on earth by His faithful representatives, to wit, Abraham, Jacob, Isaiah, and the other faithful prophets, whom God will resurrect. Hebrews, chapter eleven, and John, chapter five, verse twenty-nine, and Psalm forty-five, verse sixteen, and numerous other Scriptures prove this. They

shall be "princes in all the earth". Christ shall be the invisible King and shall rule in righteousness. Isaiah, chapter thirty-two, verse one, reads: "Behold, a king shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment." Then all the people will begin to learn what is right and true, as it is written in Isaiah, chapter twenty-six, verse nine: "With my soul have I desired thee in the night; yea, with my spirit within me will I seek thee early: for when thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." The mass of people want to do right if they are permitted to do it; and the Lord's righteous kingdom will show them the right way. No profiteers will be permitted to ply their unrighteous business amongst the people then; because, it is written in Isaiah's prophecy (11:9; 65:23), "they shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain [kingdom]." Nor shall the people labor in vain.

God made the man for earth, and made the earth for man to dwell upon for ever. (Isa. 45:12, 18) God has permitted man to battle with the thorns and thistles and have crop failures and much sorrow and disappointment, thereby to let man reap the results of sin, selfishness and disobedience toward God. When the Lord's kingdom is in full sway, then, so Psalm sixty-seven, verse six, says, "then shall the earth yield her increase; and God, even our own God, shall bless us."

Much of the land of earth has lain desolate. Under the righteous reign of Messiah it will be made prosperous for all, as it is written in Isaiah's prophecy (35:1-3): "The wilderness, and the solitary place, shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing; the glory of Lebanon shall be given unto it, the excellency of Carmel and Sharon; they shall see the glory of the Lord, and the excellency of our God. Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees." Ezekiel's prophecy (36:34, 35) says: "And the desolate land shall be tilled, whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by. And they shall say, This land that was desolate is become like the garden of Eden; and the waste, and desolate, and ruined cities, are become fenced, and are inhabited."

Then the wealthy and influential will not have the advantage in the courts or anywhere else, but the poor shall be judged in righteousness. Isaiah, chapter eleven, verse four, declares: "With righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth." Probably some of you bought a plot of ground and built a house, that you might have a home to live in; but now you have been compelled to move out of it because the taker of usury has made it impossible for you to live in it. But when all the people are prosperous, and unrighteousness is not permitted, then, as the prophet Isaiah (65:21, 22) says: "They shall build houses, and inhabit them; . . . They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people." Prosperity will not be only for a few, but for all people. Isaiah, chapter twenty-five, verse six, states: "And in this mountain [kingdom] shall the Lord of hosts make unto *all* people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined." Then, according to sacred prophecy, 'every man shall sit under his own vine and fig tree, and none shall make him afraid.'

The people will enjoy these things because they will not continue to be sick. In the Scriptures (Jer. 33:6; Isa. 33:24) the Lord says that during the kingdom "I will bring it health and cure, and I will cure them, and will reveal unto them the abundance of peace and truth". And then "the inhabitant shall not say, I am sick". Every sane man wants to live. Nothing that the unholy alliance has taught the people indicates how they could get life everlasting in happiness. Jesus declared: "This is life eternal, that they might know thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent."—John 17:3.

The death and resurrection of Jesus is a guarantee that every man shall have an opportunity to live. During His reign they will be told the truth, as the scriptures before quoted show. Then they will know God. Habakkuk's prophecy, chapter two, verse fourteen, asserts that 'the knowledge of the glory of God shall fill the earth as the waters fill the deep'; and the prophet Jeremiah (31:34) declares that everybody will know God, from the least to the greatest. Now in our present generation, says Jesus, those who know Him and obey shall live and not die; His words in John's gospel (8:51; 11:26) are: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, If a man keep my sayings, he shall never see death." "And whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." (See also Ezekiel 18:27, 28.) When the people are prosperous, have plenty

to eat and to wear, have a peaceful home in which to live; and men can sit under their own vine and fig tree without fear; when they are no longer sick and have no fear of sickness; when they know and obey the Lord, which means to live for ever, then they will be happy indeed. About this the prophet Isaiah (35:10) writes when he says: "[They shall] come to Zion [which is God's organization] with songs, and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away." There is abundant evidence concerning the Lord's second coming and the end of the world as being now at hand. This matter is fully set forth in the books of Judge Rutherford. The reason why there is so much deception, unfaithfulness and misrepresentation at this time, the reason for the World War and the pestilence and famine that followed, the reason why there is so much distress and perplexity upon the earth, is that we have come to the end of the old and to the beginning of the new world. The days of prosperity are just here. There will be a short, sharp time of trouble, called "the battle of Armageddon"; and then lasting peace and prosperity shall come to the people. Even now God's due time has come to exercise His loving-kindness toward the people by giving them a knowledge of the truth and a full opportunity to enter upon everlasting peace, life, prosperity and happiness.

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Egypt, The Land the Devil Claimed as His Own

EGYPT, probably the oldest country in the world still existing, has the distinction of having been claimed by the Devil himself as his personal possession. (See Judge Rutherford's book *Prophecy*, pages 138-144. Also see Ezekiel 29:3.) Actually, the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and Satan owns not a foot of it, but he has exercised a very unusual control over the affairs of Egypt from earliest times and almost to the present.

There has been a reason for this. Climatic and agricultural conditions are different from those in any other part of the world. When before the Flood some of the children of Adam fared forth from Mesopotamia toward the west, when they got to the valley of the Nile they found conditions in some respects more favorable for simple agricultural people than any they had previously encountered.

The Nile valley was then, as now, a sunken fault in the earth's surface through which the second longest stream in the world wends its way to the sea, but it was not then, as now, a river which passes for 1600 miles through a desert without a tributary.

Before the Flood heavy mists and dews of the region caused streams to flow into the valley from either side. Erosions of those streams are plainly visible today. Of course, the very much greater erosions caused by the Flood have cut the rocks on either side of the stream still more deeply.

Before the Flood, as now, the Nile brought down from Ethiopia an annual deposit of rich yellow and black mud, which has constituted the real wealth of Egypt in all ages.

The tombs of hundreds of the earliest settlers have been found. In these graves have been found the earliest evidences of idolatry, little figures of men and women. Just what idea the Devil had in getting these early Egyptians to place these little figures of men and women in the graves is a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that they were intended to draw the minds of the mourners away from God, and they probably were used in some way to confirm the Devil's original lie, "Ye shall not surely die."

It has been imagined that these little figures of men and women were supposed to be servants or companions for the "spirits" of the departed.

No Deserts Before the Flood

We may be certain that there were no deserts upon the earth, and certainly none on either side of the Nile, prior to the Flood. From the proofs presented in Judge Rutherford's book *Creation* we conclude that a canopy of waters covered the whole sky, like a vast shining, frosted globe, during the daytime, and as a dim white dome during the nights when the moon was shining upon it. The tiny ice particles were capable of transmitting the light from the sun and the moon and thus bringing heat into the atmosphere under the canopy during the day. The account in Genesis shows that there were breezes and a period on the edge of evening referred to as the cool of the day.

The tombs of those who lived in Egypt before the Flood make no mention of kings, but they do show a proficiency in the technical arts which indicates that they were a people of great intelligence and skill.

Even before the Flood some of these earliest settlers had so far forgotten God that they regarded the heavens as 'a vast cow with its head in the west, while the belly of the animal, studded with stars, was the arch of heaven. The sun was born from the cow every morning and sailed across the sky in a celestial boat, to arrive in the west as an old man tottering to the grave'.

These early Egyptians buried their dead in gravel tombs on the tops of the plateaus or in coarse limestone graves and covered them over with a roof of baked mud. The short period of the Flood did not materially disturb these tombs. Since then the existing dryness of the climate

and the salt in the soil mentioned by several writers have had a preservative effect so that without doubt the tombs found on the tops of the Nile cliffs constitute the oldest cemetery in the world.

Not of Unusual Stature

The men and women who lived before the Flood were not of unusual stature. If anything, they were rather less than the usual height. The skeletons of the men show a height of only about 5 feet 5 inches, and the women about 5 feet. In these graves were found jars of barley and wheat with the stone tools in general use in that age. Some articles of copper and fragments of linen were also found. It would be hard for a modern workman, with all tools at his command, to make as good a knife as some of the flint knives found in these tombs.

In these earliest tombs of those who lived before the Flood we see the evidences of vanity, traces of which are still present in the earth. Thus in some of them were found stone palettes for grinding paint, probably for purposes of personal adornment.

The pottery of the period before the Flood was not as beautiful as that made in other countries since the Flood, but elaborate vessels were made of alabaster, of granite, and even of diorite, the second hardest stone known, representing an amount of labor that passes belief. The beauty of these earliest vessels is not marred by pictorial decoration, showing that idolatry had not as yet degraded the people to the lowest depths. The copper utensils ranged from needles to axes, and are too numerous to mention. Objects in ivory cover a wide range of articles, including spoons, combs, and the like.

Mummification Not Yet Practiced

In these earliest tombs the skeleton was always found folded and lying on its side. Mummification was never practiced then. Portions of the skins in which the bodies were wrapped are occasionally found, as are also necklaces and bracelets of beads and disks of semiprecious metals.

From the stomachs of some of these dried corpses of people who lived before the Flood have been taken remains of fish scales and bones, showing that these early Egyptians sometimes swallowed what they should have rejected. In the stomachs of a number of children were found the remains of the bodies of mice. These little animals had not been accidentally swallowed, but had been skinned before eating. For thousands of years the mouse was a standard remedy of Egyptian physicians and was regularly prescribed for children *in extremis*.

The Present Land of Egypt

Egypt at present is of about the area of Arizona, New Mexico and Colorado, but with a fertile territory of only about the area of Massachusetts and Connecticut. It includes the Sinaitic peninsula, as it has done since the beginning of history. Its Mediterranean and Red sea coast line extends 1300 geographic miles, and embraces the three great harbors of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez. One hundred years ago the population of Egypt was less than 2,500,000. Forty years ago it was 6,800,000, and in 1927 it was 14,186,898.

According to Mohammedan law and custom, real estate is divided equally among all of a man's children, and, as about 95 percent of the people are Mohammedans and the Mohammedans usually have large families, the land has been very much subdivided. The holdings of any one owner are very small, and the people are all poor.

A Wonderful Winter Climate

The winters in Egypt are as gracious as at Miami Beach or San Diego. There is sunshine every day in the year. From November until March the heat is never excessive. One who wears an overcoat in spring at home may wear one with comfort in the evenings and mornings in winter in Egypt, but will not need it in the middle of the day. Rainstorms are rare and, as the houses are not built to withstand them, bring misery to the inhabitants. Dew is heavy in all places where crops grow, but gradually diminishes as one goes up the Nile toward the Sudan. Occasionally there is a heavy shower in the desert which sometimes extends to the Nile valley.

Egypt has always been recognized as being in two parts: Lower Egypt, which includes the delta of the Nile; and Upper Egypt, which includes the long ribbon of verdure of the Nile valley, flanked on either side by the desert. In climate these two regions are quite different. That in the delta has the usual amount of dampness associated with an agricultural region bordering upon the "great sea", while Upper Egypt is the driest, sunniest region in the world,

as the regions in the arctic and antarctic are the cloudiest. The average temperature of Lower Egypt ranges between 75 and 90 degrees in summer and between 40 and 60 degrees in winter. Upper Egypt is about ten degrees warmer.

When walking or riding in the sun in Egypt, at any time of the year, the nape of the neck should be covered so as to avoid the severe headaches and eye troubles liable to be produced when the nerves in that part of the body are exposed to the powerful rays of the sun.

Digging Among the Tombs

Some people are much more interested in archæology than others. We confess that we are not enthusiastic about what has come down to us in these Egyptian tombs; and we have a reason for it. No matter how well you fix it up, there is never anything very enticing about the appearance of a corpse, and even the best methods of embalming are none too good. When kings were embalmed, the brain and other organs were removed and the body was placed in a pan filled with a solution of natron. After some days it was taken out and the cavities were filled with spice and preservatives.

However, after a few thousand years in a dry climate the transfer of a mummy thus prepared is not effected without risk. Thus the mummy of one Queen Nephertari, left only four years in a damp atmosphere, had to be buried because it was decomposing, while the catalog at the Cairo Museum pleasantly announces that the mummy of Aahmes I has suffered a great deal from insects.

A pathological study has been made of 30,000 of these mummies. It was a job unpleasant enough, because they were found as having been afflicted with cancer, gall stones, tuberculosis, gout, abscess, bad teeth and other failings that the rest of us have.

The following is an account of Belzone of his experience among the tombs of Abd el Kurna in 1817:

> A vast quantity of dust arises, so fine that it enters into the throat and nostrils, and chokes the nose and mouth to such a degree that it requires great power of lungs to resist it and the strong effluvia of the mummies. This is not all; the entry or passage where the bodies are is roughly cut in the rocks, and the falling of the sand from the upper part or ceiling of the passage causes it to be nearly filled up. In some places there is not more than a vacancy of a foot left, which you must contrive to pass through in creeping posture, like a snail, on pointed and keen stones that cut like glass. . . . though, fortunately, I am destitute of a sense of smelling, I could taste that the mummies were rather unpleasant to swallow. After the exertion of entering into such a place, through a passage of fifty, a hundred, three hundred, or perhaps six hundred yards, nearly overcome, I sought a resting place, found one, and contrived to sit; but when my weight bore on the body of an Egyptian, it crushed it like a bandbox. I naturally had recourse to my hands to sustain my weight, but they found no better support; so that I sunk altogether among the broken mummies, with a crash of bones, rags and wooden cases, which raised such a dust as kept me motionless for quarter of an hour, waiting till it subsided again. I could not remove from the place, however, without increasing it, and every step I took I crushed a mummy in some part or other. Once I was conducted from such a place to another resembling it, through a passage of about twenty feet in length, and no wider than that a body could be forced through. I was choked with mummies, and I could not pass without putting my face in contact with that of some decayed Egyptian. . . . Thus I proceeded from one cave to another, all full of mummies piled up in various ways, some standing, some lying, and some on their heads.—Page 350.

An Abundance of Make-believe Wisdom

Not many of the great men of the world know as much as they pretend to know, and that is as true of the archæologists as of others. The writer of *Today on the Nile,* himself an archæologist, says, "It is almost equally hopeless for the tourist, a business or professional man from America or England, to read understandingly the standard and voluminous histories. Some of them are so out of date that their own authors would not hold the same opinions now."

He tells of seeing a party of five English ladies and gentlemen ushered into a small annex to a temple, which annex goes by the euphonious name of "birth house", but was really a room occasionally occupied by women connected with the temple, which women or priestesses had devoted themselves to religious prostitution. In other words, the ladies were "nuns". When they gave birth to children, as nuns sometimes do, this room was utilized as the birthplace.

Our author goes on to explain that when the Egyptian guide of the party in question announced in fairly good English that this was the 'birt' room of Amenhotep III, one officious member of the party explained to the rest that it was the 'burnt' room of Amenhotep III, the room where he was burned to death. All the

rest of the party were edified by his explanation and the Egyptian discreetly kept silence, meantime laughing up his sleeve.

Many people rave over the tombs of the kings because they have paid their good money to travel to Egypt and they feel that they should rave where it is proper for them to rave. As a matter of fact, the limestone rock of which the tombs are built was not difficult to excavate. There is no difficult carving or sculpture work, and much of the decoration is painting on plaster and could be rapidly done by skilled workmen.

There is a lot of chatter about dynasties, but no person knows today just when Menes, the first king of Egypt reigned. But quite certainly it was this side of the Flood, and therefore rather less than 4,400 years ago, and less than 2,500 years before Christ. Quite probably several of the dynasties supposed to follow one another were really in control of different parts of the same country at the same time. Very certainly there were no kings before the Flood.

Archæologists themselves admit that they know very little about the 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th dynasties. In some instances the mummies and monuments of kings of entire dynasties remain undiscovered and possibly never existed. However, it is admitted that so far the ground has only been scratched, and further discoveries of great importance may be made at any time.

At El Amarnah, the luxury town, where it was planned that only rich folks should live in gorgeous style, in one place a potter's vessel was found containing remains of preserved meat which had been canned 3,500 years ago. We hope nobody changed the labels on that pot of beef and resold it as strictly fresh, for we have no appetite for beef more than thirty-five centuries old.

A Bunch of Hard-hearted Old Snides

In America we do not have much use for kings; in the *Golden Age* office, none at all; and so we find it hard to rave over these old Egyptian rulers. There was Thothmes I, who married his own sister Aahmes. Another similar instance is that of Queen Hatasu, who was associated with her father as coruler and married her brother, who was seven years younger than she. We feel sorry for the boy who was taken advantage of by this old woman, but we have to admit that she did set up two great obelisks at Karnak, being imported, polished, set up and inscribed in the short space of seven months, so the inscription informs us. One of them is still standing. It could hardly be done in the United States today in the same time.

Amenemhat, another one of these old birds, is shown in one of the illustrations raising his mace to strike a kneeling captive who begs for mercy. Another picture shows one of these "great" kings grasping his enemies by the hair and smiting them with his club. Rameses II seems to have been fond of the ladies, or at least this conclusion might be drawn from the fact that he is down in the records as having 79 sons and 59 daughters, aside from a considerable number that died in infancy. This gent seems to have been well pleased with himself. His statue, estimated to weigh a thousand tons, is the largest statue ever set up. The ear was more than a yard in length, and the foot 1½ yards in width. Even though this figure is seated, it boasted a height of 57½ feet.

Rameses II, in one of his inscriptions, pats himself on the back, praising himself for completing the temple begun by his father. This temple was filled with references and inscriptions in praise of himself, and in some places he cut out his father's figure and inserted his own. Under the circumstances it seems peculiarly appropriate that practically every donkey driver in Egypt calls his donkey Rameses.

Grave Robbers and Crooks

These old roosters not only had their 'hirt' rooms for the convenience of their nuns, but they were grave robbers of the worst type. Many of these kings turned their ancestors out of their graves so as to have a comfortable place to lie themselves. Out of the thousands of royal tombs which have been discovered in Egypt, only one, that of King Tut-ankh-amen, was found not disturbed, and that because of the ingenuity with which it was hidden. All the others had been rifled, not only of their costly trimmings and gems, but in nearly every case of their mummies as well.

Behind the temples were rows of brick vaults where these crooked old frauds stored the grain and wine that were paid as taxes.

It is a pleasure to turn from the doings of some of these rulers to think of some of the more noble ones, such as the one who raised Joseph up to power, and the daughter of Pharaoh who rescued Moses and trained him in all the wisdom

of the Egyptians. No doubt there were honorable men and women among them, as there are and always have been in every country and in every walk of life.

Ameni, ruler of the Oryz nome under Usertesen I, tells of the justness of his life and rule.

Not a daughter of a poor man did I wrong, not a widow did I oppress, not a farmer did I oppose, not a herdsman did I hinder. There was not a foreman of five from whom I took his men for the works. There was not a pauper around me, there was not a hungry man in my time. When there came years of famine, I arose. I ploughed all the fields of the Oryz nome, to its southern and its northern boundaries. I made its inhabitants live, making provision for them; there was not a hungry man in it, and I gave to the widow as to her that had a husband; nor did I favor the elder above the younger in all that I gave. Afterward the great rises of the Nile came, producing wheat and barley, and producing all things, and I did not exact the arrears of the farm.—Page 215.

Some Famous Monuments

In Rosetta, Egypt, officers of the French army under Napoleon found a stone inscribed in ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics, then underneath in ordinary Egyptian characters and finally in Greek. From this stone the first hieroglyphic dictionary was worked out.

The so-called 'Cleopatra's needles', one of which is now in London and one in New York, were in no wise connected with Cleopatra, but were raised at Heliopolis, the reputed birthplace of Moses, by Thothmes III. When the time came to transport these needles, which are about eight feet square at the base by 68 feet in height, the question was up as to how to transport them safely in case a storm should arise while they were in transit. Obviously so great a weight, 168 tons, could hardly be carried safely on the deck of a vessel. The difficulty was ingeniously overcome by cutting a hole in the stern of the vessel and thus allowing the obelisk to lie just where it should, well down in the hold.

Queen Hatshepsut had somewhat the aggressive traits of the old boy friend after whom the Egyptian jackasses are named. She is frequently represented in the monuments as wearing royal male attire because she was more masculine than feminine in her manner. The royal tomb which was prepared for her was never used, but she was buried with the men in the valley of the kings. Some years ago there was found in a remote cleft of the cliffs west of Thebes a beautiful empty quartzite sarcophagus inscribed with her name.

The Great Pyramid

There was a time when we were very much interested in the great pyramid, but not so any more; and if our readers will send to The Watch Tower, Brooklyn, N. Y., and get the issues of *The Watchtower* for November 15 and December 1, 1928, which they can do for the small sum of ten cents, for the two issues, they can read the whole story there better than we can undertake to tell it here. Briefly, some of the stones in the pyramid of Gizeh are 30 feet in length and weigh eighty tons. They were quarried on the east side of the Nile and dragged over to the site of the pyramid, no doubt resulting in the death of many slaves. Probably this pyramid and the sphynx were built under the direction of Satan the Devil. We quote two paragraphs from the first of the *Watchtower* articles mentioned.

The information which Lucifer gained at the laying of the foundation of the earth doubtless included much concerning its measurements and God's unit of measurements; and by applying such knowledge Satan could put much in the pyramid that would harmonize with truth and which would serve to deceive men.

Based upon astronomical measurements, Professor Smyth concluded that the great pyramid was built in the year 2170 B.C. His conclusion is that at midnight of the autumnal equinox in 2170 B.C. the dragon star, which is a symbol of the Dragon or Devil, shone directly into the entrance of the pyramid of Gizeh; and upon this calculation he fixes the date of its completion. Further (as stated in *Scripture Studies*, Vol. 3, p. 321), using the ascending passage as though it were a telescope, it is claimed that the Pleiades was exactly in line with the ascending passage at the same time and that therefore the ascending passage pointed toward Jehovah. Admitting, for the sake of the argument, that the Pleiades represents the place of Jehovah's throne, what would these calculations mean? From the entrance passage the dragon star could be seen, but the ascending passage ends in a dead stone and therefore a view of the Pleiades was impossible. It has always been Satan's purpose to exalt himself and to push Jehovah out of sight. (2 Cor. 4:3, 4) If the above calculations are correct, then such is further corroborative proof that the Devil himself superintended the building of the pyramid of Gizeh.

After the above-mentioned articles were published we noted in *The Golden Age* that the International Spiritists were holding a meeting in

the king's chamber of the great pyramid. Those who have visited this chamber say that the odor of bats, alive and dead, is prominent.

A Labor of Inconceivable Magnitude

According to Herodotus, every year, for the three months of the inundation of the Nile, a hundred thousand men were employed for twenty years in the building of the great pyramid. It is said that this structure contains 2,300,000 blocks of stone, each containing an average of forty cubic feet. These stones were joined together so perfectly that neither a needle nor a hair could be inserted into the joints.

Cook's *Travelers' Handbook* for 1920 says, "There is little doubt that the pyramids were erected as royal tombs and nothing else. Numerous other theories have been advanced from time to time: they are ingenious, some of them, but modern research has rejected them all. It is still widely held that they were built for purposes of astronomical observations, and that the Great Pyramid was erected to serve as a standard of measurement; but there is little doubt that they were raised wholly and solely as royal tombs."

In the year 1196 the son of the emperor Saladin undertook to demolish the red pyramid of Menkara. A large body of engineers and miners pitched camp close by and set vigorously to work. At the end of eight months the treasury was exhausted and the work of destruction abandoned. Today, when one looks at the pyramid itself it is hard to see that it was injured in the least by the removal of the great quantity of stones.

Tut-ankh-amen's Tomb

In the year 1922 Howard Carter, who had spent forty years in the valley of the kings in Egypt searching for tombs of royalty, and who had previously discovered the tombs of Thothmes IV, Amenhotep I and the unoccupied tomb of Queen Hatshepsut, was fortunate enough to discover the one tomb of Egyptian royalty, that of Tut-ankh-amen, which had not been previously disturbed by others. At this point we insert the story of the finding of Tut-ankh-amen's tomb as it appears in *The Golden Age* for March 24, 1926.

Everybody has heard of the finding of Tut-ankh-men, the most celebrated archæological item of recent years; perhaps more celebrated than really important. There is some reason to suspect that the annual publicity attending this matter for the past three years has had as its partial object the attracting of tourists to Egypt.

The Egyptians of Tut-ankh-amen's time were heathen of course, and held to the heathen belief that every man has a second self, a *ka*, or soul, or spirit, created within him, which at his death is free to wander at will. And because a ka might continue to get hungry, and must have a place to live, the Egyptians of Tut-ankh-amen's time embalmed some food for him and also put up some pictures of the dead at the entrance of the tomb, so that the ka would not go wandering around over the earth and not know who he was or where he belonged.

All this is very foolish, of course; almost as foolish as some of the immortal soul and hell-fire prattle that our own ancestors of the Dark Ages and more recent times have amused themselves with; but in each case it was the best they knew. It merely illustrated the power of Satan and his friends to deceive and blind the minds of men: work in which they are adepts.

A 'Grave' Subject

Not to speak too lightly of what is strictly a 'grave' subject, it is said on good authority that those who tasted some of the embalmed beef that had lain in Tut's tomb did not find it very palatable. It was in an excellent state of preservation, but neither the embalming fluid nor age had improved its flavor; and if Tut's ka enjoyed it he must have had a perverted appetite.

Shortly after the discovery of Tut's tomb, one of the discoverers, Lord Carnarvon, died from an insect's bite; and superstition was rife for a time, even among some scientists, that Tut's ka or ghost had gotten busy and finished him. Lord Carnarvon had been engaged in archæological work in the Valley of the Kings for sixteen years before his death.

It took three seasons to reach the body of King Tut who, by the way, was but a child when he died; and even before the body was found a dull silk season was turned into an exceedingly profitable one, Egyptian silks suddenly becoming the rage everywhere.

When Tut's solid gold burial case was finally reached it was found to be so heavy that it required eight men to lift it. Though uncovered months ago, it was not actually transported to the museum at Cairo until late in January of this year. It is the most elaborate burial case known to archæology.

The wealth of bracelets, jewel-covered clothes and the contents of royal jewel chests sewed into the mummy's clothing left the excavators blase as these objects were taken out hour after hour by the handful. It is said that any one of these articles would in the past have been regarded as the gem of any national

collection. The mummy wore sandals of pure gold and had golden stalls on all the finger and toe nails. Gold stars were placed to mark the heart and lungs. King Tut was a lad about fifteen years old at the time of his death.

The Ka Was to Return

The ancient Egyptians had a very real hope of a future life, and in it we can see some principles of truth even though most of it was error. They expected that at some future date the ka or soul would return to the body and bring about a second life, this time everlasting. It was for this reason that they so carefully preserved the bodies of their dead, so that the ka might have a place to come. The word "mummy" is derived from a word meaning "pitch", a substance much used today in the embalming of people of the middle class. In the middle ages pieces of mummy were used as medicine.

The Egyptians seemed to think either that the average ka would forget much of what he once knew, or else that a ka is not so bright as he ought to be; because it was the custom to place in the tomb with the mummy such playthings as miniature granaries, gardens, stables, breweries, slaughter houses, carpenter shops and other adjuncts of life. Perhaps this was done so that the restored man would have some patterns and tools at hand and know how to go about things when the time came to live again.

Puppets were also buried with these articles, shown in the act of performing various household arts and duties in the fields and on the water; the idea evidently being that by studying these the returned ka could get a line on what he was expected to do in order to make a living.

Moreover, a ka was supposed to need a little assistance in getting about on his spiritual journeys; hence in at least one tomb there was found a sun ship, embellished with gold and jewels, in which a certain queen was expected to make her trips through the heavens. What a shock it will be to that lady ka when some time she comes to look for her sun ship where it was left in the Egyptian sands, and finds that some inconsiderate soul has lugged it off to a museum, where perhaps she may have to pay a quarter to get even a look at it again!

The fabrics which had lain for thousands of years in King Tut-ankh-amen's tomb in the dry darkness are now rapidly crumbling and disappearing. Even the efforts of chemists to apply preservatives are of no avail. These things are rapidly passing from what is tangible to the domain of thought. Thus is brought home the truth that nothing man can do is lasting. Every tomb in Egypt, except King Tut-ankh-amen's, was rifled, and finally his was rifled, too, and the rifled articles are disappearing in plain sight of those who most wish to preserve them.

The Sphinx

The Sphinx was not built up, but was hewn from the solid rock. Pieces of stone were added to fill out the contour where necessary. The body is about 150 feet long, the paws are 50 feet long, and the head 30 feet. The face is 14 feet wide, and from the top of the head to the base of the monument is 66 feet. The only thing positively known about the Sphinx is that it was repaired in the reign of Thothmes IV, supposed to have reigned 1450 B.C.

Religion, Ancient and Modern

In Egypt, as everywhere else, the Devil has done all possible to magnify his original lie, "Ye shall not surely die," and to glorify himself and his false religion at the expense of Jehovah God and the truth. We have already given some details of their foolish ideas which he succeeded in getting the ancient Egyptians to believe. We now amplify this somewhat. He deceived the Egyptians into thinking that each person comprised four different entities, each complete in itself but in life all joined together in the body. The author of *Today on the Nile* says on this subject:

> These elements were the *body*, the double or *ka*, the soul (*Ba*), and the *Khu*, the "Luminous" or divine spark. The Ka was a sort of spiritual body, corresponding to the real body; that is, the Ka of a man was thought of as and represented as a man, that of a woman as a woman, and that of a child as a child. In statues and sculptures it is always represented as naked and with its own peculiar sign, two uplifted arms above the head. During life it was bound to the body and never left it, and after death it remained with the mummy in the tomb. It required food and drink, which had to be provided by the living. The mummy and the Ka stayed in the tomb, while the Ba and the Khu went to the regions of the gods. They, however, were supposed to visit the mummy and Ka at frequent intervals. A man's life on earth was comparatively short, while his existence in the tomb would be endless. So the tomb was regarded as a dwelling-house, the "eternal home" of the soul, and it was built to meet the requirements of the deceased in his life after death. It always has three parts: the public rooms, the private apartments of the soul, and the connecting shaft or corridor. The friends and relatives assembled in the public rooms at the time of burial and on stated occasions thereafter. Here they brought their offerings of food for the Ka. These

rooms were usually above ground or in the side of a cliff. They were well lighted and ornamented with scenes from the life of the departed. Thus the Ka would be continually reminded of his early existence. —Page 27.

The general plan of all the royal tombs was the same, showing that the Devil was back of the whole thing. William Reavell, president of the British Institution of Mechanical Engineers, claims to have discovered how the talking colossus of Thebes, the grunting idol of Luxor and the shaking statue of Namur were manipulated by compressed air, by delicate balance wheels and shafts and by clever leverage systems. He says, "In some instances the burning Egyptian sun itself furnished the power to cause a majestic arm, weighing of itself several hundred tons, to move a perceptible distance."

The Devil Gets Worse and Worse

At the time he invented the Egyptian system of religion the Devil had not yet become so steeped in wickedness as to teach a place of eternal torture for the wicked. He merely allowed the ancient Egyptians to believe that if a soul was condemned by the tribunal of Osiris (himself) it was immediately devoured by the waiting dog, that is, annihilated.

He kidded the rich into thinking that they would be rich hereafter and that those who had been poor here would be poor hereafter. But this would not be until the resurrection or the reunion of the ba, ka and khu and the body. He managed to make the poor things believe in 438 gods, but, of course, the name of Jehovah, the one true and only God was not in the list.

So conservative are Egyptian people that to this day houses are built over the graves just as in olden times, and on stated occasions the family and friends assemble to pray for and live with their dead. The poorer classes take a tent with them for the occasion, while the rulers have a mosque. This is almost exactly the same as was done in ancient times.

The original practice of placing in the tomb everything that the ka or soul of the dead man could possibly need was subsequently modified so that pictures of the things he would need were substituted for the realities. From this it will be seen that the first kas got a good deal, but the poor sinners in after centuries who wanted to get anything had to take it out in looking at a picture of it.

What the Illustrations Were For

So now we see what all the illustrations in the Egyptian tombs are about. They are intended to show these poor, benighted, wandering kas or souls how to slay animals, bake, cook, to prepare and use arms and standards, and how to use many vases, jars, bottles, elephant tusks, etc. Little cones of baked clay found in the tombs are supposed to represent loaves of bread, the sight of which would, in some magical way, furnish sustenance to a hungry ka, and as he would need spiritual guidance, copies of the book of the dead, more or less complete, were placed in the coffin. In some instances the embalmed remains of pets were also buried with the deceased. How eager the Devil has been to make fools of the human family and thus to reproach the Creator.

In some of the tombs there were portraits of the deceased. In modern Italian cemeteries, also, it is customary to place a photograph over the tomb, that relatives may still see the familiar features.

In reading about Egyptian tombs one frequently runs across the expression "the scarab", or this or that "scarab". It should be explained that the scarab is the image of the common black beetle. This insect lays its eggs in balls of dung and in due time they produce the young beetles, in the eyes of an unscientific observer, from nothing.

The Egyptians therefore regarded the scarab or dung beetle as typical of immortality. How like the Devil to find in such an item a means for reproaching Almighty God and glorifying the doctrine of his own invention!

The Center of Islam

The teachings and practices of the Mohammedans are not quite as crude as those of the ancient Egyptians, but they are almost as much so. As already shown, they are much alike, because the Devil was the author of both of them.

What could be more disgusting or foolish than the antics of the howling dervishes, whirling dervishes, dancing dervishes or wandering dervishes of the Mohammedan religion. How could anybody be led to suppose that Almighty God would have the least interest in anything of the kind?

The city of Cairo contains 400 mosques, every one of which is a center of superstition. The sheik Selim was so holy that he sat naked for

53 years on the banks of the Nile at the holy city or village of Hou. Another holy Mohammedan, Ahmed, a descendant of Mohammed, wore two veils so that his glances, which were said to be death-dealing, might not injure those on whom he looked. He wore his turban and clothes until they dropped off him. How delightful the aroma of his presence must have been!

In the Moslem month of Ramadan no Mohammedan will make an important political move, because it is a "holy" month; but at any other time of the year, look out. If you point a finger at him he is likely to explode.

Other Superstitions

In 1902 a headman of a small native village near Assiut went on a pilgrimage to Mecca and brought back with him a bottle of water from the "holy" well Zem Zem. All the inhabitants wanted to drink some of the "holy" water; but, as it was impossible to divide so small a quantity among so many persons, the brilliant idea was conceived of pouring it into the village well. As the water was teeming with cholera germs and the natives drank of it liberally, the result was that 40,000 cholera victims were carried off before the plague was got under control. It seems that the water of Zem Zem was sure to take one to "Paradise", but in this instance it acted more quickly than usual.

Another route to "Paradise" is the vaccination route. Vaccination is compulsory for both Europeans and Egyptians and must be carried out before a child attains the age of three months. Pieces of mummy were once used as medicine. Vaccination makes a peculiar appeal to the Mohammedan mind.

The unfortunate Egyptian people have been terribly oppressed by the drug habit. Out of a population of 15,000,000, including Europeans, it is estimated that more than 500,000 are habitual users of narcotic drugs and that $25,000,000 are spent annually on the purchase of these narcotics.

Education

There is not much to be said about education in any country that is under the control of Mohammedan priests, or any priests. In the year 1927 the proportion of illiterate in Egypt was 89.2 percent, and that speaks for itself.

Yet at Cairo is the location of El Azhar, the largest Moslem university in the world. This school, founded in A.D. 970 had 4,838 students in the winter of 1926 and 1927. No student in this university is obliged to pay for instruction, and the professors frequently teach for nothing. Many of the students are the sons of the fellahin, or poor peasants.

There is in Cairo one native paper, with a circulation of about 20,000 copies. In all towns the mosques serve the purpose of town halls and are open to political speakers of all religious faiths.

Lest we think too hastily and too lightly of Egyptian education, let us not forget that thousands of years before the Christian era there was in use in Egypt a calendar year of 365 days. At an exhibition held in the Science Museum, South Kensington, London, recently, it was shown that there is little or no difference between the scales used today and those that were used in Egypt 4,000 years ago.

The Nile—the Life of Egypt

As Herodotus puts it, Egypt is "the gift of the Nile". If the Nile were to cease, Egypt would die surely and quickly. From its remote source near Lake Tanganyika to the sea the Nile is more than 4,000 miles long. It is thus but little shorter than the Mississippi-Missouri river, the total length of which is given as about 4,200 miles.

The most remarkable feature about the Nile is its annual regular increase arising from the rains which fall in the equatorial regions of Africa and in Abyssinia. The river begins to rise about the middle of June and continues to increase until about the end of September. It then remains stationary for a short time, gradually retreating in January, February and March, and reaching its lowest levels in April, May and early June.

One of the great reservoirs of the Nile is the Victoria Nyanza, next to Lake Superior the greatest fresh water lake in the world. Other reservoirs are Lake Albert Nyanza and, in more recent times, the great barrages of Assuan, just below the first cataract, and Assiut, midway from there to the sea.

As rain rarely falls in Egypt, the prosperity of the country depends entirely on the overflowing of the Nile. As the water subsides the land is found covered with a brown, slimy deposit which so enriches the soil that it produces two crops a year. The overflow water is now man-

aged artificially by reservoirs and canals so that after the river subsides it may be used as required. The seven years of famine in Joseph's time were the result of an insufficient rise of the Nile, in other words, a lack of rain, 'world-wide'; and rain is a gift of God.

On the headwaters of the Nile (the one that passes through Lake Victoria Nyanza) the rain falls from April to October, with a maximum in August. In Abyssinia, the headwaters of the Blue Nile, and the Atbara, the heavy rains also come in August. It takes fifty days for the flood waters of the White Nile to travel from the lakes to the sea, and twenty-five days for the Blue Nile. Therefore the full effect of the rise of all these streams reaches Egypt early in October.

The ancient Egyptians recognized fully the importance to their country of the overflow of the Nile and in very early times registered its height at Assuan, yet, so far as we know, though they performed an even greater but useless feat in the construction of the pyramids, no attempt was ever made by them to build a dam or barrage across the main stream of the Nile.

At the time it was completed, the great dam at Assuan, 1¼ miles long and in places 100 feet high, was the largest work of its kind in the world. It is calculated that it impounds more than a thousand million cubic meters of water. The cost was about ten million dollars. The water is not intended to benefit the country south of Cairo, but is wholly intended for the great delta. The water is stored at Assuan, 587 miles from Cairo, then let down to the Assiut barrage and then to the barrage below Cairo, whence it is distributed to the Delta by the lower branches of the Nile and numerous canals.

North from Victoria Nyanza

For 600 miles after it emerges from Lake Victoria Nyanza the White Nile flows through a country of such luxuriant vegetation that the channel of the river becomes periodically filled with floating vegetable matter called "sud". This sud often and quickly grows from shore to shore so that the steamers cannot find their way through it. This constitutes one of the most peculiar obstacles to navigation encountered anywhere in the world. At present this part of the Nile journey is made by automobile.

The Nile is not devoid of natural scenery. For some distance south of Assuan its banks are mountains 3,000 feet high, while at Luxor, halfway between Assuan and Assiut, the hills fall back from the shore on both sides and the views from the deck of the steamer are especially beautiful.

Luxor is considered one of the most desirable winter resorts in the Eastern Hemisphere. The days are warm, the nights are cool, the air is dry, and the sun is always shining. It has several fine hotels and is a world-famous resort for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

In the wintertime the wind blows steadily from the north, with enough strength to propel sailboats against the stream; and while travel today is largely by rail or by steamer, yet even today one can, if he desires, make the trip from Cairo south in a dahabeah, a kind of large house boat with sails; but he had better not go by that route unless time hangs heavily on his hands.

In Egypt they are not in so much of a hurry to do things as they are in the United States. For instance, the drawbridges across the Nile are open only at certain fixed hours, and when they open they stay open for hours at a time. As a consequence, traffic on both the river and the highways crossing it is tied up for hours at a stretch. But the Egyptian does not mind. He figures that what he did not do yesterday he can do today, and what he cannot do today he can do tomorrow.

The Use of the Shadoof

Although there are many places in northern Egypt where powerful steam pumps are in use for irrigation purposes, yet the shadoof is still in use. The shadoof consists of a leather bucket slung at one end of a pole which has a weight at the other end and sways up and down on a vertical support. By this contrivance a cultivator can scoop up the water considerably below his feet and raise it with comparative ease to the level of his breast. Sometimes there are several shadoofs rising one above another when it is desired to lift the water to considerable heights.

The sakiyeh is another device for hoisting water. It consists of an endless chain of earthen jars connected with a sprocket wheel, the power for which is furnished by domestic animals.

Methods of Irrigation

The invention of the basin system of irrigation is credited to King Mena, the first king of

Egypt (after the Flood). This system is still used for all land between the barrages of Assuan and Assiut. The land is divided into rectangular areas about 5,000 to 50,000 acres in size. Water is admitted to these basins during the flood period in August to an average depth of three feet, and is left on the land for forty days. It is then run off and the seed is sown broadcast on the uncovered land.

About 1820 Muhammed Ali abandoned the basin system of irrigation for Lower Egypt because he found that the cotton which he desired to raise would grow better if irrigated all the year around. The old basins were neglected and the embankments plowed up, and now the rich mud deposit which constituted the wealth of Lower Egypt for thousands of years can no longer be secured to renovate the land.

The farmers of Lower Egypt are already beginning to miss the wealth that was brought to them by the annual mud deposit and are finding it necessary to purchase fertilizers to prevent rapid impoverishment of the land.

The ultimate purpose is to abandon the basin system of irrigation all over Egypt, because under the perennial system two or three crops a year are grown. By the basin system only one is possible.

Muhammed Ali, who built the first barrage 15 miles north of Cairo, cast about for materials and ordered that the pyramids should be pulled down so that their stones could be used, and he abandoned the plan only when it was proved to him that it would cost far less to bring the stones from the quarries.

The life of Egypt depends upon irrigation. When the rise of the river at Assuan is only 21 feet there is a famine in parts of Upper Egypt. When there is a rise of 25 feet certain lands will be watered only with difficulty. When the rise is 26½ feet the whole country can be watered; and with a rise of 28 feet the country is flooded and great misery and ruin follow.

As a result of building the great dams the winters are less dry and the summers less hot, yet the air is always light, fresh and invigorating, and in places away from the cultivated lands only a small amount of moisture exists in it. There is a project on foot to electrify the whole of Egypt by using the Assuan Dam water as a source of power.

Though the system of "corvée" or forced labor has been abolished, yet in flood time the inhabitants are still called out to guard or repair the Nile banks.

Progress and Conservatism in Farming

Although labor-saving machinery of the most advanced type is to be found, yet, side by side with it, there are in use agricultural implements similar to those shown in the earliest Egyptian tombs. Threshing is done precisely as it was done 4,000 years ago Some of the natives still employ shadow clocks exactly the same as were used in the days of the Pharaohs; and, because their ancestors had no wheelbarrows in which to convey their loads, several million Egyptian farmers still carry dirt and fertilizer for the crops in baskets.

Wood has always been scarce in Egypt, although there are some seventy species of date palms, and its fruit is a staple food. Oranges, lemons and pomegranates, figs, apricots, peaches and grapes are also abundant. Egypt has a law against the raising of tobacco. None is allowed to be raised in the country.

The farms are very small. Where the unit of cotton production in our southern states is twenty acres and the mule, in Egypt the unit is two acres and all the work is done by hand. The average Egyptian farm is all together, only about 3½ acres.

The milk supply is obtained chiefly from the ugly and awkward water buffalo. This beast requires less food and gives more milk than the Egyptian cow, and is less susceptible to diseases. Dogs are plentiful, noisy and a nuisance.

The staple crops are cotton, sugar cane, wheat and rice. Watermelons are largely grown and were popular in the days of the Pharaohs. Roses, oleanders, carnations, geraniums, and poinsettias thrive; and within recent years there have been extensive plantings of the lebbek tree, which grows to a height of eighty feet and is valuable for shade and wood.

West of the Nile are several great oases, one of them a hundred miles long. In one of these, artesian wells are numerous, and some of ancient construction have been discovered which have a depth exceeding 400 feet. For a brief season in February and early March the Libyan Desert is said to be one grand garden of wild flowers. The wilderness literally breaks forth into blossom.

Transportation Arrangements

Egypt has 2,995 miles of railroads, mostly owned and operated by the state. The line to

Khartum and the Sudan was built by engineers as a military road, but has paid for itself as a commercial enterprise. The conquest of Khartum would have been impossible without this line, and it was built several hundred miles across the Libyan Desert in jig time.

Where the railway crosses the Atbara river, a great stream flowing into the Nile from northern Abyssinia, there is a magnificent iron bridge of six spans, each two hundred feet long. This bridge was built by an American company because speed in its construction was a prime necessity, as the advance of the army could only keep pace with the railway. The Americans got the contract because they could (and did) build it in a remarkably short time.

The Sudan Government Railway is considered the most comfortable in Africa. Coaches and sleepers are kept scrupulously clean. They contain every possible protection against the sun, the dust and sand storms. These de luxe trains are operated twice a week.

When the first locomotive reached Berber, two hundred miles north of Khartum, many of the natives hastened to touch its oily, dusty tender, believing it to possess magical powers. Some of these declared that the touch had cured their ailments. The fame of this locomotive, breathing fire and smoke, did as much to spread terror throughout the Sudan as Kitchener's army itself.

Though the highways of Egypt are in wretched condition, yet the entire delta now has a network of motor-bus lines. The natives seem to be speed-mad and buses with rickety wooden tops go full speed over rutty, slippery roads, groaning, crashing, staggering along, occasionally landing some of their patrons "in the next world", or, at least, taking them out of this one. Not long ago one of these buses skidded into a canal and only four out of thirty-two passengers escaped uninjured.

Alexandria—Port of Entry

And now there is air service and Egypt has become one of the air centers of the world. There is an air service from London to India, via Alexandria, and another one from London to Cape Town, via Alexandria. Thus Egypt and the Sudan are well supplied with air transport.

There is no workable coal in Egypt. All the supplies, even for the Sudan, are brought in from England.

Alexandria, founded in 332 B.C. by Alexander the great, was at one time the most famous city in the world. Its present population is 573,063. It was 300,000 in the year 50 B.C. Alexandria has always had its Christians, such as they were. In the reign of Theodosius I several monks became offended at Hypatia, a beautiful and learned woman, dragged her from her chariot into a 'church', stripped her of her clothing, scraped her flesh with metal combs, and then tore her limb from limb.

During the siege of Alexandria in 1801, the British, aware that the land around the city was below sea level, cut a channel and inundated the country with salt water. They thus destroyed 150 villages and wasted a vast quantity of fertile land, some 77 square miles of which are still covered.

Alexandria has one of the best harbors in the world. One of the first of Alexander's works was the construction of a mole, joining the island to the continent, thus providing a double harbor sufficient to shelter the navies of the world. In midsummer Alexandria is the only place in Egypt that remains cool.

The population of Cairo is 1,064,567. It is chiefly noteworthy as the center of Islamism. The merchants of Cairo are famous over the earth for the way they do business. When asked to name a price, the Cairene merchant always mentions a figure which is enormously in excess of the value of the article, knowing full well that sooner or later he will be obliged to reduce his price to a more reasonable amount. With these merchants time is no object, and their conception of business is to haggle and bargain at length with all their customers. Assiut is the largest city south of Cairo. It has a population of about 50,000, and is famous for its pottery.

The People

Ninety-two percent of the population of Egypt are descendants of the Arab tribes who settled in Egypt after the conquest of the country by the armies of the Caliph Omar, in the year 641 (A.D.). These poor creatures live in miserable dwellings consisting of four low walls made of mud brick, and roofed with a thatch of straw.

The furniture is of the simplest. Much of the food is eaten raw. The staple foods are corn and sweet potatoes. The Egyptian sweet potato is a rather tasteless, unsatisfactory product.

When dinner is ready the family and guests help themselves with their fingers out of a common bowl in the middle of the table. If a guest seems to eat too little, the host favors him by tearing off bits of meat with his own fingers and handing them over for consumption. When laboring in the field their clothing is of the scantiest, and not very elaborate at any time.

The fellahin, as these Arab natives are called, are as a whole a peaceful, amiable and industrious people. In early life they become burdened with care and poverty and are beset by many disagreeable ailments, chiefly ophthalmia, a disease of the eye.

Their women are never seen to smile or gesticulate, nor fly into a temper, but are sad-eyed, of erect bearing, and with delicately chiseled features that would mark them as distinguished anywhere. When a young Egyptian man desires to marry, some of the women in his family look out for him for a suitable partner.

The so-called "Christians" of Egypt, about three quarters of a million, are nearly all Copts. These are the real descendants of the ancient Egyptians. They are said to hate other Christians more bitterly than they hate the Mohammedans. They are said, even by their own people, to be sullen, greedy and pursuing education merely for the love of personal gain. Nevertheless they are considered to be the ablest and most intellectual of all the natives of Egypt.

Suez Canal, and the British

The Suez Canal was built at the expense of the Egyptians. The French took the profits and the British took the canal. The British regard the canal as vital to their scheme of empire, and that is the reason they have hung on to it and continue to keep Egypt under their thumb.

This is very distasteful to the Egyptians, but despite all objections, and all promises to the contrary, the British are in Egypt as the real rulers of the country, and there they remain whether the Egyptians like it or not. Once in a while there is a patriotic outburst, but in the end it settles down to the Egyptians' doing the talking and shouting and hooting and the British running things to suit themselves.

It is surprising how thoroughly a handful of determined men can retain control of a country of several million people. Some of the things the British have contrived to do are comical in the extreme. Thus a large number of the Nationalists, the Egyptian patriotic party, broke through the police cordon at the Cairo railroad station and filled the train which they expected would take them to Tanta, where they had planned a great demonstration of their opposition to the British rule. A short distance out of the city of Cairo the cars in which they were riding were left on a siding and the train ran off without them.

Elections are held, but they are meaningless, as they are merely intended to act as instruments of British policy. In an effort to compel the people to vote many persons were killed in Cairo in a single day, and about 300 wounded. When a train drew into DeKernis, Egypt, bearing a government official, the police ordered the crowd to cheer. When they refused the police fired on them, killing one man and seriously wounding seven. In eight years Egypt has had sixteen different cabinets. The people are taxed beyond the limit of their powers to produce, and are in despair because they do not see the way out. And there is only one way: God's way.

Capitulations Burdens

Egypt is today probably the only country in the world where the foreigner may be wealthy all his life and die a millionaire and yet neither during his life nor at his death contribute one cent toward the administration that has protected his wealth for him and his heirs. Egypt is probably the only country in the world where a foreigner, an adulterator of foodstuffs, can escape by a fine of one pound or seven days in prison, whereas, if committed by a native, the same offense would be punishable by three or four years in prison with hard labor.

Egypt is probably the only land in the world where a native can borrow the name of a foreigner and operate opium dens, brothels and kindred institutions under foreign management and in direct violation of the laws of his own land.

If a gambling den is opened by a native in his own name, the Egyptian police can close it at once; but if it is opened in the name of a foreign resident, the police cannot enter his house without the consent of his consul and the company of consular officials. Foreign criminals not only are tried in separate courts, but are imprisoned in separate departments of the prisons, where they enjoy much greater comfort than their Egyptian fellow prisoners.

Impositions on the Poor Natives

From what has been said it should be evident that the poor natives of Egypt have a pretty hard time of it. The writer of *Today on the Nile* advises visitors to Egypt to buy for their use a hippopotamus-hide whip made in the Sudan. He says, in the most matter of fact way: "In Egypt, also, one of them will be found very useful. Nothing equals it in quieting a turbulent mob of donkey boys, beggars or peddlars. A smart, stinging lash on the ankle bone is the proper thing and will distract the attention wonderfully. I have never known it to fail."

There are about 30,000 Jews in Egypt, and about the same number of Turkish subjects. These men occupy most of the best positions in the country. The greater part of the trade of Alexandria is in the hands of Greek merchants, many of whom are famous for their wealth.

The Bedouin tribes of the north are notable for their independence, courage, dignity, hospitality and cleanliness, while, oddly enough, the Bedouins of the south are almost the opposite, priding themselves on their long black hair done up with grease and having a fondness for dirt.

Smallpox and other plagues are often rife in their dwellings. The most desirable natives to the south of Assuan are the jet-black Nubians or Berbers. They have proved to be excellent servants in Africa as men of their color have proved to be excellent servants in America.

The British Residents

In 1927 the British residents numbered 26,000, while in 1930 the British garrison numbered 9,969. Great Britain is the official adviser of the government of Egypt and her advice must be accepted and followed, which means, of course, that she is the real ruler. Egyptian patriots complain that after having been promised freedom some sixty-odd times by the British government they find it difficult now to have any confidence in British policies. The Egyptians cannot altogether forget that in the World War they served in the military labor corps under a form of conscription, nor can they forget that at the same time their corn and animals were commandeered.

Many years ago Roosevelt advised the British to govern or get out. They continue to govern, and they don't get out. It is hard for two people out of a thousand to govern 998 people who do not want to be governed, but the British manage to do it by giving the Egyptians a "king", whose business it is to dress up nice and pretty and to eat three meals a day.

There is a notable parallelism between the control of the Suez Canal by the British and the control of the Panama Canal by the Americans. In each instance the initial steps in the building of the canal were taken by the French. In each instance the country that originally owned the land through which the canal passes was injured rather than helped by the intrusion of the great English-speaking nation into its affairs, and in each instance many thousands of miles were saved by such English-speaking nations in communicating by steamer with the different portions of the world under their flag.

The inauguration of the Suez Canal took place on November 16, 1869. At the opening ball 6,000 persons were present, of whom 2,000 were uninvited guests. The inaugural fetes lasted several weeks and are said to have cost $20,000,000, all of which came out of the poor Egyptians. The length of the Suez Canal is a hundred miles; the width at the widest part is about 300 yards. About sixty miles of the canal's course lies through the so-called Bitter Lakes. The saving of distance effected by English ships bound for the East is 4,840 miles.

The Sudan

While Egypt claims the Sudan as an integral part of its country, yet the British government was the one that reconquered that great territory after the Egyptians had been expelled from it, and now announce officially as a fixed policy that it will never abandon the Sudan nor tolerate any attempt to disturb its administration. The Sudan is a great country. It extends through nearly twenty degrees of latitude, all in the tropics. Almost all of it is habitable, or can be made so. It is already producing cotton in immense quantities and provides England with a great part of its requirements of this essential staple. The Sudan is the principal source of the world's supply of gum and ivory. For years Egypt has depended to a great extent upon the Sudan for its meat supply.

Khartum, the capital, stands 1200 feet above sea level and has an ideal climate from December to March. The population of the Sudan in 1928 was 5,483,839. Its area is 1,014,600 square miles.

It cannot be denied that the British are one of the most enterprising peoples in the world.

When they first came into the Sudan it was the center of slavery and a breeding-place of insurrections and of disease. Today Khartum, the capital, has electric lights, electric street cars, improved streets and good hotels. The British are there because the Sudan can supply them with cotton and other things they need and it is a part of their Cape-to-Cairo plan for the domination of Africa. There is no chance whatever that they would either leave the Sudan or be put out of the Sudan until God's kingdom reigns triumphant over the whole world, and the poor Egyptians and Sudanese and all the other subject peoples of the world have presented to them as a gift the desire of all nations, the kingdom of God.

A First Glance at Moscow

(From a personal letter)

WE ARE in love with Moscow, both of us. It's a splendid old city, beautiful buildings, the finest theaters imaginable, and crowded, gay streets. The whole atmosphere of the place, however, is so new and so different that I feel as though I hadn't got below the surface yet. The very newness of it is stunning just at first. The first impression one gets is of crowds; the streets, parks and street cars are just thick, day and night. It seems everybody is constantly on the move.

The working hours in most places that I know of are splendid, from ten a.m. to four-thirty, so that leaves a nice long evening for lectures, theaters, etc.

Even the museums and art galleries are crowded, groups of peasants wandering around, pausing before pictures depicting their own life, groups of Red Army soldiers being shown around, having each picture or each exhibit explained, school children with their teachers, groups of factory workers with their guides. It is more fascinating to watch the people who file past than the exhibits on the walls.

S—— and I both have splendid jobs; the very first we applied for were given us. I have the very job I've always dreamt of, that of translator on an English newspaper published in Moscow, while S—— is junior engineer in a dirigible construction plant. Could anything be better? Imagine a country these days where there are more jobs than applicants!

The only difficulty is the finding of living quarters. The city is terribly overcrowded. In the meantime we are staying with the A——s. They are just fine, both working, have a nice, modern apartment. The children are all at school, the little girl in kindergarten; the boys are taking up engineering in a technological institute. They are splendid, well brought-up young chaps.

Medical Doctors Not Divinely Authorized *By Frederick R. Green, M.D.*

(Reprinted from *Journal of the American Medical Association*)

IT IS difficult to understand when or how the fiction arose that the medical profession is a divinely authorized and chosen class, charged with the protection of the public health and public welfare, even against the desires and the wishes of the people themselves. Such a doctrine savors far too much of imperialism to be particularly popular at the present day.

Suppose that the owners of automobiles should appear each year before legislatures, asking for the passage of laws restricting the use of automobiles to certain individuals; that they should insist that the membership of all boards, and the appointment of all administrative officers in carrying out these regulations should be controlled by automobile owners, and that only those persons who owned a certain kind of automobile should be permitted to have a license. Can you imagine the shout of derision that would go up from the people of the state at such a request? Yet this proposition is identical with the method now existing for the regulation of the practice of medicine.

Nassau County's Enthusiastic Police

FOR reasons best known to themselves four young men recently raided a home at Roslyn Heights, Nassau county, N. Y., demanding a quantity of liquor which they claimed was cached there. Possibly they did not know that the home was also the home of the county detective, or possibly they did. In any event they beat and robbed the mother of the detective, a wretched crime.

Thereafter, four young men were arrested, charged with the crime, and an eleven hours' examination by the police began. Despite the advice of one of the detectives that in manhandling these prisoners care should be taken not to mark up their faces, one of them was declared by his lawyer to have had his ear torn and his eyes blackened and to have had his body covered with bruises and black and blue marks all over it. He is said to have been punched, kicked, beaten with a rubber hose, and pulled along a corridor by his hair. The law presumes every man innocent until he is proven guilty, and it is not claimed that these assaults by officers of the law were legal.

When officers of the law get too enthusiastic in their examination of supposed offenders they sometimes go a step farther than they intend. Perhaps that was the case in the attacks at Mineola. In any event, as the district attorney of the county succinctly expressed his view of the murder of one of these boys at the above-named "examination", "Apparently an over-enthusiastic police officer broke Stark's Adam's apple." What resulted was that one of these boys was strangled to death, and it will be necessary to chide somebody gently before the thing is hushed up.

Thirteen policemen have been suspended because of the murder. On the record it is certain that many of these officers of the law are murderers and perjurers and that none of them can be believed. They are known to have beaten four men with strips of rubber hose, blows with fists and feet, blackjacks, a heavy ledger and a shoe, but all tried to lie out of it.

The deputy chief of police was accused of having stood with one foot on the man's stomach and the other on his neck and rocked back and forth, just before his Adam's apple was bursted and he died of strangulation. As he is the acknowledged republican leader of Oyster Bay, it is certain that no harm will come to him. The liars stood by one another loyally, beautifully.

At the moment it appears that if anyone has an ambition to commit murder, and to do it without any risk to himself, the best thing he can do is to get a place on the Nassau county police force. It would be hard to imagine four more evil-looking faces than those of four of the men involved that have been held for second degree murder in this case.

If pictures go for anything, the young man that was murdered looks like a saint with wings compared to the four ruffians that are charged with butchering him in the Mineola police headquarters. His sister claims that he was a good boy; but he was probably a bad one, though certainly not one bad enough to have had a place on the Nassau county police force.

The men charged with the murder are also charged with perjury and with conspiracy. A look at their faces is enough to indicate the substantial truth of the charges. Brutality, a desire to assault, to kick, to beat, to choke and to murder, is self-evident in the faces of all. Fierceness, not intelligence, brute force, not wisdom, is manifestly their natural forte.

It is noteworthy that though these men committed a murder their fellow officers did not beat or choke or kill any of them in the effort to fix the real blame. On the contrary, they lied for them, shielded them, and did all possible to obstruct justice. Thirteen of the officers are held on the latter charges. It was a peach of a police force, almost as bad as Jersey's.

The worst part of it is that the guilt of the boy that was murdered had already been well established. He was butchered in the Mineola police headquarters just because the four or more men who broke his Adam's apple wanted to beat somebody, for attempting to hijack liquor from a fellow officer's home, and for misusing his mother, and wanted to do it under the most favorable auspices.

They probably did not intend to actually kill him. They were merely letting their desire to beat and kick and choke have free play, and just happened to go a step too far. They held the law in infinite contempt, and do yet. It will be quite inconvenient for them for a little while, but it is an election year, and such men are always useful and influential to rascals higher up, and there is no danger that they will be seriously inconvenienced.

Droplets

Jacob Lieberman Sees After 20 Years

AFTER twenty years of blindness Jacob Lieberman of New York sees again. A successful operation for bilateral cataract has given this 87-year-old man a new lease on life.

Palestine's Lawyers

THERE are 88 lawyers in Jerusalem, 64 in Tel-Aviv, 36 in Haifa, and 28 in Jaffa. They are mostly paid in barter, often in chickens and eggs.

332 Days in an Oven

A MEMPHIS man, terribly burned, so much so that his life was despaired of, was kept 332 days in an electric oven at a temperature of 103 degrees and is gradually forming new skin and recovering.

Calamities in the Orient

VOLCANIC eruptions and rivers of mud in Java, several times ten thousand slain by earthquakes in China, and now the Aleutian Islands rocking with earthquakes like ships at sea, all tell us the earth is still in travail.

50,000 Political Prisoners in India

IN INDIA at the moment there are said to be 50,000 political prisoners. Short-term prisoners accused of all sorts of crimes have been released so that all of the outstanding leaders of the independence movement might be jailed.

Conditions in Finland

IT IS claimed that with the repeal of prohibition in Finland drunkenness has decreased, bootlegging has disappeared, the crime rate is lower, and the government is getting more revenue without raising taxes.

Wider Distribution of Wealth

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address in Manhattan, Kansas, said very truly: "The earnings of industry and of industrial enterprises must be more equitably distributed so that buying power may be made more uniform and active. The number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be reduced so that the evils of unemployment may be reduced to a minimum. We cannot install machinery and maintain the long workweek and the long workday."

None Know When or How

WHEN Andrew Mellon told his British hearers that "none of us has any means of knowing when and how we shall emerge from the valley of depression in which the world is now traveling" he certainly told all he knew on that very interesting subject.

When Pyorrhea Will Cease

PYORRHEA will cease when men and women eat more apples, oranges and grapes and less white-flour concoctions, white potatoes and pork. Meantime all the tooth pastes and creams afford no help except to the pockets of their makers.

Loans to a Half Million Farmers

TO ENABLE them to put in their 1932 crops the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, has made loans to 449,000 farmers. The average loan is of but $126. In North Dakota there is a loan for every 2.3 farmers in the state.

John D. Gets a Medal

NO DOUBT feeling that he ought to get something in return for all the millions he has given the Baptist church that institution has presented John D. Rockefeller, Sr., with a medal bearing the inscription: "To the Knight of the Kingdom of God."

$75,000 a Day to Feed the Starving

SOME idea of the extent of the destitution in New York city may be derived from the fact that upward of $75,000 daily is expended through the public welfare department to feed people who would otherwise have nothing to eat. The food is limited to the plainest; there are no luxuries provided.

Wage Cuts Go to Stockholders

FOLLOWING a 10-percent cut of wages last October, the Steel Trust has imposed a further 15-percent cut as of May 15. Concerning this cut the New York *Times* says: "Steel officials have remarked recently that if any cut in wages were resorted to, the benefit of the cut should go to the security holders, rather than to the purchasers of steel products." In other words, the money that would go in wages to the poor is diverted to the pockets of the rich and steel prices will stay just where they were.

Our Glorious Civilization

OUT OF 120,000,000 people in the United States, 45,000,000 do all the work; out of the 45,000,000 workers 3,300,000 get all the the profits, rent and interest; out of this 3,300,000 only 300,000 get the Lion's Share, or the easy money; and finally, 50 men control the entire financial and banking system.

A Fine Example of Faithfulness

A FINE example of faithfulness was that of William Dooling, 59 years old, veteran towerman of the New Haven railroad. When he felt a severe heart attack coming, with his last remaining strength he pulled a lever setting warning lights on all tracks, and a few minutes later was found dead at his post of duty.

Gold Mining in Denver City

FORTY miners are said to be working over the old gold-bearing sands of the South Platte river, within the city limits of Denver, Colorado. They average to make but $1.50 to $2 per day, but when there is no other work to be had, and they can find gold, they can always get something on which to live.

Wages Paid for Sewing

EXCLUSIVE of cutting out, the total labor cost of making a $10.75 dress is from 54c to 59c, in the state of Connecticut. In one factory of 105 workers only 2 had reached their twentieth birthday. Fifty percent of them were working 50 hours a week, for a total weekly wage of between $5 and $6.

New York's Care of Crippled Children

NEW YORK state has 14,813 crippled children enrolled in 619 classes throughout the state. At West Haverstraw it maintains a home for crippled children where everything possible is done to help these little folks get a fair start in the world. The state is this year expending $1,000,000 for an addition to this home.

Dissatisfaction with Theft Charges

THERE is a general dissatisfaction with the theft charges or so-called "service charges" of the public utility companies. When rates for electric current have been reduced by the utility companies it has usually been found that because of these service charges only the large consumers benefited.

"No Man Was There to Lead"

OWEN R. LOVEJOY, noted social worker, in a speech in New York, said: "We have been disillusioned as to the mystic power of captains of finance, the wizards of big business, the magic manipulators of giant corporations. We have found that when the crisis came and leaders were needed, no man was there to lead."

Death Losses in 1924

IN THE year 1924 the premium income of five great life insurance companies was $1,123,894,515; the interest earned was $274,007,732. In that year the death losses paid amounted to $222,439,794, which amounts to sixteen cents on the dollar, of the sums they received for premiums and interest.

Sleepy After Meals?

ARE you sleepy after meals? If not, you are not normal. Every animal sleeps after a hearty meal. When does an infant sleep? Give it a bottle of warm milk and you will soon see. Therefore, if you wish to use your brain during the day, reserve your main meal for the close of the day.

Demons Could Not Make Good

AN INDIAN mystic at Rangoon drank nitric acid and sulphuric acid and took strychnine, potassium cyanide and broken glass in the claim that he would not be hurt, but in two hours he died of strychnine poisoning. The demons he depended upon could not make their promises good.

Counterfeiting in Prison

THREE Italian counterfeiters distinguished themselves by running their plant for the production of spurious coins and notes in the prison at Genoa. Many years ago counterfeit silver dollars were made in a prison in Mississippi. In both instances the prison authorities were in on the deal.

Monkeys Raid African Fruit Farms

OWING to the clearing of the brush-covered lands in which they made their homes, thousands of monkeys have been driven inland in South Africa and are stripping orchards of their fruits. They seem to identify humans as their enemies, and in some instances have stoned automobiles.

One Antenna to 3,000 Radio Sets

HEREAFTER, on a great apartment house containing 3,000 apartments it will be necessary to have but one antenna on the building to provide each tenant with radio reception free from static. A braid of woven copper surrounds the transmission line and carries off all interferences.

Starvation and Slavery in China

IN LARGE areas of China there will be no harvest this year, because the poor farmers were obliged to eat their seed grain in order to live. Since then they have been subsisting upon the bark and leaves of trees, and now even these are gone. Thousands of wives and daughters have been sold into slavery and concubinage.

Growing Burden of the Unfit

J. MYLES BICKERTON, dean of the Royal Eye Hospital, London, declares that 10 percent of Britain's population are physically or mentally defective, and that the mentally defective are increasing by four a day and the blind by eleven a day. He further claimed that the burden of the unfit is becoming so heavy that the fit cannot risk increasing it by having children while the unfit continue to produce them in torrents. Dr. Bickerton is a eugenist.

Greece and Bulgaria Broke

GREECE and Bulgaria have notified the 'League of Abominations' that they are broke. Greece will pay no more interest on her bonds until and unless she gets $50,000,000 right away, and Bulgaria has stopped payment of 60 percent of the interest on her bonds. Meantime Lithuania is disobeying the League about Memel and acting with as much unconcern as Japan did in Manchuria. All together, the League is in a bad way.

Natural Appetites on Tristan da Cunha

THE inhabitants of the island of Tristan da Cunha have natural appetites in the consumption of their food. When their meal is potatoes, it is limited to potatoes and contains not another thing, no salt, milk, butter nor tea. When their meal is fish it is limited to fish. If the meal is milk, then milk it is. And so with eggs. As a result, there is not an unsound tooth in the island, and the only causes of death are old age and accidents of the sea.

Half of Detroit Is Idle

IT IS calculated that on the first of June one-half of the population of Detroit was idle. The bosses' associations estimated the number idle at 225,000, of whom 165,000 are breadwinners. The average number of dependents per breadwinner is 4.2, making a total of 693,000 dependents; or a grand total of 858,000. The total population of Detroit is 1,568,662.

Got His Own Mother's Job

DOING away with all city salaries the mayor of Hastings, Minnesota, inaugurated a system of awarding all city jobs to the lowest bidders. Under the new arrangement a woman who had been getting $75 a month was ousted by her own son who offered to do the same work for $45. Somebody ought to offer to do the mayor's work for nothing, to make sure he will be fired.

Rumania Cannot Pay Its Help

RUMANIA cannot pay its help. School-teachers are six months in arrears. Soldiers on leave of absence beg in the streets. Pensioners are literally starving. But why go as far as Rumania to mention conditions like this? Chicago is closer home, and there are plenty of other places where the taxes are unpaid and cannot be paid.

Chicago Charity Racket Hits a Snag

A CHICAGO man hit on a scheme to collect funds to supply milk to the children of the poor. His solicitors made good money and the babies got some milk, but, as more than 70 percent of the money collected went for salaries and expenses and less than 30 percent of it for milk, the scheme was declared a fraud and the originator has been convicted therefor.

There Is Common Sense in This

THE American Federation of Labor makes the following common-sense observation: "The owners of factories reduce the distribution of goods to a nullity for over eight million workers by refusing to employ them at all, and reduce it drastically for many millions more by compelling them to accept wage cuts and part-time work. Putting all the jobless to work and reducing the length of the workday and work-week to whatever extent may be necessary to keep them at work is Labor's way, and the only way, to settle the unemployment question."

Kindnesses to Mayor Walker

EVERYBODY has been kind to Mayor Walker. The publisher Paul Block gave him more than $250,000. A broker declared him in on a deal that netted $26,000. A bus company gave up $13,000. And kindest of all was the mayor's clerk, Russell T. Sherwood, who skipped for parts unknown, so that he could not be questioned about items totaling something like $964,000.

Wooden Money in Tenino, Washington

WHEN all the banks in the city of Tenino, Washington, went up the flue, the chamber of commerce printed local 25c, 50c and $1 pieces on paper made from spruce pine, and business went on as usual. The security for this money is in the form of an assignment of 25 percent of the dividends that will be paid by the receivers of one of the failed banks when the assets are made liquid.

Doings in Russia

RUSSIA'S great dam across the Dnieper river was finished ahead of time and, at the moment, Russia has the greatest dam in the world. A plan is afoot to ionize the clouds about Moscow so that their snows next winter will fall in rural areas and not in the city. Walter Duranty, many years New York *Times* correspondent in Russia, and now holder of the Pulitzer Award for Journalism, says that he came to Russia viciously anti-Bolshevik, but now believes the Bolshevists are doing their best for the Russian masses, though he thinks their system unsuited to western Europe or the United States.

American Jews in Palestine

AN ITEM in the press mentions three parties of American Jews sailing for Palestine within a single month. One of the parties consisted of 120 persons. As settlers they take into Palestine a capital averaging $7,000 to $10,000. Fruit production is increasing very rapidly, having tripled in nine years. It is hoped that the hot springs at Tiberias may become another Carlsbad. It is expected that this year 3,000 to 4,000 tons of potash will be extracted from the Dead sea, and next year several times that. Several hundred persons are now employed by Palestine Potash, Ltd., which has the exploitation of the Dead sea mineral treasures.

What the Canadians Think

THE Vancouver *Sun* pokes fun at President Hoover. It says:

Instead of issuing two or three billions of new currency, which would increase the value and distribute some of the piles of grains and goods stored up all over the United States, President Hoover storms at his Congress and demands reduction of wages and national expenditures, and calls upon his people to make unnatural and unnecessary economic sacrifices. His objective seems to be to feed an imaginary god of gold and pay high interest rates.

The Value of Knowledge

THE value of knowledge was well illustrated in the case of a Newark housepainter who was out of a job. Chancing to pass a furniture store window he saw that it contained an advertisement for a man who could finish metal furniture to resemble grained oak. That was something he knew nothing about, but he went to the public library, looked the subject up, got the information needed, passed the required test, and in three hours from the time he saw the advertisement he had the job.

Interesting but Too Late

AT THE close of a 25-day session at Atlantic City the Methodist general conference made the following interesting statement: "The present industrial order is unchristian, unethical and antisocial because it is largely based on the profit motive, which is a direct appeal to selfishness." That is very good, but it is too late. The Methodists have backed every war, but war too is unchristian, unethical and antisocial, and now that we have really come down to paying for the last one, the world is going broke.

Drug Trade Discovered America

DR. HOWARD W. HAGGARD, professor of physiology at Yale University, in a book entitled *The Lame, the Halt and the Blind,* has been studying the history of medication, from the time, not so many centuries back, when men and women made it a business to eat at least one mouse a week to keep them from having the toothache, down to the time when cloves and other spices were the world's medicaments. He claims America was incidentally discovered in the international contest to control the spice trade, at a time when spices were the world's chief medicines.

"Weep and Howl for Your Miseries"

REFERRING to the calamities that have befallen New York's rich, the London *News Chronicle* says, gloatingly, and not without truth: "The riches that seemed as solid as the rock New York is built upon have slipped away like mist. The only millionaires left are Tammany politicians, corrupt policemen, and crooked judges."

No Unemployment in Palestine

IN THESE troublous times of unemployment it comes as a relief to learn that in Palestine not only is there no unemployment but it is estimated that at least 5,000 workers will be needed this summer. The city of Tel-Aviv is growing rapidly, and there is a rise in agricultural activity. Jews from all over the world have invested in Palestine orange groves, and workers are needed to care for them.

One in Twenty-Five Unsound Mentally

IN THE present liquidation of the World War and the gambling bill which followed it insanity has increased so rapidly among the poor that it is now confidently predicted that one of every twenty-five inhabitants of the United States will spend some part of his life in a hospital for mental or nervous diseases. Half the hospital beds in the country are even now occupied by sufferers from mental disorders.

What Can They Think?

REFERRING to the hard-working American men, deprived of jobs through no fault of their own, and deprived of their homes through no fault of their own, the Raleigh *News and Observer* wants to know: "What can be the reaction of these men who have embraced the ideal of honesty, thrift, sobriety, home investments, planning for their children a better opportunity than they enjoyed, when they read that a group of the financially powerful and a few of their satellites, by manipulation of the Stock Exchange and the exploitation of trusting investors, cleaned up five cool millions in a week on an output of $12,000,000 of capital never in any real danger?" And then the *News and Observer* wants to know further, "What can be their reaction when they are told from high places that all this is done with the sanction of the law, while the same law sends a starving man to jail for stealing food?"

A Crippled Editor of 12

CARTHAGE, Ill., has a boy, a cripple of 12 years of age, who is editor of a monthly paper called *World News*. The subscription price is 25c a year. In his May issue he explained that the reason he had said nothing about the Lindbergh case is that it was hard to find the truth about it. He is trying to arrange for a convention of young journalists, to be held at the Chicago World Fair next year.

Conditions at Oil City

REFERRING to the fact that half the workers of Oil City are totally without employment, Judge William M. Parker, of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, recently said: "Ten years ago, or even three years ago, I never expected to see conditions that prevail in the country today. The streets are crowded with men who want to work but are deprived of the privilege to work. There is no more dangerous menace to a community than a man who wants to work but can't find work."

Who Killed Violet Sharpe?

WHO was responsible for the death of Violet Sharpe, the maid who committed suicide in the Morrow household rather than face another grilling by the Jersey police? She had said she was out with a man named "Ernie" the night of the Lindbergh kidnaping. The police claimed to have found in her room several cards of a taxi driver named Ernest Brinkert, of White Plains. When sought he surrendered voluntarily and proved a perfect alibi, insisting that he had never been in New Jersey at all. While he was being questioned, another man named Ernest Miller voluntarily came forward and admitted that he was the "Ernie" who had entertained Miss Sharpe in the company of several others on the night of the kidnaping. Very evidently, the death of Miss Sharpe was caused by the person or persons who placed in her room the cards of the White Plains taxi driver. It is plainly manifest that Miss Sharpe did not put them there. Now let the police explain who did, and thus free themselves from suspicion of having tried to fasten a dastardly crime on two innocent persons, one of whom is now in her grave. It is easy enough to put cards in a room and then find them later. That kind of evidence has helped make America what it is today. Are there no honest men on the Jersey police force?

Oppression of Blacks in South Africa

SOUTH AFRICA has passed a law that no person may employ a Negro unless he possesses legal identification documents and permission from his former landowner or employer to seek new work. He is thus virtually a slave. Minor Negroes can be bound out to service with or without their consent, and up to the age of 18 can be whipped. George Bernard Shaw, just back from South Africa, says that the Negroes of South Africa are more intelligent and far better mannered than the whites.

The Flying Boats

THE Do-X German flying boat has a total loaded weight of 52½ American tons of 2,000 pounds each; the hull is 131 feet long; the wing span is 157 feet. The new British flying boat is 89 feet 6 inches long; the span of the wings is 120 feet; the loaded weight is 33 tons of 2,240 pounds each. This boat is believed to be capable of weathering anything but ocean gales. In the event of another World War it is expected that this boat will be used to carry hymn books to the heathen and in other ways will help to garb the earth in man's moral achievements.

No Market for Mass Production

AS JOHN P. FREY of the American Federation of Labor very well says, "From what seemed to be the most prosperous condition our country has ever experienced, we have plunged into its greatest depression. The raw material, the transportation systems, the factories with their mechanical equipment, the executives, the engineers and the workmen, all are here. None of our natural resources has been destroyed. None of our acquired knowledge—mechanical, scientific or otherwise—has been lost. Yet we are face to face with the greatest industrial problems Americans have ever been forced to study. So far our more scientifically directed methods of production have not proved an unmixed blessing. The ability to operate fifty cotton looms with one workman is of no practical value unless the people can buy the product. The ability of machinery to extract coal from the vein is of little service unless there are purchasers for the coal. The product of our mechanically marvelous automobile factories is regulated by the ability of the American people to buy the finished product."

Aluminum Utensils in South Africa

ALUMINUM utensils are enjoying a wide sale in South Africa. At a dinner given in his honor in Durban, Natal, South Africa, April 12, Dr. Chaim Weizmann, his wife and thirty others were poisoned and an investigation was begun to ascertain the cause of the trouble. But, as the makers of aluminum utensils are very much on the job, there is no likelihood that anything will come of the investigation.

Sterilization of Defectives

SCIENTISTS in session at Syracuse have been discussing the wisdom of sterilizing the 18,000,000 mental defectives now in the United States. They did not say where they would begin, so we make a few suggestions. The first to be sterilized should be the apostles of Big Business; they have done most to get the world into its present jam; the next would be the clergy who have blessed them in their deeds, taken them into their churches and made 'great men' of them; and the next would be the politicians, who have done every unclean thing the mind of man could devise. Maybe after these had been sterilized they wouldn't need to go any farther. Anyway, the experiment might be tried, and posterity be thereby benefited.

Lee, Higginson Saw Nothing Wrong

LEE, Higginson & Company, who assisted the American public to part with $250,000,000 in connection with the Kreuger interests, never saw anything wrong with anything this Swedish windbag did until his billion-dollar soap bubble exploded. When he failed to pay a $4,000,000 note they split the note into four parts and farmed it out to other banks. They never asked to see the foreign concessions Kreuger claimed as his principal assets. When they received $46,000,000 for a certain bunch of Kreuger bonds they saw nothing wrong when $15,000,000 on one certain day traveled the following circuitous route: International Match Corporation, to Continental Investment, to Swedish Match Company, to Kreuger & Toll, to Lee, Higginson & Company. Big Business never sees anything wrong in anything Big Business does. The advice of Lee, Higginson & Company on how to run the United States government is much appreciated at Washington and on the stock exchange. "The king (Big Business) can do no wrong."

An Open Letter to the Federal Council of Churches *By H. R. Hewitt (California)*

AFTER full consideration of the lecture by Judge J. F. Rutherford over the radio last evening it seems to me that not only on the points he challenges for debate but upon many other issues the churches owe a full explanation to the people.

The clergy have claimed as "acts of God", or at least permitted it to be claimed that God was permitting for some purpose, such as teaching by experience, such things as tornadoes, floods, pestilence, and famine, thus making the great Creator party to the greatest crimes in the universe. And they have claimed that God "takes the little babes" and the loved ones at death, making Him party to more acts to cause the people sorrow and suffering. This question should be thoroughly debated to clear up the false charges held in the minds of the people against their loving God.

The clergy, almost as a unit, worked for peace before 1914, and then became apostles of hate during the war, and now pose again as angels of light and peace when public sentiment sways the other way. To connect God's name with such conduct in violation of His commands needs explanation, so that all may know the real stand of the clergy on the Bible teachings. Some of you are even today identified with war movements in other lands as well as here; so how can anyone know the real position of the church as matters stand? If for the Prince of Peace, surely this can be gladly admitted to the public. If for war and hate, let that be admitted.

As prophets the clergy have told us that Prohibition would empty the prisons, but we build more; that it would make the people's condition better, but they suffer more. Can this be true prophecy? And why do part favor beer, part, absolutely dry, and some, moderation, if there is any real Scriptural basis for your stand?

The clergy have advocated the League of Nations, which has settled no major question justly for any nation and has permitted a "war to end war" and 'for democracy' to become one to make the world safe for dictators and to give huge slices of land to nations that claimed to be fighting only for humanity. In spite of God's command not to form a "confederacy", you have openly advocated same; which position needs explanation to the people.

The clergy support peace conferences, claiming that peace and safety is thus assured, even while the guns boomed in the Far East and all nations were increasing their armaments.

In politics the clergy of one nation support the "divine right of kings" theory, and in another they are all for democracy. God surely cannot favor so many forms of government, and the public should be informed what God really says in His Word on this.

In prayers one group of clergy pray for success of one army, and others even of the same church pray for the other side. The 'consistency' of this needs explanation.

In missionary work you have spent millions on millions to gain—civil war and strife in China, India and elsewhere, while representing the nations that were and are exploiting these nations. You claim God is using you to convert the world; and yet the so-called "heathen religions" gain every year. Is God a failure? or are the churches attempting something He has not decreed?

In economics there is no concerted effort of the clergy to demand justice for the people and to see that the laborer is not defrauded of his hire, and by either open or tacit consent the impression is left that God is giving His approval to an unfair system.

The clergy make long prayers in public, contrary to the admonition of the great Teacher, and foster a spirit of pure selfishness in the prayers of the people. This subject needs thorough analysis, so that a real, Scriptural basis can be had in the minds of the people.

One group of the clergy deny the Ransom, and the other charge God with being a fiend that gladly creates a 'hell for the predestinated doomed'. How can both factions be Christian, if either? Surely the public should be informed on this vital issue.

The clergy deny that Christ's kingdom is being set up since 1914, and should gladly come forward and prove in the face of world events that such is not the case. If Jehovah's witnesses are not correct in their stand for the Kingdom, why is no proof to the contrary given?

Spiritism and other Scripturally condemned ideas, together with faith healing and the like, have spread through many churches, with no real organized condemnation thereof by the church leaders. Why have not the leaders given us the Scriptures on all these matters rather than soft pedaling lest they offend groups with such ideas?

The clergy support charity movements instead of justice. They claim we are bound by the ten commandments, yet ignore the rest of the law, as, for instance, the law of jubilee and other measures that might give humanity a semblance of a square deal in a world created for mankind and not for any special group.

The clergy make much of Mother's Day, handing us a lot of cheap sentiment about mothers, but nothing said of the widows and others who have to scrub from dawn to dusk to make two ends not quite meet. Is that justice, or just a tinseled curtain embroidered with fine words to gloss over the real issue?

The clergy claim the divine right to be the spiritual leaders of men, yet, with over 200 theories and creeds, which, pray, is the divine mind, if any, on the subject? Can one God be predestinating all at the same time He is giving free will to all? Such questions are of vital interest to men, and require an answer.

But, above all these and hundreds of other issues, your failure to hail Jehovah's reigning King and to hold up the real Kingdom standard before the people is a clear violation of your Scriptural obligations after taking the name of Christ as His representatives, and, to my mind, a full and clear stand should be given before the people and you should bring forth your witnesses to prove that creedal theology has been of the least benefit to God or man.

In this day of crisis, with the people suffering intense distress, in spite of your assurances of democracy and safety after the war, and with the rulers at their wits' end, and the whole structure of so-called "civilization" tottering, with men turning against a God who they think is responsible for their distress, or turning from the Ransom and the Kingdom under the vague, meaningless ideas of modernism, is it not timely and necessary that the clergy meet the challenge of Judge Rutherford to explain their reluctance to accept the King and Kingdom? Surely so!

If the clergy and their flocks are so well grounded on the Scripture as they claim, surely they could not hesitate to welcome any real light on the return and kingdom of the King they claim to serve.

America Fallen to Shameful Depths *By B. C. Forbes (New York)*

(Reprinted from *Forbes Magazine*)

IN WALL Street they talk as if the end of America is within sight. Not one conceivable calamity is to be escaped. Stocks, of course, are headed for oblivion; and bonds are destined to suffer little better fate.

Which inspires the student of financial history to conclude that we have about reached the worst. Sentiment invariably is most despairing just before the turn sets in.

Admittedly, no tangible betterment is reported by industry, by the railroads, by utilities, by the construction trades. Admittedly, also, employment shows no encouraging expansion.

As for the security markets, they have once again sunk to new depths during May. Absorption of both stocks and bonds has been lackadaisical. Dribbling liquidation has been persistent.

Commodities likewise have contributed scant cheer. Each week one or more "record-breaking low level" is registered by farm products or basic raw materials.

April exports were the lightest since before the war. Our "favorable" trade balance has become negligible. But gold flows out of the country by tens of millions, with no immediate let-up visible.

Business failures exceed a thousand a fortnight. Credit is extended most sparingly.

Winter is looked forward to with trepidation. Social trouble is feared.

The foregoing does not refer to conditions in Liberia or Siberia. It is a picture of present-day America, the richest, the most powerful, the most resourceful nation on the face of the earth.

Hard to believe? Yes. Nevertheless, one must shamefacedly admit that it is true.

To such low estate, to such mental dejection, to such helplessness and hopelessness, to such abject supineness have the descendants of America's illustrious founders and forefathers fallen!

Wholly Obeying Jehovah God, and the Outcome

IT IS certain that no one will have everlasting life except upon God's terms, which are stated in His Word. Some of the conditions set down in the Scriptures are that one must give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

At this time we give brief consideration to some experiences in the life of a man of whom it is five times recorded in the Scriptures that he wholly or fully followed Jehovah God. The statement that he did so came from the great Jehovah God himself. In one other instance another man was grouped with him in a similar statement. The record of Caleb of the tribe of Judah is unique. Let us see the reason why, and what came of it.

First let us clear away the cobwebs that have gathered about this man. He was not a Gentile and his name does not mean "dog". He was an Israelite of the Israelites, an outstanding leader among them all. The Scriptural record on this point is clear, and we proceed to give it.

Meantime we ask, If a man is of the name of Barker, does that mean that he is a dog? No more does the name "Caleb" signify a four-footed creature. But as a matter of fact there is a difference in the spelling of the two Hebrew words, and they are pronounced differently. The word which means "dog" is reduced in English to the spelling *keleb* and is pronounced *keh-leb*, with the accent on the first syllable, while the word from which we get the proper name "Caleb" is reduced in English to the spelling *Kaleb*, and is pronounced *kaw-labe*, with the accent on the second syllable. And, finally, this last name does not mean "dog" at all, but means *forcible*, and as we study something of Caleb's experiences we see that this name fits him well.

When he came to claim his inheritance he said: "And now, behold, Jehovah hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years, even since Jehovah spake this word unto Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old. As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out, and to come in." (Josh. 14:10, 11) He was well named Caleb, forcible.

Of the Tribe of Judah

Caleb was of the tribe of Judah. There is not the least doubt of it. Some noticing the similarity between the names "Keleb" and "Kaleb", and knowing that the Israelites later referred to the Gentiles as "dogs", jumped to the conclusion that Caleb was a proselyte. They were helped on in this error by the statement that he was a Kenezite.

If a man is a Jerseyite does that necessarily mean that he is not an American? He can be a Doverite, a Jerseyite, an American and several other kinds of things all at the same time. And it was so with Caleb. As to why he was called a Kenezite, one guess is as good as another, but we notice that in 1 Chronicles, fourth chapter, wherein the descendants of Judah are enumerated, Caleb, the son of Jephunneh is listed, and if you are still curious as to why he was called a Kenezite, you can study the thirteenth and fifteenth verses of that chapter and therein you will find that he had ancestors and descendants of the name of Kenaz, and that is probably all there is to it.

The word "Kenaz" means *hunter*, and probably Caleb had ancestors and descendants that were courageous and efficient hunters. Or it may have been a family name. "Hunter" is not an uncommon name, even now; there are 84 of that name in the Brooklyn telephone book.

There is just one more suspicion attaching to Caleb that he was not an honest-to-goodness Israelite, and that is the statement that, when Joshua divided the land, "unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh he gave a part among the children of Judah" (Josh. 15:13), but when the whole story is told it is apparent that it could have been in no other place.

Indeed, it was of necessity that the territory of the tribe of Judah should include the particular piece of property that had been previously awarded to Caleb, and the verse in question goes on to say that this allotment of territory as respects Caleb and Judah was "according to the commandment of Jehovah to Joshua".

We Now Give the Proof

We now give the proof that Caleb was an Israelite of the tribe of Judah. It was Jehovah

himself that instructed Moses as to just what kind of men were to be sent out as spies of the promised land. It was specified that "of every tribe *of their fathers* shall ye send a man, every one *a ruler* among them".—Num. 13:2.

Moses would not have dared to disobey and would not have been permitted to disobey this explicit command, and to send out a proselyte, a stranger, a Gentile, to represent such an important tribe as the tribe of Judah. The account shows that he was promptly and carefully obedient.

It continues: "And Moses by the commandment of Jehovah sent them from the wilderness of Paran: *all* those men were *heads* of the children of Israel." And then, in verse six, it tells who was sent to represent the tribe of Judah. The text reads: "Of the tribe of Judah, Caleb the son of Jephunneh."

In due time the land was ready for division. Prior to that time, even while Moses was yet alive, Jehovah God had personally named the ones that were to assist Joshua in the divisory work. Notice the language, the very words of Jehovah God himself: "Ye shall take one *prince* of every tribe, to divide the land *by inheritance*. And the names of the men are these: Of the tribe of Judah, Caleb the son of Jephunneh."—Num. 34:18, 19.

And, finally, in the fourteenth chapter of Joshua, we have the account of the different tribes claiming their inheritance. In the sixth verse it shows plainly who was the *spokesman* for the tribe of Judah, and in the succeeding verses we see him modestly but forcibly asking for title to the particular section which had been previously promised to him. We read:

Then the children of Judah came unto Joshua in Gilgal: and Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite said unto him, Thou knowest the thing that Jehovah said unto Moses the man of God concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea. Forty years old was I when Moses the servant of Jehovah sent me from Kadesh-barnea to espy out the land; and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart. Nevertheless *my brethren* that went up with me made the heart of the people melt: but I wholly followed Jehovah my God. And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance, and thy children's for ever, because thou hast wholly followed Jehovah my God. And now, behold, Jehovah hath kept me alive, as he said, these forty and five years, even since Jehovah spake this word unto Moses, while the children of Israel wandered in the wilderness: and now, lo, I am this day fourscore and five years old. As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me: as my strength was then, even so is my strength now, for war, both to go out, and to come in. Now therefore give me this mountain, whereof Jehovah spake in that day; for thou heardest in that day how the Anakims were there, and that the cities were great and fenced: if so be Jehovah will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as Jehovah said. And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh, Hebron for an inheritance. Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenezite unto this day, because that he wholly followed Jehovah God of Israel.—Josh. 14:6-14.

Caleb's Firm Stand for Jehovah

Now let us go back to the original account of the return of the spies and notice first the prompt, courageous and uncompromising stand of Caleb, made right on the spot, single-handed and alone in the presence of the falsifiers and traitors. It was not until the next day that Joshua took his stand on his side. We give the whole account, down to the time of Jehovah's intervention, and the saving of the lives of the two faithful witnesses:

We came unto the land whither thou sentest us, and surely it floweth with milk and honey; and this is the fruit of it. Nevertheless the people be strong that dwell in the land, and the cities are walled, and very great; and moreover we saw the children of Anak there. The Amalekites dwell in the land of the south; and the Hittites, and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, dwell in the mountains; and the Canaanites dwell by the sea, and by the coast of Jordan. And Caleb stilled the people before Moses, and said, Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it.

But the men that went up with him said, We be not able to go up against the people; for they are stronger than we. And they brought up an evil report of the land which they had searched unto the children of Israel, saying, The land, through which we have gone to search it, is a land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof; and all the people that we saw in it are men of a great stature. And there we saw the giants, the sons of Anak, which come of the giants; and we were in our own sight as grasshoppers, and so we were in their sight.—Num. 13:27-33.

And all the congregation lifted up their voice, and cried; and the people wept that night. And all the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron: and the whole congregation said unto them, Would God that we had died in the land of Egypt! or would God we had died in this wilderness! And wherefore hath Jehovah brought us unto this land, to fall by the sword, that our wives and our children should be a prey? were it not better for us

to return into Egypt? And they said one to another, Let us make a captain, and let us return into Egypt. Then Moses and Aaron fell on their faces before all the assembly of the congregation of the children of Israel.

Joshua Comes to His Aid

And Joshua the son of Nun, and Caleb the son of Jephunneh, which were of them that searched the land, rent their clothes: and they spake unto all the company of the children of Israel, saying, The land, which we passed through to search it, is an exceeding good land. If Jehovah delight in us, then he will bring us into this land, and give it us; a land which floweth with milk and honey. Only rebel not ye against Jehovah, neither fear ye the people of the land; for they are bread for us: their defence is departed from them, and Jehovah is with us: fear them not. But all the congregation bade stone them with stones. And the glory of Jehovah appeared in the tabernacle of the congregation before all the children of Israel.—Num. 14:1-10.

The account goes on to show that but for Moses' intercession Jehovah would have smitten the people with a pestilence and disinherited them. Even as it was, the unfaithful spies lost their lives. The sentence against them contains also the commendation of Caleb:

As truly as I live, all the earth shall be filled with the glory of Jehovah. Because all those men which have seen my glory, and my miracles, which I did in Egypt and in the wilderness, and have tempted me now these ten times, and have not hearkened to my voice; surely they shall not see the land which I sware unto their fathers, neither shall any of them that provoked me see it: but my servant Caleb, because he had another spirit with him, and hath followed me fully, him will I bring into the land whereunto he went; and his seed shall possess it.—Num. 14:21-24.

Six verses farther on, Jehovah stipulated that of the entire multitude then over twenty years of age, the only ones that should enter the promised land would be Caleb and Joshua. In the thirty-second chapter, Moses groups the two names together and records Jehovah as having said of these two that "they have wholly followed Jehovah".—Num. 32:12.

That Joshua's faith was less strong, or that he was not as prompt as Caleb in showing it, is implied in Jehovah's repeated instructions to Moses, "He shall go in thither: *encourage* him" (Deut. 1:38); "Charge Joshua, and *encourage* him, and *strengthen* him" (Deut. 3:28); and in Jehovah's own exhortations to Joshua, "Be strong and of a good *courage*"; "Be thou strong and very *courageous*." (Josh. 1:6, 7) Jehovah knew that his heart was right; but he was a shade less prompt in his obedience, and this was not overlooked.

And Now for the Lesson

At this point we take a paragraph from Judge Rutherford's *Light*, Book One, page 89:

Of the natural Israelites there were twelve tribes. There are twelve divisions or tribes of the spiritual Israelites mentioned in this chapter of Revelation. Judah is the first named, and appropriately so, because Jesus Christ, the Head of the servant class, is of the tribe of Judah. (1 Chron. 5:2) The name means "praise", and Christ Jesus leads the praising of Jehovah's name, and all his brethren join in the praise of the Father. Christ Jesus leads the fight against the enemy, and the sweet singers of praise are in the van with him because they are called, chosen and faithful. (Rev. 17:14) "Who shall go up for us against the Canaanites first, to fight against them? And the Lord said, Judah shall go up: behold, I have delivered the land into his hand."—Judg. 1:1, 2.

We also select three paragraphs from Judge Rutherford's book *Government*, page 89:

The name Judah means *praise*. (Gen. 29:35) "Judah, thou art he whom thy brethren shall praise." (Gen. 49:8) The Mighty One whom Judah foreshadowed is called "the Lion of the tribe of Juda". (Rev. 5:5) This shows that the Mighty One foretold would praise Jehovah God and he in turn would be praised for his faithfulness and loyalty to God and his praise should arise from all creation in God's due time.—Phil. 2:5-11.

After the death of Joshua leadership was given to Judah. (Judg. 1:1, 2) "For Judah prevailed above his brethren, and of him came the chief ruler; but the birthright was Joseph's." (1 Chron. 5:2) "Judah is my sceptre [symbol of authority]."—Ps. 60:7, *R.V.*

Caleb was of the tribe of Judah; and at the division of the land in Palestine Caleb received as his inheritance the mountain of Hebron. (Josh. 14:12-14) "Mountain" is a symbol of a government or kingdom. In that division of the land the tribe of Judah as a whole received a tract of land which bordered on Mount Seir, the latter being a symbol of the Devil's organization of earth. (Josh. 15:8-10) This would indicate that the Devil's organization would extend up to the beginning of the government of Jehovah ruled by him whose right it is to rule, which ruler should descend through the tribe of Judah.

Putting Two and Two Together

Putting two and two together we see how well Caleb, this lineal descendant of Judah, this prince and ruler in his tribe, this spokesman for

them, this one that was wholly, promptly and unreservedly on Jehovah's side, this one that retained the vigor of his youth down into his old age, nicely represents God's "faithful and wise servant", and the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Christ Jesus our Lord, the Head of that servant. Jesus wholly followed Jehovah.

Jehovah has promised a Kingdom, His kingdom, the antitypical Canaan, to all who will trust Him and obey Him. Of those who have gone ahead to espy out the land, only One has been wholly, promptly and unreservedly on Jehovah's side, even at the risk of loss of life; that one was of Judah.

As Caleb's whole confidence was in Jehovah, so the "servant" has no confidence in himself but only in the One whose praises he sings. As Caleb unhesitatingly said, "Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are well able to overcome it," so the "servant" now brooks no delay in the doing of all God's holy will. He knows that every enemy will be laid low.

As Caleb knew of the dangers that confronted him, the giants, and the children of the giants, the sons of Anak, and asked that he be given their land, and be allowed to conquer them, so the "servant" class know full well that their inheritance is a heavenly one and that to gain it they must wrestle, not only with flesh and blood, but with principalities and powers, the rulers of the darkness of this world, spiritual wicked ones in heavenly places.

"This Day the Noise of Battle"

We stand on the brink of the great Battle of Armageddon, in which the forces of unrighteousness, visible and invisible, will contest with the forces of righteousness, visible and invisible, for the kingdom that has been promised to the people of God. It is the battle between The Beast and The Lamb. The outcome is not in doubt. It is certain. The antitypical Caleb, the strong One of the tribe of Judah, will thrust out and destroy the sons of Anak and old Anak himself, and take their place.

Just now is a time when the earthly members of the "Servant" are having a warm time of it. Arrests and imprisonments are occurring right and left. But these do not terrify the "servant". He expected a fight, and is getting what he expected. After the brickbats there will be plenty of bouquets.

The other day there was to be a service convention which would include a town in New Jersey where, in recent years, there have been many arrests. Maps were urgently needed, for there would be 800 workers, and every home in the county would be covered. At 10:30 Saturday night it was known that the maps, which had been enlarged, and which it had been expected to employ, were impractical and could not be used.

The committee entrusted with the map job knew that they must have accurate maps in the hands of the various service directors by Tuesday night at the latest. By agreement they each went home and confessed to the Lord their entire inability to meet the conditions without His performing a miracle in their behalf.

Before noon of *the next day, Sunday*, they had maps by the hundreds, accurate ones, given to them free of charge by the mayor of the very town where they were looking for trouble and where they also found it. And the mayor, when he gave them the maps, did not know to whom he was giving them. And they were turned over to them voluntarily within the sight of the police station where, less than a week later, thirty-one of their associate workers, Jehovah's witnesses, were arrested and confined ten days, on the flimsiest charges imaginable. Is there anything too hard for Jehovah God?

The Effect of the Witness

The other day, in Japan, there was a convention attended by fifty-six, fifty of whom were pioneers. Fifty-six went out in the service work. One of these called to deliver a *Kingdom* booklet to the crown prince. The newspapers took it up and made so much of the item that a great demand for the *Kingdom* booklet was created and a tremendous witness for the truth occurred. The sons of Anak are having the notice served on them everywhere.

Can we imagine the electrifying effect which must have been created upon those less than twenty years of age that witnessed Caleb's uncompromising stand for Jehovah? They saw him hazarding life itself, and they saw what followed. They saw their own parents condemned for their unfaithfulness, but they saw Caleb live on and on, as strong at eighty-five as he was at forty, and they saw him finally secure in his inheritance.

The result was a profound change in all the people of Israel. The record of the times says: "And the people served Jehovah all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders that out-

lived Joshua, who had seen all the great works of Jehovah that he did for Israel."—Judg. 2:7.

Jehovah God thought enough of these words that He let them appear twice in the Scriptures in almost identical language. See Joshua 24:31. Anything that God thinks of sufficient importance to record twice, He would surely have us think about once, as we have now done.

Will we not from now henceforth all emulate the spirit of Caleb? Will we not be appreciative of the kingdom God has provided for us, and zealous for ourselves and our brethren, but most of all for the name of our God, to go up and possess the land at once? We are well able to do it. What matter a few arrests, or a few days behind prison bars?

Are we any better than Joseph, or Moses, or David, or Isaiah, or Jeremiah, or Daniel, or Hananiah, or Mishael, or Azariah, or Jesus, or Peter, or James, or John, or any of the rest of those who have swayed the future? Which is best, to sway the future, or to let it sway you?

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IN GOLDEN AGE NO. 340

Our Semi-Invisible Friends and Foes—The Insects

A most interesting survey of a number of the 500,000 or more kinds of insects that add to or take from the joy of life.

End of Oppression Near

From one of Judge Rutherford's radio lectures. This report, together with the rest of the articles in G. A. No. 340, makes it one of the usual good issues of THE GOLDEN AGE.

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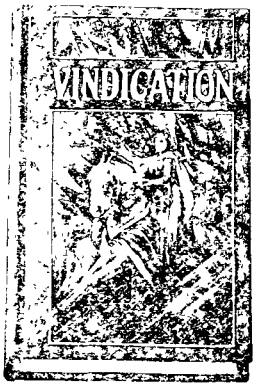

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Our Semi-Invisible Friends and Foes—the Insects

In Two Parts—Part 1

THE best friends man has, and the worst enemies he has, are invisible. Our praise and adoration rise "unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God". (1 Tim. 1:17) Our hope and faith are pinned to Him "who is the image of the invisible God". (Col. 1:15) Like Moses of old, we endure "as seeing him who is invisible".—Heb. 11:27.

Next to our heavenly Father and our Savior, our best friends are in their entourage invisible, the holy angels that go forth to do Jehovah's will, the members of the heavenly organization that we know are soon to smite all evil in the earth and really and truly robe it in God's glory.

Ranged on the opposite side, and equally invisible, are Satan and his cohorts. In "the evil day", since Satan was cast out of heaven, there is utmost need of "the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil. For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places".—Eph. 6:11, 12.

Our visible friends are mostly good men and women, the plant world and the domestic animals. Our visible enemies are mostly bad men and women. The foes of the plant world are, generally speaking, semi-invisible. The wild animals that once were serious foes to man have been mostly killed off. The semi-invisible friends and foes of man exist by the duodecillions. This article is about them; we briefly discuss a few of the better known insects.

185,000 Kinds of Flies

We hope nobody will conclude that we are about to attempt to describe the 185,000 kinds of flies estimated to be in existence. In the first place, only about 35,000 of these flies have been described by anybody, and a complete description of even the common house fly would be a considerable article in itself.

About the house fly, you may have had one determined to land somewhere on your body. If you have, why should we write about it? All we will say is that a female fly will at one time lay 120 eggs in a pile of manure, and thereby puts to lasting shame the hen that has so much to say when she gingerly lays but one. In six or eight hours the fly's eggs turn into maggots, and in ten days the maggots turn into adult flies, and the procession begins all over again. It is estimated that one pound of manure will sustain the eggs of 1,200 house flies, and bring to maturity 144,000 flies.

The house fly is not particular what kind of excrement it lives in. It does not mind in the least making its home in privies, or in the sick room. It likes to go from one to the other, and from there to the kitchen and dining room, and then to your bald head, and if anywhere en route it can wipe itself off and spread typhoid germs or anything else around it is most happy.

In its number of eyes the fly has us all beat. We forget the exact figures but believe the estimates are that each fly has some 5,000 pairs of eyes, or lenses through which to receive information. At one time he can look all around him in a circle horizontally, and at anything and everything that is anywhere overhead, and pretty much everything around his feet.

When it comes to strength we are nothing. The big Turk in Buffalo Bill's Wild West supported ten men on his shoulders, but a bluebottle fly can lift thirty times its own weight and can draw a load 150 times as heavy. It is not so strong on its wings; if kept continuously on the move for 18 minutes its strength is exhausted and it refuses to move.

The odor of daisies is objectionable to flies. It is said that a few bouquets of these placed around the room will keep them away entirely. The cost of keeping flies out of American homes has been estimated at about $10,000,000 annual-

ly. The stable fly, big brother to the house fly, is worse than his little brother, because he bites harder.

The Hessian Fly

The Hessian fly gets after us another way. It eats our food, our wheat. It is short-lived, its usual life span lasting less than a week. But during that week it makes up for lost time. The female of the spring generation lays 230 eggs; and of the fall generation, 285. The eggs are laid on the upper surface of the wheat leaves, being reddish in color, very minute, and just visible to the unaided eye.

In a few days the eggs hatch and maggots emerge which crawl down the leaf to joints near the base of the plant, where they suck the sap from the stem and damage or ruin the plant. The feeding stage lasts about three weeks, when, without changing its location, the maggot forms a brown case about itself called a puparium. It then has the appearance of a flaxseed. From this puparium the adult fly eventually emerges, and leaps to another plant to start life all over again.

The farmer can get but one crop of wheat a year, but he gets two crops of Hessian flies: one in the spring, to feed on his spring wheat, and one in the fall, to feed on his winter wheat. In the fall the fly has sense enough to stay low down on the plant, where it will be relatively warmer, but in the spring it gets into the upper branches, where it can get better food and enjoy being waved about in the breezes.

The Mediterranean Fruit Fly

The Mediterranean fruit fly is another very bad actor in the fly family. When only four to ten days old the female fly knows enough to drill a tiny hole through the skin of almost any kind of fruit and lay from four to twenty eggs in the ripening pulp. She does this every day for three months, by which time she may have ruined a hundred oranges and reared five hundred children.

It takes about three weeks for one generation to mature. The eggs quickly hatch into larvæ, each equipped with two spine-like hooks with which to tear the tissue as they go boring their way through the fruit. By listening with the electrical stethoscope one can hear these little fellows at their devastating work. This helped science to conquer them.

As they grow in size and strength the larvæ work their way out of the fruit and drop to the ground, where they have the peculiar ability of being able to curl up and jump from one to six inches. They next go into the pupa state, and after a few days burrowed into the ground emerge as mature flies ready to begin another round of cussedness all over again.

In April, 1929, the Mediterranean fruit fly, which has ravaged the Hawaiian Islands, made its appearance in Florida. In a whirlwind campaign it cost the government $6,355,000 to exterminate the pest completely and to reimburse the growers for the damage done to the trees and the fruit destroyed. It is believed to be the first victory science has won over an insect. At one time the government had 5,000 men on the job, fighting the pest.

The Californians have a less serious pest in the citrus white fly.

The Buffalo Fly

The buffalo fly is spreading over Australia. This insect was brought from Java, but seems to thrive more in its new home than in its old one. There are some who fear that this fly may put an end to the raising of fat cattle for slaughter, in at least some parts of the island continent. It has already become a main limiting factor in beef production in the northern area of the commonwealth.

One thing is sure. If trade and travel are not doing anything else in the world, they are spreading earth's pests around so that no spot is overlooked in which a fly shall have a chance to see what it can do. Hundreds of new varieties are popping up every year. What harm they may do to humanity we cannot know until they have been distributed around a bit and started to add and multiply and do arithmetical and geometrical progression in squares raised to the *n*th power.

1,500 Kinds of Mosquitoes

Of the 1,500 kinds of mosquitoes known to scientists only 131 varieties have been found in the United States, but that is enough, and sometimes too many. The gentlemen are all well-behaved; they feed exclusively on plant juices. It is the women that found out how to torture us. It was a bad day for humanity when the first female mosquito "struck oil" by drilling through some human hide and finding juices underneath that seemed almost as good to her as the fruit or plant juices with which she was more familiar.

We say 'almost as good' instead of 'quite as good', for the reason that there is room to sus-

pect that human blood is not as agreeable to mosquitoes as some of their other forms of food. There are varieties that will not touch a human when horses are near. They prefer the taste of the horse's blood. Another variety is fond of frogs, but will not touch humans at all.

The female mosquito is a disagreeable person. In a deceptive manner she lands so lightly that one does not know she is present. Then she soft-soaps her intended victim into thinking that nothing serious is contemplated, by spreading a little fluid over the skin, the purpose of which is to soften it and get it ready for the saw. What a mean disposition!

The saw is a wicked contrivance, with 22 teeth, made to go through the human cuticle in shortest time. When a sufficiently large hole has been made, a small hose pipe is run down into the reservoir and the unprincipled creature begins the transfer of your lifeblood to her own anatomy.

It would not be so bad if she would do that once and stop there, but that is only the beginning. If her posterity all lived, it is calculated that one solitary mosquito mother would in one year increase the mosquito population of the earth by 159,000,000,000; yet a hen has to be encouraged in every kind of way to lay one egg a day. Shame on the hen!

A Truly Dangerous Creature

A truly dangerous creature is the female mosquito that has learned to drill holes in man and suck his blood. It is calculated that mosquitoes have slain more humans than were ever slain by all other animals put together. As distributors of yellow fever and malaria, they have caused themselves to be feared as well as hated. It has been found that twenty percent of the planes arriving at Miami from South American countries contain some species of disease-bearing tropical mosquitoes.

There are some varieties of mosquitoes that are cannibals; at least they live entirely by eating other mosquito larvæ. Some are dwellers only in forests. Others are entirely house-dwellers. Those in the Arctic seem to be the most voracious of anywhere on earth. There is one kind in Montana which stores up fat in the summer and hibernates in the winter.

The greatest single disaster laid to mosquitoes is the Black Tom explosion of munitions at the piers in Jersey City in July, 1916. It is believed that this explosion was caused by a smudge fire built by watchmen to keep off the mosquitoes. The cost of the material destroyed is estimated at about $50,000,000.

Among scientists, Mosquito Day is celebrated on August 20, the anniversary of the date in 1897 when Sir Ronald Ross discovered in the stomach of the anopheles mosquito the black granules he had many times previously seen in the malaria cells in human blood. It was definitely proved on that day that the anopheles mosquito is the carrier of malarial germs.

Mosquitoes a Peculiar Problem

The mosquito problem is one peculiarly difficult to handle, on account of the great number of varieties. Some kinds are travelers, and some are not. In many instances those that annoy man were bred on his own lot. An empty tomato can makes an ideal breeding place and home for a colony of them.

Mosquitoes prefer blondes. It is said that a brunette will be spared nine times out of ten when a blonde is present, and that among the animals the light-colored ones are the greatest sufferers.

The United States Public Health Service asserts that where the effluent of a town septic-tank empties into a small stream near the edge of a town, the water thence will sometimes be black with mosquito larvæ for a distance of two or three miles. The Culex variety seems to prefer dirty water to clean.

It is claimed that a person can discipline himself so as to feel a mosquito bite but slightly. Some have even said that if no resistance is made there is a certain sort of pleasurable sensation, akin to that of adding hot water to a hot foot bath.

The irritation of the flesh is caused by the softening fluid first put upon it to soften it. If this is scratched in, the wound is made more difficult to bear. It is said that if a needle is inserted in the skin exactly where the mosquito inserted its drain pipe, and two drops of blood are removed, all the poison is thereby taken and the itching ceases. Rubbing a little onion juice on a mosquito bite is said to relieve the itch and to keep mosquitoes away. Mosquitoes also dislike the odor of lemon.

The "Gambusiafinis"

The gambusia apinis, a little fish three quarters of an inch long, that makes its habitat off the coast of Florida, is one of the most efficient

destroyers of mosquitoes. In a half an hour a dozen of these will eat a pint of mosquito larvæ. In twenty-four hours this little fish devours sixty times its own weight in mosquito larvæ, its favorite food.

Referring to the prodigious appetite of the gambusia apinis one of the New York newspapers several times miscalled it "gambusiafinis". It was not a half bad error. The gambusia spells the finis of the mosquito in jig time when inserted in the place where he breeds. Goldfish and pollywogs eat mosquito larvæ with great gusto, also. Dragon flies are fond of them, too. They take them on the wing, as do many varieties of birds, bats, spiders, lizards and frogs.

It has been discovered that if a barn stands between a swamp and a house the residents of the house will be comparatively free from annoyance. The mosquitoes get as far as the barn, and as they prefer horse meat to human, the human escapes.

A Frenchman has met with some success in substituting in a certain locality what we might call good mosquitoes for bad ones. As a result, a district which was notoriously bad is now populated by a certain variety that avoids man, probably because of the saline condition of his blood.

A $60,000 Mosquito

At the national capital in May, 1930, $60,000 was appropriated to fight mosquitoes on the White House lawn. A gentleman who had lived for twenty years in the immediate vicinity testified he had never seen one or heard one. The appropriation contained an item of $9,000 for automobiles. The House turned the legislation down, but a letter from the president insisted that it be passed, and it was.

America cannot afford to have a mosquito buzzing around on the White House lawn, not as long as we can afford $9,000 for automobiles to chase it. At the time this $60,000 mosquito was being hunted for on the White House lawn, the president was at Rapidan. We cannot afford to have a great man like Herbert Hoover bitten by a $60,000 mosquito, and so while the hunt was on he was away.

Governments do not feel as wealthy now as they did in 1928, but in that year the federal and state governments expended upward of $100,000,000 in the war against mosquitoes. Poison gases were used, deadly acids and powders, oil, fish and birds.

Airplane dusting was found a good method. A plane flies low over a mosquito swamp, spreading a Paris green mixture or oil. By this method from 80 percent to 90 percent of the larvæ are destroyed, and it is cheaper and quicker than the old-fashioned hand-spraying.

There are some plants that feed on mosquito larvæ. One of these, the bladderwort, has small bladders in which to entrap the larvæ. One of the water ferns is also deadly to them. It is thought that the growing plant releases chemicals inimical to four of the varieties. In any event, it is known that the *chara fragilis,* as it is called, gives off oxygen bubbles which are fatal to larvæ when they are in the wiggler stage.

The very interesting and important discovery has been made that clover, peas and beans furnish a juice called coumarin which does not destroy the mosquito but which does kill the amœba of malaria which may be in the mosquito, with the result that there is no malaria in a region which grows these useful and valuable crops. Citronella grass, which grows only in the tropics, is a mosquito repellent.

That it is necessary that the mosquito be controlled is suggested by the fact that malaria, which is a mosquito-borne disease, is believed to have brought the downfall of Greece and Rome. It is claimed that Alexander the Great died of malaria.

Shocking Way of Dealing with Mosquitoes

An accidental but altogether shocking way of disposing of mosquitoes was discovered at the General Electric Company's laboratory at Lynn, Mass. It seems that the male mosquito has bushy antennæ projecting from the side of his head. These enable him to locate the presence of the singing female anywhere for several miles around. Well, the heartless engineers put up a job on the male mosquitoes. They devised a hummer that sounds exactly like a singing female. The males came in droves and got cooked to death by the million. This probably served them right.

Outright electrocution of all kinds of insects has also been resorted to. A weak current is run through a transformer into wire gauze. Any insect alighting upon the gauze is electrocuted. During the day, bait is used to attract the insects and at night a light is placed inside the gauze.

The Gorgas plan of mosquito destruction, which changed Panama from a center of malaria and yellow fever to a health resort, is based on

the destruction of mosquito larvæ by a special type of drainage and other permanent work. Yellow fever had been rampant in Havana for 150 years and was conquered by the Gorgas plan in eight months.

The Gorgas plan has been put into effect in the marshlands to be found within the area of Greater New York. In one section alone 1,500,000 feet of ditches were dug. In inland districts where draining was not feasible the mosquito-breeding swamps were covered with fuel oil, which kills the larvæ.

Sportsmen have objected that the drainage of swamps not only kills off the mosquitoes but also kills off the birds that feed upon them, and when the swamps are oiled it kills the larvæ but it also kills the fish. But it is evidently important to reduce the number of mosquitoes, even if it does result in fewer birds and fish. The wishes of the game killers may well be ignored; the business of taking wild life is a bad business.

The Shingles of the Butterfly

Laid on with meticulous care, overlapping each other in the same manner as shingles on a roof, the little shingles that cover the frame of the butterfly are among the most beautiful things of which we have any knowledge. Not all of these shingles are filled with coloring matter, but many of them are. Some of the colors are obtained by interference, the breaking-up of the rays of light when they hit the tiny ridges found on some of the shingles.

These shingles help to give firmness to the butterfly's wings. They average about 1/100 of an inch long by a width one-fourth as great. Each is a little flattened sac, which may have either granules of coloring matter or simply air. In the case of the males these sacs give off an odor supposed to be attractive to the females. A male may completely envelope a female in these odors.

The shingles can be removed from a butterfly's house, but he is still a butterfly, though all his beauty is gone. It is the exquisite way in which the shingles are laid on, and the tricks that are played on the eye, that make him so beautiful. Examined under the microscope it is found that a beautiful bronzed blue is not blue at all. It looks blue because a quite plain brown has a transparent shingle top resting upon it, and the light is interfered with in such a way as to make the color appear different from what it really is.

Certain butterflies which have unusually large and strong scales are known to make faint squeaking noises by the rubbing together of the fore and hind wings. The noise is caused by the shingles' shifting their position as the house beneath them is moved.

One of the first creatures to venture out of doors in the spring is the so-called "mourning cloak". It does its eating as a caterpillar. As a butterfly it may sip the honey from a flower, but that is all.

Africa Its True Home

In Africa, the true home of the butterfly, a writer describes a migration of small white butterflies, something like the cabbage white, which he estimates to have been 600 miles long. They all flew within fifty feet of the ground. When they came to a house they flew up and over it and down again, and with trees proceeded in the same way. The heaviest rainstorms did not stop them or turn them aside. Those that lived kept on; those that died were not missed.

In their migrations in Africa it sometimes happens that one kind of butterfly will be going in one direction and one in another. If the paths meet or cross at any angle there is no confusion; both kinds keep to their course. Some of the migrations northward take groups as far as Iceland. Probably none of these survive the Icelandic winters, but there will be more from Africa to take their place the next year.

Some kinds of butterflies, as, for instance, the black-marked milkweed butterfly, migrate southward in the fall, while the southern cabbage butterfly reverses the procedure and migrates southward in the spring. The birds take millions of them, but there are millions to take.

Travelers in Ceylon report having passed through a swarm of butterflies so thick that the wheels of the auto skidded and the car with difficulty made headway through them for seven minutes. Migrations of the large cabbage white butterfly over Germany are sometimes so thick as to resemble a snowstorm.

Butterflies have various odors, according to the variety. Most of the odors are like the flowers upon which they feed; others have a repellent odor and even the birds will not eat them. It has been noticed that some butterflies are like some humans. After they have once mated they are never of any use afterwards.

A woman in Iowa has a butterfly farm. Though starting it as a hobby, she has made it a paying

proposition by raising some four hundred varieties in a screened porch and selling them. Specimens are mounted for tray and table decorations, and for the use of schools.

The big blue butterfly of Brazil has been so much sought as an article of commerce that the state has had to enact legislation to protect it.

Getting Rid of Moths

If we could just get rid of the moths that corrupt we would save about $200,000,000 a year. Moths do not attack garments that are worn as often as once a week, or that are brushed, cleaned or beaten twice a month. No practical treatment known will render wearing apparel absolutely immune.

Naphthalene, in the form of flakes or mothballs, is very effective, as is also paradichlorobenzol. Camphor is good for tight chests, and so is pyrethrum powder. Dry heat at 130 degrees for eight hours will finish the living inhabitants of stuffed furniture. One night of zero temperature will do the same thing. Moths are also discouraged by alternations of heat and cold. They do not like the smell of cedar oil, and will not stay in closets lined with Tennessee red cedar.

There are several large green caterpillars which weave for themselves silken cocoons in which to pass the winter, and in the spring they emerge as emperor moths. The death's head moth of Europe and Asia robs beehives and continues feeding on the honey until stung to death. When excited he utters a piteous mouse-like squeak. Persons with sharp ears can hear the caterpillars of the privet hawk moth crunch lilac leaves.

A fly which was imported from Europe to act as a parasite on the gypsy and brown tail moths so plentiful in New England has proven well adapted to its work. Certain collections of the larvæ of the satin moth were found parasitized as much as 78 percent by this agent. Some fifty other agents were employed for the purpose, about fifteen of which have accomplished something.

In July, 1932, New York city had an invasion of moths that were once measuring worms. To check a similiar invasion in 1862 the English sparrow was imported and has killed off most of our American song-birds. It has proven one of the worst pests ever brought into the country.

One or Two Bee Items

On other occasions we have published articles on bees, sometimes several pages long. Here we mention one or two odd items. A French scientist claims that bees are guided solely by odor and will often pass a scentless flower stored with honey for one having a sweet perfume and little sugar.

Bees had a good time near Karlovac, Serbia. In moving a freight car it became derailed and a jar of honey was cracked. A few bees sniffed it and sent home for volunteers. The swarm came about the time the wrecking car arrived and they stayed with the honey until it was all cleaned up. The wreckers had to give it up until sundown.

Did you know that bees would eat grapes? A grape grower claims that they do, and that when the days are very warm he has known a swarm to settle down on a vine and leave nothing but the empty skins of what had been luscious fruit. Yellow jackets are more destructive of grapes than are the bees, but both know how to puncture the skin and make off with the nectar. Bees yield honey of the value of $6,000,000 annually. They are essential to the production of satisfactory crops of most orchard fruits.

Some Marvels of the Spider

The spider, speaking technically, is not an insect. Most insects have wings; the spider has none, yet it is so good an aeronaut as to fly for fifty miles or more out over the sea in an airplane of its own construction. Most insects have feelers or antennæ; the spiders have none, yet spiders speak to one another by vibrations. An insect has three pairs of legs; a spider has four. Insects have three pairs of jaws; spiders have two pairs.

At the end of the spider's legs are curved toothed claws. By means of these claws a spider will hold on to a ceiling. If his hold slips, he instantly pays out the drag rope which is always trailing behind him, and, instead of ignominiously falling, descends with dignity on a cable made for the purpose. Sometimes he comes part way down, reascends, and takes up his journey where he left off, meantime taking up the cable.

Every variety of spider has its own peculiar kind of web, and the little spiders when they come into the world have the knowledge of how to make that particular form of web. The general plan of all webs is the same. First placed are the foundation lines, which may be three or four in number. The second step is to drop a perpendicular from the middle of the top foundation line to the middle of the bottom one. The third

step is to put in the rays, all of which start at the center and are hauled taut. The fourth step is to start at the center and lay down the temporary spiral, and the last step is to start at the circumference and make the viscid permanent spiral. As this last spiral is laid the temporary spiral is taken up.

The method by which a spider connects two trees a dozen feet apart is to let down a perpendicular from one tree, descend it, cross the intervening area, taking advantage of a favorable wind if possible, ascend the other tree and haul the line taut. After that the web can be placed anywhere desired.

The Heartless Females

The young male spider contemplating matrimony has to stop, look and listen. Not only is the lady of his choice fickle, but she is many times his size, and frequently the dead and juiceless skeletons of his brothers decorate her apartments. Indeed, some of the heartless creatures make a business of eating their husbands when they have no further use for them.

The hunting spider has been seen to dance in more than one hundred circles in front of his lady love, humping himself up first on one side and then on the other, in the effort to win her admiration. One kind of hunting spider brings with him a present of a choice fly neatly wrapped in silk.

The web-spinning spider comes up to the web of his lady love and strokes a thread of the net, setting up peculiar vibrations which the lady spider recognizes. The males often fight together to determine who shall have the right to enter a certain web the entrance of which may mean death.

The female spiders, though savage sweethearts, are good mothers. Some of them carry their eggs about with them wherever they go, all carefully wrapped in silk so as to protect them from injury. When the eggs mature, fully developed spiders issue forth from them. All spiders are poisonous.

The silk for a spider's net is exuded from its body as a liquid jet which hardens instantaneously upon exposure to the air. Though it is but one two-thousandth as large as a horsehair it is so strong that a spider has been known to entrap a mouse, a snake nine inches long, frogs and toads. In the case of the mouse, by an intricate engineering feat the tiny creature lifted the heavy body of its victim into its net.

In New Guinea the Papuans use spider webs for fishnets. The Papuans build the frames, stick them up in the forest where the giant spiders will see them, and shortly have good nets well able to hold for the purpose.

The Wonderful Water Spider

There is a variety of spider that, though it is an air-breathing insect, lives under the water for hours at a time, builds its nest there, and rears its young by means of air which it stores in a reservoir made of silk. It may swim on the surface of the water on its back until it has collected a quantity of air, when it suddenly dives, carrying the air with it for use below the surface, as occasion may require.

One mother spider makes a trapdoor nest, sunk deep in the earth. The shaft is smooth, plastered, and fitted with a lid with a silken hinge. It provides a safe home for her babies while they are growing up and getting ready to shift for themselves.

The word "spider" is a corruption of the word "spinner" or "spinster", the spinning one. "Cob" is an old name for spider, hence the origin of the name "cobweb". The spider's teeth are merely for holding his victim. He takes only liquid food. He has from six to eight eyes.

Brazil has spiders a foot across, the most repulsive creatures imaginable. These spiders catch humming birds and other creatures of equal size. The black widow, more or less common from New Hampshire to Patagonia, will sometimes, under great provocation, attack humans. A single bite has been known to kill a horse. It is spreading very rapidly in the Hawaiian Islands at the present time.

A woman in Tatsfield, England, makes a living by winding spider threads upon cards, for use in the manufacture of scientific instruments.

Spiders are extremely sensitive to changes of the weather. In advance of an impending wind or rain they will often be seen hard at work shortening the strands that support the web.

In Mexico there are spiders which live in societies, construct common nests of large dimensions, and have their food supplies in common. The nests are kept with utmost cleanliness by little creatures, Latricides, which nourish themselves on everything cast off by the spiders.

Other Little Friends of Man

While there are some scientists that profess to believe that the ultimate owners of the earth

and everything in it will be giant spiders, yet the general and manifestly the correct view is that spiders are a blessing to man because they help to keep down the insects that prey upon man's food. The general view is that it is the insects, and not the spiders, with which man is waging a fight to the death, and that man must find some way to control the insects or he is done for as a resident of earth.

Among the insects there are numerous parasites which, like the spiders, subsist entirely upon animal life, i. e., upon other insects or their larvæ. The little wasp, bracon mellitor, is one of these. It lays its eggs in the hole in which the boll weevil has deposited its egg. The parasite larva, on hatching, bores into the boll weevil larva and eats it up; so good-bye, boll weevil.

Pecan growers have found a little friend in the trichogramma minutum. This friendly little sinner, which is almost invisible to human eyes, lays its eggs in multiple sets of twins inside the eggs of the foe of the pecan grower known as the nut case borer, and the hopes of the borer of raising a nice large family all perish.

There is a somewhat similar little wasp which it is believed will be useful in keeping down the coddling moth, a pest that produces worms in apples. This parasite is being studied at the Moorestown (N. J.) laboratory. The trichogramma minutum is being bred in quantities at Brownwood, Texas.

In California, for many years, the ladybug has been bred for use in the citrus groves. It has an appetite for mealy bugs, and mealy bugs have an appetite for oranges and other citrus fruits. If the ladybug lands on the mealy bug before the mealy bug lands on the orange it is good-bye, mealy bug.

It is believed that some parasite will be found that can be used in checking the ravages of the corn borer. A careful study is being made of the parasites preying upon the borer in Europe, from which place the pest came. In the selection of a parasite great care must be taken, because these little 'critters' when moved to a new location sometimes change their natural habits and develop an embarrassing taste for some other kind of food that it is not convenient to give them. Every effort is made to avoid a parasite which by any chance might become harmful to plant growth or to the beneficial parasites.

Texas has a blood-sucking and disease-spreading parasite known as the cattle tick. A way has been found to control this tick, which is done by dipping the cattle in some solution harmless to them but death-dealing to the tick. It is said that by this method a ranch can be freed from ticks for about 30c an acre, and with much profit to the rancher.

The Vermicelli Department

"Vermicelli" means, literally, "little worms," so the idea that may arise in some suspicious minds that here is a covert attack on the spaghetti manufacturers is without foundation. In an article like this we must say something about little worms, so here goes.

One of the most useful little creatures in existence is the silkworm. It comes into the world with a good appetite. Almost as soon as hatched it will devour twice its weight in leaves at one sitting. Wild silkworms, when hatched, climb upward in search of leafy food, but domestic silkworms merely wave their heads about and wait to be fed. (In Japan girls are employed whose sole duty it is to feed mulberry leaves to the silkworms.) A silkworm spins three hundred yards of fine silk around itself when it is nine weeks old, and thus does more to honor its Creator than an evolutionist, in the pulpit or out, would do in nine hundred years.

Cutworms, of various kinds, do much harm to the food plants of man. The cutworm moth lays her eggs on weeds and grass in the late summer. When the eggs hatch, the worms feed for a while and then enter the ground, where they make a little nest for the winter. In the spring they come out with good appetites and are ready for business. A garden plowed or spaded late in the fall disturbs the nests and kills many of the worms. In the spring they can be kept down by poisoned bait. Some of these troublesome little rascals seem to take a delight in cutting useful plants completely off at about the point where they emerge from the ground.

When worms get into flour or other food in the home, the only thing to do with it is to give it to the chickens. It is no longer fit for human consumption. Some birds will not touch wormy flour.

In New Zealand are found glowworms which hang suspended in caves by a short thread. When a tiny insect touches the thread it is lost beyond all hope. The thread is wound up into the body of the glowworm, and the insect is then and there taken for its last ride.

(*To be continued*)

Vatican Continues to Slip

SHEETS of thin glass pasted across existing cracks in the vatican continue to split and shatter, showing that the old pile continues to gravitate to its ultimate doom, oblivion.

Smoking and Drinking at Princeton

IN THE annual questionnaire of Princeton seniors, 338 admitted that they smoke, while 105 do not smoke; 430 acknowledge that they drink, while 70 claim to be teetotalers.

Across Australia in Ten Hours

A MAIL plane loaded with 13 passengers recently flew across Australia from Perth to Adelaide, 1,450 miles, in 10 hours. Conditions for flying were excellent, as there was a strong tail wind throughout the flight.

Naval Establishments May Be Closed

THE Government may close the naval establishments at New Orleans, Portsmouth, Key West, Charleston, Newport, as of no essential value. About 4,875 men will lose their jobs if this economy is put into effect.

Chicago Having a Bad Time

CHICAGO has been having a bad time. In a single month 40 banks closed, one of which, the Chicago Bank of Commerce, had deposits of more than $10,000,000. The Chicago people, nervous and excited, helped to wreck their own financial institutions, bringing suffering on themselves.

Italy's New City, Littoria

ITALY'S new city, Littoria, will be located in the center of what for centuries have been the Pontine marshes, uninhabitable by man. The marshes have been drained by a series of lesser canals draining into the Mussolini canal, which is in fact an artificial river. It is believed the district drained will provide homes for at least 100,000 people.

Military Tactics in Wisconsin

WE DO not know in what college they received their instruction, but four men entered a village in Wisconsin, cut all communications, slugged a watchman unconscious, blew open two safes, searched a hotel, broke open all doors that were closed, shot up the tires of an automobile and, as they left, threw tear-gas bombs into several rooms of the hotel.

1 in 28 Out of Work

A REPORT of the International Labor Office, connected with the League of Nations, estimates that one person in twenty-eight throughout the world is now out of work through no fault of his own. The depression is world-wide.

Vegetarians and Meat-Eaters

IN GERMANY 8 vegetarians and 14 meat-eaters raced 70 miles. All the vegetarians arrived within the required time of 14 hours. An hour and a half after the last vegetarian had finished, a single meat-eater straggled in. All the rest of the meat-eaters fell out on the way.

What Becomes of Auto Tires?

WHAT becomes of the auto tires? It is estimated that every year 50,000,000 pounds of them, valued at more than $1,000,000, go to make soles for shoes in China, Mexico, Spain and Portugal. In some of these lands the inner tubes are worked up into overshoes.

World Bank Cuts a Melon

THE World Bank, at Basle, Switzerland, is so new that it is still cutting its teeth, but it is already cutting melons. Last year the bank cleared $2,145,000 in profits, and would have made another $500,000 but for the Hoover moratorium. It has split up 24,600 shares of stock among its holders.

Shrinkage in Erlanger Estate

"LAY not up for yourselves treasures upon earth." Abraham L. Erlanger, theatrical producer, at the time of his death, March 7, 1930, was believed to be worth about $75,000,000. When his estate was settled up he was found to be worth $124.20 in cash, plus $1,270,252 in debts uncollected or uncollectible. Besides cash and debts, he left an ex-wife and a common law wife.

One-Third of Income Goes for Taxes

C. M. CHESTER, Jr., president of the General Foods Corporation, in a nation wide broadcast, has pointed out that national, state and local government expenditures in 1932 are liable to be one-third of the national income. In this connection, William Randolph Hearst wants to know if we could not save some money by having fewer and better congressmen, and it seems not a bad suggestion. Now who will tie the bell on the cat?

An Electric Arc 60 Feet Long

AT THE laboratory of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, on June 9, specially designed apparatus of 10,000,000-volt capacity emitted an arc light sixty feet long by twenty feet in height. The maximum current delivered during the discharge was 50,000,000 amperes.

New York Teachers Have Given Freely

MOVED by human sympathy, and to save a cut in their own wages, New York city teachers have in the past two years given $2,225,000 for feeding and clothing needy children. More than $400,000 of this amount went for the purchase of boys' and girls' shoes.

Education at Clinton Prison

AT CLINTON (New York) prison the auditorium has been divided into small classrooms and a system has been established whereby the inmates work half a day and go to school half a day. More than two hundred of the prisoners are taking academic instruction.

Kidnapings in Seven Years

IN THE country at large 285 recorded kidnapings have taken place in the last seven years. In 70 of these cases the abductors were caught. In many instances the ones kidnaped were bootleggers who dared not appeal to the police for redress after payment of the ransom imposed.

Ahab's House of Ivory

AHAB'S house of ivory, mentioned by the Prophet Amos, has been found in Samaria. Indeed, some of the pieces of carved ivory that went into the making of the house have also been found. These are in the form of decorative panels which may have been set in the walls or may have been in the ivory bed mentioned in Amos 6:4.

"Mankind's Faltering Trust in Democracy"

IN HIS invocation at the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Rabbi Isserman of St. Louis made mention of "mankind's faltering trust in democracy" and in view of what some of the Teapot Dome statesmen have done to us in the past, his words do not seem to have been badly chosen. Meantime, Mussolini, on the other side of the world, running a show which was financed by America, says derisively, and with more truth than poetry, "Democracy is nothing. The people are nothing, and can do nothing."

Motor Bus Statistics

DUE to reductions in fares, motor bus revenues last year were but $270,000,000, as against $290,000,000 for the year previous. The buses are now running over 898,000 miles of routes, or about four times the mileage of the railroads. Five-eighths of the buses are engaged in carrying children to and from school.

Dead Miners Still on the Pay Roll

EIGHT entombed miners in Czechoslovakia, though they have undoubtedly been dead for at least a month, are claimed by their relatives to be still on the pay roll, owing to the fact that the law requires that their employers must bring them to the surface at the end of their work.

Mizpah Definitely Located

THE site of ancient Mizpah has now been definitely located, near Ramallah, just north of Jerusalem. On that site has just been found the seal of Jaazaniah, one of the officers in King Zedekiah's army, mentioned in 2 Kings 25:23, at the very place where he reported to Gedaliah, as stated.

Governor Seligman, of New Mexico

GOVERNOR SELIGMAN, of New Mexico, has exiled from the state a woman of Lovington, N. Mex., who refused to permit her children to be vaccinated. The woman probably knows that bedbugs are the only carriers of smallpox, and if she has her home free from them she does not need the governor's fetish.

Railroads That Use Aluminum

A FOLDER announces that among the railroads that use aluminum cooking utensils are the Southern, A.C.L., Rock Island, C.&A., P.R.R., G.N., N.P., M.P., I.C., U.P., S.P., Santa Fe, L.&N., M.K.&T., C.M.&St.P., and C.B.&Q. On June 1 the Aluminum Company of America made a 10-percent cut in salaries and wages.

New Uses for Aluminum

NEW uses are being found for aluminum, since the discovery that it is not fit for cooking utensils. Not only are barrows now being made of it, thus lightening the strain on the backs of the workers, but it has been worked up into the bodies of coal trucks. Nearly a ton more coal can be hauled on each trip than if the trucks are made of the heavier metal steel.

Increase of Number of Insane

IN THE year 1890 the number of insane was 118 per 100,000 of population; in the year 1928 the number was 258 per 100,000 population. Insanity is three times as frequent in army as in civil communities, and during time of war there is another threefold increase even over this.

Michigan Has a Traveling Bank

IN A DISTRICT of Michigan where there are many defunct banks the Ionia National Bank has evolved an armored bank which goes from town to town with machine guns as protection, making loans and receiving deposits in buildings of the local closed banks.

One Child Had Chicken Pox

ON THE liner Tuscania, one day out from Bombay to Liverpool, a child came down with chicken pox. When the boat arrived in Liverpool every one of the 1,200 persons on board had a sore arm. The ship surgeon and two other doctors vaccinated everybody on board. Profitable scare, eh?

Now Would Be a Good Time

SINCE Mr. Hoover has offered to work for $1 a year, now would be a good time for the congressmen to give back the extra $2,500 a year which they added to their salaries a short time ago. And New York's mayor got a big raise, too, besides all the huge donations that entered his tin box.

Old Age Pensions Profitable

IN WISCONSIN, California, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah, the five states where they have been giving old age pensions for periods of two years or more, it has been found that the average pension of $20.60 per month is less than half of the average cost of patients in poorhouses, which cost runs to about $43.20 per inmate.

$25 000,000 Less in Ads

THE national advertisers cut their budgets 10 percent in 1931, with the result that the newspapers had to get along with $25,000,000 less receipts. That one fact has caused many newspapers to go to their last resting place. Tobacco advertisers increased their ads by about $5,000,000, in the effort to enslave as many young women as possible, and to increase their outlet.

Bank Clearings Off 52 Percent from Year Ago

A YEAR ago everybody thought business was in awful shape, and so it was. But now business men would be glad for even a few days as bright as those we had a year ago. Bank clearings have fallen off 52 percent from what they were a year ago.

Pullman Company Improves Upper Berths

THE Pullman Company has devised a dressing platform and dormer window for upper berths, and has the improvement in effect on a train between Chicago and Detroit. The platform is about 14 x 19 and allows a six-foot man to stand erect while dressing. Patrons are well pleased with the improvement.

Henry Ford Thinks Banks Useless

HENRY FORD thinks that a community that has been favored with a bank failure has proven very well that it can get along without banks. The bank is supposed to be a safe place to deposit money; if it is not that, it injures those whom it is supposed to serve. One thing is sure: many American communities are now finding out what it is like not to have any bank in their midst, and they still go on somehow.

Glaciers, Earth's Worst Roads

THE glacier, the mountaineer's road to the summit of the highest peaks, has the distinction of being the worst road in the world. The middle flows faster than the sides, resulting in cracks large enough to engulf a house. Inequalities in the underlying rock cause the already cracked ice to be subjected to shearing strains. When covered with snow, every step of the way must be tested with prodding poles. The Humboldt glacier, in Greenland, has a mouth eighty miles wide.

America's Immense Flying Business

UNITED Air Lines alone fly 6,000,000 miles a year at night, which is more than all the day and night flying of all the European nations combined. And that is only one company. The airways are illuminated from New York to San Francisco, Boston to Washington, Dallas to St. Louis, and San Francisco to Seattle. The pilots know where they are and what is ahead. They are in constant telephone conversation with the ground, and are equipped with powerful landing lights and parachute flares so that the landing risks are now relatively negligible.

Sales Tax in Mississippi

MISSISSIPPI, faced with a $12,000,000 deficit in the state treasury, and unable to raise any money on property, on account of the depression in the farming business, now has in effect a general sales tax which is estimated to produce $4,000,000 a year revenue. The tax has been added to every item and is being paid by the citizens without complaint.

Taking No Chances on Prayers

THE Republican National Convention took no chances on not having the right kind of prayers. They had an Episcopal bishop from Washington, D. C., a Roman Catholic prelate from Chicago, and a Jewish rabbi from St. Louis, to open the different sessions. Nobody can accuse the republicans of not showing a nice sense of balance in their prayer department.

A Well-Watered Senate

WE HAVE a well-watered senate. We don't mean by that that they drink any water out of the old well. Apparently they do not even drink it from the spigot. They seem to drink it only from the bottle. The senate's bill for bottled waters for one year was $3,374.20, or about $35 per senator. It must be good water to be worth all that.

Gold from Bottom of Ocean

AFTER four years, the Italian salvage vessel Artiglio not only located the steamship Egypt, which went down in 400 feet of water off Ushant, but at this writing has recovered from the bullion room about one million dollars of the gold cargo, with four million dollars more expected to be recovered shortly, along with some $14,000,000 in paper money. This is the greatest salvaging feat in history on account of the great depths encountered.

Ireland In for More Trouble

IRELAND is in for more trouble. The pope blessed the eucharistic congress at Dublin, and then wound up by blessing the whole of Ireland. We are not sure if the results are as bad when given by wireless as when bestowed in person, but the outlook is very dark. The blessing was given in Latin, so that nobody would understand what was said. Atmospheric conditions were unfavorable, and only a word or two here and there could be heard. Maybe this will soften the blow somewhat.

Some of Capone's Methods

DESPITE the vast sums that passed through his hands it is said that Al Capone never kept a bank account nor books of any sort. He was never actively concerned in violence, but always two or three removes away. In one case no fewer than fourteen men were murdered lest their testimony should inculpate the real brains of the gang that had Chicago by the throat.

Breaking Up of Home Units

IT IS very sad to learn that the depression has caused the breaking-up of many more than a thousand homes in New York city, for there are more than 5,000 more children in institutions and boarding homes at public expense than there were at its beginning. Their parents, after every sacrifice, were not able to make it go and had to give up the dearest things in life.

Barlow Death Machine Nullifies Naval Plans

THE Barlow death machine, invented by Lester P. Barlow, Stamford, Conn., will, it is claimed, destroy all property and life in a section a quarter of a mile wide and a mile long, and can be operated either by an attendant close at hand or by remote control. The statement has been made on the floor of the Senate that it will make obsolete all present naval and military armaments.

Siam Goes Constitutional

SIAM, one of the few absolute monarchies remaining, has imprisoned a bunch of princes and gone constitutional. In order to retain his job the king has accepted the situation and has given his approval to the new government. Would it not be a strange thing if shortly after Siam went constitutional we should have a Big Business dictatorship in America, Siam moving forward and America backward?

Four Suicides per Day

IN THE five boroughs of New York city there is an average of four suicides every day; that is 20 annually for every 100,000 people. But there are worse cities for suicides than New York. In the following towns the first in the list is more than twice as bad as New York, while even the last one named is one and a half times as bad: Madison, Sacramento, San Diego, Cedar Rapids, Seattle, Davenport, San Francisco, Macon, Fort Wayne, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Decatur, Savannah, Elmira, Sioux City.

Motor Fits into Thimble yet Pulls Pound Weight

AN ELECTRIC motor so tiny that it fits into a thimble, but powerful enough to pull a one-pound weight, has been produced by John Lakota, Cleveland watchmaker. It is three-eighths of an inch high, weighs an eighth of an ounce, and operates on an ordinary lighting circuit. Lakota spent three years making the parts and assembling them under a microscope. The wire on the coils is as fine as human hair.

Too Many Government Posts

BETWEEN 1900 and 1910 the number of competitive posts in the civil service doubled, and in the next succeeding twelve years doubled again. Since 1922 there have been about 50,000 additional government posts created. The department of agriculture has managed to place 25,000 persons on its pay roll, and if the farmer is any better off because of it he does not know it.

Rockefeller Ditches Prohibition

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., has publicly disowned prohibition. He now admits that the $350,000 which he and his father gave to the Anti-Saloon League failed to accomplish the good results hoped for. No doubt this marks the beginning of a general repudiation by Big Business of their past alliance with the Big Preachers that have conducted the Anti-Saloon League.

Talking Movies at Chicago

AT THE University of Chicago next fall the life of a plant, spanning six months, will be shown in ten minutes to the accompaniment of a synchronized lecture by a famous botanist. Pictures will be taken of phenomena which cannot be seen by the naked eye, and then shown simultaneously to hundreds of students now compelled to line up and take tedious turns at the microscope.

A Good Rebuke to Jazz

ONE of the greatest radio stations, unable to decide what songs to place on the program, asked listeners to write in and name their choice. Of some six thousand letters received, out of the seven songs highest on the list, only one was new. The songs the people love are those that are sweet. Jazz is really in disfavor with the people, and is never sent out over any Watch Tower station.

Most Ominous Economic Crisis

IN OPENING the Lausanne reparations conference Prime Minister MacDonald said in part: "We meet under the shadow of the most ominous economic crisis that has ever afflicted the world in time of peace. In this world catastrophe it matters not what the color of the government in authority, the State is being impoverished and the incomes of the nations are going down."

The Ford Profits

THE Ford profits go up and down with the advent of new models. Normally $100,000,000 a year, there was a loss of $60,000,000 a year during the two years when the Model A was being brought out, and last year there was a loss of $53,000,000, when the four-cylinder car was made an eight. It looks as if it costs upward of $150,000,000 to design a new Ford model and get all parts of the production equipment up to previous levels.

The Charges of Admiral Degouy

WHILE the American and other delegates at Geneva have been considering how to disarm without disarming, Admiral Degouy has enlivened the atmosphere by charging that America leads in all kinds of old and new poison gas and chemical smokes, and that Britain comes next. The American gas headquarters, so he charges, is at Edgewood, Ill., while the British location is at Porton, near Salisbury. He claims that for the past seven years the British have been expending $1,600,000 to $2,000,000 per year developing poisonous gases and protective smokes, but that America has them outpoisoned and outsmoked, even at that.

A Confession by Lloyd George

IN A RECENT address to newspaper men Lloyd George made the following summary of results accomplished by international conferences:

> Armaments are bigger, more powerful, and more shattering than ten years ago, after ten years of handshaking and ten years of agreement at every conference that has been held. We have never yet seen or heard of a conference that did not end in complete accord, complete agreement that you must have disarmament, complete agreement that disarmament must be by somebody else, complete agreement that you must remove the barriers against trade, and equally complete agreement that it is somebody else who has got to do it.

Winnipeg's Municipally Owned Plants

WINNIPEG'S municipally owned electric light, heating and power plants have piled up assets of $38,000,000. In the last ten years, though the growth of the city has been slow, the increase in kilowatt hours of electric current generated and purchased has increased 500 percent. In 1906 the rate of electric current in Winnipeg was 20c per kilowatt hour; in 1922 it was 2½c; now it is less than 1c. To be exact it is .879c.

Chinese Slow to Respond

THE Chinese are slow to respond to the call of civilization. It had been hoped by Western munition makers that after the terrible treatment they received at Shanghai they would be progressive, like Japan, and make a good market for machine guns, gas masks and the other accoutrements of civilization; but no, the stubborn Chinks have set out on a program of road building, which they think will be their best protection against constantly recurring famines and banditry.

Governments Ridicule Disarmament

A WRITER in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* well says: "The masses of the people really do want to abolish war, but the governments do not. The only practical proposals at Geneva have been received with ridicule. They are perfectly willing to discuss disarmament over there, as long as the schemes are not practical and effective. Every Geneva disarmament meeting is a fresh notice to the world that the governments represented at the conferences have not the slightest intention of disarming."

One-Third Drunk, One-Third Sober

THE greatest men in the world have spoken. After years of wrangling and months of discussion the statesmen have told the world what to do. It is just as well to read the headlines, and let it go at that, as it is to delve into the matter more deeply. The headlines for a day read: "Hoover Asks World Arms Reduction by One-Third"; "Britain, France and Japan Object to Hoover Proposals"; "Capitol Hill Backs Hoover's Proposal for Arms Cuts"; "Hoover's Proposals Win Acclaim in Germany"; "London Finds New Hope in Hoover's Arms Proposal"; "France Is Divided in Opinion on Hoover's Plan." Now, there you are! Isn't that satisfying? As happy as a man one-third drunk and one-third sober!

If Kreuger Is Living

IF KREUGER is living in the interior of French China, as some have declared, and if he has with him the $200,000,000 in gold which seems to be missing, he must laugh aloud when he reads the story of how he fooled one of the biggest banking houses in the world into thinking that he had $70,000,000 of assets in Europe which he did not have at all. It seems that all he had to do was to say he had this or that, and it was all OK with Lee, Higginson & Company.

No Monopoly of the Art of Healing

A BRITISH court, Sir Ernest Wild sitting, has made the sensible ruling that the medical profession has no monopoly of the art of healing and cannot rule a fellow man from healing the universe, if he were able to do so. He concluded that many have survived with great success the dislike of the medical profession, and expressed the opinion that osteopaths and others who profess the art of healing in various directions have as much right to treat patients as any medical doctor could have. Sensible man.

The Fee System of Robbery

WHEN there is a dearth of work, as at present, it is a theory of political economy that the workers will shift from place to place until they have found work, but today when they try it there are many localities where they are liable to arrest as vagrants. When arrested the officer who picks them up gets $3, the judge who sentences them gets $3, and the jailer who boards them ten days gets $10, about $9.40 of which is profit. The honest taxpayers foot the bill and also feed the unfortunate prisoner's wife and children. This fee system is nothing short of high-handed robbery.

Chicago Police to the Rescue

ONE sometimes wonders just what service Chicago's police render to the citizens. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., tells us. Outside a Chicago swimming pool he saw police arrest an unfortunate boy who had pleaded for a nickel to get a cup of coffee. Inside, some male guests who had had too much to drink went into the pool without a stitch on, and in a few minutes were followed by a dozen men and women also in the nude. But they were representatives of Chicago's most wealthy and exclusive set. The police protected them in their right to do anything illegal they pleased.

Savage Surgeons of South America

MANY skulls of South American warriors show trephining, which is considered a difficult and dangerous operation. It is believed that the native surgeons had some sort of antiseptics and probably also anæsthetics. In numerous instances there were two or three operations on a single skull, showing that it was not enough for a warrior to get cracked up once, but, like some of the rest of us, he never knew when he had had enough, and went back for more.

Rudolph Spreckels Has a Heart

NOT all the Big Business men of California are absolutely heartless. In a book which he has recently written, Rudolph Spreckels, millionaire president of the First National Bank of California, says the following:

> Let not the spark of human kindness die in America. We must not tolerate a continuation of commercial greed and the placing of dollars above human rights and needs. Europe is demonstrating today the inevitable result the policy of commercial greed leads to. The toll in money and in human life now being paid at the altar of government submission to the demands of capitalism should be a warning that no intelligent American can afford to ignore.

"Everybody Works but Father"

IN THESE days when the common people have it so hard to get along, we are all charmed when we learn how easy it is for the United States senators who, a few years ago, raised their own salaries at our expense, and who have not thought of the money they could save us by putting their salaries back where they were. Meantime, they have relatives, and the relatives have it easy, too. For instance, take Senator Joseph T. Robinson, of Arkansas, candidate for vice-president of the United States, on the ticket with Al Smith. Joseph's mother-in-law is down on the pay roll as an assistant clerk of the Senate. She gets $2,580 a year; she does not have to work for it; she lives with relatives in Little Rock, on the money that Joe has sent to her. And then there is Joe's brother-in-law. He receives $2,220 a year; he is president of a bank in Little Rock; he was in Washington once this last year, on a visit. Don't you wish you had a brother-in-law that was a senator? Joe has three other clerks, who actually do some work; one of these is his nephew, considered a capable young man and a valuable personal secretary.

Burning Rubber in Britain

THEY are burning coffee in Brazil, burning wheat in Australia, throwing herring back in the sea in Scotland, because nobody can afford to buy them, and now, in Britain, they are burning pure rubber. This rubber comes in pale yellow sheets and, when dried, burns with a faint aromatic odor not at all such as one would imagine. Campers who have taken supplies of rubber for use on their hikes have pronounced it an excellent 'firewood'.

"Our Lawless Police"

ERNEST JEROME HOPKINS, author of *Our Lawless Police,* says in that book: "We need detectives like those in Canada, who painstakingly do their work, run down every clue, look for witnesses rather than suspects, and never arrest until they have enough on a man to bring him into court and hold him on legal charges that will stick. By substituting lazy grilling methods for real police work, our police have become incompetent. And when emergencies such as the Lindbergh case arise, they show how helpless they are at plain, ordinary, groundwork methods." To the foregoing we merely add that a special telephone line, set up to expedite the search for the Lindbergh child, ran through the woods only twenty-five yards from where the body lay. New Jersey police are good at arresting and imprisoning inoffensive men and women who preach the gospel.

The Money Comes Hard

SALVE REGINA, put out by the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, Washington, D. C., shows that the money comes hard. First, everyone is asked to donate $1 for a votive light to burn at the bishop's tomb; then there is a form of bequest, showing how to donate all you have left when you are about to be nailed up; then you may have a picture for $3; a statue at anywhere from 85c to $4.75; miscellaneous articles at 50c to $3.25. If you haven't much money you can send in any number of postage stamps from one up; and if you have much money you can contribute up to $25,000 for the completion of a chapel, with a fair chance that more will be accepted if you make the offer. Come early and often; bring your wad, be it large or small, and we promise to take all you have and use our influence with the Almighty to see that you have good luck here and a reasonably cool place hereafter.

In Harlan County, Kentucky

FROM a public appeal for the children in Harlan county, Kentucky, we quote: "One hears of a family whose only food for two weeks was corn meal and water; of another cabin in which the only food was half a cup of lard and a spoonful of coffee; of a little girl who fell from weakness while trying to reach a schoolhouse where milk was being doled out. Whole families are trying to sustain life on berries. There are three- and four-year-old children who have never known what it is to have enough to eat."

Some Opinions on Vivisection

"NO GOOD ever came out of vivisection since the world began."—Charles Bell Taylor, M.D.

"I hate the vivisector! There is nothing to be gained by his villainous fingering with the secrets of life and death."—Elbert Hubbard.

"I have tried to understand why it should be considered a kind of credit and a handsome thing to belong to a human race that has vivisectors in it."—Mark Twain.

"There is something gruesomely grotesque in a code of humane laws which forbids overcrowding of chickens in a crate and refuses to limit the number of helpless, friendly puppies which may be carved to pieces for the edification of medical students."—Albert Payson Terhune.

British Revel in America's Sorrows

SOME of the British are finding a huge heap of satisfaction in the sorrows which now encompass America. The Manchester *Guardian* philosophizes as follows: "Illegal practices grew up in Big Business, and never suffered the penalties prescribed by law because they led to profits and power. Those who indulged in them were unmolested because they were contributing to prosperity, and nothing must be done to interfere with prosperity. It did not take long for wide-awake people without scruple to see the advantage in applying the same principle farther down. If those respectable persons in high financial and industrial circles could reap enormous gains through power and privilege without inconvenience or punishment, why should not the humbler man do the same thing? It was all the same, they argued, whether the robbery was done by means of an intricate corporate structure or at the point of a gun or by the explosion of a bomb. Wasn't America a democracy, where the rights of all were equal? The difference was only that the racketeer of the gangs used the crude and primitive methods which he best understood." We have to take this, because so much of it is true, from a land where they still have kings and queens and princes and princesses and knights and lords and ladies, bishops and archbishops, and then they talk to us about racketeering. Send for the doctor! But he is a racketeer, too, and admits it. We can't even send for the undertaker, for he is capitalizing the crowning miseries of life by encouraging overburdened families to expend on useless and foolish ostentation funds that they really need to feed and clothe the living. All right, send for the lawyer! Then when you die you won't have any money, and you can leave this world peacefully without any regret.

"Who Only Hath Immortality"

EAGER to show their disbelief in the teaching of the Scriptures that God only hath immortality, and to show that they are lined up on the side of the one who said to Eve, "Ye shall not surely die," the Methodists have added a clause to their burial service which will say, "Forasmuch as the departed has entered into the life immortal, we therefore commit his body to its resting place, but his spirit to God." This theory assumes that every man is begotten of God's holy spirit, regardless of how big a crook and scoundrel he is, and that when he dies that spirit goes back to God. Jesus and His true followers have been begotten of God's spirit, but the great majority of mankind are of the earth, earthy, and always will be.

Every Seventh Year Crops Fail

THE Smithsonian Institution, after a study of the facts, makes the declaration that every seventh year the crops are very much lighter than usual. This is specially interesting, in view of the law of Jehovah God, given to Israel, that "Six years thou shalt sow thy field, and six years thou shalt prune thy vineyard, and gather in the fruit thereof; but in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for Jehovah: thou shalt neither sow thy field, nor prune thy vineyard. And if ye shall say, What shall we eat the seventh year? behold, we shall not sow, nor gather in our increase: then I will command my blessing upon you in the sixth year, and it shall bring forth fruit for three years."—Lev. 25: 3, 4, 20, 21.

The 20th Annual Convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States

(By our Western Correspondent)

JUDGING by the amount of noise produced, the two great political conventions held in Chicago in June were the most important of 1932.

But there was a less noisy convention, held the latter part of May, 1932, in San Francisco, which was of greater importance: the 20th Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Next November, whether the voters decide to retain Hoover and Curtis at Washington, or to send Roosevelt and Garner there, the real misrulers of the country will continue to be the plutocracy of Wall Street, represented by the gentlemen who convened in San Francisco May 17 to 20 inclusive.

Here is the way the newspapers announced the Chamber of Commerce gathering:

"Striving to find a way back to prosperity, 2500 business leaders of the nation are in session here today, while the faith, and possibly the fate, of the United States hinges on the outcome of their deliberations."

Inasmuch as the outcome of their deliberations was as near zero as anything could be, we would hate to think that either the faith or the fate of the United States hinges on such a support. The importance of the convention, to thinking minds, lies in the proof so amply demonstrated by the speakers that no human power can get mankind out of the mess in which it has become mired.

As explained by the various speakers, the matter with this country is just this: The tariff is far too high on the products of business and industry in general, and the tariff is far too low on the products manufactured by the particular speaker or by the industry he represents; there is far too much government interference in business, especially in the business represented by each speaker in turn, and the government is far too slow in interfering with the many wrong practices practiced in the lines of business the speaker does not represent; business is being taxed to death, and every business man everywhere ought to set up a howl against government extravagances and against taxation, and the government should increase taxation (on lines of business not represented by the speaker) in order to have money for unemployment relief and to help the business and industry in which the speaker is engaged; the government should enter into mammoth public building projects in order to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed, and it is a terrible mistake for the government to enter into mammoth public building projects in order to provide jobs for the millions of unemployed, because the government is bureaucratic, inefficient, wasteful, and would launch irresponsible, ill-managed, and nonproductive building enterprises; and so on, and so on through five days of general sessions, "round table discussions," dinner and luncheon meetings, board meetings, councilor meetings, over seventy-five "able" speeches by "able" leaders in business and industry.

That some of the speakers themselves caught the incongruities of the situation is evidenced by such statements as the following by Philip P. Gott, manager of the Trade Association Department of the National Chamber: "Business men, and trade associations and other business organizations have, on the one hand, requested assistance from the Government and, on the other hand, have criticized the increasing burden of taxation."

That the leaders of business are really catching occasional glimpses of what lies just ahead is evidenced by such statements as the following by Julius H. Barnes: "We are perplexed, wondering what has happened, wondering if there is not some great impending calamity hovering over us."

The *Golden Age* representative sat through as many of the sessions as possible, and could fill pages with his own observations, but lest we be accused of bias, we prefer to quote from the report made to the president and secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists (one of the large associations represented in the National Chamber), this report being made by Harvey A. Henry, third vice-president of that association and an accredited delegate to the convention:

"It was a meeting of pessimism. . . . Speaker after speaker representing business of enormous magnitude, speakers who in former years would be buoyant, self-reliant, almost, I might say, domineering in their attitude of hauteur and security, this year addressed the assembly with complete humility; business gods or idols are discovered to have feet of clay. An observer at such a meeting, if accomplishing a little for his trade group, does acquire this picture to bring before his own association: he learns by contact and by listening to the so-called 'leaders of industry' that

every group, every business in America, is in the direst straits, that no cure for the situation, not even a palliative, seems to be in sight. He learns that every trade group, every manufacturing group, is in an era of profitless selling to the extent that millions of people in business, because they are selling without profit, are as truly unemployed as though they were walking the streets, and that they are not at present charges upon the community is because they are operating or living upon the reserves acquired through frugality in other times."

Possibly the most amusing feature of the convention was the fact that practically every suggestion, every declaration which had to do with criticizing the government or which told lawmakers just how the United States should be governed, was adopted and published enthusiastically, while practically every suggestion, every declaration which aimed to correct the glaring evils in the world of business and industry, was either ignored, or killed in committee, or so thoroughly lost in a maze of tactful wording that each guilty line of business would understand that the pronouncement was meant for "two other fellows".

Of the twenty-two resolutions or declarations adopted by the convention, seventeen had to do with government and governmental functions and only five with business and industry.

Henry I. Harriman, chairman of the board of the New England Power Association, Boston, Mass., was elected president of the National Chamber for the ensuing fiscal year. In his speech entitled "The Way Out", he really did make a concrete, constructive suggestion that, if put into practice, would go at least part way toward attaining the ideal that Mr. Harriman set before his hearers: "To substitute confidence for fear; to establish credit and to make it possible to preserve a proper balance between the production and consumption of varied articles." Here is the pointed suggestion:

"Guarantee the deposits in our national banks, as an emergency measure and for a period of not more than one or two years."

Meager protection, "not more than one or two years," but at least some protection against losing the hard-earned little accumulation of the wage earner, so often lost in bank failures. But would the censors let this suggestion get by? Yes, by some strange oversight, the speech actually went out to the nation's press just that way; but some censor lost his job or got a round scolding for that, because a revised copy of the same speech was sent hot-foot after the original, omitting entirely this constructive (as far as it goes) suggestion.

Mr. Harriman also made this rather remarkable confession, and this did get by all censorship:

"The depression of 1929 was caused primarily by a loss of moral perspective and a collapse of common honesty. The Sermon on the Mount and the Ten Commandments will always be the true guide to real and lasting prosperity."

What an admission! What an admission! To those cognizant of the fact that the entire time of trouble in which we find ourselves is the divine method of driving home this very lesson, Mr. Harriman's statement speaks volumes. We wonder why some of the clergymen, who, by the way, were not at all averse to speculating on the stock market back in 1928, don't come out with equally frank confessions.

A jewel of an "unselfish" speech was delivered by Oscar Sutro, vice-president and general counsel of the Standard Oil Company of California, on the subject of "The Philippines", wherein Mr. Sutro presented many strong arguments to the effect that (to quote the last paragraph of his speech) "to grant independence for the Philippines would mean a threat to the peace of the world in the Orient, to the United States a loss of military security on the Pacific, and a surrender of a great and important present and future trade; to the Philippines it would bring economic chaos, if not the destruction of political liberty. It should not be done."

Of course, of course, Mr. Sutro did not once mention that to grant independence to the Philippines might endanger the business and investments of the Standard Oil over there.

Here are a few bright paragraphs from the address of Oscar G. Mayer, president of Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., Chicago, Illinois:

"The past eighteen years, since the outbreak of the Great War, have been one of the most distressing periods in modern history with the forces of selfishness and ruthlessness in the saddle. This steeplechase has ended in a morass in which we are now floundering and in which we are vowing 'never again' . . .

"But while a garden variety depression would amply serve our purpose in this respect, we find ourselves face to face with a cataclysm, due to a combination of causes, foreign and domestic, which has never before existed: a calamitous war, involving the destruction of hundreds of billions of dollars of property and millions of men, ruthless animosities engendered on a pro-

digious scale, impossible peace treaties, reparations and war debt payments, resulting in an unprecedented dislocation of the world's gold supply, which with ever-mounting tariff barriers, has finally brought about a stoppage of the blood stream of prosperity, foreign trade.

"Add to this the ludicrous developments in our own country during the last twelve years, well exemplified by the tale of a movie director in Hollywood who had taken charge of the filming of the Passion Play. On seeing twelve lean, robed figures with long beards congregated in a corner, he inquired of his assistant who they were. Being told that they were the twelve apostles, he impatiently said, 'That won't do. We must have twenty-four of them. This is a BIG production! Gentlemen, we have been in big production in this good land of ours during the past dozen years, but we have done it largely through inflation of credit and a staggering increase of debts which haunt us today. We issued billions of dollars of securities whose only recommendation was that they represented other securites (including rights to subscribe) which in turn represented other securities which were 'unquestionably good'. We loaned billions to Europe in order that they might pay us a few hundred millions in war debts. Truly a comic opera!"

But, of course, Mr. Mayer hastens to explain that he does not mean to suggest that the financial powers are really to blame. Says he:

"Trade associations should take the lead in pointing out to our politicians and to the people in this country, in *frankness and honesty,* the true economic fact that the national welfare and happiness rests upon industry and enterprise; that aggregation of capital is indispensable to the needs of modern society; that the so-called 'wealthy' have become so by *putting practically all their earnings back into industry* where it has created *new work* and that even what little proportionately they spend upon themselves is used almost entirely *in the creation of employment.*" [Italics ours.]

Finally, let's cheer up with these remarks by Philip P. Gott, manager of the Trade Association Department of the National Chamber:

"With all the weaknesses of our present economic system, we must not forget the fact that the standard of living, the distribution of wealth, and the happiness and contentment of the masses of the people are greater than in any other country in the world and greater than that which exists under any other economic system."

Try that on the next man who accosts you on the street with the plea, "Give me a nickel for a cup of coffee, Mister. Honest, I'm starving."

Worthless Anti-Typhoid Serum *By The American Medical Liberty League (Illinois)*

HERE is the proof of the utter worthlessness of anti-typhoid serum. Quotation from the *Journal of the American Medical Association,* December 5, 1931:

"TYPHOID AT FORT DES MOINES"

"The first explosive outbreak of typhoid in the United States army since the close of the World War occurred during October in Battery E, Seventeenth Field Artillery, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, according to the surgeon general's monthly review of the health of the army. Between September 22 and October 31, twenty probable cases of typhoid were admitted to the hospital. Specimens for examination were sent to the Sixth Corps area laboratory at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and to the army medical school. A report, November 7, showed 18 cases diagnosed as typhoid, and two as fever undiagnosed. *All the patients had been inoculated.* No deaths had occurred up to the time of the report."

This proves the absolute incompetency of serum-infatuated allopathic doctors. With men so under their control *that they must submit* to all sorts of medical and surgical abuse or be court-martialed and sent to Leavenworth, these poor soldiers are subjected to such filthy living conditions that they come down with a *filth disease,* typhoid fever, after they have received the "sure preventive" inoculation. Please note also that this is called the "first explosive outbreak". But how many single and sporadic cases have there been which had also been inoculated?

The above "explosive outbreak" of typhoid in the army is just what might have been expected, for in public service health reports, No. 13, Vol. 34, Colonel Walter D. Macaw, chief surgeon of the A. E. F., passed the following severe stricture on his own medical officers for relying on inoculation for typhoid:

"It is evident that many medical officers have gained but little knowledge of the fundamental principles underlying prevention and control" (of typhoid).

We heartily agree with him. The poor simps of doctors found that typhoid inoculation *did not protect* in unsanitary conditions, and even laymen now know that when the environment is thoroughly sanitary there is nothing to protect from.

The Farm Board as an Instrument of Oppression

(From a radio address by John A. Simpson, president of National Farmers' Union)

I HOLD before me the Government report of the hearings before the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, held here in Washington November 24, 25, 27, and 28, 1931. On page 287 of this Government report Mr. Creekmore, head of the Farm Board's cotton set-up, admitted that for more than a year he has been drawing a salary of $75,000 a year. He has many assistants under him drawing salaries up to as high as $35,000 a year, and the saddest part of this information is that these extortionate salaries come out of the cotton farmers' 5 cents a pound cotton.

In order that you may get a realization of what such a salary means to the cotton farmers of the South, I call your attention to the fact that the average cotton family produces 10 bales of cotton per year. At the present price of cotton it requires 2,500 bales to pay Mr. Creekmore's salary for one year, which means it takes 250 cotton farmers, their wives, and children to produce enough cotton to sell for enough money at the present price to pay his salary. For Mr. Creekmore to live in the luxury of a $75,000-a-year salaried man, 1250 little boys and girls for several months in the spring of the year must go into the fields with hoe and chop cotton; and again when frost time comes these same little boys and girls must go into the fields again, up and down the rows, little fingers gathering the locks of cotton, many times barefooted and fingers bleeding on cold mornings. All of this is necessary in order that Mr. Creekmore may have $75,000 a year.

I say to you the Farm Board is a failure so far as cotton farmers are concerned. Any system or policy that develops a $75,000 salary as a burden on 5-cent cotton is a complete failure.

The Farm Board established a wheat set-up and made a country preacher president of the set-up at a salary of $15,000 a year, with an unlimited expense account. They placed a Mr. Milnor on the pay roll as an expert manager at a salary of $50,000 a year, with a number of assistants with salaries ranging from $10,000 to $35,000.

On page 217 of this report will be found a list of those who are drawing these extortionate salaries from poor wheat farmers in western Kansas who sold their wheat at an average of less than 30 cents a bushel. The first ten on the list average $21,000 a year in salary.

To visualize what Mr. Milnor's salary really means in wheat, I call your attention to the fact that it would take 200,000 bushels at the price these wheat farmers received to pay the salary of this man for one year. Two hundred thousand bushels of wheat would be 4 trainloads, 50 cars to the train, and 1,000 bushels of wheat to each car.

The last advice which the Farm Board offered to the farmers of the nation came forth in the middle of summer of last year. I am sure it was their valedictory. It must have cost them many sleepless nights, brains on fire with the strenuous work. It was a most wonderful remedy which they offered. They delivered it to 2,000,000 cotton farmers in the South, and it was for these farmers to destroy one-third of their property. The Farm Board said to plow under every third row. This was a most foolish proclamation on the part of the Farm Board. In it there was no guaranty that the price of cotton would go up after the farmers plowed under every third row; and it had in it advice that amounted to asking 2,000,000 cotton farmers to commit a penitentiary offense, for practically all of the cotton was mortgaged, and it would be a penitentiary offense to destroy it.

World's Fastest Train

(From *The American Traveler's Gazette*)

IN THE first three months of its record-breaking run, the world's fastest train, the "Cheltenham Flyer", covered 6,008 miles in 5,233½ minutes. This is only 7½ minutes over the total booked schedule allowed for the 78 daily runs, and it is a remarkable tribute to the consistent running under difficult conditions, due to signal checks and reduced speeds at points en route owing to alterations to the line. The train has attracted world-wide attention, and has reflected to the credit of British railway prestige abroad, both for its speed and consistency and its extremely smooth running.

For Sufferers with Lung Trouble

By Frank Veltin (Oklahoma)

I AM old now, 72, but still active as at 35. I dig roots, gather herbs and barks, and live in the woods. Let me tell you one of the best things for poor humans suffering with lung trouble. Take pine needles, meaning the small branches of the pine tree; take a deep can or bucket, put in some live coals, put the sprouts on the coals and hold the face over the burning pine and inhale all you can. Balsam can be similarly used in districts where it can be obtained.

[We referred this to Eric F. W. Powell, herbalist, and he says: "The pine needle remedy would be quite good. No harm could result, and the therapeutical value should be marked in most, if not all, lung affections. However, advanced cases of consumption of the lungs should avoid the treatment, as the irritation caused by the fumes might cause bleeding. I see every reason why you should publish the recipe." —*Ed.*]

Notes from Cook Islands and French Establishments in Oceania, South Pacific

By S. A. Shepherd (Pioneer Witness)

AS IN other parts of the world, distress of nations with perplexity is gripping the people in these parts and the great contributing factors to it all are finance, politics and religion, overlorded by the Devil himself. Jehovah's witnesses have been known here but a short while, nevertheless long enough to make the religious merchants mad. On hearing that the Watch Tower was sending a representative to these parts that "holy Christian organization" called the British and Foreign Bible Society promptly radioed the London Missionary Society's principal in Raratonga, who thereupon warned his flock. However, it served as a good advertisement and helped to separate the sheep from the goats. Later the same gentleman was called upon with the *Kingdom* booklet, and in reply he asked the pioneer witness never to call again, and said that he was certain that we were wasting our time and money in visiting these parts. Quite easily understood, the L. M. S. are now finding it hard to make ends meet and, from what we can gather, this year's budget will not balance.

The "social" distinctions and classes are very pronounced in Raratonga, premier island of the Cook group. A few "ordinary people" from New Zealand come over here to take up work just as they did formerly and they immediately put on side as though they were of "English nobility". This makes the place absolutely rotten to live in. However, the day is coming when the proud shall be abased and the low exalted.

Exploration is being carried on in the Cook Islands extensively. The cost of living is 20 to 25 percent dearer than in New Zealand. One glaring instance is shipping freights. The Union S. S. Co. (N. Z.) charge £3 per ton on cargo consigned from Wellington to Raratonga (1,800 miles). The same amount of cargo can be carried from London to Wellington (12,000 miles) for £2-10-0. Passages are "a little cheaper" in comparison, the charges being but 100 percent extra.

A new name for the "Hamanites" or "barnacles", otherwise "roosters", has been found by one interested *Golden Age* reader in Tahiti. "Cockroaches" is the new nomenclature, and is recommended to Judge Rutherford for future reference. The cockroach has a long black "robe" (just as the R. C. Hamanites wear here) and he eats everything that he comes across to keep up his condition.

France gave up the state church in 1905. However there is no religious liberty in Tahiti, which is one of her colonies, without the governor's authorization. Lately a pioneer witness was deported from there on the bare pretext of 'selling books' ("religious propaganda", as it was put) to enlighten the people concerning Jehovah God's kingdom. The governor had refused the authorization without reason after our fully explaining the work. Sydney office then instructed to "carry on", with the result of the "kick-out" after 2½ weeks' work. Seems to be that the "cockroaches" did a bit of crawling to the governor, who in his autocratic position said, "No foes of organized Churchianity to be here." I notice on his letterhead the motto, "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Where? Not in Tahiti!! However, Governor Jore, who understands English, received on my departure a letter of protest, along with a *Kingdom* booklet,

which was mentioned as giving our true position. Wonder if it was referred to "Father" Cockroach for "mastication" and "digestion".

In spite of all the above-mentioned, Tahiti is a grand place and there are many honest hearts there, which is more than can be said of many other parts of the Pacific. It is cosmopolitan, and that adds to its interest.

In closing, as I am sure that Americans and others are usually rusty on geography, let me give you our position. Tahiti is 3,600-odd miles southwest of San Francisco, Calif., while Raratonga, where I am at present, is 620 miles approximately west of Tahiti. The population of these parts is: French Oceanic Establishments, 40,000; Cook Island, 10,000.

Who Is to Blame? *By Thos. P. Gay (Florida)*

(Reprinted from Fort Myers *Press*)

WE OBSERVE that our discharged war veterans are beginning to mobilize. Our regular army is already organized and mobilized in the interest of the money power. We will, therefore, soon have before us two mobilized and opposing forces, two real armies, one armed and the other unarmed, but probably more determined in their objective. It will probably result disastrously if our armed army seek to impose their will on our unarmed army. Anyway, from the very nature of things, the clash of opposing interests is likely to accentuate the differences between these two opposing forces, and cause the "bonus army", although unintentional on its part, to become the champion of the common people. It would thus become the nucleus around which could congregate all the reactionaries; and the immediate result of the conflict of these two opposing forces might result most disastrously.

Our attitude is one of strict neutrality. We would not be against the duly constituted government, although we think it is not what it should be. As long as it is what the people want, let them have it. When they see fit to change it, they may do so. One thing is certain, they set it up, and have heretofore supported it. If they find that the strong have outdistanced the weak in the race of life, and observe that they are mostly among the weak, let them become wise. Theirs is the great school of experience, and it has the proper curriculum that will ultimately induct its students into their proper plane.

No one can say that we have no standard of right uses (righteousness); we had a Leader 1900 years ago, whom nearly the whole world professes to acknowledge, and He gave us the basis of an enduring government. It was, Give all. (Mark 10:21) It is recorded: "All that believed were together, and had all things common; and they sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all, according as any man had need." (Acts 2:44, 45, *A.R.V.*) This leader also taught: "He that is greatest among you shall be your servant."—Matt. 23:11.

If the leaders in the formulation of the government chose to take the exact opposite of these elements of construction, namely, a government in which every one has the right to take all that he can get legally, even though it be everything; and he that shall be greatest among us is he that has the intellectual strength and cunning to make all the rest of us his slaves, who is to blame? Surely not those only who make a success of the system. Are not all who have endorsed this system of plunder, in the hope that we might be in at the finish, equally guilty? For, most certainly, it is only working out its inevitable climax.

We have followed precisely the opposite procedure from that laid down by the Lord 1900 years ago; and we are experiencing results exactly the reverse of the effect of the shedding of the spirit of the Lord upon the world at that time. And yet He declared himself to be the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

We do not want a new leader. We want to truly acknowledge the one we have. We repudiated this, our one and only authorized leader, by rejecting His life; and the curse is upon us. We are probably marked for some experiences during the next few years that will rend our hearts of stone and make them hearts of flesh. (Ezek. 11:19) Upon such only can be built that kingdom for which we are taught to pray: "Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven."—Matt. 6:10.

No; we have no one but ourselves to blame for the mess we are in; and undoubtedly the worst is yet to come!

The Snake at the Top of the Ladder

July 2, 1932.

Editor, The Golden Age,
117 Adams Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

SIR:

I have been reading *The Golden Age* for some time now. I believe that I actually could enjoy your paper if you would mind your own business, but I have yet to read an issue where you do not knock some denomination.

The June 22nd issue hit the Methodists the worst. I am a convert from the Methodist to the Catholic faith. There is never an issue of your paper that you are not butting into the business of the Roman Catholics, insulting the vicar of Christ, blaming him for the depression, and so forth; making yourself so small that you actually need a ladder to look a snake in the face.

I am, as I stated before, a convert from the Methodist to the Catholic faith. My husband is a German Lutheran. Only after studying history did I come to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic church was the church established by Christ. No one talked Catholicity to me. In all the Catholic books that I have read, I never, in any form or shape, found such low statements about other denominations as you are putting out.

I am going to hand your publication over to the Knights of Columbus and then let them take care of you. You will have to prove your statements sooner or later. You have my deepest sympathy; and you well deserve it. People small enough to knock and condemn other people to draw attention to their own dirty work ought to be exposed.

From now on *keep The Golden Age*. Do not send it any more! I have several friends, four of them non-Catholics, who discussed this matter with me. They find your paper just as insulting as I have found it. Many times while traveling I have been handed some of your literature. I always received it courteously, read it, and handed it to others where I thought it would do some good. I did this before I knew the inside of your corrupt work. But just let anyone hand me anything again and he will soon know what I think about your paper.

Yours,

MRS C. G. AMMON,
545 South Graham St.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wuxtra! Wuxtra!
Roman Catholic Sausage on Friday!

(Reprint of a church handbill distributed in Texas)

CHURCH
PICNIC
at
ST. JOHN'S CHURCH
(5 Miles West of Schulenburg)
FRIDAY, JUNE 24TH, 1932
Church Services at 9:30 a. m.

A Special Dispensation has been granted by the Most Reverend Archbishop, from the Law of Abstinence, to those who will partake of the meals on the church grounds.

Chicken, Sausage and Stew Dinner at Noon and Supper Price 25c and 15c

Afternoon—Bingo, Fish Pond, and Speaking by Candidates

Plenty of Eats and Refreshments

Music Furnished Day and Night by the
HAPPY BOYS

EVERYBODY INVITED

Kingdom Booklet Saves Two Lives

By K. P. Loop (Oregon)

WHILE out in the witness work this week I called at the home of an elderly gentleman and, after talking to him a few minutes, he told me that during these hard times he had lost all his life's savings; that circumstances had arisen whereby a man had taken advantage of him and had cleaned him out of all he possessed, including his home. He got to brooding over his loss until he got to the point where he decided to take the life of the one who had done him so much injury. Just at that time he received through the mail a *Kingdom* booklet and read it through, and it interested him. He went through it a second time and got the message it contained more fully, and it caused him to see things differently, so much so that he gave up committing the act he was so determined to do. He was very positive in telling me that the little booklet kept him from committing murder. He took some bound books and will get the rest later. He was certainly pleased with an understanding of the truth.

Bank Robber Passes Out Colorfully

SALVATORE ARENA, one of the eleven robbers of the Hochelaga (Quebec) bank, and prominent Fascist statesman, passed out colorfully. Mr. Arena and his friends murdered one bank messenger and wounded another when they got away from Canada with $150,000 of the bank's money. Mr. Arena was held in highest esteem by Mr. Mussolini and his friends, but some thoughtless person on Staten Island plugged him with a .32-calibre bullet in the back of his head and it was not until after his funeral that the high lights of his brilliant career came into public notice.

As was proper for a statesman of the highest rank in the Fascist party, Mr. Arena's corpse was handled most deferentially. In the first place, as he was a good Roman Catholic, as bank robbers and Fascists are wont to be, he was given a good send-off on his route to purgatory from the Roman Catholic church at Lexington Avenue and Sixty-sixth street, New York.

And as he was a bank robber and Fascist of note, he was not nailed up in a plain pine box, but slid gracefully toward the flames in a splendid white metal coffin, draped in the Italian flag and surrounded by a color guard. Tapers were lighted, to help his soul find its way to purgatory, if it should get lost in the dark somewhere on the way, and nineteen eminent Fascist statesmen accompanied the body all the way to Italy. The guard of honor about his coffin was changed every two hours during the voyage and was maintained day and night.

The Italian government showed that its heart was in the right place. Mr. Arena was treated with as much deference as though he had been one of the murderers of Matteoti, instead of merely a killer of a bank messenger. The Italian ambassador, Giacomo de Martino, came all the way from Washington to attend the funeral, and the Italian consul general, Dr. Emanuel Grazzi, was also there.

The rank and file of the Fascists treated Arena like a brother. At the funeral they lifted their right hands in the Fascist salute and shouted the Fascist battle cry of "A Noi!" It is not believed that the widow and children of the slain bank messenger were in the crowd.

The Fascists know how to do things right. When the body of the bank robber was brought on board the ship that was to carry it to Italy a company of Fascist militiamen received the coffin on the liner and escorted it aft, where it was carried into a section of the ship's hospital to lie in state. The account says that the room was filled with many floral tributes, including a palm wreath from the ambassador.

The only touch of regret seems to lie in the fact that the bullet which bumped Mr. Arena off is said to have been fired by a fellow Fascist and was intended for somebody else. Things have come to a pretty pass in this country when a prominent bank robber and murderer and Roman Catholic and Fascist statesman is not safe from being carelessly shot by one of his own brothers in arms and in the faith.

However, there is much of this which is encouraging to those who hope for a dictatorship in America. It shows that loyalty to Fascist principles is not unrewarded. And it may be that as a result of the Roman Catholic prelate's prayers on Arena's behalf, or for some other reason unknown to the prelate, or to any Roman Catholic, Arena may not find it so hot in purgatory after all. Anyway, he had a grand party at the end of his trip.

"By Order of ——"

By Pickering Hilliard

The Roman soldier wiped his sword,
Stood o'er the butchered Christian corpse,
"I hate to kill a lamb," said he—
'Tis Nero's orders, let it be.

A distant mullah calls to prayer,
The faithful hasten to depart;
'Allah is merciful; Allah can save'—
The drift sand hides the desert grave.

The priest holds high the crucifix,
The crackling fagots sear and burn
To purge her soul; 'God save the mark'—
The tragedy of Joan of Arc.

The aviator, soaring high,
Upon some town a bomb has dropped;
He didn't care, or wait to see—
"My country, right or wrong," said he.

All through the ages, handed down
A dripping sword which scarce can dry;
The faithful few, abused and slurred,
Are standing by His Holy Word.

End of Oppression Near

HISTORY shows that in all nations the masses of mankind have suffered oppression at the hands of the few. There have always been three elements acting together that constitute the rulers, namely, the commercial, the political, and the religious element.

The commercial power holds the wealth and uses it, and by this power and influence controls the political element. The political element obeys the dictates of the money powers and makes and executes the laws. The religious element, in all ages forming a part of the governments, has fallen under the influence of Satan the Devil and made the people believe that the few, the rich and the so-called "statesmen", rule by divine right. All the time the real ruler has been Satan the Devil. It was so in Jesus' day.

God had commanded the priests of the Jews who formed His typical organization at one time to instruct the people concerning His law. These priests, the Pharisees, and the Sadducees, formed the clergy element. They claimed to represent God, but they easily fell under the selfish influence of the commercial and political power, wielded by the Devil, and they became the sons of the Devil instead of the sons of God.

Jesus plainly said to them that they were the sons of the Devil and were doing his will. (John 8:42-45) Clearly, by that He meant that all men, though they claim to be God's children, if they do the will of the Devil, are the instruments of the Devil.

A similiar condition is now clearly seen to exist in the world. The great financial powers control the politicians and the clergy of the churches. They stand shoulder to shoulder, work together, keep the people in subjection, deprive them of their just rights and oppress them. The commercial and political power do the chief part of this work among men, while the clergy support them and try to induce the people to believe that these rulers are working for the best interests of the people.

The real power, invisible, and which controls the three elements, namely, commercial, political and ecclesiastical, is Satan the Devil. It is easy to be seen that if every man tried to do right there would be no very rich and no poor. This earth produces plenty for all, and there is room for all, and all should dwell together in peace; but Satan, the god of the world, makes conditions exactly contrary thereto and exceedingly oppressive.

The Bible shows that it is God's purpose that Satan's rule shall for ever end. The time of the end is referred to in the Bible as "the last days". We have now entered into those "last days", and that is the reason why oppression is so manifest now.

We see one class exceedingly prosperous, and this kind of prosperity is magnified in the public press. We see the great masses of mankind are not prosperous, but oppressed. At this time especially we see the preachers teaching higher criticism and evolution, denying the Bible and turning the people away from God's Word and attempting to make the people believe that a combination or league of the nations would bring what they need. The course of the preachers shows that the denominational church systems have fallen completely under the control of Satan. And now note how clearly God foretold this when the following scripture was written:

"This know also, that in the last days perilous times shall come. For men shall be lovers of their own selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy, without natural affection, trucebreakers, false accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those that are good, traitors, heady, highminded, lovers of pleasures more than lovers of God; having a form of godliness, but denying the power thereof: from such turn away."—2 Tim. 3:1-5.

We well know that in all the churches there is a form of godliness but at the same time the clergy are denying the power of God. The honest people are plainly told in the scripture just quoted to turn away from such. And then in the same chapter the Lord caused these words to be written: "But they shall proceed no further: for their folly shall be manifest unto all men." —Verse 9.

Many wonder why those who have the power among the governments are so harsh, cruel and oppressive. The answer is that these men are blind to the power that is exercising influence over them. Satan the Devil is their real ruler and oppressor. God, through His prophet Daniel, described how these world powers would reach the great wickedness and oppression that we now see, and then said: "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."—Dan. 2:44.

The year 1914, clearly marked out in the Scriptures, shows the beginning of the disintegration of Satan's rule. (Matt. 24:3-14) The Lord foretold that the World War beginning then would mark the great turning point. Being blind to God's purposes, the clergy and the commercial and political elements told the people that the war would make conditions better. The fact is, the war has made it worse for the masses of mankind. Since then there has been great distress and perplexity. The reason God has not ousted Satan before is that it was not God's due time. When Jesus ascended on high, God said to Him: "Sit thou at my right hand, until I make thine enemies thy footstool." (Ps. 110:1) Other Scriptures show that the end of that time came in 1914; and that is why the world trouble began then.

The World War stopped suddenly in 1918. It is set forth plainly in the Lord's Word that then there should be a great spreading of the truth on earth before the coming of the final end of Satan's organization. (Matt. 24:14, 21, 22) You have observed that during the last few years there has been a class of humble men and women going from house to house throughout the earth teaching the people concerning the Kingdom of Jehovah foretold in the Bible. All *true* followers of Christ are now doing that work.

This work done, then the great battle of Armageddon will be fought. That is to be a battle, as the Scriptures show, with the forces of Jehovah led by Christ Jesus on one side, and the forces of Satan led by Gog on the other side. It will be a time of trouble such as the world has never known, and in that trouble Satan's organization shall perish, being completely destroyed, and there will never be another such trouble. (Matt. 24:21, 22) The Lord is now permitting many people to get some knowledge of His purposes, which will enable them to avail themselves of protection during the time of trouble. "The Lord also will be a refuge for the oppressed, a refuge in times of trouble."—Ps. 9:9.

The time has therefore come for the people to take their stand on Jehovah God's side and against the Devil. Those who seek meekness and righteousness and look to God for help are especially promised protection in that time of trouble. (Zeph. 2:2, 3) You will note that the common people especially are informing themselves about the Bible by home study. At the same time the clergy are getting farther away from the Bible.

God promised to set up His righteous government with Shiloh as the governor. He said: "Unto him shall the gathering of the people be." (Gen. 49:10) "Shiloh" means "peaceful one", and is one of the titles given to Christ Jesus. That government will bring complete relief to the people. Concerning that time God's prophet wrote: "Lord, thou hast heard the desire of the humble: thou wilt prepare their heart, thou wilt cause thine ear to hear; to judge the fatherless and the oppressed, that the man of the earth may no more oppress."—Ps. 10:17, 18.

The big financiers flatter the clergy, and the clergy speak with pride concerning those who thus hold them up. These foolish teachers claim to represent God, being blind to the fact that they are representing the Devil. "They speak vanity every one with his neighbour: with flattering lips, and with a double heart, do they speak. The Lord shall cut off all flattering lips, and the tongue that speaketh proud things; who have said, With our tongue will we prevail; our lips are our own: who is lord over us?"—Ps. 12:2-4.

In the above words God's prophet foretells the present condition, and we are able to see how the oppression comes to mankind; and then God adds through His prophet: "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord."—Ps. 12:5.

The farmers and men who till the soil, the ones who reap the harvest but enjoy it not, the laborers who bring the coal from the depths of the earth, and others who labor to make rich a few, are now crying out because of oppression. Their cries have reached the ears of the great 'God of battle'.

Concerning such condition God caused these words to be written: "Go to now, ye rich men, weep and howl for your miseries that shall come upon you. Your riches are corrupted, and your garments are moth-eaten. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall eat your flesh as it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days. Behold, the hire of the labourers who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud, crieth: and the cries of them which have reaped are entered into the

ears of the Lord of Sabaoth [Lord of armies]. Ye have lived in pleasure on the earth, and been wanton; ye have nourished your hearts, as in a day of slaughter. Ye have condemned and killed the just; and he doth not resist you."—Jas. 5:1-6.

Here God is called the great 'God of battle' because it will be His battle, led by Christ Jesus, against Satan's wicked organization, in which oppression shall be destroyed. Satan the great oppressor will suffer complete defeat, and his agencies also will be destroyed. Then, in the language of God's Word, it will be truly said: "How hath the oppressor ceased! the golden city the Devil's wealthy organization] ceased! The Lord hath broken the staff of the wicked [the Devil], and the sceptre of the rulers [his instruments]. How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! how art thou cut down to the ground, which didst weaken the nations!"—Isa. 14:4, 5, 12.

God's righteous government is now set up, and it will break in pieces all oppression, release the poor, and bring blessings to the people. "He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor. They shall fear thee as long as the sun and moon endure, throughout all generations. He shall come down like rain upon the mown grass; as showers that water the earth. In his days shall the righteous flourish; and abundance of peace so long as the moon endureth. He shall have dominion also from sea to sea, and from the river unto the ends of the earth. They that dwell in the wilderness shall bow before him; and his enemies shall lick the dust."—Ps. 72:4-9.

Some Indian Remedies *By Elizabeth Whyte*

WHEN I read your article on wheat, in *The Golden Age*, it brought to my mind something I heard about it while living in Mexico. There was an old Indian who used to cure cancerous sores with the oil of wheat. He pressed the fresh grains between two hot irons, gathered the drops of moisture on a feather and anointed the sore with it, repeating the process three times a day, with the fresh oil. Scales would fall off, and after a while the sore would heal completely.

The Indians have many useful remedies. I was making a collection of medicinal plants, which abound in Mexico. I got many useful hints from the natives. Strangers often get fever, called in their language, "fievres paludicas" or "frios"; what we would call malaria or ague. I know all about it from experience. It is very hard to get rid of the "paludicas" generally caused by the miasmas from the swamps. The best remedy for the ague is green coffee, well ground and boiled down to about half a pint. One tablespoonful before breakfast each morning until the quantity is consumed and the fever disappears.

The itch ("sarma") is very common in Mexico. A sure and prompt cure for it is a mixture of flour of sulphur and lard, well rubbed in. It cures ringworm also, and any skin trouble that itches. No need to melt the lard on the fire. I cured many Indian boys by first mixing the sulphur and cold leaf lard in the palm of the hand. Mexicans have good sight. They take care of their eyes. If anyone is reading by an artificial light he will cover his eyes for a moment, with his hands, before going out into the air. I lived fourteen years down there and still read and write without glasses. I am 74.

We have much to learn from the Mexican Indians. The real Indian never has gray hair. They say, "Cuando el Indio tendrá canas," which is equivalent to our, "When chickens have teeth." They have a cactus called "Organo", the juice of which furnishes a fine black dye.

They have beautiful white teeth, due, I believe, to the fruits and cereals they live on, for they rarely eat meat.

It was a Mexican Indian that discovered the oil of male fern, which kills the tapeworm. It is called "elecho-macho", and can be obtained easily, anywhere in California.

Speaking of wheat, we can see that if the oil of wheat is a cure for cancer, there would be fewer cases in the world if people used the grain in its natural state, without all the cleansing and refining, which eliminate all its fine curative and nourishing qualities.

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An Actual Tuberculin Test *By G. Nordstrom*

I HAVE been keeping a cow for about five years which was tested and passed as free from tuberculosis. Last summer's calf was a heifer, and, as the cow was getting old, I decided to raise that heifer and get rid of the cow; but this spring, when the cow and nine-month-old heifer were tested the heifer reacted, but not the cow. The inspector came back after a few days to see if the cow would not also react. The argument arose, where did the heifer get the tuberculosis? It had been with no other cattle than the mother.

Well, the heifer had to go to the butcher; that was that. As the cow was getting old I told the inspector he might as well take her too. So both were branded with a T. I had to sell them to a butcher within twenty days, and the butcher had ten days in which to kill them. When I later went to the butcher to get paid he told me the cow was so bad that she did not pass the inspection that would permit the sale of the meat. He told me further that they kept the cow for the use of the milk for a few days, considering it clean. Even the inspector had his share of it. But I do not get anything out of the transaction.

I was told that really bad cows do not react. If that holds good the worst cows are passing the test. One of the butchers said that many condemned cows do not show any trace of tuberculosis when killed.

THE INDEX in this issue gives you an idea of the variety of subjects that are discussed bi-weekly in *The Golden Age;* discussed in an interesting, understandable way.

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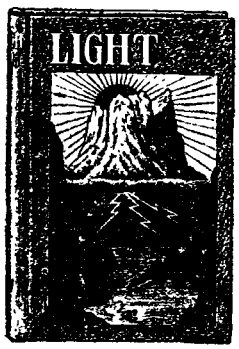
at the time Peter writes about when he says, in 2 Peter 3:10, "the heavens shall pass away with a great noise" and "the earth shall be burned up"?

If Peter's statement were literally true, what would be the good of trying to prepare for heaven?



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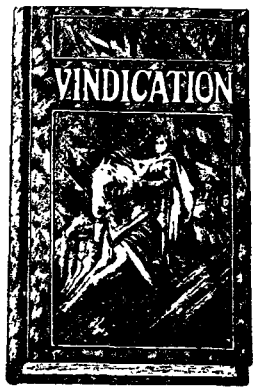

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Vindication—in Prospect and Reality *(By the Editor)*

THE vindication of God's name is already with us, in prospect, and manifestly that means that the vindication in reality is nigh, even at the door. Judge Rutherford's three books, *Vindication* One, *Vindication* Two and *Vindication* Three, make the mysterious prophecy of Ezekiel as plain as daylight. There is not the least doubt about it. They constitute the vindication of God's name in prospect; the vindication in reality will be along shortly.

It is more than 2,500 years since Ezekiel penned the book which bears his name. Neither he nor anyone since his day understood what he wrote prior to the year 1932 (A.D.), and that despite the fact that it is quoted from just fifty times in The Revelation of himself which God gave to His Son, and which He in turn imparted to His church by His angel through His servant John.

Our Lord twice quotes from the prophecy of Ezekiel (Luke 19:10; John 10:16); Paul quotes from it four times (Eph. 5:2; Phil. 4:18; 1 Thess. 4:8; 2 Thess. 2:4); Peter quotes from it once (1 Peter 4:17), and Jude quotes from it once (Jude 12). Several of these references are to the true and false shepherds and the sheep; one refers to judgment beginning at the house of God, and one to the sweet savor to God of a true and faithful devotion to Him of all one's powers of mind and body.

But the New Testament is, with these exceptions, strangely silent about Ezekiel's writings until we get to the last book, The Apocalypse, where it suddenly looms up as of first importance. The one could not be understood until the time had come for the other to be fulfilled. The Revelation provided the key to Ezekiel.

Only a year elapsed from the time Judge Rutherford had finished his studies in The Revelation, set forth in *Light* One and *Light* Two, and reviewed in these columns in *The Golden Age* No. 287, issue of September 17, 1930, until his studies of the first twenty-four chapters of Ezekiel's prophecy were off the press. *Vindication* One has been available for a year. *Vindication* Two and *Vindication* Three are now available, each on an initial printing of 1,000,000 copies.

What a treat they are! and what a responsibility they bring! The "remnant" that found their work in God's organization revealed in every chapter in The Revelation find their present and future work revealed in Ezekiel, but another subject looms so large as to completely overshadow that and every other consideration, and that is *the Vindication of God's Name.*

The first chapters of The Revelation are a view, largely, of the loosely-built organization that performed here in the earth the work of the 'Elias that was for to come' before the 'great and terrible day of the Lord' should be manifest. The first chapters of Ezekiel go farther. They make clear the immensity, the complexity and the irresistible power of God's Universal Organization, which organization will for ever settle in the minds of all intelligent creatures the issue that has been raised as to Who is God.

The last chapters of The Revelation are a view of the City of God, the Kingdom, but it is such a view as to make one look for more, and long for more, and confidently expect more. Closer views are wanted of the truths locked up in the cryptic statement that "the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the temple of it". One feels sure there is bound to be a great amplification.

The concluding chapters of Ezekiel's prophecy provide just that. As everybody knows, the temple which Ezekiel saw in his vision was never built, and *Vindication* Three provides complete evidence that it never will be built. There is no occasion for it. The Temple which Ezekiel saw is "The Lord God Almighty and the Lamb". But see the details in *Vindication.*

Do you wish to draw nigh to God? Do you desire to be near to Him? Come and see the way

through the gates from the outside into the Outer Court. Or, do you desire to go further? come up, through other gates, to the higher level of the Inner Court. Still better, do you wish a place in the Temple? There are still other gates and a still higher elevation.

Vindication Three makes it all clear where one is, whether in the Outer Court, the Inner Court, or the Temple, and what to do to make progress from one to the other, or to hold fast to the position already attained. Every right-minded person should wish to do with his life the utmost he can to place God's name in a right light before all creation.

The middle chapters of The Revelation contain many views of the Devil's organization which cannot be surpassed, but, if they could be surpassed, the more detailed presentations of Ezekiel, clearly explained in *Vindication* Two, provide such surpassing pictures.

Vindication One is a solemn warning to "Christendom" and to all the world of what is impending in Armageddon. In that final and successful fight for world supremacy and for righteousness, Christ Jesus and His invisible army will put to death all the great men that have defamed the name of the Most High and have made the world an unfit place for decent people to live. They must be removed that peace and justice and truth and love and righteousness may bloom and come to sweet fragrance and maturity.

This work will not be done by men, but it will be heralded by men, and the heralds are now going about the earth warning all, both high and low, rich and poor, great and small, what to expect. God's kingdom is here; the King is about to slay those that 'would not that He should reign over them'. The "man of sin" that would restrain the heralds must go, too.

Vindication Two goes into detail as to who are the enemies of Jehovah. The hypocritical religionists get plenty of attention, but Big Business is shown up for just what it is, a Satanized system of commercialism which has oppressed the people of all lands and reproached the name of Jehovah God and is no more worthy to survive than are the governments that have done its will and are doing it today to the great injury and sorrow of their fellows. In this book we have the identity of Gog revealed. We are permitted, by Jehovah God, to lift the curtain and see something of what is going on in the invisible realm of the Devil himself.

Vindication Three contains a happy surprise. It was foreseen that it would examine the Temple. But it also contains a complete and most satisfactory exposition of the anointing and subsequent work of Jehu. Once more the remnant are refreshed and encouraged as they see the part they have played and are playing in the vindication of Jehovah's name.

Words fail to express the gratitude that fills the heart as one slowly turns these pages and finds them filled with easily understood and manifestly correct explanations of scriptures which the wisest and best of mankind have for centuries been compelled to lay aside as not yet due to be understood. Happy is our portion. Blessed are our eyes that we see the things of which the prophets wrote, which we know they did not understand, but which we know we do understand, because all about us are the fulfilments. The Temple is still open. Will you come in?

These three wonderful books, with any other one of Judge Rutherford's wonderful books, *The Harp of God, Deliverance, Creation, Reconciliation, Government, Life* or *Prophecy,* sent to any address on receipt of $1. Orders may be sent to this office. All twelve of his books, including *Light* One and *Light* Two, only $3, postpaid.

Why Not Print the Money?

THE New York *American* wants to know why the Government, in order to pay the bonus to the soldiers, should not print the money and give it to them direct. It wants to know why it is necessary for the Government first to sell the bonds to bankers, and then pay interest on the bonds, before the money can be issued. The answer is that the Government is trying to stave off as long as possible the complete collapse of the present iniquitous financial system. Everybody knows that the time will come when it must go, but the bankers that control the financial policies of the Government wish to postpone that evil day and retain their present advantages just as long as it is possible for them to do so.

Our Semi-Invisible Friends and Foes — the Insects

Part 2

The Locust Pest

WE HAVE no intention here to say anything about the antitypical locusts that are now making it so interesting for those that have not the seal of God in their forehead, but about the real, literal locusts that for centuries have been such terrible foes of humanity. The Scriptures have much to say about them. We quote a few passages:

If thou refuse to let my people go, behold, tomorrow will I bring the locusts into thy coast: and they shall cover the face of the earth, that one cannot be able to see the earth: and they shall eat the residue of that which is escaped, which remaineth unto you from the hail, and shall eat every tree which groweth for you out of the field: and they shall fill thy houses, and the houses of all thy servants, and the houses of all the Egyptians; which neither thy fathers, nor thy fathers' fathers have seen, since the day that they were upon the earth unto this day.—Ex. 10: 4-6.

And the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt, and rested in all the coasts of Egypt: very grievous were they; before them there were no such locusts as they, neither after them shall be such. For they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened; and they did eat every herb of the land, and all the fruit of the trees which the hail had left: and there remained not any green thing in the trees, or in the herbs of the field, through all the land of Egypt.—Ex. 10: 14, 15.

The locusts have no king, yet go they forth all of them by bands.—Prov. 30: 27.

Hear this, ye elders, and give ear, all ye inhabitants of the land, hath this ever happened in your days? or in the days of your fathers? Concerning it to your children tell ye the story, and your children to their children, and their children to the generation following: That which was left by the creeping locust hath the swarming locust eaten, and that which was left by the swarming locust hath the grass locust eaten; and that which was left by the grass locust hath the corn locust eaten.—Joel 1: 2, 3, *Roth.*

He hath laid my vine waste, and barked my fig tree: he hath made it clean bare, and cast it away; the branches thereof are made white.—Joel 1: 7.

The land is as the garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness; yea, and nothing shall escape them.—Joel 2: 3.

In Palestine in 1915

A writer in the *National Geographic Magazine* gives some details of the locust plague which swept over Palestine in 1915. It gives us some idea of what a terrible scourge a plague of locusts may be:

Attention was drawn to them by the sudden darkening of the bright sunshine, and then by a veritable shower of their excretions, which fell thick and fast and resembled those of mice, especially noticeable on the white macadam roads. At times their elevation was in hundreds of feet; at other times they came down quite low, detached members alighting. The clouds of them would be so dense as to appear quite black, with the edges vignetted till they thinned down and faded away into the clear blue sky around.

At once these numberless hosts began to prepare for the destruction that was to follow. Each female, now loaded with eggs, seeks a place suitable to deposit them, and with her ovipositors is able to sink a hole as much as four inches deep, through hard compact soil, such as would try the strength of human muscles even with iron tools. How so small and frail a creature can bore in such hard ground and to such a depth seems a marvel which only nature can accomplish or explain.

While boring the hole the female sits, wings outstretched, upon the earth, and possibly moistens the soil to facilitate the work. She evidently has the ability to stretch or lengthen her *annulea,* pressing her body into the hole till the depth required is attained. The eggs, averaging about a hundred in number, are now deposited in the bottom of this hole, not haphazard, but neatly arranged in a long cylindrical mass and enveloped in a sticky glutinous secretion, with which frothy substance the top of the hole is also sealed to prevent enemies encroaching, and at the same time of such a nature as to allow the newly hatched brood to get out readily. It was found, in digging for these eggs, that when newly laid they could with ease be removed from the soil in one piece over an inch long and as thick as a slate pencil; but once a few days had passed, they crumbled apart when touched.

It is estimated by competent authorities that as many as 65,000 to 75,000 locust eggs are concentrated in a square meter of soil, and allowing for a loss of 30 per cent in hatching, some 60,000 destroyers can emerge from a space 39 inches square.

It was observed that these new broods instinctively went in the reverse direction to that from which their flying parents had come, making practically for the northeast. None but those who have seen them can begin to imagine their countless multitudes and the destruction to follow.

The locusts, when advanced into the second or pupa stage, walk like ordinary insects, leaping only when frightened into a quicker pace, which they readily accomplish by the use of their two long and powerful posterior legs. However, while still in the first or larva stage, they seemed to hop much like fleas, so that when anything neared their thickened masses it seemed as if the entire surface of the ground moved, producing a most curious effect upon one's vision and causing

dizziness, which in some was so severe as to produce a sensation not unlike seasickness. The same was also true when watching them undisturbed on tree or field.

As the locust labors to release itself from the old shell, we see the new eyes emerging, leaving behind their old transparent films resembling miniature automobile goggles. With much shoving and pushing, the head alone emerges, the long wings slowly unfold from the sacks containing them, and the entire body, legs and all, drops out of its old shell. Instead of depending upon a framework of bones within its body to give it the required strength and stiffness, the locust relies upon its tough outer skin, and therefore, now that it has lost its old shell, it cannot be otherwise than limp and soft, so that it has to remain still until the hot sun and dry air have hardened and stiffened it anew.

While on the usual march, vegetable food being still abundant, it would often be seen that a larger locust would, without provocation or warning, walk up to a smaller one and with one bite nip off one of the long back legs. The victim seemed not to care, unless it happened to be a signal, as usually was the case, for dozens more to pounce on it, consuming the entire insect in a few moments. Sometimes a mightier one happened by and carried off the entire prey to devour by itself. Similarly, scarcely had a locust been hurt or crushed before its fellows would be found fighting over it like dogs with a bone. At times injured locusts would be found eating away at their own bruised bodies, and not uncommon was it to find a locust minus its annuli and entrails, running about seemingly unmindful of its deficiencies.

Still more remarkable was a story told by a doctor friend who personally treated the case in question. It ran thus: A peasant woman on the plain of Sharon, during the locust pest, employed herself in trying to drive the creeping locusts out of her orchard. She took a tiny baby with her, and laying it in the shade of a tree, proceeded to her work. Returning shortly after, she found the child literally covered with the insects and its eyes already consumed out of the sockets. The writer's little boy also was bitten on the throat by one sufficiently to draw blood.

Whenever touched, or especially when finding themselves caught within one's clothes, they exuded from their mouth a dark fluid, an irritant to the skin and soiling the garments in a most disgusting manner. Imagine the feeling (we speak from experience) with a dozen or two such creatures over an inch long, with sawlike legs and rough bodies making a race-course of your back!

An old established method of stopping the progress of locusts while they are still in the walking stage is to drive them into sunken traps. To overcome the difficulty of the labor and time required in shifting these sunken traps, a Yankee in our party devised an improvement. An old box, tin-lined, was set on top of the ground, with an inclined plane leading up to it. The locusts, which can make ascents so much easier than descents, were driven into it just as easily as into the sunken trap. It was so quickly and easily placed that it proved to be a great success, the only drawback, as with the older type, being the labor of emptying it and the numbers that escaped. The next development was a tin hopper set on legs high enough to admit of fastening a sack below. To this the inclined plane was similarly attached. Thus the locusts jumped directly into the bag, which, when full, was readily detached and replaced with another, while the full sacks, not a locust of which escaped, were so handy to carry away for destruction.

More Recent Visitations

In 1921 there was a plague of locusts in France; some 7,500 acres were ravaged. In 1925 South Africa had the worst scourge it had known in 20 years. The variety, *voetgangers,* foot-walkers (immature, wingless locusts), were a little more easily disposed of than when in the flying stage. Deep trenches, and plenty of poison and liquid fire were required to keep them down.

In 1928 they were in Greece, where the government was combating them with the big predatory locusts from China, the mantis, and expecting to spend $3,200,000 in a campaign against them. The same year they were in the Philippines, where the Filipinos are quite successful in scaring them into the sea by the terrible noises they make with a device called the bamboo maquina. The siren-like shriek emitted when this bamboo 'horse-fiddle' is played is enough to make the locusts and everybody else want to rush off and drown themselves.

The same year, 1928, they were in southern New South Wales, Australia, on a front twenty miles wide. They were also in incredible hosts in Palestine. Concerning the fight to subdue them in the latter country we quote two paragraphs from a correspondent who was on the spot:

For all the tons of weight we took, and all the bushel baskets of eggs, those enemy forces continued to advance as though they had suffered no losses at all! Never have I imagined such a spectacle as we witnessed on the classic Plain of Esdraelon between Megiddo and Nazareth. My horse was often fetlock deep in red insects which had changed their color like chameleons from a dull yellow-green when preparing to swarm in search of food. At times, indeed, my Arab mare was past her knees in the living, feeding masses that struggled upon grape vines and ripening grain and fruit.

Was anything ever more wonderful than the moonlit advance of scientific troops against this recurrent Plague of Egypt? The hot Eastern night was soon rayed and pierced with broad tongues of dazzling

flame, mile long it seemed, that wilted and withered the locusts in countless myriads. We were now concentrating assault on some ten square miles of invaded farm lands between Semakh and Daganiah. Here burned and scorched locusts lay in incredible heaps. Our flame guns, strategically placed to anticipate new out-flanking motions of the invader, shot long bars of killing light in all directions, like the searchlights of a naval squadron searching out unseen attackers in a dark and stormy sea. Add to all this the howls and yells in Arabic, Hebrew and broken English, and you will visualize the weirdest war scene ever staged in the Holy Land since Joshua advanced upon walled Jericho . . . Toward dawn intelligence officers telephoned to the fighting front that the endless hosts were no longer continuing to settle on the crops and trees. The enemy were routed at last.

In the same year they were in Russia and also devastated many fields in the Tientsin-Peiping section of China.

In 1929 the province of Sind, India, was overrun, and in southern Bulgaria the government mobilized every man and woman between the ages of 16 and 80 in a successful attempt to combat the pest. In this contest more than 65 tons of locusts were destroyed by smoke, lye and oil before the victory was gained.

The Scourge in Northern Africa

Early in 1929 the French opened a campaign which cost some $480,000, and involved the services of 60,000 Algerians, specially trained for the work, in an attempt to keep down the pest which was expected to be more than ordinarily active in northern Africa that year.

Beaters drove the insects against great sheets or into enclosures of corrugated iron, where they were exterminated by a spray of sodium arsenate, or by flame throwers such as were used on each other by 'Christians' during the World War. The ground was then sprayed with poisoned molasses.

Everything was scientifically calculated. The tables showed there would be 120 locusts to the ounce, and all about it. But, as if to show puny man that he is nowhere when it comes to a real fight, the next year northern Africa, all the way from Morocco to Arabia and the Persian Gulf, had one of the worst scourges in history.

In the fight that followed the locusts were so thick at one place in Morocco that they halted a train. One swarm in Egypt was fifty miles in length. Flame throwers were brought into use. At Amman, Palestine, one-third of the population was drafted to fight the plague. Much damage was done far down into the heart of Africa. The expense bill of the previous year was multiplied by ten.

In Transjordania at one time the British had 25,000 men battling the hordes of locusts. A dispatch said rather sadly, if not comically: "Last year powder was spread by airplanes, but the locusts appeared to like it. Greater hopes are held out concerning the new liquid."

Visitations in America

The first great locust visitation in the United States was in 1874, when all the territory between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains was overrun. They came in swarms that darkened the sun, they carpeted the fields, and in instances actually ate the shingles off the houses. The crop damage that year was estimated at $50,000,000.

In the year 1931 thousands of square miles of Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Nebraska and Iowa, were ravaged. The official estimate was that about 46,875 square miles were wiped clean. In one South Dakota field of 1,600 acres it was declared that after the locusts had finished there was not enough vegetation left behind to feed a single animal. Poisoned food by the carload was distributed in the path of the oncoming hosts, which marched at the rate of fifty miles a day.

In April of this year South Africa was visited by a cloud of locusts said to have been 500 miles wide and 1,500 miles long. An attempt was made to attack them with motor trucks, but the trucks were soon outdistanced and all the farmers could do was to wait for them to breed and then attack the swarms separately. Millions settled on the sea and in one place were washed ashore, covering the beach to a depth of several feet.

In Tunis, at the same time, 100,000 natives had dug a trench 40 miles long, and were engaged in a life or death struggle to save their food supplies. A month later the troops were called out to fight them in Argentina and the Philippines, and in June they were in Italy and Mexico.

A Most Perplexing Problem

From an article in the Norfolk *Landmark* we quote a number of interesting paragraphs on this subject:

Three nations—France, England and Italy—have united in a war on the locust. All three have large colonial possessions in Africa, chief home of the insect,

and, according to the terms of the new agreement, data about locusts and methods of controlling them will be made available to all at a central clearing house for information, in London.

"When a locust 'cloud' looms on the horizon in Africa, hundreds of Arab and Spanish laborers, overseers, and even wealthy French landowners themselves, and semi-naked Arab children go into the fields and walk abreast in an almost straight line, beating old wooden pails, empty boxes, a vegetable can, or a drum, or blowing a tin trumpet or twirling a policeman's rattle. Each person walks in a furrow to himself, attempting, by deafening noises, to keep the locusts from settling. Frequently owners of plantations build fires and make them smoke to keep swarms of locusts in motion.

"If, however, the locusts do succeed in alighting, nothing can drive them off. Usually they take wing again the following morning — after stripping everything green from the landscape — unless the time has arrived for the female locust to lay her eggs. The female digs holes in the earth two or three inches deep, in which she deposits from 60 to 70 eggs, enveloped in a glutinous secretion, shaped somewhat like an ear of wheat.

"Men have to plow and spade every inch of the ground when eggs are laid, for the nymphs, hatched from the eggs, are more destructive than the locusts, and the only way to prevent the eggs from hatching is to uncover them and leave them in the open sunlight.

"This period of incubation is 21 days; then tiny creatures, called nymphs, crawl out. They remain quiet for two days and then begin to eat. They eat and eat and eat.

"Men with torches burn the nymphs by the millions, but they crawl out of the earth faster than the hand of man can destroy them. The first one to come out takes the lead, and the others follow in swarms many feet wide. They make a curious noise, like the sound of the sea.

"It seems incredible that a thing so small and insignificant is so difficult to destroy. Build great fires and the swarms of crawling, wriggling nymphs will smother them, those in front being burned by millions, and those in the rear pushing on and passing over the burned bodies of the leaders. They will block and fill up a sluggish African stream, and the millions in the rear will pass over unharmed.

"The Government sends troops to aid in the defense, for it means ruin and starvation to thousands of people, besides heavy money losses. Great trenches are dug and the nymphs fall in, and when three-fourths full kerosene oil is poured on them and they are set afire or else earth is thrown on them to a depth of about two feet. They can crawl out of the earth if covered only with a few inches, but when deeply covered they smother to death.

"The young locusts are most destructive, selecting the choicest vegetables or tender shoots and green leaves. It takes weeks for them to develop from a tiny, black nymph into a full-sized locust, but they increase rapidly in size, and one can almost see their legs and wings develop.

"Arabs eat the flesh of locusts when killed by themselves, but refrain if their death has been caused by cold or the hand of an infidel, as they are then considered impure. Locusts are eaten after the legs, wings and heads have been picked off.

"They are either grilled or broiled and prepared with native wheat. If dried in the sun they are ground to powder and mixed with goats' or camels' milk and cooked in fat or butter and salt. Almost every animal devours locusts; even camels appear to like them as food."

The female American locust (or grasshopper, as we usually call it in America) lays 600 to 800 eggs at one time, so that in one year's time one grasshopper may have from 150,000 to 400,000 descendants.

This year, the descendants of the grasshoppers that were in the United States last year have been spreading ruin in parts of Manitoba, and there are also plenty of them in Idaho and Iowa. In Manitoba they were so thick as to interfere with the movement of passenger trains.

In a section of South Dakota adjacent to Chamberlain a strange disease broke out among the surviving grasshoppers (locusts) in July, 1932. On the farm of George Spreckles they died off by the millions; and when the scientists have found what killed them there is a chance that a new and vastly better method may be found for dealing with one of the very worst of the insect pests.

Grasshoppers on Ice

In the municipal cold storage plant at Seattle a supply of giant grasshoppers from the interior of China is kept on hand, held dormant until spring, when they are shipped and distributed in infected areas. These huge grasshoppers, which are normally about four inches long, make short work of the little American grasshoppers, as well as caterpillars, crickets and moths with which the farmers of the Northwest have to contend. But we can't help but think it would be just too bad if those giant mantis, as they are called, should get out of control and do some of the things on this side of the water that they do in Asia.

There are other grasshoppers on ice in the Northwest, and they are there for good. Many

centuries ago, before the glaciers were formed in the Glacier National Park region, huge swarms of grasshoppers were buried in the snows which later solidified into the glaciers. The insects, perfectly preserved, have been found in great numbers in what is otherwise crystal-clear ice. There is a Grasshopper Glacier, so called, some miles out of Cooke, Montana.

It will be a surprise to some to learn that, despite all our local supplies, we have to import into this country every year several tons of grasshoppers from South Africa. These are food for rare African birds in our zoological gardens. They contain valuable elements for which there has not been found a substitute.

17-Year Locust Not a Locust

America has three varieties of cicadas which are commonly called locusts, but which are really not locusts at all. The 17-year 'locust' spends about 16 years and 11 months of its life under ground, where the pupa undergoes five transformations. It emerges to feed and mate and lay eggs and die. As there are at least 17 broods, and they have different years for emerging from the ground, it follows that there are 'locusts' of this type every year.

And then, besides the 17-year 'locusts', there are 13-year ones and 2-year ones. These cicadas all burrow a foot or two below the surface, where they attach themselves to a root for nourishment. Those of a given brood all come to the surface, in June, at almost exactly the same time. Ants make a business of helping themselves to the wells which the cicadas dig, and even drive the latter away from their own wells. During their brief mating season the cicadas sing in a monotonous buzz from early morning until sundown.

In view of what is contained in this short article on locusts, or grasshoppers, we feel we can fully endorse the editorial in the *Better Health* magazine which says:

> To fight the fruit fly, to fight the boll weevil and the corn borer, to fight the flea that transmits bubonic plague and can see to bite even when the lights are out, to fight malarial mosquitoes, to fight the familiar fly and the countless invisible enemies of man, will give all of us all the fighting we want without fighting one another. Science can be directed to better ends in forging weapons to fight these pests than in maiming fellow men.
>
> The chief of the Bureau of Entomology in the United States recently made the statement: "It has become strikingly obvious that insects are collectively the most important enemies of humanity on the earth. It has also become perfectly plain that if human creatures are to maintain their hold on this globe, if they are to continue to exist, they must learn to control insects."

The Japanese Beetle

It was a bad day for New Jersey and for the United States when, in 1916, the Japanese beetle gained a foothold in the United States through a small shipment of bulbs from Japan to Riverton, N. J. This beetle, which eats anything and everything eatable, including even the very roots of the grasses, has spread all over New Jersey and adjacent parts of nearby states, involving a huge expense for attempts at quarantine and extermination.

Japanese pheasants feed on these beetles. They have been imported by the thousand and are now being raised and liberated so that they may help to keep the pest down. At least five parasites of the beetle have been imported. Effort is made to limit the importation to such parasites as know no other food and as are unlikely to develop bad habits of their own.

It has been discovered that the Japanese beetle is fond of geraniums; so beetle traps are baited with a sweet-smelling extract of geraniums blended with malt. Once Mr. Beetle smells the geranium odor he hastens down the funnel into the trap, gets intoxicated on the malt, and is later destroyed with boiling water. In 1930 the number of these malt traps was 25,583.

How it would be possible to obtain malt in a state which has such 'godly' cities as Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Bergenfield, Westfield and Summit, and which shone so brilliantly in the Lindbergh affair and the third-degree murder which accompanied it, we will not undertake to explain.

150,000 Kinds of Beetles

The word "beetle" comes from a word which means "to bite"; so a beetle is a biter. There are 12,000 kinds of these biters in North America and Central America, and some 150,000 of them of all kinds in all parts of the world. The 500 varieties of so-called "glowworms" are improperly called worms. They are really beetles. The methods by which these produce their lights, and the reasons why they produce the lights, are unknown.

Britain has a kind of beetle, called the "death-beetle", which has a ravenous appetite for old wood. At any time, in an old castle or church building in England, the death-beetles, which

seem to work almost entirely in the interior of the beam, may scoop out the entire interior of a large piece of timber, leaving nothing but a hollow shell.

There is a beetle with a somewhat similar appetite in Brazil. It gnaws its way around a tree, quite close to the ground. Then it goes around again, gnawing a deeper and deeper furrow, and so on until the tree collapses. The land contains whole forests in which every tree has thus been leveled to the ground. For many years search has been made for some means of combating the ravages of this beetle, and at last a bug has been discovered which preys upon it; millions of these are being taken to Brazil.

Digging In with a Vengeance

The Asiatic beetle (a different one from the Japanese beetle) is making trouble on Long Island. To fight it, a tiny 'digger' wasp has been imported from Korea by the hundreds. This wasp lays one egg a day, and every day. When an Asiatic beetle is in the neighborhood, she manages to glue her egg to the under side of the beetle, in a place where he cannot reach it, either with his mouth or with his feet. The wasp comes to life finding its nose resting against its favorite food supply, and the result is a thrifty wasp and a dead beetle.

The elm-leaf beetle defoliated about a half million trees in Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts last year. This little creature lays 600 eggs in a season, and each egg that comes to maturity eats an oval hole about a quarter inch in diameter and then starts an egg-laying contest of its own. The early settlers in an elm tree live to see the tree pretty well ruined.

Australia has a grayback beetle which in 1929 caused millions of dollars' worth of damage to sugar plantations. Two men in Brisbane, who chanced to know where they were thickest, are said to have made $1,000 in 10 days by catching them and turning them in for the bounty.

Not all beetles have a bad disposition. One friendly fellow, on one occasion, was seen to take a worm by the head, turn it around and conduct it tenderly to a hole in the ground, so that it might not be picked up by a keen-eyed blackbird in the vicinity.

The Devil's coach horse lives on decaying animal or vegetable matter and is said to be of some importance to agriculture by reducing dead animal and vegetable matter to a condition in which it is assimilable by plants.

The European Corn Borer

Like the World War, the European corn borer is something that came to us from the quarrelsome part of the earth, Europe, and is of about as much benefit. It would be bad enough if it just attacked corn, our principal crop, and ruined that, and stopped there. But it has an omnivorous appetite and has been found attacking more than 200 kinds of plants, including several common weeds, the small grains, the millets, buckwheat, broom corn, hemp, peanuts, soy beans, white clover, and hops.

In the South the corn-ear worm, which we suppose to be the same as the corn borer (but which may not be) is found to be cannibalistic, and this is taken advantage of to keep them down. They are encouraged to lay their eggs on corn planted late; there the larvæ eat one another and keep away from the cotton until the bolls have developed so hard that the borers or worms cannot penetrate.

In Michigan a corn has been bred which is a cross between a native variety and a South American type, which has shown itself 100-percent resistant to the corn borer when planted in alternate rows with other corn which has been infested with this parasite. As a result of this discovery many sections which had been ruined by the borer are now again raising corn.

Twenty different parasites on the corn borer have been imported and a dozen of these are doing good work. Other aids are cutting the corn at the surface, plowing under cleanly and burning completely everything left on top of the ground.

There are two different strains of the corn borer present in the United States. One of these, called the 'two-generation' strain, develops two broods of moths a year, one in the spring and the other late in the summer. It has an appetite for corn and broom corn, also cut flowers, the entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, gladiolus, dahlia, lima and shell beans in pod, rhubarb, and beets with tops.

The boll weevil, which does so much damage to cotton, is a rather rare insect of Central America, or was until we made a nice home for it in our southern cotton fields. At present it eats up some $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 worth of cotton per year, and yet, with all that assistance to his marketing operations, the poor cotton farmer produces such an overplus that he is now getting only about 5c a pound, one-fourth the regular price.

The Musical Insect — the Cricket

"Gryllus" is the technical name for the cricket. Early in December the *grillos*, as they are called, almost swamp the tropical cities on the west coast of South America. They come with the first rains. For a few days they are everywhere, darkening the street lights and hiding the color of paint on the walls. They spring all over pedestrians and are crushed beneath their feet at every step. They enter homes and stores and dine upon woolen and silk goods early and often. The first heavy rains drown them by the millions, and the dogs and cats and sea gulls take those that remain.

The Japanese have reared crickets from time immemorial and have greatly developed their musical possibilities. If a cricket is fed amply on lettuce leaves, with those of the tomato, carrot and cucumber, it will sing all day. If fed salt it ceases thenceforth to sing.

A cricket has tremendous vitality. It can live in an almost total vacuum or in compressed air, and can be quickly switched from one to the other, which is something no human could endure. It can be centrifugally whirled at 1,200 revolutions a minute for ten minutes and seems not to notice it at all.

By timing the frequency of a cricket's chirps one can tell the temperature without a thermometer. The prevailing temperature in degrees Fahrenheit equals the number of chirps made in a quarter of a minute, plus thirty-seven. The snowy white or tree crickets are the ones used as thermometers.

Crickets are sold in Japan at 10c each; fireflies are 1c each, but toward the close of the season drop to 75c per 100. The chief insect store of Tokio maintains three breeding stations. A really fine insect cage sells for $100, occupants and all.

Five Thousand Kinds of Ants

One kind of ants would be plenty enough if they were all Mexican Tepeguas or foraging ants. These ants, which are blind, when they attack a house, kill every rat, mouse, lizard, spider, centipede, louse or cockroach it contains. They will even attack a man.

Another kind of ant we could get along without is the so-called 'flying white ant' or termite, of which we have 39 varieties in the United States. In most instances these ants, which destroy the timbers in a home, or which eat the insides out of books without the damage being apparent from the outside, can be killed by merely seeing that in the construction of the home, or in its reconstruction, no untreated wood comes in contact with the earth. The termite nest is underground; his food is wood; if the two are separated and the engineers of the colony cannot bridge the gap, he dies, dries up.

The termite ant has been known to build structures rising twenty feet in air. The cubic space in an ant hill will contain a million times as many inhabitants as the largest human habitation. Termites eat their own dead and the skins they have shed. There is no dirt or filth in the colony. Invalids and loafers are dispatched and eaten. On one occasion termites in the Philippines ate nearly $2,500,000 worth of paper money.

Useful Ants in Central Java

In Java black ants are bought and sold by the millions to protect the cocoa trees. When these ants are present in a tree the beetle, which is the cocoa tree's worst enemy, becomes disturbed and ceases his destructive work. The ants do not injure the trees.

Peru has a 'surgical' ant, so called. When a native is wounded he gets a certain type of ant with powerful jaws. The ant is made to bite the severed edges of the skin and bring them together. After he bites his body is snipped off and his head with its death grip on the skin remains till the wound is healed.

Prospectors for precious metals find ants a valuable ally. By examining the piles of soil brought to the surface by the ants, which often reach considerable depths, they can get a good idea of the general character of the material to be found immediately below.

Ants do some astonishing things. There is a yellow ant in Florida which, twenty-four hours before a heavy rain, carries its young grubs up from the underground tunnels into the upper stories of the mound. It is well known that some varieties of ants keep herds of 'cows' to supply them with milk, and employ cowboys to watch the herds. These 'cows' are aphids which secrete a sweetish liquid which the ants enjoy. In cold weather the aphids are housed in barns at night, but during the day and throughout the summer are out of doors, constantly guarded to prevent their escape.

Some ants prepare food in the summer. Seeds are gathered. When they become fully dry they are pulverized, the flour is chewed into dough, and the dough is left in the sunshine to bake.

Some ants in cold weather move their babies over to the warm side of the ant hill, the side next to the sun.

An ant may go insane. One that ran around in circles and attacked members of its own colony was killed. Microscopic dissection revealed a tumor on the left side of the insect's brain, causing its right feet to drag when it walked.

A careful study of a huge nest of ants in the Alps disclosed the fact that it was about twenty-five feet in diameter, contained at least 400,000 ants, and that it disposed of about 40,000 insects daily. An exact count made over a long period of time and in various kinds of weather showed that 42 percent of the captured insects were forest pests.

Some Astonishing Things Ants Do

In Africa a group of ants overtook a caterpillar armed with bristles which exude a liquid highly disagreeable to them. One by one they bit off the bristles, sealing them with dry earth, and wound up by killing the caterpillar and carrying him off.

There are ants that sew leaves together; and of what do you suppose the thread is composed? Their own babies. When the babies get bigger they find their food right at hand.

Among the so-called 'agricultural' ants are some that have areas a dozen feet across where they grow their ant rice. There are two classes of workers, major and minor. The majors have big heads and capable jaws with which they crack the hard grain for general consumption.

If a burning match is dropped too near an ant hill, and the thing is done repeatedly, the ants of a certain kind called 'fire-fighters' will organize into a fire brigade and put it out with ejections of formic acid. The soldier ants of Brazil, which march twelve abreast, five files to the foot, with officers alongside at a distance of four or five inches, will tackle anything in their path, even including a fire. They come in such numbers and with such precision that absolutely nothing can stand against them. The largest animal, if it remains in the path, will within twenty-four hours be reduced to a pile of clean white bones.

Some Things Hard to Believe

Ants are hospitable. Tiny crickets are often maintained as pets in ant homes, and beetles with a peculiar fragrance are also made welcome. Certain species of ants possess a stridulating instrument consisting of a finely ridged lute upon the abdomen, and a plectrum so situated that by rasping the surface it can produce an extremely delicate and high-pitched musical note. Dr. Robert Staeger in *Kosmos* (Stuttgart), writes of this beautiful faint little sort of humming chirp. He says:

> I remember with delight the first time I was present at such a musical 'festival'. This was a few years ago on the Bel Alp in the Wallis. The entire quiet which prevailed at this lofty station helped me to perceive the sound. The 'concert' was given by grass-ants which dwell there in very populous colonies. When I lifted a stone from a nest and held my ear down above the milling throng of the fleeing residents, I perceived a perceptible chirping sound, the product of many thousand voices, in which delicate crescendi and diminuendi were plainly perceptible. In order to prolong my enjoyment of this music I shook a whole nest into a linen bag, which I hung temporarily on the wall of my hotel room. When I wanted a concert I needed only to shake the sack to hear the loveliest serenade in the middle of the night.

The ants make mistakes, too. In the Dutch East Indies there is an insect which secretes a fluid that tastes very good to certain black ants. The ants drink the fluid, which paralyzes them, and then the insect that has entrapped them murders them and drinks their blood at his leisure. How like the politicians!

In Tunis there is a species of ant that goes to another kind of ant colony, gets herself adopted as queen, and straightway her children own the whole works and all the rest become slaves. In the end, by preventing their natural increase, she kills off all the workers and dies herself of starvation. How like Big Business!

In the huge ant heaps of South Africa the queen of the hive is imprisoned for life in a hard-formed pocket of clay. She is copiously fed, but cannot move herself. Her business is to lay eggs, and that, besides eating, is all she does. How like the clergy!

How to Get Rid of Ants

Ants are poisoned by using equal parts of tartar emetic and sugar, with a dash of honey. Moisten, and pour into shallow dishes set in the runways of the ants. They will eat very freely of this and, as it does not take effect quickly, they carry the poison into the nest and thus help to dispose of the whole brood.

A second method, when a colony has been located, is to pour an ounce or two of carbon disulphide into each of several holes made in the nest with a sharp stick, and then quickly stop

up each hole with a clod of earth. A heavy wet blanket thrown over the nest also helps to keep the fumes in the galleries until they have done their work. Carbon disulphide is highly inflammable and must be handled with care.

A third method is to dust the ants with sodium fluoride. A fourth method is to dissolve one pound of sugar in one quart of water, add 125 grains of arsenate of soda, boil, strain, add a small amount of honey, and soak a sponge with the mixture and put it where the ants can get it.

Three Million Species

Science has identified about 650,000 species of insects, and it is estimated that there are probably five times that number in existence. New York state alone has identified 19,000 species, of which 8,000 have been found in the metropolitan area. While we accept the more conservative estimate of some three million species of insects, others have estimated that there are five to ten million species. Anyway, we cannot hope to describe many of them in this article. Entomologists add about 6,000 to their lists annually.

Every living thing is wonderful. Here are some of the wonders of some of the insects. Upon the lens of the eye of a dragon fly 17,000 facets have been counted, each one more perfect than any side of a diamond fashioned by the hand of man. It is so keen of vision and swift of flight as to recognize, follow and catch on the wing the tiniest prey. It can fly forward, backward, to right or left at top speed. Most insects are nearsighted, and it is a good thing for the rest of us that they are.

Crickets hear with their elbows; other insects have the hearing apparatus located in the legs. The lungs (spiracles) of insects are all over the body, and that is why oily substances smother them. Wherever the oil touches the body a thin film spreads over it, covering the air-openings, so that the insect soon dies by asphyxiation.

Talk about a sense of smell! In a single antenna of the hornet are about 13,000 to 14,000 microscopic pits filled with fluid. Each pit is an olfactory organ, supplied with a fine nerve. In an antenna of the male European cockchafer there are 39,000 of these pits; in the female, 35,000. That is the first time we ever knew the men had better noses on them than the women; but the difference is not enough for us to brag about, or we would.

Stick insects, from the East Indies, are so much like tiny twigs or sticks that it is almost impossible to distinguish them from their surroundings. They imitate the twigs exactly, folding their slender legs close to their bodies and hanging from the smaller branches just like leafless stalks.

Leaf insects are of a bright green tint and are shaped exactly like leaves, the wings being folded over one another and marked with veins. The legs are shaped like smaller leaves. They are quite safe from the birds, which think that they are merely leaves.

When it comes to a sense of location the insects have us all beat. A wasp or bee, before leaving home the first time, examines the surroundings carefully, and thereafter never has any trouble in returning; but a young bee that has not made the study is quite lost. This shows that insects have powers of observation and memory.

Some of the Useful Insects

Without the little lac bugs of India and Siam we would be without shellac, which is an exudation from their bodies. They feed on certain trees by the millions, exuding the material subsequently to form their tomb. The incrustations are broken away with wooden mallets.

The greatest gift of the insect to agriculture is pollination. It is claimed that bananas and oranges are the only fruits under present cultivation that do not rely on insect pollination. Without insects there would be no vegetables, no cotton or linen cloth, no silk, no clover or alfalfa, and no wool.

The choicest of all figs, the Smyrna fig, depends upon the fig wasp, or *Blastophaga,* if you prefer the scientific name. Until the wasp was imported it was impossible to grow this fig in America.

The scale insects supply certain fine waxes, cochineal and its accompanying purple dye and some other materials.

In Australia recently three hundred million bugs were released in the hope that they would keep down the growth of the prickly pear. Introduced into Australia a hundred years ago, this plant now covers 63,000,000 acres and is spreading at the rate of 500,000 acres annually. The cochineal insect, from which the red dye of that name is made, is a natural foe of the prickly pear and other cactus growths, and there are other insect foes.

The earwig, once regarded the enemy of gardeners, is now considered one of his best friends. It is a scavenger, a dispatcher of plant lice and of other insects, and useful in getting the soil in friable condition. The earwig, giant of all insects, will pull a wagon loaded with 530 times its own weight, and will drag a dead weight of pins 27 times its own weight. Growing earwigs have a habit of eating their younger brothers and sisters. The young earwig changes its skin four times before maturity.

And Some That Are Otherwise

It was doubtless from a full heart that a subscriber from Oklahoma recently wrote us:

I want to tell you something about the insects and pests we of Oklahoma have had to contend with this year. Just now we are troubled with the oat bug, which is a minute black bug that comes in droves of thousands, flying through the air, alighting on everyone, indoors and out. They are so very troublesome and annoying this hot sultry weather. You can hardly keep them off your face. Our relief comes when the wind rises and blows them away. They come about the time the oats begin to ripen, and, as a rule, last only a few days; but this year they are more numerous and have lasted much longer than usual. There are many different kinds of ants. The flying ant is a very common kind; it often gets into the houses. There is a very small ant about the size of the oat bug that seems to come through the very walls, and is so annoying, as it always gets into kitchens and pantries. There are different remedies for its control, some of which are fairly efficient. The big red ant is on the increase, using up quite a lot of land with its hills all through the yards and fields. Its sting is very painful, and is poisonous to some people. There are lots of chinch bugs now, but we do not have them every year. Mosquitoes, we always have them with us. Even the moles are burrowing all through the ground, spoiling the lawns and gardens. There are several kinds of flies to annoy man and beast through the day. They have been known to kill cattle and horses. And last, and least in size only, is the pestiferous chigger, which is so persistently attentive to us all. But there have never been any so zealous as those that live in our dewberry patch. Oklahoma is one of the beauty spots of the earth. The nights are wonderful. We love to sleep out of doors, but it is almost impossible to do so on account of the insects. The prairie dogs are destroying the pasture land and have to be killed off periodically.

There you have it; living in a paradise, but with at least ten different kinds of pests that make it impossible to live in comfort. What is true of Oklahoma is more or less true of every beauty spot on earth. In the peach districts of the South the peach worm, the peach borer, and fifteen other kinds of insects, including the San Jose scale, dispose of $2,000,000 worth of peaches every season. The apple-tree borer does for the apple tree what the peach borer does for the peach tree.

In 1926 L. O. Howard, writing in *Natural History,* said:

It is estimated that the money loss from the work of insects in the United States exceeds two billion dollars yearly. To put it in other words, insects in this country nullify the expended labor of a million men. They destroy, in their feeding, from one-tenth to one-fifth of all the crops planted. They carry and spread plant diseases which destroy an additional percentage of our crops. They damage stored food and other food products. They transmit certain diseases to man, reducing his economic efficiency to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars annually. They lessen the value of his cattle and of his other domestic animals by direct parasitism or by the carriage of disease; and in many other ways are destructive to his interests.

Insects Thrive on Man's Work

The better the shape man gets the earth into, the easier it is for the insects to live. The insect can survive long periods of famine and extremes of heat and cold. His young are born with a knowledge of the trade at which they will make a living, while man works till he is twenty-one trying to get something into his head, and when he has finally got it somebody else invents a machine that makes his knowledge of no value.

The vegetation on Vank Island, Alaska, was destroyed by a cloud of insects akin to ants that filled the skies to such density that they could be grasped in the air by the handful. There are said to be 200,000 kinds of tree-attacking insects. Our best friends in keeping them down are the birds. Wind transportation and airplanes are carrying all kinds of pests to every corner of the world.

The tobacco plant has its foes, and we are glad of it; would be glad if it had a thousand times as many and each one a thousand times as deadly. It is almost impossible to travel by train now without having to sit near somebody with an odor that would make a Putorius by contrast smell like attar of roses. Aphids, sap-suckers, have the power to grow wings in a night.

No need to say anything about cockroaches or lice or bedbugs. Not sure if they attack tobacco users, and certainly no reason why any self-respecting insect would wish to do so. Botflies often cause sheep to go insane and cause their death. Horn flies, gadflies, screw worm

flies, lice and fleas are other animal pests that cause great losses and trouble.

There are 300 kinds of insects that prey on the apple, 100 each on clover and the grape, 70 on the sugar beet, and 50 each on the cherry and the plum. $4,000,000 a year is spent spraying apple trees for the coddling moth, $1,000,000 for the brown tail and gypsy moth, and $10,000,000 to combat the San Jose scale. Orange county, California, spent $1,273,991 in 1928 to defend its fields and orchards against enemy insects. The total annual loss from insects in America is estimated at upwards of $2,000,000,000.

Will Man Survive?

This is a question that is being often asked of late by those who have considered the insect question and who are unfamiliar with the Scriptures. A few years ago arctic Lapland was invaded by an army of short-tailed rats, lemmings, as they are called. This army was described as seventy miles wide and twenty miles deep, and literally drove everything before it. They finally drowned in the sea. Only two years ago Manchuria and northern Mongolia were overrun by a huge army of hunger-maddened rats. Australia is overrun with rabbits. Every year they come, and must be fought with poisons and traps by every land owner, in accordance with law.

In an article bristling with facts as to why insects are better fitted to maintain life on earth than is man, Dr. L. O. Howard, principal entomologist of the United States department of agriculture, recently said:

> If any reader does not fully appreciate the possibilities of certain insects in the way of rapid increase, he may be interested in Herrick's recent estimate based upon careful weighings and calculations showing that a single cabbage aphis might have in less than a year, in central New York, where there is food enough, so many descendants that, although each one weighs little more than a milligram, the ponderable mass of the whole would weigh more than 822,000,000 tons.
>
> In pounds, this would be 1,644,000,000,000. Estimating the human population of the world at 2,000,000,000 and the average weight at the greatly exaggerated figure of 150 pounds, we have as the total of human weight 300,000,000,000 pounds. In other words, the plant lice descended from one individual of one species in a single season would weigh more than five times as much as all the people of the world.
>
> This seems like the worst kind of nightmare, and Herrick himself jokes about it. But does it not give you a better idea of the possibilities of insect life?

Right now, in the United States, it is claimed that insects destroy constantly the work of a million men. In April, 1931, a single swarm of buffalo gnats caused the death of 125 mules in Coahoma county, Mississippi, and more than 100 mules in near-by territory in Arkansas.

Some of the Insecticides

Pyrethrum, an ingredient of many insecticides, comes from Japan, where the flowers are grown. The Asiatic beetle is kept down by the application of emulsified carbon disulphide to the soil. Strawberry weevils are killed by a liquor distilled from leaves of a drug imported from China.

Plant lice and the nymphs of the grape leaf hopper are kept down by nicotine dust and soap and water or sprays of the same. San Jose scale and twig borer are kept down by lime-sulphur spray; cherry slugs, by arsenical poisons. To get rid of cucumber bugs soak the seeds in turpentine for twenty-four hours before planting.

A single pinch of potassium permanganate will kill all the germs in a thousand-gallon tank. A handful will keep a ten-acre swamp free of insects for thirty days. Ammonia water is good for bites of mosquitoes and spiders and for bee, wasp and hornet stings; baking soda paste is good.

Kerosene, gasoline or benzine every three days for two weeks is good for the discouragement of bedbugs and fleas. Flies that drink formaldehyde in water are sorry they did. Borax chases cockroaches. Tobacco, camphor, naphthalene, cedar and tar are all repellents of moths. Fumigation by carbon disulphide kills infestations in clothing stored in tight containers.

In South Africa a special poison is sprayed over donkeys. When the tsetse fly alights on the animal it absorbs the poison through its feet and dies. It is believed that this discovery may indicate a way by which the sleeping sickness can be controlled.

The Living Insecticides

The living insecticides are other animals or other insects that live upon their fellows. Birds consume insects by the billions. One bird will completely clean out an entire hornet's nest. The ant-killer, widely distributed in tropical regions, sucks the juices from every little creature of any kind that comes within reach.

Every insect has its parasites; the entomologist's principal job today is to find what it is and how to put it in the insect's path. Parasites

INSECTS CAUSED THE DEPRESSION
From a British Publication

are after the wasp that destroys timber, the pear slug and the blowfly that kills so many sheep in Australia and South Africa. Forty-five kinds of parasites, of which twenty-three were imported, assail the Mexican boll weevil.

The ladybugs which are so much used in California to keep down the mealy bugs, deadly enemy of fruit trees, were originally found in Australia. Now they are often released in orchards by the sackful, and are kept in cold storage in warehouses until needed.

INSECTS IN THE COLORED CHURCHES
(Courtesy of the Amsterdam *News*)

The praying mantis, used in keeping down the grasshopper and other insect pests, is of Asiatic origin. It has a voracious appetite. The females are cannibals, eating the males. The poor men do certainly have an awful time in this world.

Other Methods of Insect Control

We speak of methods of insect control, but so far none of the insects have been controlled. At present 22 percent of the wheat harvest is lost because of insects; 20 percent of the fruit harvest is lost, and there is a 10-percent loss of animal products, for the same reason.

Besides the methods most recently described there has of late been a considerable use of poison gas in battles against locusts. The locust problem in the United States has possibilities of being a serious one; the breeding area extends over 300,000 square miles.

INSECTS IN THE F
(Courtesy

In the Northwest a high-frequency radio machine, which, however, interferes with broadcasting, gives promise of being a powerful insect exterminator. The Bethel family gardens under the shadow of the Watchtower WBBR radio towers are extraordinarily prolific, partly for the same reason. High-powered radio waves are not hard on us coarsely-built humans, but they are hard on the constitutions of the more sensitive little insects.

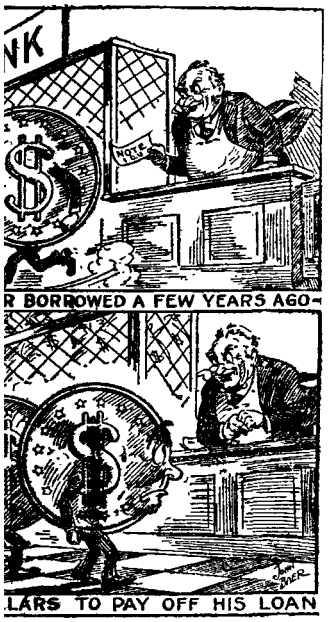
Near Geneva, N. Y., electric lights are being used to lure insects to their death. There are some plants that live partially on insects. A subscriber writes that it costs him nothing to feed the fishes in his pond. He places an electric bulb with a large reflector over the pond. The insects always come to the light; they fall into the water, the fish are fed, and the plant life in the vicinity is spared.

One of the best of all methods of keeping down insects is to have a good old-fashioned honest-to-goodness hard winter, with the weath-

er away down around 20 degrees below zero. But that does not seem altogether practical in the tropics, or even in our own southern states. The insect problem is a big problem, any way you look at it.

The Associated Press

IF THE Associated Press had been in existence in the days of Valley Forge it would have been firmly on the side of George III and Benedict Arnold and would have sneered at the sincerity of the men whose sentry duty was marked by blood-stained footprints in the snow.



EDERAL RESERVE
of *Labor*)

If the Associated Press had been in existence in the days of the martyrdoms at Oxford it would have unhesitatingly been on the side of Bloody Mary and tried to raise a laugh at the act of Thomas Cranmer in first extending into the flames the offending hand which had signed a confession forced by fear of what he finally endured.

If the Associated Press had been in existence in the days of the Bigot of Geneva, it would have had its reporter sitting by the side of John Calvin and enjoying with him the screams of Servetus as he roasted at the stake five hours by a slow fire; and, indeed, the Associated Press is even this very day a great admirer of the church John Calvin founded.

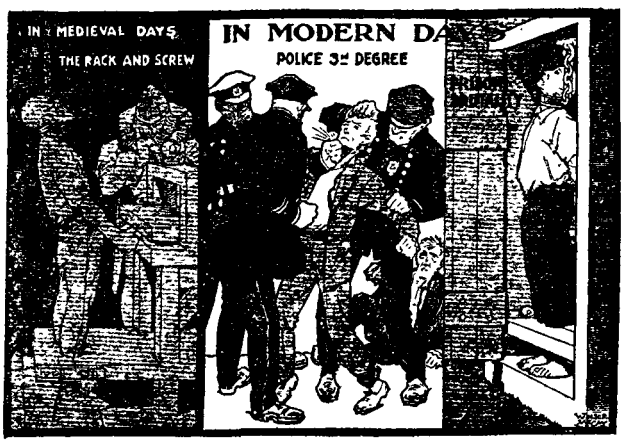
If the Associated Press had been in existence in Florence in the fifteenth century it would have been on the side of Pope Alexander VI and would have clamored for the death of Savonarola and rejoiced in it.

If the Associated Press had been in existence a few years earlier it would have been on the side of the Council of Constance and calling for the burning of John Huss. At this very day the Associated Press is a great admirer of the church that murdered fifty millions in the Middle Ages, John Huss one among the many.

THE NIGHTMARE!

INSECTS NOW WORRYING POLITICIANS
(Courtesy of *Labor*)

If the Associated Press had been in existence at the beginning of our era it would have been unqualifiedly on the side of the Roman emperor and his appointees, Herod and Pontius Pilate, would have had a reporter present to mark with approval the bargain between Judas and the high priests, and would have had columns to show that when Jesus was crucified it was just the right thing, and was really for the good of



INSECTS PAST, PRESENT, BUT NOT FUTURE
(Courtesy of New York *American*)

the Roman people, the land of Palestine, the Hebrew people, business, religion, politics, education, and everything else worth while.

The Associated Press is never intentionally on the side of the plain people, on the side of justice, on the side of truth. It is always on the side of entrenched power, political, financial, religious, whatever it happens to be. At least that is our experience with it.

We write these things out of a full heart because of the dirty way the Associated Press has treated the persecutions Jehovah's witnesses have endured at places within its knowledge, and where it had an opportunity to take its stand on the side of right and preferred to take its stand on the side of wrong. It automatically takes the wrong side in every such case.

Such an instance occurred in its report of what happened at Bethlehem. The facts are well summarized in the following letter of the Watch Tower Society to the Associated Press headquarters in Pennsylvania, copies of which went to their general manager in New York and to the mayor of Bethlehem. The letter speaks for itself:

Thanks for your letter of July 23. Those who have charge of the Associated Press service might well be commended for their being, as you say, "always glad to receive criticisms of stories carried in our report."

On the other hand, as touching the activities of Jehovah's witnesses, the surest proof that the Associated Press is NOT fair and NOT impartial appears unmistakably in

(1) your readiness to receive "reports" "on the authority of the police", and

(2) your practice of rushing to yield the facilities of your organization and service at every opportunity to spread abroad such "reports" in the form of "stories".

In the "story" mentioned in our letter to the editor of the Lancaster *New Era* (copy of which we sent to your New York office), you are most certainly in error in reporting that at

> "Bethlehem, Pa., July 18. Fifty of about sixty-nine religious crusaders, who carried banners reading, 'We believe only in the "kingdom of God",' today were in jail here in default of payment of fines of $2.50 each."

Firstly, none of the persons whose lawful activity, as Jehovah's witnesses, was reluctantly interrupted by members of the police force of Bethlehem were or are "religious crusaders". None of them possessed or carried a banner or banners of any kind or description. None of them were in jail at Bethlehem on July 18.

The facts are, as stated in our previous letter, that some of Jehovah's witnesses, a company of more than three hundred men and women, went peacefully and in an orderly manner to Bethlehem on Sunday July 17 to engage in preaching and did preach, in obedience to the command of Jehovah, the gospel or good news of His kingdom, going from house to house and exhibiting to the people the message of the kingdom of Jehovah God in printed form.

Written notice of the intention of these persons to do this work was duly presented in advance to Robert Pfeifle, mayor of the city, together with a list of the names and addresses of all the persons. No request for "permission" to do this lawful work in Bethlehem was made of Pfeifle or anyone else. The several persons did, however, ask and request that they 'be permitted to do the work without any interference'.

In other words, this company of persons did invite Pfeifle and the police officials of Bethlehem to take notice that a good work would be performed among the people of the city and that any interference with the performance of that work would be a proper matter for police attention.

Pfeifle and the police officials, acting under the influence of the clergy of Bethlehem, and particularly an Episcopalian who is also a city "father", ordered members of the police force to interrupt and stop the lawful activity of these men and women. To many of them the police officers shamefully confessed that they 'hated to take them in' but that they (the officers) were acting under orders and had no alternative.

On Sunday evening (July 17), after more than a hundred of these men and women had been haled into the courtroom at Bethlehem municipal headquarters, Pfeifle, speaking for his employers and colleagues, hypocritically announced to the assembled company of "criminals": "We do not wish to persecute you people." Then, in his extreme chagrin, Pfeifle informed them of his decision to 'have the acting magistrate dismiss the complaint against them all, not because they were not guilty, but because he did not wish to persecute them'; and then added: "Now I want to tell you, if you come here again, I will send you all down to the county jail." Then Pfeifle withdrew and the acting magistrate unconditionally dismissed the entire company, about 9:30 Sunday night, July 17. With one accord, the members of the company gave praise and thanks to Jehovah, the living God, for their deliverance.

As the men and women filed out of the municipal building they were greeted in the streets by waiting groups of local residents, numbering hundreds, who had been visited in their homes earlier in the day by Jehovah's witnesses. Other thousands of residents of Bethlehem who were similarly visited the same day can also tell your representatives how they gladly received Jehovah's witnesses who called upon them at their homes and how they listened with joy to the

happy message which was brought to their doors. Not only did the people of Bethlehem eagerly accept that message, but some invited the messengers to stay and dine with them, and others sincerely asked that these messengers would "come back, many times".

To clarify the matter further in your view, let us add, advisedly, that the purpose of our previous letter and also of this one is, that the men responsible for the Associated Press service may be reliably informed as to why Jehovah's witnesses, in obedience to the command of Jehovah, joyfully performed their lawful duty at Bethlehem, and who is responsible for attempting to prevent the people of Bethlehem and of other communities from being served with the message that it is now the privilege and right of every God-fearing and honest person to understand.

That you who have charge of the Associated Press service shall have no more occasion or excuse for attempting to justify your action in formulating and circulating "on the authority of the police" or of any other willingly ignorant persons "stories" with respect to the activity of Jehovah's witnesses, we are sending to your general manager in New York a copy of this letter and marked copies of the enclosed numbers of *The Golden Age* containing complete text of speeches widely broadcast by Judge Rutherford, entitled,

"Jehovah's witnesses: Why Persecuted?"
"Can the American Government Endure?"

Slivers

One-Fourth of World Trade Gone

THE year 1930 was not so good for foreign trade, though it amounted to over $40,000,000,000 for the twenty-two leading nations of the world. But in 1931 it was more than $11,000,000,000 less.

Spanish Archives to Be Studied

A STUDY will be made in Madrid of 40,000 bundles of archives dealing with the original discovery and settlement of America. These bundles have hitherto not seen the light of day and will no doubt contain many items of real interest.

Unemployment and Crime

IN THE London metropolitan police area in 1928 there were 3,500 burglaries and breakings-in; in 1930 in the same area there were 5,700, and in 1931 there were 8,000. Everybody wants to live, and when faced with starvation there are always some who will take the easiest way.

Mexico Welcomes Back Her Own

MEXICO has welcomed back 300 laborers, unemployed, by dividing between them the 22,000 acres of one of the great haciendas. The laborers all said they were glad to get back from the United States, where times are so hard, and promised that they would not stray north any more.

Girl Workers Must Wear Black

GIRL workers in government offices in Rumania must wear black. Their dresses must cover their ankles, they must have long sleeves, and they must not use cosmetics. The girls say it is the fault of jealous wives of government officials; and they may be right at that.

Making a Success Selling Insurance

WE ARE glad to report that after serving thirteen years as rector of the Episcopal church of which J. P. Morgan is senior warden, Reverend Charles W. Hinton is now in a more honorable business. He has resigned and taken up life insurance and is making a success of it.

A New Way to "Health"

THE Charleston *Gazette* tells us of a new way to "health". It says: "A new anti-typhus vaccine made of ground-up fleas injected into guinea pigs is announced by the public 'Health' department." Sounds as though it must be good—for the doctors.

Lords Advocate Whipping Children

THE British house of lords has passed a bill providing that child offenders may be publicly whipped by constables. This legislation is about what we might expect of a bunch of salaried, pensioned and titled loafers most of whom came to their present honors by methods beneath contempt.

Somebody Burning French Ships

IT IS suspected that some unknown person or persons are burning ships of the French line Messageries Maritimes. Three of their vessels have been burned in the last five years; the latest, the Georges Phillipar, a $5,000,000 vessel, was burned on the return trip of its maiden voyage to the Far East.

Child Slavery in Hungary

AT A PUBLIC sale of children in Jasz-Szent-Andras, Hungary, twenty boys and girls six years old were put on the auction block. The strongest boys went for about $3.25 of our money, and girls at about $2.00. All the children were sold in half an hour, except three, a small girl of 8 and her younger brother and sister, who were wanted by nobody.

France's Nameless War Orphans

FRANCE still has thousands of war orphans whose real names are unknown because their parents disappeared while they were little tots. In the last few months, fourteen years after the war, twenty parents were located, but the most of these children will never know what became of their parents or what are their true names.

Scientific Fattening of Chickens

AT THE Shenley Poultry Products, Limited, Balcombe, Sussex, England, 4,000 chickens a week are sold at 4 to 4½ pounds' weight after they have been scientifically fattened, and that quickly, by a diet of oatmeal, mutton fat and sour milk. The present small size of families leaves but little market for the 8-pound birds of yore.

Seattle Company Asleep?

JIM MARSHALL, columnist for the Seattle *Star*, says: "A few years ago a fine old chap named Judge Rutherford used to go around the country giving a lecture called 'Millions now living will never die'. We haven't heard of him lately, so we suppose he stopped because audiences considered they were being threatened." And we inquire, what is the matter? Is Jim so sound asleep that he does not know that more than 125,000,000 copies of Judge Rutherford's books are in circulation, and new ones coming out every year? Or, worse yet, is the Seattle company of Jehovah's witnesses asleep?

Will the Fire Engine of the Future Fly?

THE fire chief of the city of Edinburgh has asked the corporation to construct a take-off platform on the top of the new fire station, in the belief that the time will come when helicopters will be of some service in fighting fires. Seems like a strange idea, but maybe it is all right. Possibly a helicopter could lower a rope ladder to a burning building.

21 Out of 27 Families Jobless

AN INVESTIGATOR for the Federated Press found that in a typical tenement house in the great New York East Side 21 of the 27 families had at the time of the investigation not one member with a job of any kind. Five of the families were already living on food tickets supplied by the city. Six of the families had had no work of any kind for two years.

Factory Worker Farmers

HENRY FORD is pushing his plan to turn his factory operatives into farmers. The objective is to run the factories in the winter and have the operatives run farms in the summer. It has good features, and in the end it will work. Meantime the outlook for the farmer who has no winter job and the factory operative who has no work and no farm is not a happy one.

Sterilization in the United States

IN THE last 24 years 11,000 persons, male and female, have been sterilized in the United States, 7,000 in California. Legislation on the subject has been passed by 23 American states, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, New Zealand, Alberta and the Canton de Vaud. A British parliamentary commission is now studying it, with legislation in view.

End of Billy Sundayism

THE Gastonia (N. C.) *Daily Gazette* says: "The day of sensational evangelism is dead, and few there are who will regret its passing. Such dithyrambic religion as that which Billy Sunday belched from the rough-hewn platform during his heyday has no place among a civilized people. The ecclesiastical mountebank is a dead soldier. The Billy Sundays and Cyclone Macks have been railroaded from the public pulpit for good. Theirs was a profitable sojourn, but the human goose that laid the golden egg in the waiting, open hand of the evangelist has had his fill."

Bishop Vernon Gets the Air

AT THE twenty-ninth quadrennial session of the Methodist Episcopal church, held at Cleveland, Bishop William T. Vernon, of Arkansas, was suspended for four years, charged with having received from his conferences and districts $17,360, over and above his salary and allowances, which he forgot to turn in. Some of the bishops have been dabbling in stocks.

Cadman Ought to Know

REV. DR. S. PARKES CADMAN says that "the Protestant pulpits in the country today are poverty-stricken for lack of Scriptural material in the sermons, and the ministers emphasize many other things to make up for what they don't know about the Bible". That is all true; and if there is any man in the world who ought to know, it is Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Maine's Lobster Problem

MOST lobster eggs are laid when the females are over 10½ inches long. Because Maine lobstermen know this the laws of that state prohibit the marketing of any of less length. As a consequence, lobster fishing in Maine waters is expensive, and lobsters of 9 inches or less are imported free from Canada at prices with which Maine fishermen cannot compete.

The French War Machine

FRANCE, the most warlike country in the world, today possesses the greatest war machine the world has ever known. It maintains, in peace time, the conscription of its youth, all of whom must spend a year and a half in intensive military training. It has the greatest aviation offensive force, and today dominates all of Europe west of Russia. It bars every approach to real disarmament.

The Presbyterian Church Machine

THE brethren of the New York Presbytery returning from their Denver convention report a nice time. They said that the "guerrillas", a loving name by which they describe the fundamentalists, had absolutely no chance in the assembly and might as well have stayed at home as to go. It was conceded that the church is now a machine and had so predigested the business of the assembly that when the delegates got to Denver there was nothing to be said. The assembly was bone dry and without any ideas on economics.

Cloud-Bursts in England

EVEN the weather is upset. The central part of England has been treated to something we occasionally have in some parts of this country, a regular series of cloud-bursts in which everything was inundated. This is unusual in England, a country where the weather is usually in samples, a streak of sunshine and a streak of mist, half a dozen or a dozen changes in a day.

Employment Conditions in Chile

IN CHILE each employee is entitled to fifteen days' vacation each year at full pay, and he may obtain sick leave for three months at full pay, and a further six months' leave at half pay. There are indemnities for dismissed workers, based on one month's salary for every year of service. It is possible for a total indemnity to run as high as $1,875. Above 8 percent profits one-fifth of the surplus profits goes to employees.

Ecuador Imitates Chicago

A DISPATCH from Ecuador makes interesting reading. There was a band of 20 engaged in hijacking a quantity of liquor. Ten guards tried to head them off; there was a fight and sixteen were slain, including all the guards. Reading it, one could almost imagine he was in the city of Chicago. What need is there for Chicagoans to send missionaries to Ecuador?

In Trinity Episcopal Cathedral

IN THE Trinity Episcopal cathedral, Cleveland, Ohio, June 22, there were Negro spirituals, the Mohammedan call to prayer, and then the ritual prayers of Buddhist, Christian, Confucian, Hindu, Jew, Shinto, Sikh, Tao and Zoroastrian, and addresses to match. Swell idea, except on the receiving end. "No man cometh unto the Father but by *me*," said Jesus; and *He* told the *truth*.

The Santa Clara Seminary at Cuenca

THE Santa Clara seminary at Cuenca, Spain, must have been a good one, of its kind. In a dungeon about 14 feet by 15 feet, entered only through a hatch-hole in the roof, were found the skeletons of about 200 men and women who failed to pass their examinations in the days of the Inquisition. Positions of some of the skeletons indicated that the victims died in terrible agony. What better place to educate a priest?

Rats in Northwestern Canada

THE pest of Norwegian rats is spreading westward in Canada at the rate of about eighteen miles per year, and is now about halfway across the province of Saskatchewan. In the year 1931 about a half million were exterminated at the cost of a little less than 5c per rat. This rat is believed to be a carrier of the bubonic plague and a fruitful source of other infections.

Demons Incited French Murder

DR. PAUL GORGULOV, the man who murdered the French president Paul Doumer, states that he had no reason to kill the poor man, but was under the control of an evil spirit, that a mystic force armed his hand and he was in a kind of hypnotic sleep. Pathetically, he says that he continually tried to ward off the evil spirit which continually urged him on to murder, and that he prayed to be rid of the spirit, all in vain.

Shrinking Before Blowing Away

SOME things shrink before they finally dry up and blow away. The Methodist church is going through that experience now. They have just closed up the bishoprics at Buffalo, Indianapolis, Helena, Paris, Peiping, Seoul and Calcutta; the others will be closed soon. Many of the bishops were in tears as they thought of leaving the palace steps for the last time, and cogitated on alarm clocks, overalls, dinner pails and callouses.

All Weapons Are Defensive

AFTER months of the chattering of military and naval experts at Geneva, it seems it was learned from Britain and America that battleships are only for purposes of blockade, from France that submarines are only to keep open the lanes of communication, from Germany that vessels of 10,000 tons are purely defensive; and thus that there are really no offensive weapons of war, and there was really no need of a conference. All the militarist wants is a chance, each for his own country, to build up a military machine that can lick any other; and then he not only wants peace, but insists upon it, even if he has to start a war to get it. Meantime, in the hall where the war experts are gathered, quietly rest the petitions of 100,000,000 peace-lovers throughout the world, but these are never considered, nor even noticed.

No Baseball? No Choirs? No Preachers?

THE American Legion of Norfolk, Va., has taken the Tidewater Ministerial Association to task for invoking the blue laws against Sunday baseball. It sees little difference between working for money on Sunday in a ball field and doing so in a choir loft or a pulpit, and raises the question if one is not as likely to be uplifted by one as by the other.

If Christ Came Back

IN THE *Daily Mirror* Edward Orleans says: "If Christ came over here by boat the authorities at Ellis Island would unquestionably refuse Him entrance to the country. The doctor's union would throw Him into the hoosegow, and pronto, for practicing without a license, if He tried to heal the sick, bring back vision to the blind, or restore to life those whose death certificate they had painstakingly made out. The munitions makers would cut His throat before they would permit Him to even attempt to deprive them of their huge profits and their fat sources of income."

'Three Times Too Many Priests' in Iceland

ON THE ground that Iceland has 'three times too many priests' (Lutheran) a member of the Althing has proposed that the number be cut down to that needed and the money thus saved be expended for schools and libraries. The member, who is medical director of the island, says that experience has shown that the churches are empty on Sundays and if radio broadcasts had been known previously no one would have thought of building churches and employing priests. The ceremonies they perform can be performed by civil officials at a tithe of the cost of maintaining a useless clergy.

Von Hindenburg's Message to the Kaiser

ON THE night of November 9, 1918, General Von Hindenburg sent General Groener in his name to the kaiser and instructed him to say: "Your majesty's troops have come to the end of their strength, and are unable to fight even for another day. Under no circumstances will they turn their weapons against their native land. The army is ready to retire home under the command of the generals, but not under the command of your majesty, since the troops have lost confidence in your majesty." That same night the kaiser blessed the world by crossing the border into Holland.

A Crash-Proof Plane

A FRENCH inventor has devised a crash-proof plane. Refused police permission to demonstrate it, he arranged to be pushed off a 500-foot precipice, and although the fuselage crashed down a mountain side, turning six somersaults en route, the inventor escaped unharmed. He claims to have crashed 550 feet with a basket of eggs, not one of which was broken. He now seeks permission to crash from a height of 3,000 feet.

Youth Hostels in England

THERE are now nearly a hundred Youth Hostels in England. This idea, developed in Germany, enables young people who have but the most limited means to hike from one place to another with assurance that at the journey's end they will have clean, comfortable beds, food and other necessities at the bare cost. The effect upon the youth is believed to be excellent. It teaches them self-reliance and thrift, and adds to their general store of education and preparation for the battle of life.

Pullman Service in South Africa

ANYWHERE, on the railroads of South Africa, one may have a night in a clean bed for 75c, and as a consequence everybody, during the night, is between sheets and under a blanket, and has his head on a pillow. To be sure, during the night, a lion may come into the car and bite his head off, and that is inconvenient, but anyway he saves something like $4.00 over what he would have to pay for a night of comfort in the United States. In the last few years South Africa has been gridironed with railroads and there is practically no part of the country that is unreached by buses and motor cars.

Kreuger's Italian Bonds

WHATEVER else he was, Ivar Kreuger, Sweden's now defunct idol, was no piker. He is the only man that ever had nerve enough to forge $80,000,000 worth of Italian government bonds. Kreuger himself drew the sketches of the forged notes and bluffed the printers into thinking they were genuine. This past master of the grand art of Big Business at one time loaned France $75,000,000, and this amount was a chief factor in the stabilization of the franc at its present level. Naturally, the French are grateful to his 'memory' and when his suicide is denounced as a fake, they proclaim its genuineness.

"Fond Hopes and Cursed Lies"

DR. HARRY G. KNOWLES, speaking in the First Christian church, Houston: "If God will ever forgive me for the fond hopes and cursed lies we unknowingly preached on behalf of the World War—which has resulted in the most far-reaching distress and breakdown in ideals and institutions the world ever has known—if God will ever forgive me for that, I'll never preach for another war for profiteering capital and petty interests."

Boston Elevated to Grow Mushrooms

HAVING a terminal station in South Boston which they no longer need for the purpose for which it was erected, the Boston Elevated Railroad will go in for raising mushrooms in the rooms where once passengers waited for their trains. There is a suggestion here that some use may be found for the church buildings no longer wanted for the purposes for which they were built. Now that recruiting is no longer popular, why not use these buildings for something useful?

Cows Beneath the Zuider Zee

COWS are now peacefully grazing on land which two years ago was beneath the surface of the Zuider Zee. It is predicted that the entire enterprise, which will cost Holland $35,000,000, will be completed in 1952 and will add 7 percent to Holland's land area. The top of the dam will be ten feet above high tide even during storms. On its inner side it will carry a roadway, a cycling path, and a double-track railway. The portion of the Zuider Zee left for navigation purposes will have an area of only 285 acres.

Complications in Abyssinia

ABYSSINIA, nominally Christian for fifteen centuries, drew a Mohammedan emperor in 1913, but locked him up in 1916 when the Christians regained control of the government. A few weeks ago the ex-emperor escaped and fled for protection to the king of Gojjam, whose daughter is engaged to the present emperor's son. With that, the present emperor locked up the ex-emperor and the king of Gojjam, and the daughter is minus a prospective hubby, as well as having her dad in jail, and her guest of honor also incarcerated. Now if that girl isn't playing in hard luck, who is?

Bishop DuBose and the Angel Gabriel

BISHOP H. M. DUBOSE, Southern Methodist, is on record as saying, "If the angel Gabriel, himself, should come to earth and declare himself for the repeal of the prohibition law, I would be against it." And, without a doubt, if the One who turned water into wine, and thereafter was called a wine-bibber, were to make a similar declaration, the bishop would be against Him too.

World's Richest Radium Ore

THE world's richest radium ore is no longer in Central Africa, but in the even more inaccessible place at Lindsley Bay, Great Bear lake. A report describes the ores there uncovered as assaying 10,000 ounces of silver to the ton, with leaves and wires of pure silver threading the ore. Mingled with this deposit is said to be the richest pitchblende or radium ore in the world, and virgin copper cropping out of the ore-face like chunks of gold.

British Farmers Tired of the Tithe

HUNDREDS of years ago the tithe was instituted in Great Britain to educate the poor, make roads and bridges and maintain divine worship. Now the poor, the roads and the bridges are taken care of otherwise, but the clergy have continued to grow fat on the tithes, which are taxes the farmers must pay. Of late the farmers have become restive, and now they are grouping themselves together into anti-tithe-paying bodies, and it is quite certain that before long they will insist that the tithe be dropped.

Evangelist Rader Sued for $126,000

FOR frightening his wife into a sanitarium, Fred C. Pratt, of Minneapolis, has sued Evangelist Rader for $126,000. Referring to the claims of healing made by Rader and his troupe, Mr. Pratt in his suit for damages claims that the "representations of same so made by defendants were fraudulent, false and untrue and that the defendants, and each of them, knew the same to be false and untrue and fraudulent and not for the Christian purpose of saving sinners and healing, as represented, but for the purpose of making and reaping personal financial gain for the defendants and the defrauding of the public and people at large of their money. That in truth and in fact the defendants nor any of their so-called evangelists, agents or servants possessed the power, nor were they able or capable of performing miracles of healing or healings and well knew that they were not so able or capable". The complaint shows that one of the operations of one of the saintesses in Mr. Rader's firm was to blow the breath of the "Holy Ghost" down Mrs. Pratt's throat, and alleges that this and other operations made Mrs. Pratt a victim of "weird, uncanny, willful, unlawful, wrongful and malicious practices".

785,000 Telephones Disconnected in Six Months

THE joy that the Telephone Trust cleaned up $75,099,346 in the first six months of 1932 is tempered somewhat by the information that the number of Bell System telephones disconnected in those six months exceeded the number added by about 785,000. In other words, here is one of the many straws in the wind which shows the condition of the country. Nearly a million homes in six months have been deprived of what most of us have come to consider a necessity. It would be hard to measure the amount of mental suffering that has come to families that have had to give up their telephone connections. And they have had to give up other things too. And the avalanche of telephone disconnections has only begun. Meantime, if it gives you any joy to know that the Trust is sitting pretty with an annual net income of about $150,000,000, go ahead and laugh.

An Opening for Pastors

PASTORS who cannot make a go of it in these hard times should take heart. For instance, there is "Rev." Herbert E. Wilson. Being unable to make any money to speak of in the Brownsville (Oreg.) Baptist church, he resigned and in six years amassed a fortune of $7,000,000 as a safe blower, bank robber, mail truck bandit and all-round crook. In an attempted jail-break he committed the error of shooting one of his pals, and is now in San Quentin prison to think it over, but he certainly showed that there is more than one way to take collections. While at San Quentin "Rev." Wilson may have the pleasure of meeting "Rev." Isaac J. Hodge, who is just going there for swindling old people out of $307,600. Maybe, if these two get acquainted, they can go into some line of business together when they get out. These brethren seem to have much in common. In each case the line of business they were last in was more honorable than their previous line.

Memories of 100 Years Ago *By Henry Jacobs (Illinois)*

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NEW JERSEY and Pennsylvania developed exceptional pottery and glass works. There were 2,000 miles of post roads traveled on horseback, by stage and sulkies. The piano was manufactured domestically. Jenner's vaccine was introduced. Carrots were scarcely used, and the tomato was known as the "love apple" and considered poisonous. Wooden clock movements were sold for $25. Captain Elias Bunker announced a hundred-ton sloop sailing up the Hudson; beds, bedding, food and liquor were procurable on board. Women wore long gloves rucked down and, in Tennessee, Leghorn hats costing $50 and gunboat bonnets. Men, who were giving up wigs, still wore the enormous cravats which had been introduced by George the Third to hide the swelling on his neck. The long trouser was coming in, and with it the shoestring. Arks and flatboats went downstream on the Mississippi and were then sold for lumber. Fulton's steamboat was opposed because it would ruin shipbuilding and the United States navy. Twelve steamers had penetrated to western waters; and the Conestoga wagon which covered the ninety miles between Philadelphia and New York city in three days was called The Flying Machine. Rags were being imported to manufacture paper. Charcoal and plank roads were being abandoned in the older states, and macadamized streets given a trial. There were many protests against deforestation and waste of timber. Pittsburgh was known as the Birmingham of America and also as its dirtiest city; and Lancaster was the largest inland town. Government lands remaining after auction were sold at two dollars an acre. Fireplaces were beginning to be closed over, and in 1825 Philadelphia used 365 tons of coal. There was gas light in the streets of New York, but rooms were generally without ventilation. Chicago had a population of seventy souls. In New York city 3,000 buildings were in the course of erection in one year, and on the first of May, which was moving day, hundreds of people waited in the parks or slept in jail while their houses were being finished. Farmers in Ohio complained that oil made their water undrinkable. Railroad trains, when they entered the cities, were drawn by horses through the streets. In Cincinnati, there were sixty lawyers, one to every 5,000 inhabitants. On Sundays, in the city of Philadelphia, chains were stretched across many streets. Silk and satin were as often seen in New York city as chintz. Brownstone was beginning to be used for building houses.

Nearly everybody had dyspepsia. Puddings, pies and sweets were very popular. Pulverized starch was freely used as face powder. In Missouri the only small change consisted of silver dollars cut into halves, quarters and eighths. Before 1830 the tenement house had become a problem. Fresh air, soap and water were becoming familiar, but baths were far from popular and women complained constantly of weak chests and delicate lungs. Silver forks came in, and also the balanced knife-handle to keep the blade off the cloth. The reaper was perfected, and the first horticultural society was founded. There was a mad speculation in building lots in Manhattan, many of them known as "water lots". The city of Lowell, named after a manufacturer of cotton, was built as a complete factory town, and before it was paved, 5,000 young women and a thousand men were already at work. The "backwoods" were no longer known by that name, and "eastern exquisites" visited Lexington and Louisville. The country suffered a flood of European critics. The American business man was already tired of making money. Mr. Barnum was exhibiting Tom Thumb. Baldwin built a locomotive which ran sixty-two miles an hour. On canal boats, bed linen was promiscuous. Pittsburgh was becoming an oil center. The rocking chair was in. A bath at the Saratoga hotel cost half a dollar; and dinner in Boston was at three o'clock, with a few glasses of wine and conversation until six. Big Gothic type was used in advertisements. Mrs. Louisa Kraft of Chrystie street and Mrs. Theresa George Medier of Orchard street, New York, were visited by plain clothes men who had their fortunes told for fifty cents. Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania established state lotteries and forbade the sale of lottery tickets from other states. Men used Boyle's Celebrated Hyperion Fluid for their hair and mustaches. New Orleans was famous for its food. There were 111,000 Germans in Ohio, 51,000 Irish, and 25,000 English; in New York one out of every five persons was foreign-born. The United States consumed more silk than any other country on the globe. A life-preserving jacket was perfected. After marriage young people preferred to go to a hotel to live.

Ireland's Eucharistic Congress and the Worship of a Piece of Bread

By E. J. Guiver (Irish Free State)

THE Irishman has been made the subject of many a joke, which he has taken with good humor, but one has just been passed off upon him of a different kind, and which would be the best yet were it not for the seriousness lying behind it. Perpetrated by Satan the Devil, aided and abetted by the Church of Rome, Pat has been found guilty of solemnly and reverentially worshiping a piece of bread.

The worship of the sun is practiced in the East, while others have a preference for a 'sacred bull'; on one occasion the Israelites fell for a golden calf; but Paddy takes the biscuit, for he has been found worshiping it.

Eucharistic congresses are of recent date, the first being held in 1881, since when there have been thirty-one. They have taken place in the five continents of the world. There was one in Jerusalem, when thousands of pilgrims knelt in the Garden of Gethsemane. The twenty-fifth anniversary was held in Rome. On that occasion 50,000 people received the "apostolic blessing" in the Basilica. London had its turn in 1908, and two years later it went to Montreal, Canada, where it is said that 80,000 people marched in procession. At Sydney, Australia, in 1928, the host was escorted for seven miles across the shining waters of Sydney harbor by ships emblazoned in silver and gold. It is estimated that when the United States had its congress, in Chicago, close to a million Catholic pilgrims gathered together.

The thirty-first, and last one, took place in Dublin, Ireland. It has gone into history as the greatest of them all, staging one of the most impressive religious pageants ever witnessed.

Catholic pilgrims assembled from all parts of the world; at the concluding ceremony it was said that a million people were present. Ireland lived up to its reputation of being the most Catholic country on earth.

A magnificent "high altar" was built for the occasion in Phœnix park, Dublin, another being erected in the heart of the city on O'Connell bridge. A distance of appoximately four miles separated the two altars, affording splendid opportunity for the exhibition of the piece of bread, called 'the host', to be worshiped, with the additional glamor of important political and civil authorities accompanying it, and an escort of a great number of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, dressed up in the livery of the "court of heaven".

The man whose name has been left behind in thousands of Irish families landed in the country 1500 years ago. In view of this it was considered very appropriate to celebrate the event by a eucharistic congress. Protestants, too, have been honoring the date, their claim being that St. Patrick implanted the true faith in the island. It would have been better for the country if the patron saint had remained at home. Have you seen two dogs fighting for a bone? There you have pictured the Catholic and Protestant systems pulling at St. Patrick.

The aim of the congress was said to be 'the fostering of universal love and loyalty towards Christ in the eucharist'. When Cardinal Hayes, archbishop of New York arrived, he said, "The hope and purpose of the congress was a mighty prayer rising from Ireland for the salvation of the world." The real purpose was patent to all who have eyes to see. It demonstrated to the highest degree man worship, with the worship of idols and of things created; it, therefore, was dedicated to the service of Satan, for he is the author of these things. For two years nuns and priests had been praying for the success of the congress. They had asked the nation to join in a prayer for fine weather. Their prayer was answered.

The Emerald Isle, beautiful for its greenness, refreshed by continuous showers, had not enjoyed such a spell of fine weather for many years, "the prince of the power of the air" being well able to look after his own interests.

There were Protestants in the Ulster province who prayed that God would rain hailstones from heaven upon the crowd gathered in Phœnix park, and they expected Him to do it. Meeting with disappointment they determined to show how it should be done: they rained down stones, not from heaven, but from banks overlooking the railroads, upon the unfortunate Catholic pilgrims returning home from the congress. When will they learn that fusillades of stones, flying splinters, broken glass, causing women and children to scream, are not consistent with the works of a Christian? The Protestant system is only another wing of Satan's organization.

Decorations for the congress commenced early, and the opening day saw Ireland a blaze of

color from end to end. Everywhere were to be seen the papal colors, white and yellow, the blue eucharistic flag with the nation's tricolor, green, white and orange. Dublin itself was a glittering sight, gay with bunting and the train and lamp standards festooned by hanging baskets of flowers. The poorer parts of the city were a picture. Masses of bright colors with silken flags richly worked, flowers and painted banners, festoons of drapery, windows and doors newly decorated and whitewashed, numerous wayside shrines, draped in glowing colors. It cost the people of Dublin about £250,000, or a million dollars, for their decorations. Families pawned furniture to buy bunting; they went without food to have their rooms decorated. One woman sold her bed and slept on the floor in order that her window might hold a shrine. An ex-service man mortgaged his pension for two months ahead to buy flags and streamers. Searchlights with a strength of three million candlepower were used to write across the sky, "Adoremus Glorificamus," "Hail Christ the King." All the principal public buildings were floodlighted, while rows of houses used small red lamps whose light glimmered through the windows. There was a network of 400 loud-speakers extending over a radius of fifteen square miles to enable scores of thousands to hear the ceremonies.

That the Irish Free State is completely dominated by the Catholic church was revealed during those memorable days. The eucharistic badge, whose prominent feature is a cross, was being worn by ninety percent of the population. The government of the country put into circulation postage stamps displaying that cross. When Cardinal Lauri, the papal legate, arrived by steamer from Holyhead he was met by military airplanes flying in the form of a cross. He was greeted at Dunloaghaive by a salvo from a battery of guns and a military guard of honor.

He was welcomed verbally by De Valera, the president of the Free State, another welcome being read at the city gates by the lord mayor of Dublin. All Dublin turned out to cheer.

The enthusiasm and religious hysteria manifested whenever the papal legate appeared was almost unbelievable. People fell on their knees imploring his blessing, striving to kiss his hand or ring. Dressed like a woman, with skirts and small white apron, frail human clay, yet worshiped like a God. An abominable thing in the sight of Jehovah. Man worship has been an outstanding feature in Rome's history, and it was here seen refined to maturity, ready for the execution of divine wrath against it.

Ireland ought to know better: it has been called the land of saints and scholars; moreover a witness of God's kingdom has been steadily given there for the past few years. It is not without responsibility. Take another illustration of this. Seventy miles north of Dublin is a town called Castleblayney. It went one better than many others in decorations and shrine building. In the center of the town was placed a high cross, illuminated at night by lights of varying colors. Two large shrines had been built, each one containing a life-size figure, that of our Lord and of the virgin Mary. Around the images were snow-white canopies with massed bunting and floral decorations. Brazen candlesticks containing as many as twenty-four lighted candles gave an eerie and awe-inspiring appearance to the shrines, which had the desired effect upon the worshipers. As midnight approached a large company of men, women and children collected together, making their way to the shrines. The arrival of a priest was the signal for the multitude to fall upon their knees before the image, singing, chanting and praying.

The Scriptures say, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. . . . Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." (Ex. 20:4, 5) They are not without responsibility; for in that same town one of Jehovah's witnesses lives. He is in his eighty-ninth year and has faithfully distributed truth literature in the vicinity for the past thirty years, to Catholics and Protestants. He recently served notice on the rulers in the place by putting the *Kingdom* booklet in their hands.

Man worship, the worship of idols, and next the worship of a piece of bread. Take a look at the concluding day of the congress to see it. A million Catholic pilgrims brought together from the four corners of the earth were massed in a square on the fifteen acres of Phœnix park, Dublin. Before them was the "high altar", flanked by two semicircular wings built in the form of a loggia. The time had come for "pontifical high mass", which was to be broadcast to the ends of the earth, with the pope, Pius XI, listening in from the seclusion of his private library at the Vatican.

Cardinal Baume led the eight cardinals present to their places at the "high altar". Bishops, archbishops and monsignori filed to the back of

the colonnade on the Gospel side of the altar. De Valera and his ministers took up their places. The Irish hierarchy, the lord mayor, together with other dignitaries, occupied prominent positions. At the lower steps of the altar stood the military guard with drawn swords.

The cardinal legate appeared and exhorted the people to take full advantage of the graces God must give to them in the eucharist, exhorting them to further devotion and prayer. The host was elevated, a fanfare of trumpets sounded, the military guard of honor saluted with drawn swords, and the worship of the piece of bread had begun.

About a hundred years ago a bell was discovered enclosed in an oaken box, in a schoolmaster's garden. It was stated that St. Patrick heard that bell ring fifteen centuries ago. It would require a great stretch of the imagination for the ordinary man to accept such a proposition; cardinals and bishops encounter no such difficulty. Their minds are an unfathomable abyss, all things are received without question; credulity and superstition being part of the stock in trade. The bell was dragged into the ceremony an object of worship, its sound being broadcast that devout ones might pay homage to it.

Then came the pope's broadcast message from Rome. He spoke in Latin, his blessing being as dead as the language he employed. The great trek from Phœnix park to the altar on O'Connell bridge commenced, the central attraction of the procession being the consecrated wafer, while clustered around it were the men who rule the country. A few months earlier these men had received warning from Jehovah by His witnesses. Five pioneers had tramped the streets of Dublin placing the *Kingdom* booklet in the hands of the leading politicians, financiers, and civil and military rulers. It was taken to and accepted by the foremost Catholic and Protestant clergy of the city. It went into scores of monasteries and convents. Even in those very seclusive convents where the nuns were not permitted to see an outsider and where conversation with the mother superior took place with a dark screen separating the two, the booklet was accepted and a definite promise given to read it. The president of the Irish Free State, Mr. De Valera, received a copy; so also did the ex-president, Mr. Cosgrave, with all the members of the Dail and Senate. Nearly all of these men were Catholics and taking part in the eucharistic congress.

Now notice the closing scenes on O'Connell bridge. A blast of bugles announced the approach of the cardinal legate bearing the sacrament on a magnificent dais. He is preceded by the princes of the church, wearing long and resplendent robes under their flowing scarlet trains. The cardinal legate slowly ascended the red carpeted staircase to the altar. Under the guilded roof of the altar he placed the gold monstrance in front of the tabernacle and bended low, almost to the ground, in homage. The cardinals knelt around him, the masses were hushed to silence. The cardinal legate lifted his hand; the congress was over.

Consider that spectacle! Priests to the number of twenty thousand, with a million pilgrims representing roughly three hundred million people whom the Roman Catholic church claims to have as children, many of them listening in to the celebration, actually or mentally bowing down before a piece of bread. It cannot be argued by a Catholic that they were worshiping that for which the bread stands. Rome affirms that the consecration of the bread makes it the literal flesh and body of Christ. It became an object of worship in Phœnix park. During the four miles procession, when the people were prostrating themselves and paying homage, it was the worship of a piece of bread; and at the final ceremony, in that never-to-be-forgotten scene, when the cardinal legate's head almost touched the ground in a great gesture of reverence, it was the climax of a wonderful piece of idolatry and deception: the worship of meal baked into a wafer, which neither represents nor was the flesh of anyone and was in fact valueless. Think of it! All that gala and bunting, the spending of countless thousands of pounds, the mobilizing of the religious, political, financial and military forces of the nation, the assembling of men and women from all parts of the world, not to mention a number of deaths, and casualties sufficient to fill a hospital! All for the purpose of worshiping a worthless and insignificant piece of bread!

Anyone who knows anything about the disposition of an Irishman can see trouble coming for someone shortly. When he gets to understand the hoax which has been practiced upon him, he will cry for vengeance and he will want justice meted out. He will get it, and not have to wait long for it.

IN THESE days of anxiety and depression the entire creation is groaning and waiting for relief. That relief will come through God's kingdom. (Rom. 8:19, 22) The Bible and the extraneous evidences prove that we are now entering that great time of change from evil to good.

The lion is a terror to all the beasts of the field. The Scriptures use the lion as a symbol of the fierce, cruel corporations that are a terror to men and that make slaves of men and destroy their freedom of action. The governments of earth, ruled and controlled by the financial, political and ecclesiastical interests and working under the supervision of the Devil, are designated in the Scriptures under the symbol 'ravenous beasts'. With God's government for men in full sway there will be no 'lions' nor 'ravenous beasts' in existence, as it is written: "No lion shall be there, nor any ravenous beast shall go up thereon, it shall not be found there: but the redeemed shall walk there."—Isa. 35:9.

Now the men and women who work produce the wealth of the land by their laborious efforts. When it comes to eating, the producer must take what he can get, while the idle rich revels in that which he does not produce. The babies of the poor laborers cry for milk and other food. The parents deny themselves, even to a crust of bread, that their children may not starve. While this suffering continues, Satan, operating through his instruments, the clergy and their allies, blinds the people to God's Word of truth and tells them nothing concerning relief. But let the people take courage!

God's government is at hand, and in his government they shall have not only relief but blessings in abundance. They shall eat to their full and rejoice, as it is written: "In this mountain [symbol of God's government] shall the Lord of hosts make unto all people a feast of fat things, a feast of wines on the lees, of fat things full of marrow, of wines on the lees well refined. And he will destroy in this mountain [God's government] the face of the covering cast over all people, and the vail that is spread over all nations. He will swallow up death in victory; and the Lord God will wipe away tears from off all faces; and the rebuke of his people shall he take away from off all the earth: for the Lord hath spoken it. And it shall be said in that day, Lo, this is our God; we have waited for him, and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."—Isa. 25:6-9.

In the present evil day many a man has had his own little business destroyed by cruel corporations, and has been compelled thereafter to labor at the dictates of harsh men or let himself and family starve. If he loses his little home because of not paying the monthly installments he will be forced onto the cold charity of the world. Fearing this he is compelled to yield to the dictates of a harsh master in order to meet his obligations. Such a thing will not be possible under the Lord's righteous government.

The poor will then receive full consideration. In fact, there will be neither the very poor nor any very rich. Then a man shall build his house and live in it and feel safe.

"And they shall build houses, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build, and another inhabit; they shall not plant, and another eat: for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands."—Isa. 65:21, 22.

"But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid: for the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it."—Mic. 4:4.

One of the names by which God reveals himself is Jehovah, which signifies His purposes toward His people. He has announced His purpose to bless all the families of the earth with a full opportunity for life, liberty and complete happiness. He never fails to keep His promises. He says that He has declared His purpose and He will do it. (Isa. 46:11) The time has come when the people must begin to know Jehovah God, because to know Him and Christ means life everlasting. (John 17:3) It is written: "Happy is the people whose God is Jehovah." (Ps. 144:15, *A.R.V.*) Satan has long kept the people in ignorance, but now the time has come for them to know the truth. It is the will of God that all men shall be brought to a knowledge of the truth. (1 Tim. 2:3-6) Because the Lord is now proceeding to set up His kingdom the time has come for the truth to be sent forth to all mankind, and it will continue to go thus until the knowledge of the Lord's goodness has filled the whole earth as the waters fill the sea.—Hab. 2:14.

Satan's power and influence will be completely destroyed so that he cannot deceive the peo-

ples and nations; and then knowing the truth and obeying it, they will be led in the ways of peace and righteousness and will dwell in happiness upon the earth for ever.—Rev. 20:1-3; Heb. 2:14.

It is now, therefore, of the greatest importance for the people to acquaint themselves with the truth as set forth in God's Word, the Bible.

What is stated herein is necessarily a very brief outline of the great fundamental truths contained in the Bible. In this day God has graciously provided ample literature and helps to find out the truth as written in His Word. The bits of precious truth here set forth are culled from books that have been written to aid the people to understand the Bible. These are not man's truths, but all the truth comes from Jehovah God. It is the will of God that these shall now begin to be told to the people so that the suffering and groaning creation may know that oppression will soon end. Not only will oppression end, but sickness, suffering and death shall cease, and those who obey the Lord shall be granted health, strength, happiness, peace and prosperity and life everlasting on the earth.

Truly this is a great revelation to honest men or women who hear and consider.

Such persons are beginning to see that there is a great loving God who will bring relief to the people, and that there is no other way for them to get relief.

Such persons see that the people have been oppressed for a long time and are now suffering because of the great oppression heaped upon humanity by Satan the Devil, whose power and influence soon will be destroyed.

To such honest persons it now becomes clear that the Lord is permitting them to get some small amount of knowledge concerning these great issues, in order that they may take their stand on the side of Jehovah God and against the Devil. Such persons always have loved the Lord; and they now see that they must take their stand on His side.

The books mentioned a few moments ago, that contain much of this timely and helpful information, are obtainable in many different languages, and are obtainable for a nominal contribution. These books are published solely for the benefit of the people, and they are sent throughout the world. For the same reason some of this helpful information is sent to listeners by means of broadcasting through hundreds of radio stations. Some of the books are entitled,

The Harp of God	*Government*
Deliverance	*Prophecy*
Creation	*Vindication*
Reconciliation	*Where are the Dead?*

The Kingdom, The Hope of the World

In some places the clergy are warning the people not to get these books; and if the clergy know that one has the books they frequently make a cunning attempt to turn aside the person from reading, sometimes even strongly suggesting that the books be burned.

But anyone who will calmly consider can clearly see why the preachers do not want the people to know these truths.

Surely the people of the land are entitled to the truth. If the clergy object to what is being said, that is the best evidence that they are deceiving the people.

Because we are today entering that great period of transition from the old to the new world, a knowledge of the truth is of vital importance to all. The people now need to study the Bible together with such helps as have been provided to understand it. Every one who will be free from the oppressive hand of the enemy Satan and those whom he has controlled must have a knowledge of the truth; and the truth of the deliverance of humanity from all oppression is found only in the Bible.

Supreme Court Four-Ninths Right

IN ITS minority report the Supreme Court, in the MacIntosh-Bland cases, agreed that "one cannot speak of religious liberty, with proper appreciation of its essential and historic significance, without assuming the existence of a belief in supreme allegiance to the will of God". The majority of the court insisted that every act of Congress, provided it is not set aside by the Supreme Court, must be taken as the will of God. In other words, what God does is all right as soon as it has been approved by five-ninths of the Supreme Court. Well, the Supreme Court is four-ninths right, and that is something, anyway.

Brammel, ja, aber Aluminum nicht *By Garnet Pearl Walker (Ohio)*

RECENTLY the Rational Food Company of Newark went bankrupt, and while they were here we were able to obtain raw sugar, unsulphured fruits and foods that were sold for health's sake as well as profit.

But the M. D.'s had Mr. Reynard arrested and he finally closed out, and on the last day that the store was open he told us how to make "Brammel". It is a cereal and is supposed to be very good for the health. I am going to pass it on and let others get the benefit of a good, cheap, healthful breakfast food.

Grind 1 quart of clean wheat and 2/3 cup shelled yellow field corn. Combine and cook by putting water on to boil and gradually stirring in the wheat and corn. Boil only half a minute, as longer boiling destroys vitamin (if there is such a thing).

I certainly am thankful you put that article about aluminum in *The Golden Age*. I suffered so with my teeth, and the roof of my mouth felt as though it had been scalded. Now I haven't lost a tooth for four years. A neighbor girl had violent vomiting spells for several years. I told her what might be the trouble, and she didn't laugh like some of the other neighbors. She had suffered too much. She had gone to special doctors out of town and had given up. I suggested she eat food cooked in something else than aluminum. I saw her the other day and she said she hadn't had one bit of trouble since using granite, and has gained in weight.

How to Scale Fish *By James Swoboda (Ohio)*

HOW to scale fish without scattering the scales: Fill up a basin with water, put the fish in the water and scrape with a tablespoon. By scraping with the spoon you will not cut yourself; and by keeping the fish in the water while scraping the scales will not scatter, but will stay in the water.

London Policemen Unarmed

IN LONDON, where the policemen are unarmed, there are fewer policemen slain than in New York, where every policeman is a walking arsenal.

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World's Hope, The Kingdom

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Why do Men Die?
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Restoration

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Act of God
Oppression
Keys of Heaven
The Rock
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Poisons Formed by Aluminum Cooking Utensils

*By H. J. Force, Ph.G. (Pennsylvania)**

MANY papers have been published showing that aluminum cooking utensils have formed poisonous products under certain conditions. Papers have also been published trying to show that aluminum is a safe material for general household use.

In the schools of pharmacy and medicine there are standard works on medicine and chemistry, as various *Materia Medicas,* the *United States Dispensatory,* etc. These books give the physiological action of most drugs and chemical compounds. Let us turn to the *United States Dispensatory,* 19th Edition, published in 1907, and based on the *United States Pharmacopœia.* The *United States Dispensatory* will be found in all drug stores, hospitals, physicians' offices, etc., and is recognized in the courts as an authority on the use and doses of medical substances. Its recommendations have never been questioned. We are going to let the *Dispensatory* speak for itself on Aluminum, page 112:

Uses. Alum is a powerful astringent, with very decided irritant qualities, owing to which, when taken internally in sufficient quantity, it is emetic and purgative, and may even cause fatal gastro-intestinal inflammation. . . .

Alum is sometimes used to adulterate bread, with the view to increase its whiteness and to conceal the defects of the flour. If the quantity used be sufficient, the alum acts as an irritant to the gastro-intestinal tract, and according to the results of experiments made by Bigelow and Hamilton, it actively checks peptic digestion.

Under Aluminum Sulphate, page 124 of the *Dispensatory,* we find:

Uses. The soluble simple salts of aluminum have the property of opposing animal putrefaction, but the sulphate is probably the most powerful and certainly is the most used. . . . Aluminum sulphate in saturated solution has been used for the preservation of dead bodies for dissection.

We now turn to the 21st Edition of the *United States Dispensatory,* published in 1928, which is the last edition, and shows a number of revisions and changes from the 20th edition. In this edition, we turn to Alum, on page 109, and under Uses, we find the following:

Alum is a powerful astringent with very decided irritant qualities, and when taken internally in sufficient quantities is emetic and purgative, and may even cause gastro-intestinal inflammation. It is widely employed in various conditions in which an astringent or styptic is desired. . . . When small quantities of the soluble salts of aluminum are introduced into the circulation they produce a slow form of poisoning characterized by motor palsies and areas of local anesthesia with fatty degeneration in the kidney and liver. The nervous symptoms have been shown by Doellken to be due to anatomical changes in the nerve centers. There are also often symptoms of gastro-intestinal inflammation which is presumably the result of the effort of the glands of the intestinal tract to eliminate the poisoning. . . .

Under Aluminum Chloride, page 113 of the *Dispensatory,* we find:

Uses. Externally it is used as an astringent and antiseptic. . . .

On page 1192 of the *Dispensatory,* under Aluminum Acetate, we find that aluminum acetate is used for water-proofing fabrics, and that it

*NOTE.—The stand maintained for the past five years by *The Golden Age* is scientifically proven by this article to be absolutely correct. Mr. Force was for thirteen years a pharmaceutical chemist in New York city and was thereafter chief chemist for the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad for twenty-two years. His statements of fact cannot be denied, and the conclusion is inescapable. Aluminum cooking utensils are a curse to humanity, and their manufacture and use should be forbidden by law.

In what a sorry light this article puts the Federal Trade Commission, which, with full knowledge of these facts, twice tried to intimidate *The Golden Age,* so that it might withdraw from its campaign in the interest of the welfare of the people. The only excuse offered for its intrusion into our affairs was that the aluminum trust was being injured by our activities.

What a miserable showing is also made by the American Medical Association, which, with every facility at its hands to know the truth, took its stand on the opposite side of this important question. Medical doctors have found space in newspapers and magazines in every corner of the land, wherein they have betrayed their willful ignorance or dishonesty or both. In some of these instances their articles

is also used as an embalming fluid. Also used in the manufacture of colors and in dyeing.

(We think it would be very proper to state that aluminum acetate could be the cause of dying, especially if pickles were made in aluminum vessels. Vinegar contains acetic acid, and combines with aluminum to form aluminum acetate. Any preparation to be a satisfactory embalming fluid must be poisonous.)

The combination of aluminum chloride with aluminum acetate would make an ideal disinfectant and embalming fluid. This combination could easily be brought about by adding salt to the pickles when they are prepared in aluminum. Aluminum chloride compounds will be formed when vegetables are cooked in aluminum to which a small quantity of salt (chemically called sodium chloride) has been added. Many natural waters contain quite a little salt. It is evident that when such waters are used when cooking in aluminum, aluminum chloride will be formed.

It has been shown that aluminum compounds precipitate or destroy the pepsin, which is the principal ingredient in digestion. Alum is a compound of aluminum, potash, sulphur and oxygen, together with a small portion of water, and has the chemical formula Al K(SO4)2 + 12H2O. When vegetables are cooked in aluminum vessels, they often contain such compounds as sulphur, potash or soda, which could easily combine with the aluminum, forming small quantities of alum, also aluminum sulphate.

Many drinking waters through the United States are very hard, containing a large portion of sulphur compounds, also potash and soda. In fact, some waters which I have analyzed become alkaline on boiling. As potash and soda very readily dissolve aluminum, forming a compound similar to alum in its composition, it follows that this compound will be formed if aluminum utensils are used for any length of time to cook food products.

Sauerkraut when cooked in aluminum, will produce aluminum chloride, especially if allowed to stand for some time. Many cases of poisoning have resulted from sauerkraut being cooked in aluminum, and some deaths.

From the preceding statements made in the *Dispensatory*, it is evident that indigestion and constipation could be produced, and that the kidneys and liver could be affected with most serious results.

The editors of the *Dispensatory* are men of experience in medicine, chemistry and pharmacy, and they are considered authorities along these lines. They are as follows: H. C. Wood, M.D., LL.D., professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the University of Pennsylvania, president of the convention of 1900 for the Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States; and Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M., F.C.S., professor of Theory and Practice of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, chairman of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America; and Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL.D., professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, member of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia of the United States of America; and Albert B. Lyons, M.D., member of the Committee of Revision of the Pharmacopœia; and H. C. Wood, Jr., M.D., demonstrator of the Pharmacodynamics in the University of Pennsylvania.

Here we have the highest authority in the United States telling us of the poisonous effects of aluminum. Alum and the various compounds contain a large percent of aluminum, in most cases in soluble form which can readily be absorbed in the stomach or the intestines, and may seriously affect the kidneys and liver.

Alum or any of its compounds should not be used in bread or general baking. As the *Dispensatory* points out, it may check the digestive process, due to its coagulating action on the pepsin compounds. Acute indigestion might follow, with the formation of gas which may press on the heart, producing death.

When aluminum cooking utensils are used, there is always some aluminum dissolved. The

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boosting aluminum cooking utensils have been published alongside advertisements for the same wares. The aluminum trust has all the funds necessary to pay well for services rendered.

As to the *Scientific American* and *The Literary Digest*, which joined in the general parade of ignorance on this subject, let them now come forth and answer these statements of scientific evidence and literary fact or else admit that they are neither scientific nor literary nor honest.

It is time now for the United States Government to shake off its fear of Andrew Mellon and give some attention to the needs of the people. Without being so told, it knows, of course, that the findings of the so-called 'Mellon Institute' on this subject would have no value except to the aluminum trust. As for the American Medical Association, the *Scientific American*, *The Literary Digest*, and all the other publications which have sided in with the aluminum trust, we now invite them to answer this article, and to set fact against fact, or else for ever keep still.

In other words, on this aluminum cooking utensil question, the Government, and Mr. Mellon's crowd, and the medical doctors, and the papers and magazines that have trailed in their wake, can "either put up or shut up". Their bluff is permanently called.—*Ed.*

amount will depend upon the kind of water used. At picnics, church suppers and other places where large numbers are served, the foods are often allowed to stand for some time in aluminum. As a result we often read in the newspapers of numbers of people being stricken ill very soon after eating, becoming poisoned from the aluminum compounds formed, and death often following.

People often say they like aluminum, as foods do not burn when cooked in such utensils. The reason is that some aluminum is always dissolving, forming hydrogen gas, and so pushing the foods away from the aluminum. The same thing applies to an aluminum griddle. Salt and soda are generally used in the batter, and these increase the solubility of the aluminum.

Large doses of aluminum compounds are often fatal. Small quantities may be taken daily with little or no effect. But sooner or later, indigestion, constipation, Bright's disease, or diabetes may develop as a result of the continued use of aluminum ware, due to its solubility.

Some claims have been made that aluminum is not soluble when used for general cooking purposes. Statements of this kind are absolutely false, and show the gross ignorance of such writers. There is not a single laboratory in the United States that would think of using aluminum vessels for making chemical analysis.

To show the solubility of aluminum, make the following simple test for yourself: Place in a well cleaned and scoured aluminum utensil one quart of water, a good pinch of salt and a pinch of baking soda, and let boil for one hour, adding water to make up the loss. Then remove from the fire and let stand for two or three hours, then pour into a glass jar and notice the milky condition caused by aluminum hydroxide. This will settle out in a day or so, but its presence is proof that aluminum is soluble.

Let us see what textbooks, such as are used in our medical colleges, say about aluminum. Take the *Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacology,* for example, by Alexander L. Blackwood, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P., professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, published by Boericke & Tafel, 1923, Philadelphia. On page 111 of this volume, we find under Alum the following statement:

Physiological Action. This agent is actively astringent, coagulating the albumen of the tissues and of the blood, and produces a local constriction of the capillaries. It is mildly escharotic and produces a hardening of the skin and tissues in general. It excites and later diminishes the salivary secretions as well as those of the mucous surfaces; it diminishes the gastric fluid and precipitates pepsin. As a result of its action on the intestinal sections, constipation is produced. Through its irritating properties which may be in excess of its astringent properties gastroenteritis may result.

On page 112 in the same book, under Aluminum Hydroxide, the following statement is made:

Physiological Action. This agent produces profound prostration, with irritation of the mucous membranes, with diminished secretions, and as a result there is constipation and inactivity of the bowels. The nervous system is affected as is indicated by the extreme prostration with numbness of the parts and paralysis of the involuntary muscles.

To make the above clearer, we give the definitions of a few of the words mentioned:

Astringent. A medicine which causes contraction of the tissues and arrests the flow of secretions.

Coagulation. Changing to a curd-like mass; becoming clotted.

Escharotic. A substance which burns and destroys the life of the parts to which it is applied.

You had better read the above over again. Your life may depend on the statements made by Dr. Blackwood, for according to the doctor, you will sooner or later hang out the crape, and have the undertaker back up in front of your house; that is, if you continue to use aluminum ware for cooking purposes.

The coagulating of the albumen of the tissues and the blood is characteristic of most poisons, and would result in death. Such a condition could cause paralysis, insanity, cancer, rheumatism, neuritis, indigestion, ulcers of the stomach and intestines, some forms of skin diseases, etc.

In God's Holy Word, the Bible, it states:

Deuteronomy 12:23: "Only be sure that thou eat not the blood: for the blood is the life; and thou mayest not eat the life with the flesh."

Leviticus 17:14: " . . . for the life of all flesh is the blood thereof. . . . "

If your blood is being poisoned, which is your life, this condition is easily accounted for. The Bible is our only authority, and can be depended upon to state the facts.

From the *Dispensatory* and various *Materia Medicas,* it is apparent that the nation is being poisoned. There never was so much sickness

and complaining, never so much stomach disorder, etc. Cancer has jumped from the tenth place to the second place as the cause of deaths in the last ten years. Yet at the same time we have more knowledge, more doctors, hospitals, radio lectures on health, and newspaper articles on how to keep well, etc., and sickness is still on the increase. There must be a reason.

Aluminum will affect the teeth, as this chemical has an affinity for calcium, and is so stated by dentists who have investigated the action of aluminum on the teeth. It is also possible for the aluminum to affect the calcium in the bones.

Try this test: Put one-half of a can of tomatoes in an aluminum vessel, and the other half in an agate-ware vessel. Add the same amount of salt and baking soda to each. Cook, and then let stand for 24 hours, then reheat, and note the difference in taste. We would not advise you to eat the tomatoes cooked in the aluminum. Those cooked in the agate will still be good eating.

If tomatoes are cooked in a dull-appearing aluminum utensil, the acid in the tomatoes will act upon the aluminum, give the aluminum a very clean appearance. The amount of aluminum removed is of course dissolved into the tomatoes.

To prove to your friends that aluminum ware is poisonous, give them the following dinner: Sauerkraut cooked in aluminum; beef and potatoes seasoned, cooked in aluminum; tomatoes with salt and baking soda, cooked in aluminum; bread baked with alum baking powder; custard pie baked in an aluminum pan; and coffee made in an aluminum percolator. Let all stand 24 hours, and then reheat and serve, but tell your friends what they are eating, and let them read this first. This should prove to anyone who is honest about aluminum that it is poisonous. If people will not believe the best authorities, then they must take the consequences.

People often ask why the doctors do not tell us about aluminum poisoning. Many of them do, and recommend that aluminum ware be not used. Many physicians have paid little or no attention to this question, and that is just why we are writing this, so as to tell them where to find the information.

We have letters from the following physicians and surgeons, condemning the use of aluminum ware:

*Dr. George Starr White, Los Angeles, Calif.
Dr. M. E. Lecocq, Siloam Springs, Ark.
Dr. W. W. Fritz, Philadelphia, Pa.
Dr. D. R. Edwards, Montreal, Quebec, Can.
*Dr. W. F. Koch, Koch Cancer Hospital, Detroit, Mich.
Dr. J. M. Heimbach, Kane, Pa.
Dr. D. H. Reeder, Kansas City, Mo.
Dr. F. C. Schneider, Peru, Ill.
*Dr. C. R. PerDue, Indianapolis, Ind.
Dr. J. R. Newton, Olathe, Kans.
*Dr. M. Johnson Work, Brooklyn, N.Y.
*Dr. S. R. Love, St. Petersburg, Fla.
*Dr. Chas. T. Betts, Toledo, Ohio.

The above names marked with a star have published circulars on aluminum poisoning. Dr. C. T. Betts has several circulars and books published on aluminum poisoning. Many more names could be given if space permitted.

The *Journal of the American Association for Medico-Physical Research,* Kansas City, Mo., has published several articles on aluminum poisoning; also the *Plain Talk* magazine, Washington, D. C. *The Golden Age,* of Brooklyn, N.Y., has published many articles on aluminum poisoning and has given much valuable information.

From our investigation, we can recommend: First, iron or steel utensils for general cooking; second, agate or enameled ware, glass or pyrex ware; also monell metal. You will notice that foods taste different when they are *not* cooked in aluminum. We are in no way interested in any kind of cooking utensils, as to their manufacture or sale.

In view of the facts set forth, especially in our standard works on medicine, we should call on our senators and congressmen to eliminate the use of all aluminum cooking utensils from the army and navy, from all hospitals and public institutions, from hotels, restaurants and all public places. People should not buy foods prepared in aluminum. Manufacturers of food products should stamp all canned goods "Not prepared in aluminum" when such is the case.

We know you will enjoy better health, have fewer colds and better digestion if you eliminate the use of aluminum.

Most vegetables contain a very small amount of aluminum, about one part in a million, but in an entirely different form from that which is dissolved when cooking foods in aluminum. The white powder often seen when cooking potatoes in aluminum is aluminum hydroxide, which is described in the Materia Medica in this paper.

Japanese Goods in India

BRITONS complain that the Japanese are pushing their bleached goods into India, with a tendency to increasingly fine cloths, and at prices which the British find it hard to meet.

Dollar Bill Lasts Nine Months

AN ITEM is going the rounds that the average life of a dollar bill is nine months. Must be something phoney about that, for no dollar ever survived that long in these times.

Signs of the Times in Brooklyn

A SIGN in a shop window in Brooklyn, not far from the offices of *The Golden Age,* is surely a sign of the times. It reads, and who can doubt the sincerity back of the plea: "Prosperity, come back. All is forgiven."

Public-spirited Norway

IN NORWAY the railroads, telegraphs and telephones and electric plants are run to serve the people at cost; one hospital with 3,000 beds gives service, including surgical treatment, at 50c per day; and there are no slums.

Brotherly Love in Yugoslavia

IT IS said that the king of Yugoslavia, fearful of his older brother's popularity, has imprisoned him in a fortress, and that the imprisoned man is in daily fear of being poisoned. Makes you glad it is 4,000 miles away.

3,000,000 Families Get Government Flour

NEARLY three million families have received government relief flour, distributed through the agency of the Red Cross. One 24½-pound sack lasts a family of five for eleven days. Surely this is a better use for this flour than for it to spoil in the bins of the Farm Board.

Can You Beat This for Meanness?

FREDERICK BOGARE, New York printer, was unemployed for a year and a half. Then he got a job. Then he parked his car in front of his home. Then the garage owners, who wanted his rent money, had him arrested. He had two small children to support. He could not pay his fine, and he was sent to jail for two days. No doubt the garage owners, those generous-hearted men, are contributors to such unemployment relief funds as will get their names in the papers, but if so, why did they not pay Bogare's fine?

Half of Chicago Jobless

IN MIDSUMMER Mayor Cermak, of Chicago, declared that more than half of the 1,550,000 persons employed during normal times in Chicago were then jobless. In addition, 60 percent of those who were then working in the second largest city in America were on short time.

Palestine in the World's Markets

PALESTINE grapefruit is coming into market. Early potatoes are being shipped to France. Eggs are being marketed in England. Last year there were 2,600,000 cases of oranges shipped, and it is expected that by 1936 the shipments will be ten to twelve million cases.

Iola's Small Tax Rate

IN IOLA, Kansas, the city tax rate for 1933 is 75c per $100 valuation, and it is expected that next year there will be no city taxes at all. The reason? Oh, the reason is the same as it always is in such cases: the city owns and operates its own water, light and gas systems.

10,000 False Fire Alarms Annually

IT SEEMS as if there could not possibly be that many even in the great city of New York, but there are 28 false fire-alarm calls per day, and that figures up 10,000 in a year. The cost of each false fire alarm is set at about $20; a clear waste of $200,000 a year.

214,000 More Accept Poor Relief

WHILE in some respects Britain seems better off since she went off the gold standard, yet in the six months from the end of September, 1931, to the end of March, 1932, the number of persons accepting poor relief rose from 1,005,813 to 1,220,000, an increase of more than 214,000.

Made $175,000 Shining Shoes

IERADI, Italian boy, landed at the Battery 52 years ago at the age of 14, with just enough money to buy a shoe-shining outfit. In due time he came to have the shoe-shining concession at the Grand Central station, and when he died, recently, he left $175,000, all made in shining shoes. It is said he could stroll into almost any shoe-shining station in New York state and get his shoes shined for nothing, which gave him the edge on visiting kings and even the hero of the charge on Anacostia.

An Honest Man in the Navy

THERE is an honest man in the navy. Government engineers had estimated that it would cost $70,000 to supervise certain work at Taft, California. The honest man, a lieutenant by the name of Kelley, did the work for $2,000 and returned $68,000 to the treasury at Washington.

Rebuilding the Yangtse Dikes

IN THE rebuilding of the Yangtse dikes, just completed, an average of 670,000 men and women were employed. They were paid mostly in food. In the five months in which the work was in progress as much dirt was handled as would build a wall 6½ feet wide and 6½ feet high all around the earth at the equator.

United States and League of Nations

FELIX MORLEY, for two years director of the Geneva office of the League of Nations Association of the United States, points out that the United States is now represented in the work of more League committees than any regular League member except the five powers with permanent seats in the council.

Unemployment Grows by Leaps and Bounds

THE president of the American Federation of Labor claims that 1,300,000 Americans lost their jobs from January to May inclusive and that in June the number laid off was more than 600,000. He thinks that the fourth winter under the great food administrator of the World War will show at least 13,000,000 out of work.

Hoover an Expensive Man

WHITE HOUSE expenses under four years of Harding were $1,377,840; under Coolidge they were $1,722,560; under Hoover they are $2,114,217. Coolidge got along with one $7,500 secretary; Hoover has to have four at $10,000 each. Wilson had three automobiles; Hoover has to have eleven. Great man!

Hungary's Merchant Fleet

TO GET to the seacoast Hungary must go through Austria to the Italian port of Trieste, yet sailing from this port there are now several Hungarian steamship lines, traversing the seven seas. This development is due to the fact that Hungary was once a part of Austria and Austria's principal port was at Trieste, now in Italy.

On the Other Hand

IN THE year 1928, which was the peak prosperity year, the total wages paid American workers were $650,000,000 more than they were the year previous. On the other hand, the profits and interest paid bond- and stockholders rose from $2,469,000,000 in 1922 to $7,888,000,000 in 1929.

Paris Has Gone Mad

REPORTS from Paris are that it has gone mad. In the effort to be more licentious than New York it is now practicing devil-worship in eleven temples. Three temples to Venus have been opened within a month. Shameless women are everywhere. Dancing has become open lewdness.

Longest Bar in the World

THE longest bar in the world is in the League of Nations building at Geneva, the location of the "political expression of God's kingdom on earth". The Methodist General Conference at Atlantic City has just advocated entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, and is for a bone-dry world.

Improving American Figures

CALLING attention to the fact that in Russia, on account of slimmer rations, fat paunches have almost entirely disappeared, the *American Freeman* thinks the figures of the American people ought to be greatly improved by the time the 'victor of the siege of Anacostia' retires, March 4 next.

25,000 Digging for Gold in California

THE Los Angeles *Daily News* claims that some 25,000 of the unemployed are reworking the old placer mines of California, their day's toil sometimes not netting them more than 75c. By the time this is printed the weather will be too cold for outdoor life and these poor unfortunates will have to return to the cities to try to find some way to exist until spring.

The Burra Sahibs of Bombay

IN THE *Times of India* the burra sahibs of Bombay (the Big Business men) are being criticized, not for the millions that they made during the World War, but for the way they are now discharging right and left the young men that they hounded into the trenches at that time. It seems as if the burra sahibs were nearly all alike, wherever you find them.

We Do Not Vouch for This

IT IS said that one of the B.E.F. came from California with a printed slogan on his back, "Give me a lift or I will vote for Hoover" and made the trip from the Coast all the way to Washington in five days. We do not guarantee the truthfulness of this report, but it represents fairly well the way the bonus men feel toward the present incumbent of the presidential office.

Plague of Mice in Australia

MILLIONS of mice are overrunning part of northwestern Victoria, Australia. Factories are working overtime to keep up with the demand for mousetraps. In one instance the mice are said to have become so bold that a number of them attacked a cat and chewed off one of her ears and part of her tail. This story is vouched for by a Melbourne police officer.

The White Caps of New York

IN JUNE, 1932, two young men out of work went to a New York hatter and asked him to make up some white duck caps which they could sell at a profit for 25c each. They took 100 dozen to Coney Island and disposed of the entire lot in six hours. Within two weeks 700 workers were making white duck hats in New York and 2,000 men were selling them on the street corners.

Order of Woodcraft Chivalry

BRITAIN is organizing an Order of Woodcraft Chivalry for unemployed young men between the ages of 18 and 25. These young men will be assisted to provide largely for their own wants in food, clothing and recreation, the idea being that they will be returned to industry refreshed instead of demoralized. They will surrender their unemployment benefits for the general use of the camp.

Seattle's Unemployed Citizens League

SEATTLE'S Unemployed Citizens' League is worrying the statesmen of the Teapot Dome and Jackass parties because it is showing so much common sense. It is operating shoe repair shops, making, remodeling and repairing clothing, giving free shaves and haircuts, cutting firewood, tilling municipal gardens, and doing about everything people need to do or have done in order to live. Just now Seattle has 50,000 men, women and children that are being helped by this organization, and are backing its political ideas.

Progress at the Dead Sea

THE visitor to Jerusalem may now proceed by motor car 26 miles to the Dead sea in the space of 50 minutes. A trip around the Dead sea, which is 10 miles wide and 53 miles long, can be made by motor boat in a few hours. The chemical works now employs 300 hands. Plans are afoot to build a resort for the workers, where there will be a golf course, tennis courts, swimming and yachting, all at a point 1,300 feet below sea level.

How Mr. Dawes Made Good

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT CHARLES G. DAWES made good as president of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. As soon as he made good he resigned. And as soon as he resigned he obtained from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation $80,000,000 whereby he saved his bank, the Central Republic of Chicago; and that is how he made good. This is the biggest loan so far, and when it is compared with the Battle of Anacostia it does not look so good.

Cardinal Mundelein Could Not Go

CARDINAL MUNDELEIN could not go to the eucharistic congress at Dublin. The reason he could not get away was, so he said, "because he deemed it unwise to be absent from Chicago (the holy city) during the Republican and Democratic conventions there." Also, economic conditions are bad; money is hard to get; people hate to pay mass money for dragging relatives out of fires that do not exist except in the mind of the collector.

Will Rogers on the Battle of Anacostia

IN A LETTER to the New York *Times*, Will Rogers gives views on the bonus debacle at Anacostia which we hope reached the eyes of the hero of the Rapidan :

"No matter how you feel about the whole thing, you have got to admire the fine way that body of hungry men acted while they were there. They hold the record for being the best behaved of any fifteen thousand hungry men ever assembled anywhere in the world. They were hungry and they were seeing our government wasting thousands and millions before their eyes, and yet they remained fair and sensible. Would 15,000 hungry bankers have done it, 15,000 farmers, 15,000 preachers? It's easy to be a gentleman when you are well fed, but these boys did it on an empty stomach. So we at least owe them a vote of thanks, and it was too bad their fine record was marred at the finish by somebody blundering."

Aftermaths of the Non-War at Shanghai

EVERYBODY knows there was 'no war' at Shanghai; it was only "a disturbed condition", but the conditions that followed were as bad as if a regular war had been fought. Hold-ups and piracies have become common; 22 wealthy men have been kidnaped. In one instance a government launch armed with four machine guns was captured by the outlaws. China is every bit as bad as Chicago.

Sad Conditions in the Virgin Islands

A NEWSPAPER received from the Virgin Islands, Uncle Sam's acquisition from Denmark, in the West Indies, contains the little item tucked away in the midst of a paragraph on taxation that handicraftsmen cannot earn $1 a day during six months of the year, and that the children of the island are undernourished. The islands have no wealthy people. They are watered only by the rainfall.

The Pope Has It Right

THE pope is out with a statement that "money in itself is completely devoid of value" and that the right thing to do is to "regard wealth with complete contempt". How happy this makes us! This shows that it won't be long now before the pope issues orders that no more shall the lowly poor be stung for masses for the dead, no more will they have to pay for bogus relics or religious gewgaws as charms to aid or prevent this or that, and, best of all, no more will they have to build 'churches' or pay a lot of lazy parasites to rule over them at home and at Vatican City. Attaboy, Ratti!

Why the Railroads Merge

THE railroads merge so that they can get along with fewer employees. Every big merger of banks, railroads, or what not, means so many hundreds or so many thousands thrown out of work, and a big cutting down in the number of customers, and in their buying power. A man who is out of a job is a mighty poor customer of a bank. Thousands of banks have been wrecked because the big men at their head insisted upon mergers. The mergers took place; many persons lost their jobs; they began to live on their savings; they withdrew their money from the banks, and the banks went flat. It is not wise for a hog to try to get all the swill for himself; he may overturn the trough and then nobody will get any.

Many Women in Masculine Jobs

ACCORDING to the 1930 census 3,089 women were employed in the United States as workers in blast furnaces and steel rolling mills, 2,597 held jobs in sawmills, 435 were in car and railroad shops, 289 were steam railroad switchmen and flagmen, 127 were building laborers, 20 were machinists, 19 were molders, 9 were blacksmiths, 5 were sheet metal workers, 3 were sea captains, and 1 was a plumber. There was also one telephone lineman.

Ask Only $5 for a Leap for Life

THE regular stunt men employed by the moving picture magnates at Hollywood complain that their field is repeatedly invaded by persons who offer to make thrilling leaps for life from airplanes or to do other hair-raising stunts for as little as $5 a stunt. No doubt, in many instances, the unfortunates who make these leaps are secretly in hopes that each leap may be the last and are choosing an easy way out of the present widespread sorrows.

Salaries of Railroad Presidents

OF THE railroads running out of New York city, the following are the salaries of their presidents: Pennsylvania, $135,000; Baltimore & Ohio, $120,000; New York, New Haven & Hartford, $90,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, $67,500; Erie, $67,500; Central Railroad of New Jersey, $64,800; Delaware & Hudson, $90,000; Lehigh Valley, $72,000; Philadelphia & Reading, $67,500; all together there are 1,104 railway executives that receive $10,000 or more a year.

Crooks in Pennsylvania?

CAN it be possible that there are crooks in the great Keystone State? Governor Pinchot, trying to stir certain politicians to a sense of common honesty, recently wrote to one of them: "The House has 17 sergeants-at-arms. Some of them don't even report to Harrisburg to get their checks, but have them sent by mail, and so with the House pages and so with committee clerks. And why pass the judiciary by? Maybe you never heard how judges cause deficiencies and double their salaries by sitting in other jurisdictions than their own. As one example, Judge Barnett, of the Juniata-Perry district, collected $15,450 on a salary of $9,000 in one year."

Exciting Fight for Control of a Plane

TWELVE THOUSAND feet over Chicago a break in the exhaust line of an airplane engine caused the pilot to faint while in full control of the machine. It required forty-five minutes of almost superhuman strength and effort to enable another occupant of the plane to gain control and get the collapsed man out of his seat. What a fight for life that was two miles over Chicago can only be faintly imagined by those who have never been up in a plane.

Finance Corporation Refuses Pennsylvania Loan

THE Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which has been so generous to Big Business, as represented by the railroads and the banks, has been rather hard on the great state of which Mr. Pinchot is governor. Despite the fact that Pennsylvania has for years paid one-tenth of the expenses of the federal administration, amounting, on the average, to about $276,000,000 a year, it was refused a temporary loan of $10,000,000 needed for relief work.

Restlessness in New Zealand

IN NEW ZEALAND the jobless are being herded into prison camps and are not taking their treatment well. On a Thursday night recently the crowd got out of control in Auckland and for two hours the city was at the mercy of a howling mob that looted stores and ended with injuries to 23 policemen and hundreds of citizens, with an estimated damage of $500,000. A few nights later a like mob smashed 150 plate glass windows in Wellington. In view of present conditions the bishop of New Zealand has offered to give up his episcopal residence and to take a cut in his salary. Wise man!

Diversion of Charity Funds in Philadelphia

THE Philadelphia *Transcript* claims that thousands of dollars painfully collected through the sale of Christmas seals, and intended to be used solely for the benefit of the weak, the lowly and the very poor, with special reference to tuberculosis, were diverted from the poor to the very rich by the Philadelphia Health Council, who paid out $15,522.59 for special services to millionaire factory owners who paid back only $9,455.69. Thus the common people, who bought the Christmas seals, were really held up to the tune of $6,066.90. The more one comes to know of the ways of Big Business, the more he has to hold his nose.

Pinchot Does Not Admire Hoover

GOVERNOR PINCHOT, of Pennsylvania, apparently does not admire Mr. Hoover. He says that the treatment of the bonus army in Washington was "brutal, stupid and altogether unnecessary" and that "a little forbearance, a little common sense" "would have moved them if they had to be moved, without breaking any bones". The bonus men have gone back home to snow Hoover under in November. Seems as if it ought not to be a very hard thing to do.

Chinese Losses at Shanghai

IN THE exhibit of a "disturbed condition" which Japan put on at Shanghai the Chinese lost factories worth $21,600,000; wharves which cost $3,262,500; other buildings which were valued at $78,300,000. Ten colleges and universities were closed, 30 secondary schools and 192 primary schools. School property worth $4,500,000 was destroyed; highways were damaged to the amount of $453,600. Railway losses are put at $5,400,000.

Associated Gas and Electric Properties

ASSOCIATED Gas and Electric Properties, the shoestring arrangement by which two men with an actual investment of $308,318.19 control some sixty operating companies with assets totaling more than $900,000,000, has done much to reconcile intelligent persons to the taking over of all public utilities in the interests of the people. The top company, removed from the operating companies by a succession of five or six holding companies which hold the assets of the one beneath, managed to squeeze out for itself in the year 1929 a modest 265.61 percent of profit.

Death in the Garbage Can

A FOUR-YEAR-OLD boy was killed and his two sisters were made seriously ill by food which was secured from the garbage pails of commission houses and restaurants of Oakland, California. Probably the food which poisoned them had been cooked or stored in aluminum containers, and that cannot be helped so long as aluminum utensil advertising is so profitable, but it does seem a little bit unfortunate that the rugged individualism of the Wall Street Soviet should have led these little American kids into such a peculiar place to get the food they had to have to live.

Upholding the Law in Detroit

IN DETROIT a young father, out of work, penniless, went out to steal milk for his baby girl. Detectives saw him, and the two brave men, realizing fully his awful crime, shot him in the back. If he recovers he will suffer lifelong paralysis. Just how it comes that he was not murdered outright for his terrible crime of stealing a bottle of milk for his starving baby is not explained, but no doubt it was the kind-heartedness and manhood of the detectives that kept them from doing such a thing as that.

Reverend Larkey Kept Some for Himself

A GOOD place for a reverend is as chaplain in a prison; he gets a chance to swipe something on the side. Reverend Arthur G. Larkey was on the chaplain's staff of the Michigan state prison at Jackson. He helped some of the incarcerated war veterans to cash their adjusted compensations, and then, to help himself, being a "reverend", he kept part of the cash for himself. All of this would seem reasonable enough to a "reverend", but not to an honest man, and so Reverend Larkey lost his job. Overalls? Yes, sir. Right this way, sir. Alarm clocks, counter number 13.

The Press Associations and the Hungry

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE visitation of the people with the message of God's kingdom fully verifies the oft-printed reports that there are now 10,000,000 unemployed in the United States, and millions who are hungry. In the face of this fact, and the further revelation that communists are practically never met with, one marvels at the fact that every time an army of the unemployed and the hungry invades some capital or city hall, the press dispatches always refer to them as communists. The thing is so manifestly untrue and unfair that it is tiresome. The press associations are not trying to tell the truth; they are trying desperately to poison the minds of the public against those who have the misfortune to be unemployed and hungry. They even did that against the war veterans. The reason for their flood of propaganda against the hungry is so that when the time comes to use poison gas and machine guns the common, ordinary, every-day, average American bonehead will think that it was quite the right thing to do. The press associations are the worst enemies of the true lovers of justice and righteousness.

Progress on the Hoover Dam

WORK on the Hoover dam is in progress on an eleven-mile front. On both sides of the river there are now well-surfaced highways hewn out of the solid rock. In one instance five tunnels, one of them 450 feet long, had to be bored in the distance of a single mile in order to get the road through. The largest cement mixing plant in the world is turning out 5,000 cubic yards of cement per day. Four diversion tunnels, each 55 feet in diameter, are in construction. They must be finished before work on the dam proper is begun. Eight locomotives and one hundred rock cars are kept busy. The dam, which will be 730 feet high, will back up the river 115 miles. In one place the shores will be eight miles apart. It will hold the flow of the Colorado for two years. The waters within the dam would cover Connecticut ten feet deep. The power development will be twice that of Niagara Falls. The 226-mile aqueduct to Los Angeles will cost $38,500,000 and will have 155 miles of feeder line.

Governor Pinchot for Free Speech

WRITING to Edwood K. Bean, burgess of Lansdale, Pa., who refused to permit the Hosiery Workers' Union to meet in that borough, Governor Pinchot told him a few things that one would think would percolate through any bean, no matter how obtuse:

"If the Constitution of the State and the Nation mean what they say, then free speech is a fundamental right of every American citizen, and the denial of free speech is unlawful.

"Both you and I are sworn to uphold the Constitution and the laws of the United States and this Commonwealth. I call your attention pointedly to this fact, and to the very fact that obedience to the Constitution is the duty of every American citizen, including yourself.

"Entirely apart from the constitutional right of free speech, it has been demonstrated times beyond number that the policy of denying this right is dangerous and ineffective and has the direct result of advancing instead of repressing the cause against which the denial is made. The surest way to spread any doctrine or to disseminate any set of opinions is to forbid people to mention them in public. Even savages who perpetuate the names of their dead chiefs by forbidding the speaking of their names, have learned this fact.

"To prevent meetings held in support of the right of labor to organize is to deny a right which the Constitution, the laws and the judicial decisions of Pennsylvania specifically recognize."

Economists Find Old Parties Bankrupt

PROFESSOR JOHN DEWEY, of Columbia University, and five hundred other leading economists have said: "We have at this time no real party government or responsibility because both old parties do the bidding of that invisible government created by the few to serve the interests of the few. The bankruptcy of the old parties is a challenge to the courage and intelligence of every American citizen." Mr. Dewey and his friends will back the candidacy of Norman Thomas this year.

Paid $1 for a Bum Show

A BELOIT councilman went to church and before he heard the sermon he was indiscreet enough to put $1 in the collection plate. He then heard a political talk, but no expounding of the Word of God. Feeling that he had been buncoed he went to the minister and demanded his dollar back. All he got was the air. He became ruffled and sued the minister for extracting one dollar under false pretense. We do not think he will get his dollar back; he paid it for a bum show, and the show is over and gone, but if the experience has taught him something it will be worth more to him than many dollars. For the price he paid he could have got more information out of four of Judge Rutherford's books than he could obtain in church in a hundred years. If the Jw's in Beloit let this case go by they are dead slow.

The Story of a Little Girl

IN 1825 the government of the United States made an offer of $1,000 for the most acceptable design to be placed upon the new cent coin soon to be issued.

Some Indian chiefs traveled from the Northwest to Washington to visit the "great father", and then journeyed to Philadelphia to see the mint, whose chief engraver was James Barton Longacre, who invited them to his house.

The engraver's daughter, Sarah, aged 10, greatly enjoyed the visit of her father's guests, and during the evening, to please her, one of the chiefs took off his feathered helmet and war bonnet and placed it on her head. In the company was an artist, who immediately sketched her and handed the picture to her father.

Mr. Longacre, knowing of the competition for a likeness to go upon the cent projected, under the inspiration of the hour, resolved to contend for the prize offered by the government. To his delight the officials accepted it, and the face of his daughter appeared upon the coin, which was circulated about the nation for nearly a century. There were more than a hundred competitors. The cent bearing the face of Sarah Longacre has gone into more hands than any other American coin. Notice the hair projecting below the helmet and hanging down on her neck.

The Deflation of Big Business

REFERRING to the deflation of Big Business, the New York *Times* says of the man who makes such a perfect picture of the whole Big Business crowd: "If Kreuger did not believe in his own inflated values, he did believe, as so many did, in our illusory prosperity. He misled some of the best informed, including himself, because it was a time when few were not misled. His deceptions were the result of overconfidence in the future, for he counted upon rising profits to cover them up, and it was the relentless advance of deflation that proved his undoing." To this we merely add that it is now perfectly apparent to the whole world that the Big Business crowd are merely a big collection of Kreugers, all cut off the same strip, all without any constructive ideas, and few of them any more honest than Kreuger turned out to be.

Items from Soviet Russia

DISPATCHES say the Russians are finding it hard to run a Ford auto factory as Ford runs it in America; and this may well be believed. The April production was to have been 1,075 cars, but as only one or two rear axles were produced and an auto without a rear axle leaves something to be desired, the month's output was not a shining success. However, that will be rectified. There have been railroad accidents. In one case, where several were injured, they were thoughtlessly laid on the other track of a double-track railway and a freight train came along and killed fifty of them. A dispatch from Rumania says that persons on that side of the river witnessed the shooting down by Soviet troops on the Russian side of the river of 100 persons who were participating in nothing worse than some kind of Easter celebration. It is claimed that recently in Moscow 1,500,000 soldiers marched, as a notice to the world that Soviet Russia will fight to keep every inch of her soil her own.

"Can These Things Be?"

IF YOU doubt the Scripture statement, "The whole world lieth in the wicked one," you should read the illuminative and instructive book bearing the above title by George Seldes, published by Brewer, Warren & Putnam, 6 E. 53d St., New York City. There is probably not a man alive who knows more about the terrors of Fascism than George Seldes, veteran European correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. Certainly no observer of the system ever analyzed this hideous substitute for a government better than Mr. Seldes has done in his book.

Imagine a country in which the school children are encouraged to come to school decked out in their fathers' daggers and guns and to become braggarts and bullies, "a black terror edition of the League of Communist Youth." The heads of the universities, the professors, and the teachers in the grade schools must all be members of the Fascist party. An official boycott is placed on all men of learning who are not active in Fascist politics. In Italy there is not a single non-Fascist newspaper allowed, and therefore there can be no propaganda for liberty, democracy or freedom; yet at the same time Fascism has a fund of 5,000,000 lire to use for buying up newspaper space in other countries.

Americans generally do not know that in Europe it is a common practice for dictators to purchase newspaper space and editorial opinion for propaganda purposes in the principal cities of the continent, indeed, the practice is so general that even the European editions of American newspapers participate. On this point Mr. Seldes says:

> Fascist Italy today is doing exactly what the Czar did from 1905 to 1917. The methods are not so crude, perhaps, but some day the Roman archives may show exactly what European and American newspapers have had subsidies of money, who has received decorations and honors, which newspapers and agencies have accepted the bribery of free cable and radio wordage, and just how and where the Fascist money was placed in advertising to buy up newspapers.

The incredible depths of meanness to which Fascism can go and has gone in its persecution of editors is illustrated in Albert Gianninni of the Becco Giallo. He published two photographs, one of an English bulldog and the other of Mussolini. They looked so much alike that a laugh went around the world — and Gianninni had to flee the country. His house was twice entered by Fascists; his entire life's savings were stolen; his wife fell ill, and during the long months of her illness two Fascist agents stood by her bedside until she died. Even the smallest of his children are under constant surveillance. They cannot go to lunch or play with other children or even go for a walk without the eyes of these agents of tyranny constantly upon them.

Not a foreign correspondent in Italy can send a dispatch which does not go to the Foreign Office to be copied. If anything displeasing is found the dispatch is delayed and sometimes it is garbled so that when it arrives at its destination it is unintelligible.

Travelers returning from Italy frequently report that the trains run on time, but Mr. Seldes gives a long list of other things which Mussolini has done to make Italy what it is today:

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FASCIST "GOVERNMENT"

Abolition of parliament;
Abolition of the constitutional power of the king;
Abolition of all the non-Fascist press;
Abolition of the right of public association, freemasonry, etc.;
Abolition of free suffrage;
Abolition of freedom of the magistrates;
Abolition of free speech;
Law courts placed under Fascist militia;
Abolition of the inviolability of private homes;
Abolition of the right to choose and exercise a business or a profession;
Abolition of the right of free movement (emigration, or peasants' going from one part of the country to another);
Curtailment of the liberty of conscience and religion;
Abolition of the right to choose nationality;
Annulment of Article 30 of the Statutes guaranteeing no unjust taxation;
Suppression of all municipal liberties.

And May 26, 1926, Mussolini said:

> 'It is I who have dictated these measures: recall of all passports; order to shoot without warning anyone trying to cross the frontier secretly; suppression of all anti-Fascist publications; dissolution of all groups, associations suspected of anti-Fascism; creating of a special police in all parts of the country; creation of secret investigation bureaus and special tribunals.'

On the other hand, says Mr. Seldes, there are numerous accidents, but, as under Fascism it is forbidden to report train wrecks or other railroad trouble, the knowledge of these things never gets out of the country or, for that matter, very far away from the locality where the accident happened.

About a thousand banks and credit organizations have gone bankrupt under the dictatorship and in most cases the creditors got only ten to twenty percent. When the stock crash came in 1929 the banks and great industries were required to distribute the same dividends as in the previous year, with the result that in many instances the dividends were paid entirely out of reserves and frequently out of capital.

Of the more respectable acts of Mr. Mussolini's "government" there can be set down his annual expenditure of 2,000,000,000 lire for police, gendarmes, city espionage and the six Fascist militias. There can be set down Mussolini's demand that the families be increased as rapidly as possible so that a huge army can be produced for use in the promised day when Italy is to make the skies of Europe black with planes. As Italo Balbo, Fascist air minister, put the matter,

"A modest aerial army of 300 planes carrying two tons of toxic bombs each, in a single flight can kill 50,000 inhabitants in ten different villages; that means in eight days they could put *hors de jeu* four million persons in eight places. Imagine the public services disorganized, the terrible anxiety to find out what gas the enemy is using, the anguish of violent lung troubles, and the panic! No anti-aircraft defense can prevent such an invasion. . . . We must give the enemy the precise sensation of our mastery of the air and the possibility of our aviation striking, without pity, the population of the country."

Another achievement of what might be called the 'regular and more legitimate aspects' of Mr. Mussolini's government is that the maffia of Sicily and Calabria was broken up. Do you know how it was broken up? The larger branch of it was taken over bodily into Fascism. Stated otherwise, the little maffias have ceased to exist. A huge maffia covering the entire country has taken their place.

Treatment of Prisoners

It is in its treatment of prisoners that a government shows its true character. Concerning these Mr. Seldes says in the most matter-of-fact manner:

The tortures are used on political prisoners according to a method prepared in advance and identical in all Italian prisons. Besides the stabbing with sticks filled at the points with powdered lead, besides the fist blows with iron gloves, which are used in all police stations, we have information that the following methods are used upon political prisoners, 'to make them talk.'

1. Blows drawing blood. (Cases of Triests and Monfacone already denounced in the press)
2. The use of boiling water in which the prisoners' hands are held to extort confessions through physical pain. (Cases of Milan and Brescia)
3. Starvation, total darkness and blows used alternately. (This system was first used in Brescia and later was adopted in all Fascist prisons.)
4. Injections of chemical substances in order to create a state of madness and obtain "information" from the prisoner during his delirium.
5. Pricking the testicles with pins until serious inflammation has begun. (Brescia and Genoa)
6. In some instances tying the testicles with chains or ropes, regulating the pain by steadily increasing pressure. (Rome, Naples and Genoa)
7. Thrusting pins deep under the nails. (Turin, Genoa, Milan)
8. Enemas of a solution of iodine, causing very painful blisters in the intestines. (Perugia)
9. Cutting the tongue with knives.
10. Pulling out the hair of the pubes. (As in Monfalcone and in Milan with Signorina Lina Morandotti, sent to a clinic insane from the pain)
11. Even making use of insects, as in Florence, where to secure "confessions" from political prisoners a black beetle under glass is kept on the victim three and four hours until he "talks".

If you have read the foregoing a few times and pondered it, you will perhaps not want to know anything more of what is going on in Italy. Yet you must know that at Ustica, one of Mussolini's penal islands, when a prisoner committed suicide by jumping into the water tank, the other prisoners were compelled to drink the water from the tank while the body was rotting in it. When a second one committed suicide by jumping into the same tank, a request of the prisoners that the tank should then be cleaned and covered was refused. You should also know that in Italy, "on information received," it matters not how, a man may be seized without warning, taken away, cross-examined for long periods and handcuffed for from 50 to 150 hours, placed in a sealed car, horribly hot in summer and bitterly cold in winter, and taken away. The ablest men in Italy have been sentenced to a living death because of offenses, real or imaginary, against the dictatorship.

You should know that on Lipari the prisoners are beaten, spat upon, and the militiamen make the rounds of the prisoners' sleeping quarters five times in a night. When the women begged that the rooms where the children were sleeping be exempt the monsters made ten inspection rounds every night so that sleep and rest be-

came impossible. These militiamen even said in the presence of the prisoners that the day is coming when there will be a general massacre of the prisoners.

You should know that in Rome itself a young man named Milosh was "crucified", Mussolini's militiamen undertaking to pull the arms out of the body, which resulted in the breaking of the aorta. Death relieved the poor man of his agony. You should also know that in Regio Emilia twenty-five anti-Fascist workingmen were massacred.

In addition to blows, clubbing, kicks, and spitting in the face, the Chekah and the regular blackshirt militiamen use sandbags, irons, and an instrument they jokingly call a "nut-cracker". It is made of two wooden sticks, fastened at one end by a piece of leather. The pain of the men tortured in this 'nut-cracker' is beyond human imagination.

Other Interesting Chapters

While it is a survey of Italian Fascism that has particularly attracted our attention, yet there are many other interesting chapters in Mr. Seldes' book. He thinks the militarization of youth as practiced in Italy and Russia is leading on to another world war in which it will be decided whether Russian or American culture shall prevail. Our subscribers know that we rejoice in the assurance that God has a better way, which He will put into operation by executing in a wholesale manner all young and old murderers of Russia and Italy, as well as of the nations to the west. A reading of Mr. Seldes' book will convince any honest person that this so-called "civilization" of ours is so rotten that it is falling apart and is really demanding for itself the destruction to which it is entitled and which it will receive at the hands of Almighty God.

Another item or two in passing. Stalin is building in the Urals an industrial center capable of supplying all of Russia with munitions of war, from raw ore to the finished guns and chemicals of the future conflict. Italian and Bulgarian money is spreading Fascism throughout Bulgaria. From the moment he enters the country every American reporter is shadowed, and should he once dare to speak to a politician of any of the five non-Fascist parties, he becomes an object of special suspicion. The police pay the porters at hotels and apartment houses to report on mail received and sent out by journalists, to whom sent, from whom received, the names of visitors, persons he dines with and the itineraries of his trips.

In Mr. Seldes' book you will see Germany going Fascist as you have seen it of late in the daily press, and you will have it pointed out to you that modern warfare is the liberation of nitrogen from its compounds and that Germany has facilities for 'fixing' more than twenty times the amount of nitrogen that all the rest of the world combined can 'fix'. One of the new German airplanes is described as capable of carrying four small cannon, as well as numerous machine guns. These planes can carry five tons of bombs, keep an altitude of about 20,000 feet, beyond the anti-aircraft range, and make the circuit Madrid, Rome, Paris, Brussels and back without a landing.

One more item will be of considerable interest to many of our readers because sometime ago we had an article on psychoanalysis and more recently one on demonism. On page 418 of his interesting book Mr. Seldes tells what happened to a young married woman who went to one of these psychoanalysis "experts". It is enough of itself to make us long for God's kingdom, for which we pray, and it convinces us that there is no other cure for human woes:

He made her take a pad and pencil to her bedside and lay guard on her dreams. In a week he had her dreaming herself into a fantastic repugnance at the very thought of returning to the man who was footing the bills. In another week he had her dreaming of himself as the substitute for the husband. The third week they went to Budapest together, and left the boy alone in a Vienna hotel. The woman was lost in an irresponsible trance of neurotic passion in which all the social and personal obligations that hitherto had governed her were less than shadows. She had developed such a fixation on the psychoanalyst that she speedily bored him, and without making the faintest attempt to transfer her fixation from himself to anyone else, or even back to the husband, he left her. A month later the husband found the shattered wreck of his wife in a sanitarium. She had a maniacal aversion to his mere presence in the same room, and the baffled and agonized man was compelled to leave her there and return to America with the boy, whom she could not bear near her either.

The Friend of God

"Seest thou how faith wrought with his works, and by works was faith made perfect? . . . and he was called the Friend of God."—James 2: 22, 23.

Paper *By Francis J. Cirves*

THE first information we have of the making of paper on which records were kept is from the Egyptians in 4000 B.C. It was produced from the pith of the papyrus plant, a reed that grows wild today along the banks of the Nile. Paper was also produced from the leafy tuft that grew on the tip of the stem, which was about eight feet out of the mud.

In the year 105 B.C. Tsai Lun, a Chinaman, prepared paper from the bark of trees, especially the mulberry; also from hemp, rags and fishnets. Archæological discoveries relate how the inventor later committed suicide, due to court intrigue. The Chinese also originated the use of lichen and starch for sizing, and gypsum for improving the surface. The Arabians learned the art from Chinese prisoners in Samarkand in A.D. 751.

The writings of the Hebrews were performed by the scribes, who wrote with ink upon parchment rolls and scrolls. Such scrolls were made of smooth sheepskins and goatskins and rolled up from the ends, and were so large and bulky as to require a wheelbarrow to cart several of them.

In the days of the apostles, stationery was considerably in use by those who were able to read and write. These papers were not as thin and smooth as we have today, nevertheless they were suitable for letters, books, official records and documents. In 2 John 12 the apostle states: "Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink." Paul mentions "the books" and "the parchments" in 2 Timothy 4:13.

Although printing by movable type was not invented until 1450, by Gutenberg, paper was first made in Germany in Ravensburg, in 1290.

Up to 1800 paper was made everywhere from cotton and linen rags. With the increase of knowledge and of demand for writing and printing facilities the dirth of paper-making fibres was overcome with the introduction of the wood fibre, of which there is a good supply in our forests. Paper-making fibres are also obtained from straw, hemp, jute, sisal, esparto, bamboo, cornstalks, bagasse or sugar cane. Esparto, which is also known as Spanish grass, grows in Spain and in northern Africa. It resembles a stout wire and yields a high-grade book or printing paper. It has found much favor in England and other European countries.

Uses of Wood and Cellulose

The wood or cellulose fibre is not limited to the production of paper, but has widened into a diversity of uses and applications. Allied paper products are wall board, shipping containers, drums, waterproof boxes and cans, cups, towels, handkerchiefs, twine, meshed cord sacks, wicker supplies, floor mats, window shades, etc.

Paper when properly produced and treated is used in the electrical industry for cable insulation, condenser dielectric, panel board and fibre paper, board and tubing.

Woods or specially treated wood pulp high in alpha content or pure cellulose is used in great quantities for the production of rayon or artificial silk or fibre for clothing purposes. Celluloid, a camphor cellulose derivative, is used in many commodities. Cellophane, an air- and moisture-proof paper, is finding many uses, due to its transparency and convenience in the handling and sale of packaged goods. We must not leave out the lacquers and enamels which are cellulose solutions of volatile solvents, together with gums for adhesive purposes, and pigments and dyes for enamel finishes and coloring. Duco auto body finish is such a cellulose product. All this indicates that man is dependent upon the tree for shelter, dress, convenience and usages, as well as the fruits thereof to sustain his being.

Chemical Nature of Cellulose

Although considerable information has been obtained of the nature and chemistry of wood, much is yet to be learned. In order that paper-making can be better understood it is necessary to examine the wood and the cellulose constituents of which it is made. Wood is made up of chemical compounds, which begins with the simplest forms, namely, carbon dioxide that is obtained from the atmosphere, and water that is absorbed from the earth, to form other compounds of increasing complexity of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen until it reaches the end product known as lignin, which is a stable additive form of cellulose. The transition from the lower to the higher compounds is gradual, so that their chemical natures and reactions which distinguish them differ only very slightly. However, microscopic views of wood sections reveal a cellular and fibrous structure, a segregation of component constituents which ultimately form the tree.

By the action of heat and the sun rays the water (H^2O) and carbon dioxide (CO^2) are synthesized into acids, carbonic and formic (H^2CO^3 and $H.CO^2H$), which further polymerize into simple sugars, or monosaccharoids and polysaccharoids ($C^6H^{10}O^5$ and $C^{12}H^{22}O^{10}$). Starches are formed $(C^{12}H^{22}O^{10})n$ also, hemi-celluloses, celluloses, and lastly ligno-celluloses. The structures of the latter compounds are complex, though many formulas have been suggested. The X-ray has been of assistance in understanding the structure of the cellulose fibre.

The Nature of a Tree

A chemical analysis of coniferous or pine wood will approximate 53% cellulose, 28% lignin, 13% hemi-cellulose, 5% resins and waxes, and 1% proteins, mineral matter and tannin. This does not include the bark, for these are much higher in tannins. Coniferous or evergreen trees contain resins, whereas the deciduous, or the broad-leaved trees, which grow in the summer seasons, are non-resinous. A cross section of a log reveals the bark and rings of spring and summer wood. If the weight of the dry cellulose constituents be doubled, due to approximately 50% moisture contained in green wood, and the volume increased to 15% air space, the tree is made up in bulk and is only slightly lighter than water, so that it may float. In fact, some of our ordinary woods, such as green red oak, black ash, or sugar maple, will not float with the bark removed.

Although wood is made up of 50%-60% cellulose, in cooking or releasing the cellulose fibres a yield of 40%-48% is obtained, and is known as wood pulp. Under a microscope a fibre appears like a fine hair, cellular in structure. A jack pine fibre is .025 mm (millimeter) in diameter and 4 mm long (.001 x .15 inch), or .150-.200 inch greater in length than in width. The hard woods are short-fibred, being .003 mm in diameter and .03 mm long, or .0012 x .012 inch, which length is ten times the diameter. Closer examination of a fibre will reveal that it is made up of a jacket in which is encased spools of fibriles which play an important part in the process of making a sheet.

In the tree the fibres are placed longwise adjacent to one another and much like bricks are staggered. The cellular jacket is ingrown with lignin and is encrusted with it, cementing it to the neighboring fibres. It is this encrustant matter, or lignin, that must be removed to free the individual fibres in the pulping or cooking process.

Wood which is to be converted into paper arrives at the paper mill in four-foot and eight-foot bolts. If they are not already stripped of their bark, this is done by a tumbling process, after which it is cut into chips about three-quarters inch thick and one to two inches rectangular, being sheared in such manner so as to open up the grain for ease of penetration of the cooking liquor.

The chemical processes for reducing wood chips to a pulp are the alkaline or the sulphate and the soda processes, the acid or the sulphite process, and the neutral or the Keebra process. There are certain modifications and adaptations of these methods caused by the percentage variations of the active chemicals. Certain advantageous things are obtained by each process, and the pulp produced goes to make up the different kinds of paper.

The Sulphite Process

The sulphite process was discovered by an American chemist, Tilghman, in 1866, and is essentially described in his English patent. The Swedish chemist Ekman, who started the first sulphite mill in Sweden, is credited with making the process a success. The pulp is obtained by subjecting wood chips to an acid treatment of sulphurous acid and calcium bisulphite solution. The cooking liquor is prepared in a tall tower packed with lump limestone that is subjected to a gravitational flow of sulphuric acid solution. The pulping process consists of the dissolution of the ligno-celluloses by hydrolysis. The fibre, which is washed and screened, must be subjected further to a hydration process before it passes over the paper machine or Fourdrinier to be formed into a sheet.

A sulphite digester is of riveted plate iron construction lined with acid-resistant brick, although bare chrome steels are reported to be very successful. The digesters are 25 to 75 feet in height and 10 to 17 feet in diameter, holding from five to forty cords of hardwood in the form of chips. The cooking cycle may be as high as twenty-four hours, the temperature being gradually raised to 300°F. The yield of pulp on the bone dry basis is from three to twelve tons per cook, or about 40% of the original green wood.

The sulphite process produces more paper by far than any of the others. This is because it

produces a whiter sheet, which requires only a little bleaching to produce a full white sheet for use as book, stationery and good grades of paper. Sulphite stock is also incorporated with rag, cotton and linen to produce a heavier and stronger sheet for use for documents, bonds, and policies. The best grades of paper may contain very little or no sulphite, the principal ingredients being cotton or linen, or both, from which Bible paper is obtained, as well as chart, drawing, and blotting or absorbent paper. Good bond or stationery, however, may contain considerable amounts of bleached sulphite. Newsprint is made of one to three unbleached sulphite and ground wood. Very often soda pulp is also used with sulphite and ground wood, as in catalogs. Book papers may be of soda, bleached magazine stock with 5%-40% clay.

Soap wrappers and crepe are of unbleached sulphite stock. Manila paper contains 25%-65% ground wood. Paper which has an oily and parchmentined appearance, often referred to as glassine, is of bleached sulphite highly hydrated or gelatinized, which is characteristic of all parchment.

The Sulphate Process

The sulphate or kraft process is an alkaline cook. It was introduced in Danzig, in 1884, by C. F. Dahl, as a substitute for the more expensive soda process. A higher yield also is obtained. G. F. Enderlein put it on a successful operative basis. The first kraft mill on this continent was placed at East Angus, Quebec, in 1907; whereas one of the first kraft mills in this country was built at Mosinee, Wisconsin, about 1910. The process is well suited to coniferous woods high in resin content, due to the fact that the alkali saponifies or dissolves fatty acids and resins, which is not possible in an acid or sulphite process. The wood chips are digested in a rotating digester of four to six cords capacity and subjected to a temperature of 330°F. for one to four hours. The caustic soda and sodium sulphide in the cooking liquor attacks and dissolves the lignin, releasing the cellulose fibre. The caustic is converted into alkali carbonates and alkali lignate, which can be recovered by evaporation and burning. The sulphide is replaced by the addition of sodium sulphate (whence the name) in the recovery furnaces with the subsequent reduction to the alkali sulphide. The carbonate is changed to the hydrate by means of hydrated lime in the causticizing process.

The sulphate process yields a pulp that produces a sheet of unusual strength and is referred to as kraft and is generally used for wrapping, being easily distinguishable by its tan color. It is used for toweling (when unsized), filing forms, box liners, catalog covers, for bag paper, magazine wrap and fruit tissue when mixed with sulphite. Considerable kraft is used for business stationery, which is very often lightened somewhat by mild bleaching or dyed to give a golden brown. Kraft, when thoroughly bleached, produces an exceptionally strong and high-grade bond of firmness, durability and good rattle, though the production is curtailed because of the higher cost of bleaching.

Miscellaneous Processes

The soda cook is an alkaline process similar to the sulphate. The omission of sodium sulphate in the recovery process produces a pulping liquor containing only the active hydrate which is more drastic in action, yet it yields a lighter pulp of easy bleaching qualities even though its strength is somewhat impaired. The wood used is poplar, although other woods, such as yellow pine and spruce, are employed. The digesters may be stationary, of welded iron construction, employing a steam pressure of 60-90 pounds per square inch, the cooking time being from three to five hours.

Ground wood or mechanical pulp is produced in large quantities by subjecting four-foot bolts placed in a magazine hopper to pressure sufficient to disintegrate them against a revolving sandstone five feet in diameter. This is a very efficient method of producing pulp, since the conversion is 88%, twice as much as that obtained by chemical processing. The fibres are not released as such, however, but consist of finely divided and shredded wood, which are removed in a water suspension which also serves to cool the grindstone. Ground wood is used in chip boards, card boards, box boards, as well as wall boards. Some papers have been made entirely of ground wood, however, by steaming the logs before grinding, to soften them. Wall boards are made up of laminations of ground wood which are sized with rosin and glued together by means of sodium silicate. Plaster board consists of a top and bottom liner of ground wood with lime plaster between. Cheap

wrapping papers are produced by incorporating the finer ground wood particles with chemical fibres during the process of paper-making. Woods used for newsprint purposes are the firs. Spruce, hemlock, tamarack and pine are generally used, as well as poplar, birch and pine as fillers.

Ground wood can often be detected by examination of the sheet for woody shives. An alcoholic solution of phloroglucinol will color ground wood red, due to the lignin reaction. Sulphite and kraft fibres must be distinguished under the microscope by dye absorption.

The preparation of pulp is only the first step in the production of paper. The processing of the fibres by means of beaters and Jordans to hydrate or partially gelatinize them is another step. To the stock is also incorporated rosin size, and alum together with fillers and ingredients such as talc, clay, casein, starch, dyes, etc. The stock thus prepared is formed into a sheet by passing over the Fourdrinier wire, thence to the dryers, and finally through the calenders, the sheet being reeled as it emerges from the machine. Such Fourdriniers may be upward of 270 feet in length producing a sheet 150 inches in width traveling at a thousand feet a minute. The most recent book paper machine produces a sheet about 28 feet in width, producing an acre of paper in seventy seconds.

The Giving of Gifts *(Contributed)*

FOR every action there is a reaction. For everything given out there must be a corresponding action which satisfies the all-pervading law of justice, the omnipresent law of recompense. God gave man his perfect home in Eden, and the corresponding price was to be perfect obedience to the will of God. Man failed, and loss of Eden followed as a matter of course.

In the purpose of God it became necessary for a corresponding price to be paid to make up for man's failure: a perfect man must die to atone for Adam's failure. It was the outworking of God's purpose for the redemption of man, a purpose in which justice ruled. Justice is the great balance wheel that gives meaning and emphasis to love and power. Without justice God himself would be less than God.

It is no compliment to those who continually give gifts without thought as to whether they are deserved or not, nor to those who continually receive such undeserved gifts. They are not appreciated, and only make for growing selfishness and ingratitude. Rich and doting parents who shower gifts upon their offspring without thought of common sense need not be surprised if their children grow up without perspective on life, having no idea of the "value of money", as they put it, if their children become domineering, selfish and snobbish, overbearing and always demanding the best of everything for the mere asking, and even being incensed when others do not anticipate their desires without their asking.

The infernal system of giving "tips" is also of devilish origin, and works for no end of injustice all around. Secretly, it is likely that no one receives a tip without loss of self-respect; for the godlike qualities are not quite dead in the human heart. No doubt Nietzsche had in mind something of the idea of the injustice of reckless giving of gifts when he said that 'we should hate our benefactors; for they have no right to place us under obligation by their charity.' However, true charity is not mere almsgiving: it aims to help unfortunates to help themselves. It is true that gift-giving only encourages vagrancy.

Christmas, with its crazy gift-giving, works for ill feeling among the gift-givers and for no end of injustice to the poor clerks in the stores at the Christmas season and for weeks before. By continually nullifying this great law of just recompense Satan has brought reproach upon God's name in many ways.

Getting something for nothing is what motivates the holdup thug, the burglar and all thieves, not to mention those highly "respectable" thieves who turned traitor to their government and manipulated Teapot Dome to their own selfish interest. Getting something for nothing is like a canker that eats: eats at all self-respect and destroys the best in the individual.

Again, we see contemptible persons seeking to injure the reputation that someone has worked for and deserved. Too lazy to deserve anything themselves, they resort to the practice of trying to bring the deserving individual down to their own level through mud-slinging. These persons

are not willing to see anyone profit through honest effort. Inspired by the Devil, they hate anyone who pays the price and receives a well-earned recompense.

The giving of undeserved gifts plays the greatest rôle in those cases where lewd women live off the bounty of rich men. These creatures demand gifts in every form: fine homes, furs, fine clothes, limousines, servants, etc. There is no end to their selfish and degraded desires. All they give in return is "love" that is not love at all, but simply selfish gratification. This kind of "love" usually brings loathsome disease, suicide, murder, disgrace, and horrible friendless old age.

Beware when you give a gift! It may seem like a good thing; but many things are not what they seem on the surface.

Someone will say that Christ did not have money to give gifts when He was on earth, but that He gave life where death had come, and that He gave health where even leprosy reigned, and then ask if these were not free gifts. Yes, they were gifts; but He always asked if the afflicted believed that He was able to do the thing asked. When answering in the affirmative the afflicted were acknowledging the power of God for benefits received; and this was just what was required of Adam, but through the influence of Eve he was led to acknowledge Satan's "wisdom", which was only the beginning of the age-old misery of humanity.

Osteopathic Treatment of Insanity

By Arthur D. Hildreth, D. O. (Mo.)

FROM a booklet entitled *Mental Patients in State Hospitals 1928,* published in 1931 by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, we find, in Tables I and II, that this country's public and private institutions for the insane had 267,617 resident patients on January 1, 1923, and only 187,791 on January 1, 1910. Here was an increase of more than forty-two and one-half percent in thirteen years. The figures do not include the insane cared for at home, in alms houses, in prisons, etc. Of the 267,617 resident patients in 1923, 229,664 (eighty-five and eight-tenths percent) were in public hospitals. On January 1, 1929, these public institutions had 272,527, a further increase of fourteen and a half percent in six years. In addition there were 31,127 listed patients temporarily absent or on parole, making a total of 303,654 listed in public hospitals alone. A prominent psychiatrist states that one out of every twenty-six babies born in the United States is destined to become incapacitated by abnormalities of the mind. Dr. Charles H. Mayo is quoted by *How to Live* as having said in a recent address, "Every other hospital bed in the United States is for the mentally afflicted, insane, idiotic, feeble-minded or senile persons." All those facts show the desperate need of a remedy.

Insanity! Think of it! In your state of New York there exists a condition of insanity and its control, or rather lack of control, that is paralleled in only one other state of the Union. I quote the report of the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene when I tell you that in 1930 there were 56,496 patients in institutions for the insane in this state. Ten years earlier, in 1920, there were 40,780 such patients; an increase of almost 35 percent. Ten years ago in this state the insane patients were 390 in every 100,000 population. The present proportion is 445 to every 100,000 population. Moreover, in your state institutions the number of insane patients housed exceeded the capacity of those institutions by 35.4 percent. The most appalling condition of overcrowding was in Kings Park Asylum. The certified capacity of that institution is 3,742. In 1930 it housed 5,776, an excess of 2,034 unfortunates, which is 54.4 percent above capacity, these figures again being given by your State Department of Mental Hygiene. If this growth of insanity is to continue, you, as physicians, must shudder when you visualize the insane asylums of 1982.

The object of this article is to emphasize the fact that there is a cure for most types of insanity. The seventeen-year record of one of our osteopathic institutions for the treatment of mental disorders has shown that osteopathy, when given a fair trial, cures more than fifty percent of the insane. Since 1892, when the first school of osteopathy was established by Doctor Andrew Taylor Still, this system of therapy has had to fight against ignorance and prejudice for every inch of its progress. Against organized opposition it has won its way, and the po-

sition it occupies today is due to the fact that it has been able to demonstrate its worth in the cure of human disease, including many conditions pronounced incurable by other systems. So it is with insanity; the osteopathic records speak for themselves.

During the past seventeen years more than two thousand insane people have come under osteopathic treatment and care. Of those remaining under treatment a reasonable length of time recoveries were made by fifty-five percent: a record previously unheard of in the cure of the mentally sick. These cures were due primarily to osteopathic treatment, which means the correction of all physical maladjustments, whether of bone, muscle or sinew, but especially of the spinal bones, in order to remove sources of nerve irritation and the resulting disturbances of function. Thus osteopathy seeks to cure by removing the cause.

About Books and Authors *By Jay Lewis*

(An appreciation of Judge Rutherford's book *Life*)
(From Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*)

MR. RUTHERFORD devotes an entire chapter to Job in his book *Life*. He covers the entire book of Job from the first chapter to the last and finally in a summary gives the lesson of the book. This lesson is that Jehovah is the only true God, that His power is supreme and that He is the source of all life. That Satan is the embodiment of evil, the enemy of man, and the adversary of God. That Satan has a powerful organization both visible and invisible to man; that on earth there is a class of men and women who have a desire for righteousness but who have been blinded by the efforts and misrepresentations of Satan and his agencies. That God also has an organization, part of which is invisible to human eyes; that shortly God will express His indignation against Satan and his agencies by a demonstration of His power in a time of trouble to be visited upon the world; that following the time of trouble peace will come to the peoples of the earth and all will be brought to a knowledge of the truth and that those who will know and obey God shall be restored to their homes, their friends, their property, and be given even much more than they ever before possessed, and, above all, the obedient will receive life everlasting and dwell together in peace upon earth forever.

This appears to be the doctrine proclaimed by Mr. Rutherford. And there is no great quarrel with it, on the whole. It is not altogether unreasonable.

The opening statement concerning Job by the author of the book *Life*, however, rather stumped this reviewer for a while. It reads: "Jehovah is the greatest moving picture producer. He permits men to make some pictures and as a result of their efforts they think they are great."

The first thought was that Author Rutherford was referring to Hollywood, for there is no doubt that they think they are great in that neck of the woods. And it is also true that nature provides the greatest of all motion pictures.

But it seems that Mr. Rutherford also means that Jehovah illustrates His teachings through the life of men and that Job was one of His illustrations: a motion picture by which the triumph of good over evil, through the faith and abiding fortitude of a sturdy, true man, is shown.

And, of course, with that view none may quarrel, for it seems to be eminently right.

The Higher Quackery *By Robert Hutchison, M.D., F.R.C.P. (London)*

(Reprinted from the *British Medical Journal*)

IT IS commonly said that education is a great safeguard against quackery and faddery. I profoundly disbelieve it. So far as I can see, the higher one goes in the social scale the more does fashion in health matters prevail and the so-called intelligentsia are the most gullible of all, and it would almost seem, indeed, as if everyone has a certain stock of credulity and the more skeptical he is in everything else the more credulous is he in matters medical. It may be replied that this is the result of the wrong kind of edu-

cation and that what is needed is more teaching of science. Again I disbelieve. If this were so the saying of Matthews Duncan would not be true (as I, for one, believe it to be) that "there are more quacks inside the profession than outside of it".

Mother Explains

(Reprinted from the New York *Herald Tribune*)

To the Milkman:
You see, Sir, I have four children,
And children must drink milk.
Last spring I got a report from the school nurse
That Bob was anemic and Emily under-weight.
"Give them milk three times daily," read the report.
You see, Sir, it is important that I have good milk to feed them.
My husband will find work soon.
Why, just this morning I read in the paper
That the unemployed are to be cared for.
But first they must be counted:
Four, five, six millions.
And it is only a few hours between
Breakfast, dinner and supper.
I will be able to pay the bill soon.
You see, Sir, I have four children.

To the Landlord:
No, Sir, my husband is not at home.
He is out looking for a job.
He spends every day looking for a job.
And some day soon I know he will find it.
My husband is a good mechanic, and good mechanics will be wanted soon.
But right now we have four children.
There was a fine piece in the paper this morning.
There will be nothing to fear this winter.
The "Load of Distress", I think they called it,
Will be lifted.
But before the load is lifted it must be weighed.
I wonder what sort of scales they use to weigh a "Load of Distress",
And how many pounds of distress
Equal a ton of coal.
Please, Sir, be patient a little longer.
My four children cannot live in the street.

To the Gas Company Collector:
Yes, Sir, I remember, Sir.
I promised you a week ago and I can't make good.
Not today, but one week from today.
You know my husband is a mechanic.
He used to work for the gas company, and he had a fine record, too.
He must land a job soon.
Perhaps the gas company will take him back.
You saw the piece in this morning's paper:
How all the big corporations are behind the Government;
How they are counting the jobless and helping to weigh
The "Load of Distress".
They'll get around to us any day now.
Please, Sir, don't turn off the gas, not yet.
The stew meat I get is pretty tough.
It takes a lot of cooking.

To the Social Investigator:
Husband and four children:
Ages four, six, ten, thirteen.
Husband, a mechanic; out of work since last April.
Resources, you ask?
Five hundred dollars savings in the Bank of United States.
Five hundred dollars saved in 15 years.
We'll get some of it some day.
Yes, we'll get along somehow until my husband gets a regular job.
What's your job?
Checking up on the "Load of Distress" they're talking about in the papers?
Well, you can count us out.
Just tell your boss that there isn't a pound of distress here.
Tell your boss that my husband wants a job, that's all.
I know things are going to be better this winter.
I read it in the papers.
Thank you for calling. Thank you, so much.

To the children:
What, you don't like bread without butter?
Why, that's the way everybody is eating it these days.
Four, five, six millions of people.
You will like it better that way when you get used to it.
It's like cake,
And you don't eat butter on cake.
Let's pretend we are eating cake;
A load of cake.

Jehovah's witnesses in Burmah *By S. B. Coote**

WE ARE a company of four way out in Burmah, residing in Pyuntaza, a railway center 87 miles up the line from Rangoon. We are small in number but 'great is the company that publish' Jehovah's Word. We work through the Bombay office and I write this direct, as I know that the limited staff we have in our offices are also kept busy the whole day.

Gladly, boldly and hopefully we go about publishing Jehovah's name, and it surely would interest you to know that, even out in this remote corner, the great God has His purposes. The following incidents are worthy of note and I detail them below by way of information.

Incident No. 1: Joining a 'sharpshooter' sister at Toungoo (another railroad center eighty miles farther north) we placed, a few weeks back, 32 booklets and 13 volumes. A good many of these fell into the hands of Roman Catholics. The parish priest heard of this and, a few days later, rushed around collecting the books we had placed. 'Truthful' as these Roman Catholics are to their "shepherd", of the twenty or more books taken by them, only one *Kingdom* booklet was given up; the other poor innocent truthful sheep had not even 'heard' of the books. One, who had taken a supply, answered, "Nothing doing, father; I will never buy or read religious books outside the catholic church, and I will never change my catholic faith."

At church service the following Sunday announcement was made to the effect that all Roman Catholics found reading Judge Rutherford's books will be excommunicated; that Mrs. D'Souza (once a prisoner in the Roman Catholic church but now our resident sharpshooter) is responsible for the distribution of the books, and therefore she is soon to be excommunicated. That parson might have saved himself from making the latter part of this announcement, because Mrs. D'Souza had given heed to Jehovah's warning "Come out of her my people" and, a good while before this, had just 'jumped out of the mire'. Following this several other announcements were made by the priest, who even went around telling Mrs. D'Souza's friends not to visit her any more as she "will try to convert you to her new religion".

The writer of this article visited Toungoo some weeks later and a clash with the priest was the result. After a short argument the priest wound up with "That may be as you explain, but the pope is infallible, and if he interprets otherwise, we are bound to follow." I may mention that that priest showed very little knowledge of the Bible. In course of our conversation he said to me, "Do not be annoyed if I pass my opinion on the *Kingdom* booklet which I have read." "Not that your opinions count," I said, "but carry on." "My opinion," he said, "is that it was written by a mad man." I smiled, I laughed, I jumped for joy, and then replied: "Good; you could not have given a more favorable opinion." He looked surprised and told me that I ought to burn all the books I have, after having heard a remark of that nature. "Are you familiar with the name Paul?" I asked. "Why sure," he replied, "did not Paul write a lot of our Bible?" "Please turn to Acts 26:24," I suggested. We found the verse, and the priest read it. "Now tell me," I said, "just how mad was Paul?" That was too much for him, and he preferred to remain silent. "Thank you. Good night," I said, and left him pondering.

I left with him nine of your volumes. He is reading them and is also circulating them amongst the clergy there. I wonder if we have 'insane asylums' enough to accommodate a million or more of us. The clergy in Toungoo are now declaring that 'you and all your followers are insane'. I quote from a letter received from this same priest some days later, and this will show just how much these people understand of what they read about. "You are simply favoring the propaganda of Judge Rutherford, a Jew, who hopes against hope to reestablish his nation. My friendly advice to you is to give up the propaganda in favor of a Jew and to resume the faith of your fathers."

Incident No. 2: One of the clergy of Toungoo, taking a class in Bible study, read out to the children a passage from your book *Reconciliation* and wanted to know "with what authority does Judge Rutherford write the following [page 100, paragraph 2]: 'The doctrine of the trinity was first introduced into the Christian church by a clergyman of Antioch named Theophilus.'" He further read: "If you ask a clergyman what is meant by the trinity he will say 'it is a mys-

*(From a personal letter to Judge Rutherford; a little too long for *The Watchtower*, but just long enough for *The Golden Age*. Sometime when ears seem unduly deaf in the field where you strive to uphold the honor of Jehovah's name, just give a thought to those that are far out on the skirmish lines, far out on the edge of the world, courageously carrying on the fight under conditions far more difficult than any we face at home.—*Ed.*)

tery'." "Now I would like to ask the man who wrote this book," he said, "how a tiny plant grows into a big tree, and I am sure he will say 'it is a mystery'; so in the same way the trinity is a mystery." Then he added: "A few of the millionaires of the U. S. A. invested their money in Palestine in order to rebuild it. Now to recover that money they have written these books and are selling them. They were written by some stupid person, and all those who agree with him are stupid." Every 'curse' is a blessing.

Incident No. 3: This exposes these "belly-gods". The leading priest of Burmah, who has charge of the Roman Catholic cathedral in Rangoon, escorted six nuns of the order of The Poor Clairs, to Nyaunglebin, a station five miles north of Pyuntaza. This was for the purpose of visiting the shrine of 'Our Lady of Lourdes'. The priest in charge of the Nyaunglebin church accompanied them on their return to Rangoon. When passing through Pyuntaza I noticed that two of the nuns were traveling in a first-class compartment with the two priests, while the other four nuns were in the second-class compartment. The ticket checker neglected the check of this compartment. I ordered it (I am the station master of Pyuntaza, by the way). The priests held first-class privilege passes; the nuns, only second-class tickets. The clergy around here are swell-headed enough to think nothing of breaching rules in this way and appropriating to themselves privileges which they are not entitled to.

The Roman Catholics and even other employees of the railway fear these clergy to the extent of overlooking such faults to the neglect of their duties. However, it was not one of their own Babylonian prisoners they had to contend with on this occasion, but one of the true witnesses of Jehovah. "Levy excess fare, and if not willing to pay difference of fare for onward travel, ask the nuns to please move into the second-class," were the orders I issued to the ticket checker. The orders were very reluctantly conveyed to the clergy. There was a great ado; the priest said it was all rubbish and nonsense; the station master was to be called at once. I walked up. "What is this man talking rubbish?" said the Rangoon priest to me, meaning the ticket examiner, "it is only ladies after all, and surely it can be overlooked." "No rubbish at all," I replied; "rules are rules and must be abided by."

He never in the least expected such a rebut; it is most unusual for them to meet with such opposition out here, where they are treated like gods. Quite taken aback and annoyed, "It is nothing but a shame for you to behave like this," he said. The nuns did not wait to be told a second time. They were up and getting out of the compartment. If looks could kill, this narrative could not have been related by me. I held my poise and was very courteous, performing my duties as I ought to. Again the priest cried shame on me. "Thank you," I said; "this is the first time I learn that it is a shame for one to be honest in one's duties."

While my clerk was preparing the Excess Fare Receipt, several rude remarks were passed between the two priests, such as, "This station master is going to get a promotion because he is excessing priests," etc., etc. I remained silent. When handing over the receipt, for the third time I was told that I ought to be ashamed of myself for the way in which I behaved. This was too much to bear and I could not help but reply, "You preach honesty but encourage dishonesty."

I may mention that this piece of honest work on my part has brought me into the bad books of my superior, whose mind has been biased against me by the Nyaunglebin priest and other Roman Catholics who have laden him with false and exaggerated tales about our witness work out here. Imagine being told by a superior that I should restrict my actions towards the clergy.

Incident No. 4: The railway chaplain (Anglican church) used to hold monthly services at this station. The other three witnesses here, and I, were members. Owing to the poor outlook ahead, there was a proposal to dispense with the services of the chaplain. He spoke to me to try to keep up the collections he got from here, as he would not like to be sent away. We kept on for about two months. Jehovah through His servant, Judge Rutherford, did 'lighten our darkness'. We did not any more feel like hearing about the "immortal soul" or like singing "God in three persons, blessed trinity". The Bible held out to us a widely different story, and a far better one at that.

We stepped out of Babylon boldly, with the usual threats, of course, that we would not be buried by a priest, that our children would not be christened, etc., etc. Attendance at service usually amounted to about 12. That dwindled to a couple, and, finally, to the parson's having to preach to himself. The folks around preferred an armchair in a snug corner of their

homes with *Deliverance* or *The Harp of God* or other interesting books which they had taken from us, to the usual "gospel" meeting wherein they were told more about collections for this and for that than about the Bible. The bomb did its work. In the chaplain's tour program, Pyuntaza is now omitted. The same thing may happen at one or two more stations. The poor chaplain must be biting his nails. Will he have to sail soon?

Let me tell you that there is a stir in Burmah now about the truth as there never before was. The clergy are up in arms against us, urging the authorities to harm us, but the witness work is going boldly onward. The railway officials want to know why all this depression has come about and when it will end. When they are told to read all about it in your books and in the Bible they scoff at the idea. "The Bible has nothing at all to do with it," they say; "religion is a lot of rubbish." The clergy give the people hopes that "good times" are just around the corner. Lately some of us were threatened with arrest if we did not stop witnessing, but each one says, "That's the 'spur which pricks the sides of my intent'." This is what a recent convert has to say: "There is no doubt that there is but one true God, Jehovah. It is only after reading some of the books and receiving explanations from Jehovah's witnesses that I understand the Bible. All this while our priests have been teaching us a religion to suit their own pockets." This is from the pen of a once very staunch Roman Catholic who, at the commencement, called us 'antichrists'.

We have about twelve brethren in Rangoon; and three others, with their families, I am informed, joined our ranks a few days ago.

I sent a typewritten copy of your 'Challenge' to a Roman Catholic relative of mine in Maymyo, pointing out that if the Roman Catholics were anywhere near the truth they would accept it. He in turn sent it on to the Catholic Truth Society, India, asking them to accept it. "It is all rubbish. Pray to the Savior and our lady and you will be all right," was the reply he got.

The company at Pyuntaza is composed of Brother Dickens and myself, with our wives, making four.

At Toungoo is Sister D'Souza, and last week, Mr. D'Souza and Miss D'Souza were added. Mr. D'Souza, I may mention, is a Goan, and was a very staunch Roman Catholic. His example will bear weight. He was deeply impressed with the account of the Goans in East Africa, given in *The Golden Age*.

At Maymyo, a hill station at the other end of the line, is Sister Adjie, who has been a faithful witness for the past four years.

Brother Tsatos, of Rangoon, lately introduced into the truth a young Burman graduate, who has turned out a keen witness. This happened just at the time when we were wanting the *Kingdom* booklet translated into Burmese, and our young Burmese friend has very kindly undertaken to do this for us. This proves how wonderfully Jehovah God accomplishes His purposes.

There are several others who are deeply interested and who are considering active service. It appears to me that this is God's "due time" to stir Burmah, and that makes me realize the nearness of Armageddon.

And how strange! The revelation of Ezekiel's prophecy concerning Gog and Magog comes to us at this particular time; a time when the physical facts fit in so minutely with the words of the prophecy. I quote from paragraph 18 of *The Watchtower* of June 15, 1932. "The witness work of the people of God, taking on a wider scope, and being done with an ever increasing enthusiasm, comes to the attention even of Meshech and Tubal, over which Gog is the prince or the immediate ruler." This is what is happening in Burmah today. How good and gracious and accurate Jehovah is, that he should bring to us this message of hope at the right time, just when some feel the need of encouragement. How lovingly does our Lord now greet and cheer us with the words of Isaiah 54:17: "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the LORD; and their righteousness is of me, saith the LORD."

All warm Christian wishes go to you from us, and we unite in a prayer that the Almighty may strengthen you in your efforts to lead us on in this greatest of battles. All praise goes to Jehovah.

Blessed

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them."—Rev. 14:13.

True Obedience is True Valor

WE FEEL, somehow, that if a person is valorous for the right, when he knows what is right, he is worthy of life, but if he is not valorous for the right, then it is at least open to argument as to whether he is worth the room he takes up. And that is about the view that the Scriptures present. Obedience to God, that is, obedience to what is right, is a requirement of all who will ever have eternal life.

The conditions surrounding eternal life may be summarized as follows: One must give God the first place in his heart; obey God's commandments to the best of his ability; get a knowledge of Jesus Christ, God's Son; accept Jesus as the bread from heaven; hear and listen to His voice; become one of His sheep; do the work Jesus gives him to do; give earthly possessions a secondary place in his heart; and show love and mercy toward all.

Jehovah God can take a man that is an arrant coward in himself, and if he will be obedient He can make of him a mighty man, a man of valor. We have such a case in the career of Gideon, and it helps us to get a true perspective on this subject of courage. We are helped to see that when we get to the place where the doing of God's will is the most important thing in life we automatically arrive at true valor and true happiness.

It was not long after the death of Joshua before the people of Israel were in trouble. The trouble in every instance was due to the same cause: deflection from God, going away after other gods and being permitted to go the way of their choice until they got into difficulties from which the true God alone could extricate them.

Midianites in Full Control

One such instance we have brought to our attention in the sixth chapter of the book of Judges. The Midianites had come into the land, and Jehovah had permitted them to have an easy victory over His professed people. For seven long years they had been the absolute, uncontested rulers. They had even taken over the Jewish homes, so that multitudes of the Jews had been compelled to make their abode in dens and caves and strongholds in the mountains.—Judges 6:1-4.

When the Jews sowed their fields the Midianites and the Amalekites undertook to look after the reaping, and they did such a good job, or rather such a bad job, that from one end of the land to the other, from the extreme east to Gaza at the extreme southwest, they "destroyed the increase of the earth" "and left no sustenance for Israel, neither sheep, nor ox, nor ass".—Judges 6:4.

Apparently they were not content with merely taking what they wanted for their own comfort, but laid the entire land waste, devastated it. "For they came up with their cattle, and their tents, and they came as grasshoppers for multitude; for both they and their camels were without number: and they entered into the land to destroy it."—Judges 6:5.

The natural result was that the Jews became greatly impoverished, and, finding that their new gods, the gods of the Amorites, afforded them no comfort or help, they cried to the God of their fathers, the true God, Jehovah, and He heard their cry and answered their prayer.

Why Israel Was in Trouble

The first thing Jehovah God did for them was to tell them why they were in trouble. He sent them one of His prophets, reminding them that it was He who had brought Israel forth from Egypt, out of the house of bondage, and who had driven out all their enemies from the land of Canaan and made them to possess it. The concluding words of the prophet were: "And I said unto you, I am Jehovah your God; fear not the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but ye have not obeyed my voice."—Judges 6:6-10.

Whatever effect that sermon of the prophet may have had on others, it is certain that it awakened in the mind of one young man a desire to know and to do God's will. Gideon is mentioned in the eleventh chapter of Hebrews as one of God's men of faith. Without a doubt he heard that sermon of the prophet and without a doubt he believed what he heard and wished that he had some way in which he could act upon his information. No other conclusion is possible in view of what immediately followed the prophet's message.

The account goes on to say that an angel of Jehovah God came, manifestly in human form, and seated himself under an oak near where Gideon was threshing wheat by the winepress, to hide it from the oppressors, the Midianites. Very evidently the sitting posture was adopted so as to avoid startling Gideon; the angel wanted to put him entirely at his ease.

A Mighty (Timid) Man of Valor

Looking ahead to the things that he knew Jehovah had provided for him to do, and ignoring entirely everything about Gideon except his desire to obey God, to do His will, the angel said to him, in the most matter-of-fact way, "Jehovah is with thee, thou mighty man of valour." (Verse 12) The context shows that the only reason he was a mighty man of valor was that he was obedient to the King of the universe, and could be used by Him to do His will. He needed to have his backbone stiffened over and over again before he could do anything, and the angel was there to do the stiffening work.

Gideon's first response was an argument with the angel. The angel had said, "Jehovah is with thee, thou mighty man of valour," and evidently intended the message to be taken by him personally, but Gideon, with becoming modesty, and in complete self-forgetfulness, thought only of Israel as a whole when he replied: "Oh my Lord, if Jehovah be with *us,* why then is all this befallen *us?* and where be all his miracles which our fathers told *us* of, saying, Did not Jehovah bring *us* up from Egypt? but now Jehovah hath forsaken *us,* and delivered *us* into the hands of the Midianites."—Verse 13.

We can be pretty well assured that the angel of Jehovah suppressed a smile when he looked benevolently on him after that speech and kept right on with the stiffening process, saying, "Go in this thy might, and thou shalt save Israel from the hand of the Midianites: have not I sent thee?" (Verse 14) Gideon's might was in the fact that Jehovah God had sent him to do something; it was certainly not in anything else, least of all in himself, and we must give him credit for recognizing that fact.

Realizing at last that this spokesman for Jehovah was talking to him personally, and being deeply conscious of his own littleness and weakness, Gideon made reply: "Oh my Lord, wherewith shall I save Israel? behold, my family is poor in Manasseh, and I am the least in my father's house."—Verse 15.

Stiffening Gideon's Backbone

The angel went right on with the stiffening process, and, speaking for Jehovah, said, "Surely I will be with thee, and thou shalt smite the Midianites as one man." (Judges 6:16) That was a large order, but Gideon believed, and to one who believes God all things are possible.

"And he said unto him [the angel], If now I have found grace in thy sight, then shew me a sign that thou talkest with me. Depart not hence, I pray thee, until I come unto thee, and bring forth my present, and set it before thee. And he [the angel] said, I will tarry until thou come again."—Judges 6:17, 18.

Gideon went into the house and prepared food, and brought it out. "And the angel of God said unto him, Take the flesh and the unleavened cakes, and lay them upon this rock, and pour out the broth. And he did so. Then the angel of Jehovah put forth the end of the staff that was in his hand, and touched the flesh and the unleavened cakes; and there rose up fire out of the rock, and consumed the flesh and the unleavened cakes. Then the angel of Jehovah departed out of his sight."—Verses 20 and 21.

Quite likely the angel went up in the smoke associated with the fire, as happened on another somewhat similar occasion. (Judges 13:20) At any rate, Gideon realized that the messenger was an angel, and Gideon was in fear, thinking it portended his death. The Lord comforted him and permitted him to build that day a memorial altar to his name.

Wrecking the Devil's Religion

That night the angel of Jehovah decided that the time had come to use Gideon to make a wreck of the works of the Devil, and, properly enough, his first point of attack was the Devil's religion. He told Gideon to throw down his father's altar of Baal, and cut down the grove adjoining it, then to build an altar to Jehovah God and to sacrifice one of his father's bullocks as a burnt sacrifice with the wood of the grove. Now, that was quite an undertaking. His father was an idolater, and the times were hard. There was bound to be a family row, and the whole neighborhood would be stirred up, which was just what the angel wanted.

Gideon was afraid to do this job by day, because he feared his father's household and the men of the city; so he got ten of his servants together and decided to rip things to pieces the next night, and, scared or not scared, they did the business. The fact that he had ten servants of his own shows that he was quite an executive, and could get things done when he once got started. God knew all that when He picked him out.

The next morning the town was in an uproar. The Devil's church had been wrecked. Baal's

altar had been thrown down and his grove cut up and used for firewood. Gideon was the guilty man. The men of the town came to Joash, his father, and demanded that his son be put to death.

The old man turned out to have some sense, after all, in spite of the fact that he had been a worshiper of Baal. He suddenly put the shoe on the other foot by demanding that anybody that would plead the cause of Baal should himself be put to death while it was yet morning. He claimed, and with reason, that if Baal was a god he ought to be able to fight his own battles.

With that, he called Baal a bad name, Jerubbesheth, which means "Let the shameful thing plead". It made a hit with the crowd, especially those who had been crying to Jehovah, the God of their fathers, for help, and from that moment all were on the side of Gideon. His father, rather proudly, it seems, gave him a nickname, Jerubbaal, which means "Let Baal plead".

If we may be pardoned for using some of the language we occasionally see in the newspapers, "Baal took it on the chin right there, and went down for the count." In other newspaper parlance, "His stock went away below par, with nothing bid and no takers."

It Was a Big Advertisement

It did not take long for the news to get around. The very next verse says, "*Then* [as soon as the news reached the Devil's worshipers] all the Midianites and the Amalekites and the children of the east were gathered together, and went over, and pitched in the valley of Jezreel." (Verse 33) A fresh campaign for the subjugation of the Israelites was seen to be necessary. They reasoned properly that a revolt against their gods would be quickly followed by a revolt against themselves; and that was what took place.

The next verse tells us that the spirit of Jehovah came upon Gideon, and he blew a trumpet (formally declared war against Israel's oppressors) and sent messengers over the northern part of Palestine calling for volunteers. The response was prompt and satisfactory. Israel was now definitely ranged on his side, the side of Jehovah God. But despite the good start that had been made, Gideon was still timid.

Obediently, Gideon had already thrown down the Devil's religion, but now he was about to face the Devil's military organization, and it looked so formidable that he felt the need of renewed assurance that he was to go right ahead with the program already begun.

Thereupon he asked two more manifestations of divine approval. He would put a piece of wool fleece on the floor. The first night he prayed there might be dew on the fleece only and all around be dry; the second night, that the fleece might be dry and all around be wet. Both prayers were answered affirmatively. The first night the fleece was so wet that Gideon wrung a bowlful of water out of it; and the next night it was as dry as it had been wet the night before.

By this time Gideon had a fair-sized army gathered together, some 32,000 men, all told. Not a great army, as armies go, and certainly nothing as compared with the great army encamped against Israel, of which army the account says, "And the Midianites, and the Amalekites, and all the children of the east, lay along in the valley like grasshoppers for multitude; and their camels were without number, as the sand by the sea side for multitude."—Judges 7:12.

And then Jehovah God, through His angel, did several things that are like God, but not at all like man. He whittled down the force to almost nothing. There were too many people in Gideon's army; if they should have a victory they would certainly take the credit of it to themselves. The real truth that Jehovah himself is the Protector of His people would be hid from view. The blessing of the whole experience would be lost.

Whittling Down the Army

The first act was to invite all the fearful to leave the battlefield, and 22,000 packed up and went and were glad to go. They were on Jehovah's side, oh, yes, if there was anything to be gained by it, but not if there was any chance of "being arrested and thrown into jail, and maybe killed".

And now here was a good chance to quit honorably. God himself had said that if they were scared they could go home, and they were scared; there was no doubt about that. Therefore common sense said to them that the best thing they could do was to quit while the quitting was good, and away they went.

There was still an army of 10,000 men, and it was still too many. By the method by which they drank at the brook, God selected the 300

men that He would use in the coming victory. It would not be a battle; it would just simply be a victory for Jehovah God. But He would use a handful of honest, zealous, faithful men as coworkers with himself.

By this time Gideon was in a frame of mind where he needed to have his backbone stiffened once more, and again the angel of Jehovah resorted to rare and effective measures to perform the stiffening work.

Gideon was told to go down to the edge of the Midianite camp and listen; and that if he feared, he should take a servant with him, and this he did. He made the trip, probably at night, and when he got there he overheard one man telling another about a dream. He heard his own name mentioned. He heard the dream interpreted, and the interpretation of the dream was that into the hand of Gideon, the son of Joash, God had delivered Midian and all his host.

Gideon Finally and Fully Convinced

That was enough for Gideon. Right where he stood he worshiped the great God that never fails His true people in time of need and that in due time will vindicate His name before all creation. Next he returned to the camp, aroused the three hundred, and told them the good news that Jehovah God had delivered into their hands the host of Midian.

He divided the three hundred into three companies, and put a trumpet in every man's hand, thus making every man a captain in the army. There were no privates. Everybody on the payroll was a full commissioned officer. Gideon was the general. Jehovah God was the Commander-in-Chief. The heavy artillery consisted of empty pitchers and lamps within the pitchers.

That was good enough. It was so much better than Big Berthas, and howitzers, and machine guns, and rapid-fire rifles, and hand grenades, and poison gas, and liquid fire, that there was no comparison. For the overwhelming victory that was just ahead, the rattle of broken crockery, the flashing of candle lights in the midst of darkness that was as dark as a stack of black cats, and the weird sound of bugle calls from every direction, would be just the thing.

And the arrangement worked! *Of course* it worked. And the reason it worked was that the wisdom of Jehovah God, and the power of Jehovah God, were back of it. In the middle of the night the three hundred men surrounded the camp of the Midianites, blew their trumpets, broke their pitchers, and held their lights aloft. After that it was all over but the shouting.

The Midianites heard the broken crockery falling on the rocks, and it got on their nerves, for it sounded like a bull in a china shop, not at all particular where he went, and wreaking havoc in every direction at every plunge. They did not know there were only three hundred pitchers. In the still of the night it sounded like a big-six fire alarm, when all the apparatus in the city comes out.

Panic in the Camp of the Enemy

Jumping from their cots, wide-eyed with alarm, the Midianites heard the crockery still breaking on the rocks and were dazzled by the hundreds of lights shining upon them from every direction. They did not have electric lights in those days, and the gleam of those candle lights in the still air looked like Broadway appears to a countryman in the height of the theater season.

As they pulled their swords from the scabbards the lights were reflected this way and that from every piece of metal in their equipment. The whole camp seemed ablaze with those lights. And then there were the terrifying blasts on the bugles. There were hundreds of them. That meant, to them, that a great army of thousands upon thousands must be right on top of them.

That was enough. Here they were, right on top of him. Off goes the head of the man next to him. He does not see in the darkness that he has disposed of one of the enemies of Jehovah God, one of his own comrades. The next to go down is himself, slain by the sword of his own tent mate.

In a moment the camp of the Midianites was in a panic, and in a panic reason leaves its throne. What had been at twilight an orderly military encampment was at midnight a thoroughly frightened mob, without a semblance of order, in which every man was striking blindly this way and that, intent only on saving his own life, or at least selling it as dearly as possible.

An Overwhelming Victory

We draw the curtain. In the fight, and in the skirmishes that followed, there fell 120,000 men that drew the sword. Most of these men slew one another. The number that were put to death

by Gideon and his band were relatively few, though they stayed in the fight till the finish, and until the others of Israel had risen up and taken part in the conflict.

After it was all over, and Israel had rest from her enemies, the men of Israel wanted to make Gideon their king, but Gideon said to them, "I will not rule over you, neither shall my son rule over you: Jehovah shall rule over you." The experiences he had passed through had deeply impressed upon his mind how little he had really had to do with the gaining of the great victory that had been wrought.

He was one of those who had suffered at the hands of the Midianites; we know that because he tells us of it, and because he was trying to thresh out a little grain in a place where his work would be hidden from the eyes of his exactors. And we may be sure that he was one of those who had cried to Jehovah God to come to the relief of His people. It may have been specially his cry that came to the ears of Jehovah God; likely so.

In this lesson, however, we are considering merely the subject of obedience in the case of the man Gideon. We see that as a man Gideon was naturally a timid man, and a modest man, but he was an obedient man, and therefore a man that God could use. And he was a man of faith.

A Timid but Always Obedient Man

Gideon has come down to us as 'a mighty man of valor', and so he was. It took a valorous man to wreck the Devil's religion at a time when the Devil had apparently the whole land under his control, and it took a valorous man to tackle an army of 200,000 with a total force of 300 men, and to chase the fugitive armies even after they were completely whipped and in full flight.

But it is apparent that Gideon's valor lay entirely in his obedience; and that is where it lies with all the rest of us, if we have it. If we are obedient and submissive to God's will, and zealous to perform that which is entrusted to our care, then we are valorous, for the fight is a fight with the Devil and with his great organization that overshadows the whole world, and has filled it with blood and tears. But if not obedient, then all is lost, for there is no strength in the arm of clay wherewith to fight the great enemy encamped against the remnant of the people of God.

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The Birthplace of Liberty—The Land Below the Sea

IT IS hard to intimidate a man that has lived all his life in a place where at almost any time the ocean is liable to come pouring in on top of him and destroy him and all the works of his hands. Soldiers become automatically and mechanically courageous. Their training makes them so. Thus it is with the inhabitants of the Netherlands, miscalled Holland.

The North sea is the most tempestuous body of water imaginable, outside of the waters about Cape Horn. And the Netherlands are in the North sea, and below its level. Look at a general map of Europe and you will notice that the "Netherlands" are, in effect, the delta of the Rhine, and that this delta projects out into the North sea, to the north and to the west.

The Netherlands are rich with soils brought down from the highlands of Europe; the country is rich with the commerce that traverses the Rhine; it is rich with the world trade that passes in and out of the North sea; and richest of all in the peace-loving, industrious, contented, liberty-loving "Dutchmen" that have made themselves a homeland beneath the waters.

In New York and Brooklyn we look up at the skyscrapers because they constitute our horizons. In the Netherlands the people look up from their polders or fields and see above them the masts of canal boats passing along the tops of embankments against the sky. On the other hand, passengers in the canal boats gaze down upon cattle in the meadows and people working in the fields sometimes forty feet below the bottoms of the craft in which they ride.

Since the sixteenth century the Dutch have drained more than ninety lakes the bottoms of which are far below the level of the North sea. The dikes are of great width, and not infrequently from forty to sixty feet high. The railroads of the country are often built on the tops of these dikes; so are some of the canals and many of the highways.

One Inundation After Another

There is record of a great inundation, in the sixth century, in what is now the province of Friesland, and since then there has been one great inundation every seven years. Toward the end of the thirteenth century the sea destroyed a fertile peninsula and swallowed up more than thirty villages.

In the same century an immense chasm opened in northern Holland, forming the great Zuider Zee, now being reclaimed. As the waters rushed in more than eighty thousand persons were drowned. In 1421 a tempest blew the waters of the Meuse over its banks, destroying seventy-two villages and drowning one hundred thousand inhabitants. Hundreds of villages and thousands upon thousands of men, women and children were overwhelmed when dikes burst in 1532, 1570, 1825, 1855 and many intervening dates.

The reason the Netherlands is a country of windmills is that it is a land of high winds where it is necessary that pumps be kept going constantly to lift the surplus waters out of the polders into the canals. The winds furnish cheap power, but steam pumps, because of their greater efficiency, are now being more widely used. Anyway, it is a case of pump, pump, pump or be drowned, and sometimes the drowning takes place in spite of all the pumping.

In some instances great lakes have been drained, not altogether because of desire for the fertile lands which lie beneath, but because in a land where so much is below the sea level it is dangerous to have at hand bodies of water which can be whipped up by the winds and do immense damage.

On November 29, 1836, the Haarlemmermeer, a lake of 42,205 acres, was whipped by a severe westerly storm until the water rose to more than three feet above the normal level and a district of 10,000 acres was inundated. A month later a storm from the east submerged another 19,000

acres. With that, the lake was diked, powerful steam pumps were erected at three different points, and after twelve years of incessant labor the lake disappeared and a peril that had always threatened Amsterdam and Leyden was removed. Moreover, seven square miles of fresh polders were added to the Netherlands area.

Drying Up the Zuider Zee

The drying up of the Zuider Zee is the greatest undertaking of its kind ever projected by man. Imagine trying to drain a lake of 1,350 square miles, a lake through which a great river flows, and a lake the mouth of which, where it opens into the North sea itself, is 19 miles wide.

The dikes for this tremendous project are built in two parts. The first work is the forming of a submerged dam rising from the sea-bed to the level of normal high water. It consists of mattresses of brush massed with sand and topped or faced with broken stones. The main body of the dike, the waterproof part, lies immediately behind the foregoing, and consists of sand on a foundation of brush and stones.

The thickness of the dikes at the bottom of the sea is not less than 336 feet, and the height above the average level of the sea is 24 feet, which is 12 feet above the highest tides anticipated. The dikes are wide enough to carry a double-track railway, a road for cyclists and pedestrians, and one for ordinary traffic.

A new outlet to the North sea will be made for the Yssel river, which now flows out through the Zuider Zee. This outlet will be by a canal with a depth of 49 feet and a width of 3,500 feet, cut straight from Amsterdam to the sea. On this canal will be the largest lock in the world, at Ijmuiden. This lock will be 1,312 feet long by 164 feet wide, able to accommodate the largest ships afloat or ever likely to be built.

The damming of the Zuider Zee will remove all the brackish waters from the interior of the Netherlands, of great benefit to the farming and dairy interests in times of drought. Waters for irrigation, or for the cattle, will always be in abundant supply.

At present two pumping stations are removing 4,500,000 tons of water a day from what was but recently a portion of the Zuider Zee. It is estimated that by 1959 the entire reclamation project will be completed and 867 square miles of new land added to the realm, capable of supporting an additional 3,000,000 people. The present population of the whole of the Netherlands is but 8,006,600.

A Tremendous Undertaking

One of the dams which is being built at the mouth of the Zuider Zee is 17½ miles long and will cost $35,000,000. The entire expenditure on dikes and drainage is expected to be about $190,000,000, but the value of the fertile soil reclaimed will be at least $210,000,000, so the thrifty burghers will make money on their investment.

The present Zuider Zee, in its greatest length, is 80 miles; and in its greatest breadth, 45 miles. Only about two-thirds of it will be dried up; the remainder, which will be called Lake Yssel, will be a huge fresh water reservoir after 1935.

Experience has shown that it takes six or seven years for the rains to wash all the salt out of the polders and to make them worth their ultimate value of $450 an acre. The Dutch have had so much experience that something like a gold rush is bound to take place as each polder is thrown open for settlement.

The port of Hoorn (for which Cape Horn was named) will be left high and dry, as also the port of Edam, now famous for its Edam cheese, but in these days of automobiles it is no great hardship for a city to be several miles removed from salt water. Look at Los Angeles.

Before the plans were made, at least one thousand borings were completed. By careful study of the data these provide, it is assured that only 8% of the polders recovered will have sand instead of clay soil as their base. Some of these polders will be 24 feet below sea level.

At the northern end of the new Yssel lake, where the Zuider Zee formerly merged into the North sea, there will be two locks through which ships of 2,000 tons may pass, and 25 floodgates, each 40 feet wide, through which the excess of water can be sluiced at ebb into the sea.

The Netherlands Well Named

The Netherlands is well named. One-fourth of its farm lands are below the level of the sea, reclaimed and protected by 1,500 miles of dikes. If the interminable bulwarks of earth, granite and wood were not there to attest their industry and perseverance, it would hardly be believed that the hand of man could accomplish such a work.

The Netherlands has a north and west coast line on the North sea of 470 miles. Its great and

powerful neighbor on the east is Germany. Belgium is on the south. The greatest length is 196 miles, the width 120 miles; the land area, 12,582 square miles; average height above sea level is but 37 feet.

There are eleven provinces. The names of two of these are North Holland and South Holland, and as they are relatively large and powerful the name Holland is often improperly applied to the Netherlands. Residents of the other nine provinces do not relish this nomenclature. South Holland, with 1,600 people per square mile, is one of the most densely populated areas in the world. Land hunger is a chronic trouble in the Netherlands, so much so that in 1927 the Dutch government aided fifty Dutch families to emigrate to France, voting a subvention of 10,000 florins for the purpose.

Not only has the Netherlands had to battle with the North sea, which is a sufficiently great antagonist, but the Rhine, Maas, Schelde, Yssel, Vecht and Hunse rivers have all needed attention. Some of these have had to be channeled and defended at their mouths against the tides; others have had to be bordered by dikes as powerful as those raised against the ocean; others have had to be turned from their courses; the wandering waters have been gathered together; the course of affluents has been regulated and the waters have been carefully divided, so that the enormous mass of liquid could be kept in equilibrium in storm and calm, and kept moving toward its ultimate destination.

During the World War all the fighting nations knew enough to keep away from the Netherlands. On one occasion the present queen told the kaiser his tallest soldiers were two feet too short to enter her country, meaning thereby that rather than submit to invasion dikes would be cut and invaders and their equipment would get what Pharaoh and his crowd got when they tried to cross the Red sea after the fleeing Israelites.

In the Days of the Frisians

A Frisian is a native of Friesland; and if you look on the map you will see that Friesland is the northernmost province of the Netherlands. It abuts on the North sea. In the days of the Frisians of long ago they had a king by the name of Radbod. When the Roman troops that drank communion wine from the skulls of their enemies came through this part of Europe they conquered Friesland and compelled old king Radbod to be "baptized" or be put to death. As he stepped into the baptismal font he demanded of the bishop, Wolfran, where his ancestors were. Receiving the blunt reply that they were in hell, with all the other heathen, the pagan warrior stepped grandly out of the font and said, "I will join them there." Now the Dutch are like that. They want peace if they can have it with liberty, but if not they are willing to go to hell and take the consequences.

Always an intelligent and liberty-loving people, the Netherlanders resisted the Spanish Inquisition at the hands of Charles V with a stubbornness which made it immediately the battleground of Europe and a haven for the thinkers of every land. It is estimated that, in a vain effort to subdue these dwellers of the lowlands, 100,000 were burned, strangled, beheaded or buried alive; and the more there were slain, the more there were ready to take their places.

The son of Charles V, the infamous Philip II, was even more tyrannical than his father. Goaded to desperation, the stubborn and liberty-loving Netherlanders gradually armed themselves, and rebellions occurred here and there, culminating in a stand at Alkmaar that for desperate and vicious fighting between armies that truly hated each other was probably never surpassed. The Spanish and the Dutch loathed the sight of each other.

The Stand at Alkmaar

The Spanish butcher, the duke of Alva, his sword dripping with the blood of thousands of peace-loving Protestants in every part of the Netherlands, moved upon Alkmaar with the expressed determination of slitting every throat in the city. The Dutch knew that he was coming, knew that no quarter would be shown, and if they did not give the Spanish cavaliers a warm reception, then no invaders need ever look for one.

Unmoved by the twelve hours' cannonading, the Dutch waited till the hated Spanish Catholics actually assaulted the city walls. Thereupon the Dutch Protestants let loose upon their attackers boiling water, unslaked lime, molten lead, liquid pitch and scalding oil, and flung around the necks of the climbing soldiers blazing hoops freshly dipped in tar.

Call it the Reformation, or call it what you may, the assault on Alkmaar broke the spirit of the Spanish. Burdened with the superstitions of their devilish religion, they came to the con-

clusion that the Devil himself was helping the Protestants, and the next day preferred to be shot down by their own officers rather than again face such terrible foes.

One could hardly say that the Thirty Years' War was won that day, but it is undeniable that the influence of that fight continues to this day. The Spanish invaders were never the same after that, nor were the Dutch. Liberty-lovers crowded in, French Huguenots, German Calvinists, English Puritans, Spanish and Portuguese Jews, Flemings and Walloons, and brought with them a widespread diffusion of education and culture.

The Dutch republic has been an entity to be reckoned with from that time to this. The present government is really a republic with a hereditary president, a descendant of the William the Silent, or William of Orange, who played such a large part in the stand made by the Dutch against the duke of Alva.

William of Orange

What George Washington is in the history of the United States, William of Orange is in the history of the Netherlands, and of the so-called "Reformation". His opposition to the Inquisition marked him for death by the Catholic tyrant Philip II, and after six attempts, by as many assassins, the deed was accomplished, but not till Spain's sun was setting in the West.

William of Orange knew when to flee and when to stand, when to defend and when to attack. He seems to have been merciful and wise and courageous, and even the seizure of his eldest son by the sponsors of the Inquisition could not turn him aside from the path he believed to be right.

His memory is held in such esteem by the Dutch people that in 1922, after the Hohenzollern scare was over, the Dutch constitution was so changed that no person not a direct descendant of William of Orange may ever sit upon the Dutch throne. He founded the University of Leyden, the country's oldest seat of learning.

The present titular ruler, Queen Wilhelmina, seems to have some of the spirit of William of Orange. When a labor uprising seemed imminent a few years back, she drove in an open carriage, alone and unguarded, into the very centers of the discontented areas, bowing and smiling this way and that, and accomplishing her objective of restoring peace and order.

Not an Altogether Placid History

While the Netherlands must for ever occupy a place in the front ranks of the countries that have lived by the arts of peace, yet the path has been not altogether easy, and in the days of the French Revolution, and the Napoleonic wars, was a very difficult one.

During the Dutch war of independence the sovereignty of the Netherlands was twice offered to Queen Elizabeth of England, but was declined. However, the English have always felt that this generous offer entitled them to help themselves to anything Dutch that they happened to want, as witness the once Dutch but now British or American possessions of Ceylon, Cape Colony, New York, New Jersey and points north, south, east and west. What taking ways the British do have! They took the Dutch sea trade, too.

In the French Revolution the Netherlands, peace-loving and unwilling to fight against what claimed to be 'Liberty, Fraternity, Equality', allowed themselves to be captured without a fight, and paid dearly for it. Soon they found themselves tied to the French chariot wheels, financing Napoleon's campaigns of murder, and obliged to furnish soldiers for his battlefields.

When the Dutch found they had been deceived by the false cry of 'Liberty, Fraternity and Equality', and that they had for the time lost their liberties and their rights of self-government, they came to hate the French oppressors as badly as they had once hated the Spanish, and for much the same reasons.

The French proposed constitution after constitution. The Dutch settled down into opposition to everything French. They would not have anything to do with French governments or with anything French, even though they now found themselves ruled with severity by French rulers. Like William the Silent they bided their time, and when Napoleon's reverses came they suddenly proclaimed their independence afresh and won out.

After the Napoleonic Wars

After the Napoleonic wars the Dutch found themselves bankrupt, for the French had borrowed all their money, first to finance this, that or the other project, then to pay dividends upon such loans, and then to pay dividends upon loans upon loans, and so on. The French have a wonderful capacity for borrowing and then letting somebody else carry the load.

The reestablished government of the Netherlands included what is now Belgium, but the Protestant Dutch under a descendant of William of Orange could not get along with the French Catholics of their neighbors to the south and it was inevitable that they should separate as they did in 1830.

The Roman Catholic church never forgives or forgets, in which respect it is like its founder and head, the Devil. The bishops of Belgium made so much trouble for William II that he put the boldest of them in jail. The Belgic section of the dual country immediately rebelled, Catholic France backed the rebellion, and the new country of Belgium resulted.

Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed in the Netherlands. State allowances are made to Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jansenists and Jews. Of Protestants there are 3,658,797; of Roman Catholics, 2,444,583; of Jews, 115,223.

Queen Wilhelmina became queen at 10 years of age, and used to punish her dolls by threatening to make queens of them so they would have nobody to play with. She has reigned for more than forty-one years, and pays close attention to the details of her work. She signs nothing she does not understand. Once a year she rides in a gilded coach, a present from the nation.

She is extremely fond of jewelry. Amsterdam is the center of the world's diamond industry, and the queen, who is one of the world's richest women, has an eye to business. She will not wear a dress made in Paris. She is the author of a tract on prayer, issued as a state paper.

Education in the Netherlands

During the Thirty Years' War, Leyden and Amsterdam became the centers of the publishing and book-selling trades of the world. The devastation of Germany and the freedom of press of the Netherlands automatically led the writers and thinkers of the world to its acknowledged center of liberty.

Education is now obligatory for all persons between the ages of 6 and 13. There are more than 10,000 students in the universities, which is a large showing for so small a country. Recent tests showed that only seventeen one-hundredths of one percent of the people are unable to read.

The Netherlanders are cosmopolitan, learning three or four languages readily, and so situated between England, France and Germany that it is very much to their advantage to do so. The ability to speak Dutch is a linguistic achievement in itself. And, by the way, the word "Dutch" is a colloquialism for the German word *Deutsch;* the two languages are closely akin.

Grotius and Christian Huygens, two of the world's most famous scholars, were Netherlanders. The microscope was the invention of a Dutchman, and so was the drink cocoa, which is used in every home. Rembrandt's art is the standard of the world.

Dutch boys and girls are in bed by nine o'clock. Children less than eighteen can go nowhere. No theater or restaurant or picture show will admit them. The climate is cheerless, only forty days of sunshine a year, and the kids are glad to go to bed to get out of it. They being fed mostly on bread and milk, and spending long hours beneath the blankets, it is said there is not a thin boy or girl in Holland.

Thrift and Cleanliness

The Dutch have a mania for work. Their land, recovered from the bottom of the sea, is proof, and so is their language. In summer, when the cows are in the field, the stables are scrubbed spotless and muslin curtains are hung at the windows.

The reason wooden shoes are worn is that the fields and the skies are so seldom dry. Wooden shoes are very suitable for use in a muddy country. They keep the feet dry, and may be removed readily at the door. Wooden shoes range in price from 25c per pair for the smallest size up to 65c per pair for the largest, regardless of style or design.

The Netherlanders are deficient in imagination and spiritual aspirations. As a people they are of the earth, earthy. They do not write satire and do not commit suicide. If they lose their temper it is behind closed doors. A small nation, surrounded by large and turbulent ones, they detest war and use all their intelligence to avoid it. Silence is their greatest weapon. They sheltered the kaiser when everybody else wanted to murder him.

The country is a country of males. There are no tragic tales of love and passion. All that is said of the women is that they are the wives and mothers of the men. The diversions are books, pictures, music, flowers, furniture, ornaments, keepsakes, ease and creature comforts. Snobbishness is common; but so is kindness to chil-

dren and animals. It is a country in which democracy and formalism go hand in hand. They enjoy, or think they enjoy, the ringing of carillons; probably they think it, for it is not music.

Prosperity is widespread. The taxable property is valued at over $5,000,000,000. The number of guilder millionaires (guilders are worth 40c apiece) is over 1,000. At the moment of writing, there are labor troubles. The liner "Rotterdam", which had got as far as Plymouth on its trip from Rotterdam to New York, had to put back to Rotterdam because 400 of the crew refused to stoke the fires unless given an opportunity to visit their homes in between ocean trips. The captain did not wish them to go ashore, for fear they would join the seamen's strike. Dutch-like, they resented his tyranny and struck anyway.

Little Farms and Many Flowers

With land at $450 an acre, little farms, intensively cultivated, are the rule. Ninety percent of the holdings are of less than 50 acres, and more than 50-percent are of less than 12 acres. In other words, out of 200,302 officially recognized farmers, 182,011 hold from 2½ to 50 acres each. There are great numbers whose holdings are less than the 2½ acres which one must have in order to be counted as a Netherlands farmer.

The heads of livestock just about equal the number of acres given over to agriculture, including gardens, orchards and pastures, a little more than 5,000,000 in each case. There are 615,165 acres of well-cared-for forests. The sugar beet harvest is over 2,000,000 tons a year.

Holland cheeses are famous. Ever hear of Limberg? It is one of the provinces of the Netherlands. Ever hear of Edam, Gouda, Leyden or Cheddar cheeses? The Dutch make cheeses to suit the palate of everybody, and send their wares all over the world.

Market gardening is largely carried on; immense quantities of cauliflower, early potatoes, cucumbers, tomatoes, onions and Brussels sprouts are eaten at home, and other immense quantities shipped out of the country. Nearly all of these market gardeners own their own little farms.

But it is in flower-raising that Holland excels. Its hothouses could supply the whole of Europe with all the flowers it could use. In summer, in the season, one may see a square mile of tulips in bloom at one time. The bulb fields are in carnival from February to August, from crocus time to late gladioli. As early as the eighteenth century, Haarlem florists had their foreign catalogs printed in English, French and German.

In the season, the city dwellers pour out by the thousands to see the flowers. Swarms of bicyclists and automobilists travel the highways garlanded with flowers. Tourist trains, drawn by tiny engines, puff up and down the flower-filled fields. The fields are always 'too square', and the furrows always 'too straight', to be as beautiful as they might be; but the Dutch are like that; they want things prim.

The Dutch are great for carnivals, pageants and fireworks, to which the flowers and the canals lend unusual interest. At festival time, bright baskets of flowers are hung suspended above the canals, and their reflections in the still waters beneath constitute a most beautiful sight by day and a still more beautiful one at night.

Industries and Transportation

The Netherlands is not a manufacturing country, yet Dutch pottery, bricks, tiles, and glassware, leather goods and refined sugar are considered the best of their kind. Shipbuilding and diamond cutting are largely carried on. There are 5,200 vessels engaged in fishing. The Russian government at one time, in 1928, placed orders for 500 passenger airplanes with the Fokker works at Amsterdam.

The windmills, used for centuries to keep the polders dry, are giving way to the more dependable steam pumps. It is estimated that since 1923 more than half the windmills of the country have been removed or demolished. A society for the preservation of the Dutch windmills has been formed; but no association of men to keep alive an uneconomic way of doing anything has ever succeeded, and if the steam pump is cheaper and better, then the windmill must go, landscape or no landscape.

The reason the windmill no longer suits is that it occasionally happens that after a great storm which has spilled much water into a polder there follows a long period of calm in which a windmill can do little or no pumping and the cattle ruin their pastures, cutting the soft soil to pieces with their sharp hoofs. The steam pump does the work quickly, before the ground has a chance to get thoroughly saturated.

As there are no hills, everybody in Holland rides a bicycle in the summer; and as the canals are always frozen over, everybody skates in the

winter. There are 2,000 miles of canals, 1,500,000 bicycles, and 47,000 motor cycles. The merchant marine is composed of 544 steamships and 19 sailing vessels. Rotterdam is one of the busiest ports in the world, with Amsterdam receiving about one-fourth as great a tonnage.

Some of the Cities

The Hague (Dutch *hage,* hedge), population 432,680, 15 miles northwest of Rotterdam, 33 miles southwest of Amsterdam, and 3 miles from the North sea, is the seat of the Court, the residence of the foreign ambassadors, and the site of the Andrew Carnegie $1,500,000 peace palace. The parks, gardens, markets and suburbs are famous for their beauty. The place, originally a hunting lodge, has been an abode of royalty for 700 years.

Amsterdam (formerly Amstelredam), the chief city, has a population of 749,459. Six hundred years ago it was the residence of the lords of Amstel, meaning that they bossed the fishing business at the point where the Amstel river flows into the Zuider Zee. The city was originally built on a peat bog. Today it consists of 90 islands, with all of its buildings resting securely on piles driven 14 to 60 feet through loose sand to the solid stratum of firm clay underneath. It is the diamond market of the world.

Rotterdam, population 582,507, has a tonnage of foreign and inland traffic surpassed only by London among European ports. It has many flourishing mills, iron works and shipbuilding yards.

Utrecht, on the Old Rhine, was old in the days of the Romans, and was called by them *Traiectum ad Rhenum,* whence its name. It was here the Dutch provinces declared their independence of Spain. Its population, 153,208; it is an important railway center.

Haarlem, Leyden and Alkmaar are all important points near the west coast, all close to one another, and all reminiscent of the gallant fight the stubborn and peace-loving Dutch put up to stay the hand of the Spanish Inquisitors. The oldest printing office in Holland is located in Haarlem, for which our own New York Harlem is named. At Leyden, William of Orange relieved the besieged but resolute Dutch Protestants by breaking down the dikes and drowning their Spanish attackers. Later it was an asylum for the Puritans who sailed from there to America. Of Alkmaar and its repulse of the flower of the Spanish cavaliers we have already written. Today it is the center of the North Holland cheese market.

As Governors and Administrators

As governors and administrators the Dutch have not been a stupendous success, nor a total failure. In their desperate war with Spain, not finally settled until 1648, they gradually grew strong on the sea, and but for the English would have ruled the waves to this day.

The first Dutch vessels to round the Cape of Good Hope easily displaced the Portuguese in the East Indies. Later they had Brazil in their hands, but incapacity to govern cost them the country. They lost New Amsterdam (New York) to the British (traded it for Dutch Guiana) and their possessions in Dutch Guiana have never been a success. In most of these instances a mistaken policy of dividing the lands up into huge estates instead of smaller individual holdings prevented a better record.

The Netherlands has universal suffrage for both sexes over twenty-five years of age, and compulsory voting. There are at least seven political parties, with unemployment insurance in force, and not many unemployed, considering the difficult world-wide conditions now prevailing. Since 1921 a workman whose helpless condition requires continuous nursing and attendance continues to receive full wages from a State insurance bank specially created for the purpose.

In six of the principal cities there is a special body of children's police. Their duties comprise supervision of children's street trading and begging, investigation of home conditions, truancy and child delinquencies.

The Dutch East Indies

How it comes about that the British Government, when it was taking New Amsterdam, Ceylon and South Africa from the Dutch, and everything else from anybody that had anything, did not reach out the British paw and take the Dutch East Indies is something we could never understand. We feel sure no compunctions of honesty or conscience have ever interfered with any of its moves toward colonial expansion. Maybe it just concluded that the time was not yet ripe, and the Dutch might as well govern temporarily, until the British got ready to take everything over.

The Dutch East Indies have half the population of the United States and an area half the

size of non-Russian Europe. Java alone is four times the area of the Netherlands, and has five times as great a population. Sumatra covers an area as large as the state of California; Dutch Borneo is as large as France.

Java is the most densely populated land mass in the world, with 821 people to the square mile. The island is of enormous natural and annually productive wealth, producing for export vast quantities of sugar, coffee, tea, cocoa, indigo, spices, cinchona, rubber, copra, tin, petroleum and coal. How did the British ever come to overlook all this?

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914, imports into the United States from the Dutch East Indies were $5,334,000. Seven years later these imports from the same islands were $141,664,000.

The abundance of raw materials has encouraged manufacturing, which now includes iron products, vegetable oils, building materials, rope, bristles, paint, chemicals, etc. The Dutch East Indies are considered the most valuable possessions in the Pacific.

By one means or another 170,000 of the Dutch have been able to retain control of the 60,000,000 Mohammedan natives. Sometimes the unarmed people have been mowed down with machine guns. There have been bad housing, prohibition of meetings and associations, and censorship of the press; but things are better now and the Javanese are more kindly treated.

In recent years it has become the custom of the Hollanders to refer to the Javanese as 'our brown brother' and to invite his cooperation in various activities and walks of life. Possibly that is done merely for policy's sake, as the Netherlands has no navy to enforce its demands in case of a great uprising, but, even if that, it is good policy. Why practice cruelty and oppression, as has been done in India, when even the ends of Simon-pure selfishness are better served by kindness and consideration of somebody besides the lordly whites?

Cooper's Cartoon of Uncle Sam

IN A RECENT number of *Collier's* magazine the cartoonist F. G. Cooper has a picture of Uncle Sam wearing black goggles and a huge sign on his shirt front entitled "Pity the Blind". In his extended hand he has a tin cup. In his hat, which lies on the ground, he has papers reading: "Billions for luxuries; Savings Bank deposits increase since 1929 $1,233,000,000; Total bank savings $29,000,000,000, and Record home ownership." Out of his pockets he had securities reading: "Funds for travel; Funds for schooling; 5 mechanical horsepower per worker; 40% more stock owners since 1929; Gold stock $4,370,000,000, Britain $588,000,000; Treasury issue nine times oversubscribed; Life insurance $109,000,000,000; Billion-dollar weekly income; Movie attendance 75,000,000 weekly." It seems quite convincing, but the next clipping we pick up is one from the New York *World-Telegram* which tells us that right here in our own city of New York we have 900,000 persons out of work, more than 600,000 of whom are now receiving some kind of help from the city or from organizations; and that seems convincing on the other side. The most that could be said for Mr. Cooper's cartoon is that it shows our civilization here is most pitifully lopsided. Suppose we had in America ninety-nine one-hundredths of all the wealth in the world, and that wealth were all in the hands of one man. Would that make America the happiest land in the world?

The Sardine Day Coach

THE Pennsylvania Railroad has constructed one day coach which we hope will be the last one, wherein comfort will disappear and 120 passengers will be jammed into the space hitherto reserved for 76. This is done by arranging the seats on two levels, one of them a step down from the aisle and the other two steps up.

As persons parade the aisles they can conveniently kick any loose rubbish into the laps of passengers in the bottom row. Those in the top row do not sit exactly in the laps of those in the bottom row; not exactly, but almost. Advantage is taken of the fact that when persons are seated there is normally a little vacant space above their knees. In the sardine type of coach this extra space will be utilized for another row of passengers.

Always Something New

Education in South Carolina

NEGROES constitute one-half of the population of South Carolina, but receive only one-tenth of the total appropriation for education.

An Iowa Store Forgives Its Debtors

MR. AND MRS. JAMES HENNUM, of Sloan, Iowa, operating a general store, recently forgave all their debtors, a total of about $75,000. The debts ranged from a few cents to $1,000, and some of them had been owed for fourteen years.

Orleans, Vermont, Is Taxless

ORLEANS, Vermont, is the only taxless community in New England. This situation is due to the fact that it has a surplus piled up from the profitable operation of its own water and electric light and power plants.

Paper May Be Used Again

BY A NEW device ink can be removed from printed matter and the paper can be used again. It is estimated that by this new arrangement the cost of white paper can be reduced at least 50 percent.

Frightening Crows Away from Watermelons

CROWS are fond of watermelons; they destroy many by pecking large holes in them. It has been discovered that they can be frightened away by placing a small stone on top of each ripening melon.

Immense Deposits of Iron in the Urals

THE Russians have discovered in the Urals, less than seventy miles from a railway, an iron-ore deposit estimated at 600,000,000 tons, of which about one-third is near the surface. It contains an iron content of 40 percent to 60 percent, and may change the whole Russian metallurgical situation.

Sterilization in Germany

SIR BERNARD MALLET, of London, advocate of sterilization of the unfit, is quoted as authority for the statement that in Germany there are at least 100,000 women sterilized every year. Let us hope that after a little while the sterilizers will get around to Sir Bernard Mallet, or possibly they have already done it and that accounts for his interest in the subject.

Edmonton, Alberta, Goes Sane

EDMONTON, Alberta, Canada, has gone sane. It has decided to abolish cadet training in the schools. We need some of that kind of sanity in various parts of the United States.

250,699 Railroad Employees Discharged in Year

THE shrinkage of business in the United States is reflected in the discharge of 250,699 railroad employees in one year. In some instances these men have been in the employ of the roads for which they work for twenty years.

One Million Fewer Automobiles

THERE are one million fewer automobiles in operation this year than there were a year ago, which means that one million more American families are deprived of what was to most of them their greatest means of enjoyment.

Rapid Increases in Taxes

IN THE sixteen years from 1913 to 1929 the combined expenditures of federal, state and local governments increased 347 percent; in other words, expenditures for government increased more than twice as fast as income, and more than ten times as fast as population.

Automobiles in Venice

VENICE, with its 261,000 people, has but 408 automobiles, and they are kept on the mainland, two miles away. A bridge is now being built that will connect the city with the mainland, and the city will have just one garage, with capacity for 1,000 cars.

Music in London Mines

IN AT least one mine in South Yorkshire, England, the miners hew coal to the strains of music which come to them by radio at the working face. It is believed that these radio installations can be used to good advantage in the case of mine disasters.

Very Few Murderers Suffer Penalty

IN THE United States the ratio of convictions in prosecutions for murder is less than seventeen percent, and not more than two percent of the murderers ever reach the death chamber. Over ten thousand murders are committed every year.

Net Incomes of Class I Railroads

IN JUNE, 1931, the net operating income of the Class I railroads was $50,162,000. This last June it was $14,000,000. This leaves them with 27.9 percent of the net income they had a year earlier, but look at all the "rugged individualism" they have.

Farm Boys Study Gas Engines

A FARM boys' club near Gibbon, Nebr., has adopted the farm gas engine for study and experiment. The work has proved highly practical, as the club members have learned to repair gas engines, tractors, trucks and automobiles on their home farms.

Non-Smokers Are the Best Students

OF 113 students studied at Washington State College 60 were smokers; their standings averaged 80.82%. The 53 that were non-smokers had grades averaging 86.45%. In intelligence tests the smokers attained a grade of 5.9% and the non-smokers a grade of 7%.

Destitute Women in New York

THE Salvation Army reports a great change in the type of those seeking shelter. Now they are mostly women who formerly had large incomes, school-teachers, college graduates, highly trained office workers and girls who formerly had every luxury.

Sequestrators in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA has adopted the plan of appointing a sequestrator to collect rents from a property on which no taxes have been paid for ten years. This sequestration of rents prevents the recourse to sheriff's sales, and insures monthly payments on the taxes as long as the house is occupied.

Ontario Nearly as Bad as Florida

ONTARIO has not fallen as low as Florida in its treatment of prisoners, and certainly not as low as Nassau county, New York, but it is bad enough. At Grimsby twenty-three men who were out of work (a terrible offense) were jammed into two cells where by close jamming there was just room for them to sit down but not to sleep. After a night of this 'hospitality' they were turned out in the rain, in lots of three, at three-minute intervals.

Tax Sales in Chicago

AT THE close of July only half of the 1930 taxes of property in Chicago had been paid, whereupon a court order issued for the sale for taxes of all the rest of the property in the city, 600,000 parcels out of a total of 1,300,000 that go to make up the second greatest city in the Western world.

Many Bondholders Have a Headache

MANY bondholders have a headache because in four months of the year $1,864,000,000 in bonds defaulted on their interest. Of these, $354,000,000 were railroad bonds, $473,000,000 were public utilities, $489,000,000 were industrial, and $548,000,000 were real estate mortgages.

Rockefeller City a Free Port

ROCKEFELLER CITY, in the heart of New York, will be a free port for the merchandise of all nations, similar to Hamburg, Copenhagen, Singapore and Hong Kong. Objects sent there for exhibition only can be admitted without duty, and only if sold for delivery in the United States will duty be collected.

Painesville, Ohio, Well Managed

PAINESVILLE, Ohio, is one of the well managed cities that is not sorry it has its own municipal electric lighting plants. Despite several rate reductions it has been piling up for itself a surplus of about $4,000 a month, and further rate reductions are in sight. The rates now are among the lowest in the state of Ohio.

Many Wringer Accidents

SO MANY accidents occur from the operation of power wringers in the home that it may almost be said they should not be permitted there. In the last three years eleven adults and seven children were killed in this manner, while some four thousand were injured, some very seriously.

Fighting Crime in New York City

A HUNDRED THOUSAND sizable posters encourage every honest New Yorker to phone police headquarters quickly if a crime is committed or if danger threatens. Policemen in automobiles will then close in on the suspected area, receiving detailed instructions by radio as they proceed.

Illiteracy in United States Decreasing

IN 1890 illiteracy in the United States was 13.3 percent; in 1900 it was 10.7 percent; in 1910 it was 7.7 percent; in 1920 it was 6 percent, and in 1930 it was 4.3 percent. In the urban population the proportion of illiteracy among those that are 10 to 14 years of age is only three-tenths of one percent.

Open-Air Library on Boston Common

BOSTON has distinguished herself by opening on the Boston Common the first free and open-air library for the benefit of the unemployed. The library, which has 1,000 books contributed for the purpose, is housed in a band stand and requires that all books be returned the same day, at dusk.

"No Flowers; Remember the Flower Fund"

SWEDEN has a custom whereby funeral notices often contain the words "No flowers; remember the flower fund". In such cases the money that would have gone for flowers goes to a fund which is used to provide for the less-well-to-do citizens' homes more comforts than they would otherwise be able to enjoy.

America's Heroic Chief of Staff

REFERRING to the way in which General Douglas MacArthur chased the veterans out of Washington, the Baltimore *Sun* describes him caustically: "That gentleman, who sent all the way to Fort Myer for a uniform, so that he could be properly garbed for a military operation which could have been carried out by a colonel and a few men armed with tear bombs, is unburdening himself of military romanticism undefiled, bare of the tiniest alloy of common sense."

Dill Disgusted with Stock Exchange

SENATOR C. C. DILL, of Washington, is disgusted with the New York Stock Exchange. He says of it: "It is a gambling institution where insiders use marked cards and loaded dice. The story of what has happened there shocks every man and woman who has any sense of decency in business relationships. Every time we do anything in Congress to which the administration is opposed, stocks go down and we are told that it is because we did not follow the president's leadership or did not do what they wanted in New York."

2,389,862 Air Passengers Last Year

LAST year in America there were 2,389,862 air passengers, of whom 522,345 were on the scheduled air lines. The average length of ride was only 90 miles, which seems rather surprising in view of the excellent service now provided for trips by air to any part of the continent.

Sixty-eight Tax-free Towns

SIXTY-EIGHT towns in the United States have no local taxes, because of revenue from municipally owned utilities. These towns are Orleans, Vt., Skaneateles, N. Y., South River, N. J., Clinton, Mich., Spooner and New Glarus, Wis., Russell, Minn., Chanute and Colby, Kans., Torrington, Wyo., Waterville, Wash., and fifty-seven towns and cities in Oklahoma.

Salaries of the Kings

KING GEORGE receives a salary of about $1,700,000 a year; King Victor Emmanuel, of Italy, about $950,000 a year; King Gustave, of Sweden, about $150,000 a year; the president of France about $117,000 a year, which is $42,000 more than that of the president of the United States. President Hoover recently cut his own salary by $15,000 a year.

A New Use for a Dentist

TWO men in the Bronx inveigled a third man who owed them $50 to enter a dentist's office on the promise that they would there help him get a job. Then with the help of still another man they held him while the dentist pulled two gold bridges out of his mouth. Looks as if we were coming to a time when people with gold bridges will have to learn to keep their mouths shut, or else learn to keep out of debt.

Demons Making Fools of the Hindus

SOME of the ways in which the demons make fools of the Hindus is to get them to stand on their hands alone, with legs and feet curled up and resting on their wrists; to stand on the head and hands, either with the body vertical or at an angle; to stand on one foot with the rest of the body tied in a knot; and to lie on one side with one foot curled around the back of the neck. It is claimed that those who perform these God-dishonoring stunts receive the assistance of the devils that are all about us; and no doubt the claim is correct. But at what a price!

National City's Anaconda Victims

FOR skinning them out of $158,000,000 the investors in Anaconda Copper stocks are thanking the National City Company, affiliate of the National City Bank. The stock which by skillful manipulation was boomed to $133 a share has dropped to $4.50 a share. The National City got rid of their large holdings and let their customers hold the bag.

Steamboats in Kansas City

STEAMBOATS drawing six feet of water can now ply between Kansas City and New Orleans, and are of about as much use to the American people as a line of carrier pigeons between here and the planet Neptune. The navigation of the Missouri has its proper place in popular song and joke books about the congressional pork barrel, and that is as far as it goes.

Fox Bit the Hands That Fed Him

WILLIAM FOX, president of the Fox Theaters Corporation, is charged with the peculiarly small-souled act of taking part in a pool to sell short the shares of his own company and thus take advantage of every stockholder who had trusted him. He made $322,960 by the deal. Raskob and Chrysler were partners with him and share in his shame.

Justice in Chicago

CHICAGO cannot pay its bills. It owed James D. O'Reilly $850 in unpaid salary. O'Reilly had worked for the city for 25 years. O'Reilly owed the city of Chicago $34 in taxes, which he could not pay because the city did not pay him his salary. Thereupon the city auctioned his home off for the unpaid taxes. And thus endeth justice in Chicago.

Rabbi Halpern Is Offended

MENTIONING by name the Guggenheims, the Ryans, Chrysler, Rockefeller, Schwab and Raskob, Rabbi Halpern of St. Louis recently said: "Al Capone is an angel compared with this gang. He was from the underworld and we all knew it. We didn't invest our savings with him. We turned to the financiers of our country for counsel, and they gave us a worse deal than the biggest gangster of the underworld could hope to give. If Al Capone should get ten years in prison, they should get life."

St. Lawrence Seaway

CONSTRUCTION of the St. Lawrence Seaway will give the Great Lakes a channel 27 feet deep all the way to the ocean and will cost about a billion dollars. The job is expected to keep 20,000 men busy for seven years. Two million horsepower will be developed and divided equally between the United States and Canada.

Ontario's Electrical Rates

MORE than 86 percent of the domestic users of electricity in 721 municipalities of Ontario receive a rate of 1.9 cents per kilowatt hour, inclusive of all charges. Compare these rates with your electric bill with its theft or service charge, and its additional high rate per kilowatt hour, and you can realize why Canada today is proud of its hydroelectric system.

Power Trust Skeleton

THE Power Trust skeleton consists of ten top companies controlling ninety-one subsidiaries operating in 12,487 communities with a total population exceeding 42,000,000. The Federal Power Commission has recommended public control over the holding companies and supervision of all the contracts between them and the operating companies.

Racketeering in Dyeing Industry

ONE method by which racketeering is carried on in the cleaning and dyeing business was brought out when it was disclosed that three fires occurred in one establishment in one day because phosphorus had been placed between the seams in dresses sent in for cleaning. The object was to force the cleaner into joining the racket for higher prices.

Satan's Crazy Old World

CLARENCE DARROW, famous criminal lawyer, recently said: "It's a crazy old world. Think of it. The human race need work but an hour a day to supply its needs. There's no real human labor left. Everything is being done by machinery. There's plenty of wealth, but a rotten distribution of it. There's a tremendous surplus of food everywhere and yet people are going hungry for want of food. There's no democracy left any more. Indeed, it is difficult to find a real democrat. It's all a big bughouse. I'll be glad to leave it."

Man-Hours in Industry

IN 1905 it required 1.75 man-hours to produce a barrel of cement; in 1930 it required only .45 man-hour. In 1904 it required 1,291 man-hours to build a car; in 1929, only 92 man-hours. In 1900 it required 70 man-hours to produce a ton of steel; in 1929 it required 13 man-hours. The maximum of employment was reached in 1918; since then it has declined.

Artificial Leg Business

A WASHINGTON manufacturer of artificial legs employs forty-five salesmen. A condition of employment is that each applicant for work must have lost a leg. In the factories many of the workmen are also men that have lost their legs. The artificial legs are made of duraluminum, and since the World War more than 100,000 of them have been made.

Slave Market in Los Angeles

A LABOR slave market has been opened in Los Angeles by Col. Louis Byrens, who conducted a similar auction years ago in Boston for returned soldiers, immediately after the World War. Eight persons were placed on the block, and their services sold to the highest bidders. One man who had been out of work four years obtained employment at 50c per hour.

Minister Will Teach Without Pay

IN A DISTRICT in Alabama where the people were so poor they could not afford both a church and a school, the minister and five other men and women in the community have volunteered their services as teachers. They will keep the school open and serve without pay. Here is a suggestion of what may be done with some of the surplus preachers no longer of any use as such.

Unemployment Wages Must Be Paid

MARRINER S. ECCLES, president of the First National Bank of Ogden, says, "The depression will end when the unemployed are given jobs. If jobs are not available, unemployment wages must be paid, and I will not be in the least disturbed if such wages are called doles." Eccles, with rare common sense, says that in ignoring the fact that the end of production is consumption, political and financial leaders are trying to apply a theory of economics as obsolete as the ark.

Uncle Sam Cuts Pay of Employees

UNCLE SAM has cut salaries of his workers 8.3 percent. Pay increases and promotions have been suspended. Husband or wife is discharged where both work for the government. Pay for overtime is stopped. No vacancies are to be filled. Workers reaching retirement age are forced to withdraw. Heads of departments are given authority to retire workers for indefinite periods.

Stealing from Taxpayers in Texas

NOW you would not think that in a highly religious commonwealth like Texas anybody would steal from the people as a whole, would you? But in the Dallas detention home the grand jury discovered that bread was charged at 60c a loaf, potatoes at $6 a bushel, green onions at 60c a bunch, and other foodstuffs to suit; and now you know why the Dallas taxpayers are sore.

An Impolite and Unfriendly Thief

CHINA has served notice upon Japan that if the latter recognizes the new state of Manchukuo she will consider such action unfriendly. The next time some person meets you on a dark street late at night, knocks about half your teeth down your throat and then pokes a gun into your ribs and insists that you hand over your wallet, be sure to tell him just as he is leaving you that if he goes off with your wallet you will consider such action on his part unfriendly.

McFadden on the Federal Reserve Banks

LOUIS A. MCFADDEN, twenty years in the national House of Representatives, and nominated for reelection by all political parties, recently handed the Federal Reserve banks the following diploma: "The depredations and iniquities of the Federal Reserve banks have cost this country enough money to pay the national debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people, has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted the government. It has done this through evasions of the law which officials countenanced and condoned and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it." Now isn't that a nice way to talk about the private concern that has its name printed on most of our money?

The Republican Platform

THE WORLD TOMORROW, which is for Norman Thomas for president, as the only possible choice of the three that are offered, says of the Republican platform: "No one expects political platforms to be models of sincerity. But we doubt whether any of them ever exceeded the Republican platform of 1932 in buncombe, evasion, duplicity, and insincerity. It is in a sense a perfect document: it is a symbol of the character of our political life."

United States Steel Common

UNITED STATES Steel Common is almost back where it started, which is nothing. It will be remembered that when the Steel Trust was started bonds were issued to the full value of all the properties included in it. The common stock was so much pure blue sky. This blue sky, which had a paper value of $2,115,000,000 in 1929, was recently worth not quite $185,000,000. In other words 91.2 percent of the value had vanished into thin air.

Common Sense in Wisconsin

THE Public Service Commission of Wisconsin in a common-sense ruling has decided that the Wisconsin Telephone Company must reduce its rates 12½ percent of the increased purchasing value of the dollar. It has also decided, in view of the milking of operating companies by holding companies, that the seven major utility companies in the state must suspend dividend payments on common stock, pending an investigation.

First Fruits of Disarmament Conference

THE Disarmament Conference struggled manfully and womanfully at Geneva, for six months, to prove to one another that all armament is peace armament. They had hardly finished when Brazil showed that their arguments and conclusions were not in vain, and announced its determination to embark on a twelve-year peace program which includes twenty-five new vessels of what before the Disarmament Conference would have been called vessels of war, but now are called vessels of peace. Included among the twenty-five vessels of peace are two peace cruisers, eight peace torpedo destroyers and five peace submarines. These will be used to distribute sermons and hymns up and down the Brazilian coast.

To Keep the Ship Afloat

TO KEEP the ship afloat as long as possible, banks are now allowed to report all government, state, county and city bonds at face value no matter how far below par such bonds may have fallen, provided there has been no default in payment of interest so far. In other words, a state bond selling today at 80 may be reported by the banks holding the same as worth 100. This kids everybody along until the bank has to close, when the real truth comes to light.

No City Tax Levy in Ponca City

PONCA CITY, Oklahoma, will have no city tax levy next year, and is now in the same class with the taxless cities of Chanute, Colby, Beloit and Augusta in the adjoining state of Kansas. The reason is the same in every case. These towns have their own municipal electric light and power plants and water services. The Power Trust college professors that should have lectured in those towns did not get there quick enough.

France Will Probably Repudiate

STEPHANE LAUZANNE, editor of *Le Matin,* Paris, believes that France will repudiate her debt to the United States, and has written at length to the New York *Times* why he thinks it will be done. And now that the world has been made safe for hypocrisy, the American taxpayer, who was so free with his money in 1917 and 1918 in paying an imaginary debt to Lafayette, can stagger along under his crushing load and figure out just how big a fool he was to help bust America for a bunch of ingrates.

Another Prison Murder in Georgia

DETERMINED not to be outdone by Florida, Georgia has also disgraced the name of civilization by another prison murder. A Negro convict was whipped to death. The warden who did the whipping tells two stories, one that the Negro died of sunstroke, and the other that, to escape the rigors of the camp, he butted his head against a truck until he fell unconscious, and died before medical help could arrive. Brooklyn is in the competition. One of its police grabbed a man by the throat. It happened that he had a weak throat, having been operated upon six months previously for swollen glands, and as a result he died at a hospital a few days later.

World's Largest Radio Station

NORMAN BAKER, whose powerful station KTNT, Muscatine, Iowa, was forced off the air after he announced that cancer is curable, is now building at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the most powerful radio station in the world. It will be of 150,000 watts and should be easily heard in every part of the United States. Looks as if the Medical Trust might be sick of their bargain by the time Baker gets through with them.

1,255 Suicides in New York Last Year

LAST year New York had 1,255 suicides, about half of whom died by gas. The figures show that the women are more than three times as apt to leap to death and more than twice as apt to poison themselves as the men. On the other hand, the men are three times as apt to hang themselves, eight times as apt to shoot themselves and four times as apt to cut themselves to death as the women. When it comes to drowning, they are of the same mind.

Sewage Odors in House of Parliament

IN BRITAIN they are disturbed because on a hot day recently some persons opened windows in the House of Lords and let into the chamber sewage odors from the Thames river, which is hard by. England was not so much disturbed over the lords' getting a whiff of the odoriferous breezes blowing in over the Thames as it was at the idea of having a long-standing custom or superstition upset. In Britain custom is everything. If you want any change from what always has been you are no true Briton.

The Ineptness of a Hero

SEVERAL hundred Confederate veterans, every one of them past 80, wanted to parade in Washington and to have the 'Hero of the Battle of Anacostia' review them, but Mr. Hoover dodged the issue and suddenly pulled out for his camp on the Rapidan, leaving the old veterans entirely in the lurch. One wonders if the president has some undefined fear of veterans, regardless of age, if merely once they were veterans. Pray, what damage could he think might have come to him from those old men? Or, for that matter, what damage could have come to him from the hungry men who were waiting for their bonus money on the flats of Anacostia?

Where Uncle Sam's Money Goes

FOR the fiscal year 1932-1933 Uncle Sam's money will be paid out in the following manner:

Public Works	$392,873,000
Principal on Debt	496,803,400
Interest on Debt	640,000,000
National Defense	694,805,800
Miscellaneous	816,363,223
Veterans' Relief	1,072,064,527
	$4,112,909,950

Only One More Thing to Do

A BRITISH rector, Rev. T. G. Stewart, Quinton, North Hampshire, has opened a Sunday tea room on the grounds of his palace, and personally helps to wait on customers. Another near-by rector, Rev. G. B. Ashwin, Syresham, has the added attraction of bowling. Now here is something the clergy can do, about all they can do. They are no good at preaching; that much is sure. It is to be hoped that these reverends, having gone into the honest businesses of serving meals and operating a bowling alley, will have acquired such honesty that they will not wish to return to the pulpits they have hitherto occupied. The only sensible thing for these men to do is to break off their pulpit habits and stick to these new lines that seem likely to make men of them.

Generosity at Okeechobee

ON THE sacks in which the government has been giving flour to the starving is plainly printed, "Not to be sold." In Okeechobee, Fla., somebody did not sell it, but did the next worse thing by ordering the hungry to work 7 hours a day (at 101 in the shade) at whatever they chose to set them at, part work or otherwise. The pitiful part of it is that some of these were really too weak to work, and when they got their flour, having no baking powder, salt or grease to cook it with, in at least one home of a white family they had no way to cook it except by mixing with water and letting it simmer slowly till it was done. No doubt the boys in that family, if there are any, will have a sense of undying gratitude toward their generous Uncle Sam, and the next time Morgan's crowd wants to collect on a big lot of European bonds they will rush to the front to make the world safe for whatever it is to be saved for the next time it is saved.

Liberal Writers Do Not Admire Hoover

HAVING been refused audience with the president when they sought to protest against the treatment of the bonus marchers, the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners issued a statement in which they said of President Hoover: "He has made it clear that whenever American workers, although destitute and hungry, make demands that are unwelcome to the government they shall be met with guns and gas. He has signally and openly expressed his contempt for the American writers who, as a class, represent the cause of free thought and free speech in the American nation."

Why America Is Broke

THE reason America is broke is that she loaned $12,000,000,000 to the biggest bunch of thieves and ingrates and murderers that ever lived: to the governments of Europe. As Senator Howell of Nebraska well says: "Do you wonder a deficit has overtaken our treasury? These twelve billions of debts, plus interest deficits accrued, are equivalent to an empire approximating the assessed valuation of Minnesota and twelve additional states west of the Missouri river." It is Europe that is the Shylock, selfish, shameless, ungrateful and impudent beyond the power of words to express.

Mail Subsidies Cost Money

IN THESE days when the costs of everything are being inquired into, it is being brought out that steamship mail subsidies are expensive. Thus, for carrying the mails one year from Baltimore to Hamburg Archie Roosevelt's steamship company was paid by the Government $807,246 for service which would have been rendered by other steamship lines for $28,242. Thus, to keep Mr. Roosevelt's line afloat the Government really made him a present of $779,004. Mr. Roosevelt, one of Teddy's sons, is very much opposed to paying the veterans their bonus, as he figures it might interfere with the subsidy being paid to his unprofitable steamship line. The most astonishing thing about these sons of great men is, not their greatness, but their littleness. Roosevelt's crowd is not the only one getting subsidies. The Mississippi Shipping Company and the South Atlantic Steamship Company were paid $970,000 for carrying 231 pounds of mail for which, at standard rates, their compensation would have been but $128. Other heavily subsidized lines are The American Line Steamship Company, West African Line, Dollar Line, Grace Line, and Export Line.

Deflation of the Bankers

THE Austin *Labor Journal* inquires: "Who is it that is demanding cuts in wages of hard-working men and women, while taking all the dividends they can get? The bankers. And who is it that has been hoarding $1,500,000,000 in cash which might have been the basis of $15,000,000,000 in credits in circulation? The bankers. Who sold to widows and orphans the rotten bonds of the foreign governments, taking their fat commissions, and getting out from under on the show-down? The bankers. Are they wiser than others? No! Are they more farseeing for the public good? No! Are they more honest? No!"

After the Wabash, the Nickel Plate

JOHN and Mary, meaning by that the common people that own the United States government, haven't actually got the Wabash yet, but they are in a fair way to get it, because they are paying the bills that the Wabash cannot pay. The next railroad John and Mary will get will probably be the Nickel Plate, for the same reason. The roads that can now afford to pay salaries to their presidents up to $135,000 a year will be the last ones that John and Mary will get. Let us assume that the last name of John and Mary is Lemmon. Well, the lemons will go to the Lemmons, while the melons will continue to go to the Mellons. Is that clear?

Publicity as a Curb to Crooks

DR. WILLIAM Z. RIPLEY, Harvard economist, the gentleman that the Radio Trust choked off the air because he wanted to tell some unpalatable truths about stock manipulations, wants a law passed that will prevent the officer of a corporation from unloading his holdings when he knows in advance that adverse reports are coming out or, at least, will make it obligatory for him to give public notice of what he is doing. As Mr. Ripley puts it: "I would like to see some requirement that would stop such a thing as an officer of a company taking to a lifeboat and guiding the ship by wireless while he still is inviting everybody else to go aboard the ship."

Ode to the Banker

(By the author of "Ode to the Milkman", "Ode to the Lawyer," etc.)

PROBABLY, until Einstein enounced his celebrated theory of Relativity, we did not realize that our eyes did not really see what existed behind the vision of what we appeared to see.

The common people, or some of them, now begin to guess that the vision of a dollar bill is not a true vision of what lies behind our familiar greenback.

We appear to see a standard, stable piece of value, solid as the planet, whose equivalent is to be found in a large bag of wheat, a few pieces of lumber or a hundred all-day suckers. But, the more you look, the more you see; but again, the more you see, the less you know!

The dollar bill has no actual, inherent value, and a million of them are worth only twice as much; saving and excepting that the institution which issues them may be able, when asked, to substitute for them something of value.

If that institution is a grocer's shop the dollar bill will be redeemed in jelly powders and corn flakes worth a dollar (if you think it worth while paying all the profits imposed on those corn flakes since they left the farm as whole corn).

If the institution is a government it will probably break its promise to give you a dollar in gold for your dollar bill.

If a preacher issued it, he would offer you in exchange the highest seat in the synagogue, relief from the pains of an imaginary purgatory (and, therefore, imaginary pains), eternal membership in his church, a piece of parishioner's pie ('value' 10c), three shies at a dummy (25c), your fortune told (15c), and an osculatory thrill from one of his most beautiful but dumb captives (2 Tim. 3:6) ('value' 50c). Total 'em up for yourself and see if they are worth a dollar a carload (especially when just outside the church circus there are probably lots of maidens willing, ready and anxious to 'bootleg' kisses free in the moonlight for the pure love of the thing).

A banker will exchange his dollar bill for another dollar bill, sometimes as good as the first one.

And a farmer would give you half a bushel of wheat (porridge for a month), three cabbages, a bunch each of carrots, turnips, radishes and lettuce, potatoes for a week, your weight in pumpkins (probably bed and breakfast as well), and his everlasting good will.

(If this article goes far enough we will eventually discuss Banking in Canada.)

The Unstable Dollar

Anyway, that shows what an unstable thing a dollar is, when it may be cashed in terms of a blonde or a brunette, 16 or 60, at a church circus. And the business of banking is built on this "instability"; and HOW?

In European countries the institution of banking is aged and hoary. The systems of banking have worked themselves out to what they now are. Not so in America. Being new countries the American colonies in the course of their development came to a time when they had to institute a banking system. And, though they had the benefit of European experience, opinions differed. These differences came to a head in Canada and the United States in the Canadian Bank Act and the United States National Bank Act; the former providing for a branch-banking system, and the latter for the unit-type of banking system. The former provided for the issue of notes secured by the banks' assets (paid-up capital) and the latter (U.S.) for the issue of notes secured or guaranteed by government bonds.

Under Section 91 of the British North America Act, legislative control of banks in Canada was vested in the Dominion Government. And, it is noticeable that the two great banking systems follow closely the lines of the two governments. Canada has a Dominion head, with provinces having lesser authority. Our southern friends have a group of states, federated, but maintaining each its own original authority.

Canada has Dominion-chartered banks each operating in several provinces. The United

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[The writer of the foregoing, well posted in all that is going on in Canada, was requested by us to give our readers some information about its good banking system. We do not mean to say that the banking system of the United States is absolutely the worst in the world. Possibly some other countries have systems equally bad, but we believe it demonstrated that America's is one of the very worst, and possibly the worst. It is doubtful whether there has ever been an instrumentality for wholesale robbery of the common people that can compare with the Federal Reserve system, which its proponents asserted would forever prevent such a panic in the United States as they now enjoy.—*Ed.*]

States banks operate under separate State charters with central and Federal Reserve banks.

Starting a Bank in Canada

Starting a bank in Canada resembles the Chinaman's recipe for rabbit pie, i.e., first get the rabbit. First get $250,000. Deposit that sum with the Treasury Board (a group of cabinet ministers so designated). That amount will be paid-up capital, and the authorized capital will not be less than $500,000 and it carries double liability in case of failure. Bank presidents say that capitalists won't buy their stock, because of this double liability, but still they don't give up the business themselves.

Now we can get our bank notes printed, in five-dollar notes or multiples. A five-dollar note is a bank's cheque, beautifully engraved to make it look like money, and which, if required, they will cash in gold (maybe!). These cheques (or five-dollar bills) we can now 'rent' to the people. That is, we have received from the Government the special privilege of putting a halo around our cheques, thus making them better than anyone else's and worth 5% to 12% interest per year.

Of our annual profits we can pay only 8% in dividends until a surplus account of 30% of our paid-up capital account has been accumulated. The surplus, or reserve funds, of Canadian banks today usually equal their capital account, which, in the cases of the Bank of Montreal and the Royal Bank, are each over $29,000,000.

On the basis of a capital and a surplus account of that sum a business is transacted in which liabilities (balanced by assets in excess of them, of course) exceed $700,000,000, i.e., a working capital in banking handles 13 times its own volume in revenue-producing credit. Banks try to hold 10% of the amount of their liabilities in cash, though this is not always done, and the ratio of reserves to liabilities in 1930 was 7.6% in cash, 3.7% due from outside banks, 6.8% in call and short loans, and 17% securities; a total of 35.1% total reserves to liabilities which could be liquidated in a short time in case of a 'run' on the bank.

Money Created Every Fall

Canada needs money in the fall when the gigantic wheat crop is thrown on the market. At this time the banks may issue more bills or notes up to an amount equal to 15% of their paid-up capital. This is really 'created' money. It has no security behind it, but carries with it a penalty of 5% interest payable to the Government.

In 1913 a provision was inserted in the Bank Act permitting the banks to issue bank notes beyond the amount of their paid-up capital, provided it was secured by current gold coin or Dominion notes deposited in the Central Gold Reserve.

It has been asserted that the vision of a dollar is not a vision of the reality behind it. Years ago, during the government of Canada by the French, dollar bills as a medium of exchange did not exist; beads and trinkets bought Indian furs. To the ignorant Indian the bead counter of F. W. Woolworth's would have been worth all the furs in the country.

Later, playing cards were stamped with a value and, when the ships arrived from France, these cards were redeemed on receipt of bills of exchange from Paris. When Canada was ceded by France to England some 80,000,000 livres of this and other kinds of paper money were lost to their holders. This demonstrates that the paper greenbacks, of themselves, are not valuable. Value is in what lies behind them.

With England, France and Spain all interested in the New World their coinage systems clashed, and, peculiarly, the Spanish dollar eventually eliminated the English shilling as a standard of currency, probably hastened by the exchange of trade with the United States.

The first proposed bank in Canada was the Canadian Banking Company, but war between France and England frustrated its development. In 1817 the Bank of Montreal was established and, today, it is one of Canada's two strongest banks. At Confederation, in 1867, Canada had 28 banks. Seventy or eighty have come and gone and, today, twelve remain.

Bank Failures Are Few

While bank failures have been few, individually they have been failures of large institutions, with large losses. Nevertheless the *per capita* liabilities of failed banks in Canada from 1900 to 1920 (8 banks) was only one-third that of the United States banks (4,939 failures) for the same period. The failures of Canadian individual branch-banks are absorbed in the profits of the entire bank.

To protect the public, various safety measures have been instituted, chief among which is the Note Circulation Redemption Fund. This was

established in 1891. It is a fund to which each bank must yearly contribute 5% of its average circulation less such amount as is secured by its deposits in the Central Gold Reserve. In the event of a bank failure these monies are used to ensure redemption of the notes of the failed bank at par. The notes of any Canadian bank are, therefore, as good almost as the credit of all the banks united. If, through a bank failure, the Redemption Fund is depleted, it must be restored by the remaining banks. On this Circulation Redemption Fund the Dominion Government pays to the contributing banks 3% interest on their respective shares. Just why? It is not quite apparent.

Another safety measure is the independent audit carried out by shareholders. Then, the banks must report monthly to the Government their true condition and, for this purpose, an inspector general of banks is provided by the Government. C. S. Tompkins presently fills that office. The creation of that office was the outcome of the failure of the Home Bank of Canada in 1924.

Canadian Bankers' Association

In the evolution of the Canadian Bank Act, the tendency has been toward greater governmental control. In 1900 the Canadian Bankers' Association was incorporated and, instead of being a mere association of after-dinner orators, it is a business institution with a recognized office, probably the only one of its kind in the world.

That Association supervises the printing and destruction of bank notes, appoints a curator to look after the affairs of an insolvent bank, inspects the circulation accounts of member banks, manages the Central Gold Reserve and imposes penalties for the violation of Association rules. We suspect, however, that it keeps its corpulent children on diet to keep the people's doctor away. It is there to guard the interests of the banks. Surely it watches court decisions, scrutinizes legislation and "lobbies" for the moneyed interests generally.

The clearing houses are established by the Association and supervised by it.

Its attitude generally is decidedly conservative and may be summed up in "Don't touch!" However, through the resulting solidarity of member banks, embracing thousands of branch offices, it succeeds in maintaining the confidence of the nation in those institutions. In fact, it is almost suggested now that a bank cannot fail.

Sir Thomas White, formerly minister of finance, was quite emphatic on the point that the minister of finance had the moral (if not the legal) power to compel the existing banks to take over a bank approaching insolvency. He said,

> If I had believed that the Home Bank at that time was in danger of failing, closing its doors, was insolvent, I should have gone to the Canadian Bankers' Association and told them to take over that bank . . . (Royal Commission on the Home Bank, p. 359)

And, actually, the existing banks have taken over failing institutions and probably will continue to do so in the future.

Diagonally opposed to this attitude, however, is the Government's expressed unfavorable attitude towards unnecessary mergers. But mergers sometimes become necessary to prevent failures, and it will be apparent that, when a bank's management see it is slipping, rather than advertise an approaching bankruptcy, they will seek to merge and, if the clamorous public resist it, they will clamor all the louder if they lose their deposits; so that mergers are a questionable evil and a doubtful blessing.

The Bank of Montreal and the Canadian Bank of Commerce have each absorbed seven other banks, the Royal five, Nova Scotia four, the Imperial one, and the Banque d'Hochelaga one.

Cancer in Some Banking Systems

A cancer in some banking systems has been to create subsidiary companies with interlocking directorates. If not controlled, a bank might lend its customers' deposits to one of its directors who, probably as a contractor, or real estate man, could erect a building and lease it to the bank as bank premises at an exorbitant rental. In prosperous times this effectively hides corpulent profits, but in harder times it is one of the elements which, eating like a cancer, devours its creator.

A similar evil is found in the small bank whose directors are business heads of a variety of industries. These men loan their depositors' funds to themselves as individuals, determining their own credit according to their egotism. For instance, a contractor-director takes a loan on a contract to erect a meat-packing plant of which another director is president. The packing plant fails, the contractor loses his money, the bank breaks, and widows and orphans lose everything. This practice probably accounts for as many losses in branchless banks as any other.

But these practices appear to be effectively controlled in Canada. Banks are required to report all loans to directors and to firms of which directors are partners or guarantors. This monthly return, provided for by Section 54 of the Bank Act, reveals to the minister of finance a veritable mine of information: the amount of non-current loans, shares of controlled companies, greatest amount of bank notes in circulation, etc., etc. It is a fact, however, that some Canadian banks are interlocked with other directorates, the Bank of Montreal and The Royal Trust Co., and the Royal Bank and the Montreal Trust Co. and the Globe Realty Co., for example.

Bank directors may not engineer their customers' funds without involving their own. That is, they must actually own a substantial portion of paid-up, rather than subscribed, stock. They may not advance more than $10,000 to any one officer of a bank.

Why Canada Requires Many Banks

Sound banking, too, depends on each branch's serving the largest number of clients. And yet, because Canada is so widespread, it must have more banks than more densely populated countries. England averages one bank to every 4,600 people; the United States, one to 3,900; Canada, one to 2,450. Australian banks serve only 2,108 people each. Canada is 'overbanked', though, were the banks to reduce their branches, by agreement, it is probable that the cry of "monopoly operations" would be heard.

The Royal Bank of Canada has 923 branches; the Bank of Montreal, 617. All told, there are slightly in excess of 4,000 branches to the 12 Canadian banks, only one of which is at all local in its operations, the smallest, the Weyburn Security Bank, which has 26 branches in Saskatchewan.

The Royal Bank leads in expansion. It has 5 branch offices in Newfoundland, 1 each in Great Britain, France, Spain and the United States, 92 in the West Indies, and 25 in Central America and South America. Other Canadian banks have 74 foreign branches.

Common People Notoriously Honest

When bank failures are so widely discussed as they are today, it is interesting to note that failures in Canada are not chargeable to the common people or to the branch banks. True, there are bad debts, but, on the whole, the common people are an honest bunch and bad debts may be averaged from year to year and covered in a percentage of operating expenses. True, also, that a succession of bad crops sometimes "freezes" loans to the farmers solid for two or three years, but the honesty of the common people is a positive quantity and dependable. Failures are due to head office investment in 'high finance'. This occurred in the Home Bank debacle of 1924.

Branch loans of such nation-wide institutions now follow standard grooves on stereotyped conditions followed by an almost mechanized management, and this has created a practice in banking more sure than could legislation. However, it is here that the unit-type of bank is probably more sympathetic to local needs and more genuinely enterprising, though the rapid expansion of western Canada would not have been accomplished had it not been for branch-banking which established its outposts six or seven years before they became paying propositions. Branch-bank managers are controlled by the head office and frequently betray the fact that their corporations are soulless and cold, unsympathetic to local needs. Influencing credit, the bank manager influences farming methods, and not always for the best, though his experience usually is wide enough to make his advice helpful.

Generally speaking, bank managers are allowed to pass on loans, according to their experience, varying from $1,000 to $15,000. The Canadian Bank of Commerce divides the country into six districts, and a superintendent in each district will pass on loans up to $75,000. For larger amounts the general manager is consulted, but his decision may be given in 24 to 48 hours.

C. E. Neill, general manager of the Royal Bank, stated at one time that his bank had 65,000 borrowers, averaging $4,080 per loan; and, typical of small-town business, cites a Saskatchewan countryside bank as having 200 borrowers, $122,000 on loan, averaging $610 per loan. A Nova Scotian village averaged $1,190 per loan.

Loans Four Times the Deposits

Unit-type banks operating in a sparsely-settled country as is western Canada would probably encounter difficulties successfully met by the branch bank. Frequently loans there exceed deposits and everything depends on the success or failure of the yearly wheat crop. Herein lies the strength of the Canadian bank system which ties up its risk on western wheat

with eastern factories, financing the western farmer in midsummer and transferring those funds when repaid to lumber camps in the fall, all handled by the same bank. In one case, the deposits of a branch bank were $150,000 and its loans $600,000. As the district developed, only a few years elapsed before its deposits were $600,000 and its loans $150,000.

In Canada, banking profits are associated with easterners and their source with westerners. This is not a whole truth. It is a fact that many western branches loan more money than they receive in deposits. In the east the interest rate is 7% or less. In the west it is anything up to 10%, with a fair average of 8%. Gingerite M.P.'s secured legislation limiting the rate to 7% but the Bankers' Association strongly and successfully opposed a penalty clause, so now they violate the law; but, as there is no penalty attached, they keep right on violatin'. Farmers complain of usury, but the banks say the west wants a bank in every little town and they must pay for it. They say these branches lose money for the first three years and it takes the next three or four to wipe out those initial losses, and, if they cannot charge the higher rate they will have to withdraw their branches.

Again, they allege usury in that interest is deducted in advance, which tends to higher rates, and that, by issuing short-term loans when they know the farmer must have the money for a longer period of time, they are enabled to compound the interest.

Farmers Are Practically Helpless

Occasionally, farmers allege discrimination by the bank manager. Probably this occurs, but the bank manager is practically monarch of all he surveys, including the farmers, and they can't talk back—successfully. Nevertheless, a Bank of Commerce official did suggest that if they thought they had grounds for complaint they might establish local boards which could examine the credit rights of applicants and thereby check up the managers. And an economist suggested a credit commissioner might make a 'court of appeal' from the bank manager.

Once in a while hard times stir up agitation amongst the farmers to right their grievances. At such a time they make a superhuman effort. Usually they succeed in turning over in their sleep and drowsing off again. And this is the best that can be said of farm loan boards established in every province, except Prince Edward Island, to provide long-term loans to the farmers. In their tremendous efforts to achieve Utopia they are granted a shingle with that name inscribed on it by paternalistic politicians and they hang it over an office door from behind which they snore again.

There is a need of long-term loans. Banks do not supply them. Amortized loans over a period of years would withstand the siege of crop failures. In 1926 a bill to create a Canadian Farm Loan Board for this purpose seemed well on its way, but failed to pass Parliament.

And the Maritime provinces complain. It is all too apparent that they are now being treated as "dead ends", behind the progressive west. There, unit-type banks probably would arouse and maintain enterprise, but, like the old village which dies as it gives birth to the modern city, it is all too evident that the eastern provinces are slacking in the race for existence. And the glassy eye of the bank manager kills enthusiasm or chance or luck. He wants security.

The Public Always Hold the Bag

Talk was rampant for a while of seeking banking privileges for the Canadian Wheat Pool. Bankers opposed it, of course. Nothing came of it, except education for the farmers who begin to realize that the Bank Act is as much their legislation as the Canada Grain Act. Such men as Henry E. Spencer, M.P., and J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., and others, have done much to stir up the people in this connection. They are ardent advocates of monetary and banking reform, and had they an intelligent and vigorous following much might be accomplished. But, those who are strong in the head are weak in the pocket, and those who are strong in the pocket are in the banking business.

Aaron Sapiro, the wheat pool wizard, engineered the Canadian Wheat Pool, the largest institution of its kind in the world. The Pool was financed by the Royal Bank of Canada. It has since encountered difficulties. Is the Bank in danger? Well, capitalists have a way of convincing governments that if their institutions fail the credit of the country is ruined. Therefore the provinces and the Dominion must guarantee the Bank's advances to the farmers. It is in this way that capitalists believe in public ownership, i.e., by public purchase of bankrupt utilities. If there is any profit to be made the capitalist makes it; if a loss, the public hold the bag.

Of course, bank managers come in for criticism; it seems that the strain of banking petrifies the eyes and hermetically seals the ears, at least to most of us, and sooner or later hardening of the heart sets in, so that Pharaoh should be, if he isn't, the patron saint of the banking fraternity. They should be estopped from complaining of hard times, on the principle that 'people that live in stone houses should not throw glass'.

In recent strenuous years suicides amongst bank managers have increased. Handling money they are tempted to dabble in stocks with the bank's money. The road has two forks: wealth and self-destruction. An Ottawa (Canada) manager who recently suicided is reputed to have lost almost quarter of a million dollars for his bank and left a bundle of promissory notes of little value two inches in thickness.

A farmer in Wainwright, Alta., disgusted with the bank's pressure, and being forced to deliver his wheat to repay his loan, dumped a wagonload of it on the sidewalk at the bank's door. The manager didn't appreciate such literal delivery, and his customer was fined for it.

Crœsus Comes Down to Earth

The writer once dreamed of get-quick riches. He deposited $2.00 in cash and, later, 21c, then left it to pile up with interest. Having read of J. P. Morgan and Mr. Rockefeller, why shouldn't he become a Crœsus? On his approaching the banker five years later, when, presumably, the pile would be up in the thousands anyway, that gentleman regretfully informed him that the $2.21 had been put into a "current" account instead of a "savings" account and, therefore, carried no interest. (Since then the writer has had to work for a living.)

Banking and the Monetary System are twins, and one can hardly discuss one without treading on the other's pedal extremities. And for those people with convexed noses and arithmetically-curled eyebrows and other phrenological dispositions towards figures we plunge into the following sea of mathematics which involves banking but touches on the monetary system:

The Dominion Government assumes some banking facilities of its own when it issues notes, some interest-bearing and some non-interest-bearing. Henry E. Spencer, M.P., wants to know why the Government does not issue them all without interest. He knows the answer as well as we do. The banks are a "Dr. Jenkins and Mrs. Hyde" (is that right?) arrangement, almost a common treasury; what goes in the Government puts in, and what goes out the bankers take out. Henry Ford suggested that the Government could issue notes on its own credit and discontinue paying interest to any corporations. And they can. The mayor of Milwaukee evidently plans to try it. Success to him!

Promises Impossible to Keep

By the Dominion Notes Act of 1914 the Government issued $50,000,000 in notes against a gold reserve of only one-quarter of that amount, i.e., against $12,500,000.

By Chapter 4 of the Acts of 1915 it undertook to issue $26,000,000 in notes, $16,000,000 of which was secured by Government railway securities.

And, in excess of this $76,000,000 notes, it provided that notes could be issued against an equal amount of gold held. All this means that there are several million dollar bills issued by the Government which, if all presented at once, it could not (as it says it will do) cash for a dollar each in gold. At Sunday school they told us that was telling lies. Wonderful how the times change!

In 1913 the specie reserve against notes was 81%. That is, a dollar could be cashed in gold for 81c. And there were sufficient Dominion notes in circulation to provide $15.45 for every person in Canada. In 1915, as a result of the new note issues it decreased to 59%, and now (like the paternal interview behind the woodshed, 'this is going to pain me more than it will hurt you') glance over the following figures:

CIRCULATION OF MONEY PER PERSON IN CANADA
for the year 1930

Dominion Notes $1, 2, 4, 5s	$37,029,484
Dominion Notes $50 to $5000s	$11,789,150
Dominion Notes $50,000s	$125,400,000
Silver	$28,562,330
Nickel	$1,494,525
Bronze	$2,297,405
Bank Notes	$~~1~~59,341,085

Average circulation per person

Dominion Notes $1, 2, 4, 5s	$3.43
Dominion Notes $50 to $5000s	$14.11
Dominion Notes $50,000s	.....
Silver	$2.87
Nickel	.15
Bronze	.23
Bank Notes	$16.05

On the egotistical judgment that you had no more money during 1930 than I had, I say you had none of that $14.11, i.e., you had no fifty-dollar or fifty-thousand-dollar bills. If you had, let me know how you got them! Mr. Average Canadian, therefore, had in circulation, in 1930, $6.68 in Dominion notes and $16.05 in interest-bearing bank notes.

38c on the Dollar

Of the $3.43 and $14.11 Dominion *notes* in your and the banks' hands, *38% only* could be cashed in gold by the Government. So that, for $17.54 Dominion notes, you would probably get in exchange $6.64 in gold, some shares in the Canadian National Railways (value ???), and some other odds and ends in securities.

In 1913 you would have received twice as much gold, though you would have held fewer bills, $15.45 instead of $17.54. That shows that the vision of what one appeared to see, e.g., $17.54, had behind it only $6.64 in solid, substantial value, i.e., in gold.

Some more figures:

Bank liabilities in 1930 were:

To shareholders (capital)	$144,560,874
Reserve funds	160,639,246
Notes in circulation	159,341,085
Deposits	2,516,611,587
Total liabilities	$2,909,530,263

(This total is $300,000,000 less than in 1929, the banks being called upon to liquidate that amount to the public.)

A logical question from this statement is, How could the public deposit $2,516,611,587 in the banks when there was only $159,341,085 in bank notes and, say, with Dominion notes, about $370,000,000 of money to be deposited, or otherwise handled, all together? See if this fits!

The Credit Merry-Go-Round

A. deposits $1,000 in a savings account in cash. The bank loans it to B. B. is a farmer who owes it to an implement company. Actually he never takes the $1,000 out of the bank, because the implement company owes the bank a pile of money and it is placed to their credit. B. pays interest on it though he never sees the money. The implement company C. never see it except that their account is reduced by that amount. The bank, therefore, still has it. It loans it to D. a grocer, who never sees it, because he owes it to E. the wholesaler. E. the wholesaler never sees it, because he owes it to a manufacturer who owes it to the bank. So far, nobody has seen that $1,000 except the bank manager and A. the depositor. You can add as many more letters of the alphabet as you want and lend it to each one of them, and let them each pay interest, and they still don't need to see the money, though they get the benefit of it. What is the explanation?

Let B. the farmer go to the bank and ask for $5 to pay the blacksmith's bill for shoeing his horse. The banker declines. The farmer offers his horse as security. On the strength of it the banker gives him a five-dollar bank *cheque* (not the gold) and, though it is only paper, the blacksmith can use it to pay for his groceries. It is, therefore, acceptable to everyone. Three months later the farmer repays the $5 with interest, though, in the meantime, the grocer turned in the same $5 bill and it is used over and over again.

The thing loaned in each case was *credit*, not *money*. The pity of it is that the farmer could not give the horse to the blacksmith as security together with his own cheque for $5, without interest, payable three months' hence. If he was an honest farmer, and his credit was good, his cheque would be good tender.

Bank loans for 1930 were $2,064,597,746; bank assets, $3,237,073,853.

There is a weakness revealed in the banking institution here, and that is in the unhealthy ratio of paid-up capital and surplus to liabilities. In the year 1900 the ratio was 20 to 100. In 1930, the Royal Bank and the Bank of Montreal, each with approximately $60,000,000 in capital and surplus, wielded liabilities of over $770,000,000; i.e., their working money was only 7.8% of their revenue-producing credit. Maybe to a banker that looks all right, but to a student of the times it is top-heavy, yet withal probably characteristic of banking institutions the world over.

For 1930 banking profits net were $26,715,583, from which the usual dividends of 12 and 1% or 12 and 2% were paid. The Bank of Nova Scotia paid its usual 16%. The Bank of Montreal, the Royal, and the Bank of Commerce each take about six million of the total. Besides this, contributions to the surplus fund (if any) would be profits, and their present surplus funds are the accumulation of part of past profits.

An Industry Founded on Dishonesty

When these profits are examined in the light of the fact that the only commodity banks produce is bookkeeping, and that part of that is of the conjurer's variety, it can hardly be regarded other than an instrument of society whose foundation in existence is the lack of honesty of men and the lack of man's opportunity to work to earn to buy the surplus food, clothing and shelter which their fellow men produce. And this parasite yearly adds 13% to itself, so that, contributing nothing to society, it must eventually kill itself for lack of more funds to gobble up after it has cleaned up the entire pasture.

The intelligentsia here urge that because the people own their own natural resources, and from these they get their wealth, they should pledge this wealth as security and issue their own notes as credit against it. This would reduce interest on loans to the people by the Government to less than 2% and still be profitable.

The estimated wealth of Canada is $28,940,000,000 (the value of land, buildings, machinery, produce, ships, etc.), or $2,996.49 per person. Surely against such a wealth the Government could issue a loan of $2,000,000,000, which presently is handled by the banks, *at 12 and 2.*

Finally (just hold still for another minute, and it will come out), money in present industrial society is only the "small change of commerce".

The Wobbling Pyramid of Credit

Daily, in the large cities (30 or more) representatives of the banks meet in "clearing houses". Here they return the notes of other banks and get their own back. In 1929 Toronto cleared under eight billion dollars, and Montreal over eight billion. In 1930 the figures were a billion lower. To show actual business transacted it would be necessary to add to these figures the amounts of cheques written by bank customers and cashed at their own banks. For Canada, in 1928, all such transactions totaled $43,476,959,100; in 1929, $46,670,481,838; and in 1930, $37,491,301,766. The amount of these cheques in a year is 50% greater than the country's national wealth. That is, the equivalent of Canada's national wealth is handled in cheques every eight months.

From this, it will appear that about 94% of the nation's business is done by cheque. The remaining 6% ($2,064,597,746) consists of a miscellaneous collection. One-third of it (2% of the whole) is in specie, Dominion notes, Dominion, provincial, municipal securities in Canada and public securities elsewhere; of this, only one-quarter of one percent (one-eighth of one-third of 6% of the whole nation's business), viz., one four-hundredth of the whole, is in specie and Dominion notes. And, behind the Dominion notes in 1930 there was only 38% (i.e., 38% of one-eighth of one-third of 6% of the nation's business) in gold. How much do you see behind a dollar bill now?

But, how powerful is that small amount of gold!

Is there a bank monopoly in Canada? There is uniformity of practice and interest rates!

What is a monopoly? Control of an entire industry by one. One what? One individual? one corporation? or one group? About sixty men could be named, and these sixty are the directors of the interlocking directorates of almost every bank, manufacturing, newsprint, railroad, factory, or trust corporation, etc., etc., in Canada. They have a common purpose. They are agreed to let each other's business interests alone (until there is no more carcass left to pick; after that they may be expected to start picking each other). They virtually monopolize both banking and industry.

The story of a dollar invested years ago, drawing annually compounded interest, until it requires a gold ball the size of the earth to repay the loan, is an old one. But its truth becomes more potent and apparent each day.

Compound Interest to Whom and for What?

Today, in Canada, as in every other country, an issue is before the Government: Shall the taxes of the people be used to pay ever-increasing, compounding interest to people who cannot use it; or shall they be used to keep the unemployed alive? The incentive of profits is a driving one, and the cries of the starving grow weaker as their strength lessens. But soon the ill-accumulated gold and silver will be thrown into the streets to quell the clamor of the starving. It will be too late. It is too late now. Prosperity's corner is an oasis in the distant past.

Treasures have been heaped up for the last days. For the loss of these stacks of ever-increasing lucre, and the consequent necessitated renovation of the world, some of the blame which rests on profiteers generally, will be

Ode to the Bankers.

How Nature Cures *By Dr. Emmet Densmore*

(From a book written in 1892. Contributed by Juan Amon-Wilkins, N.D., D.C.)

"WHAT is health? What is disease? What is the law of cure?

"All growth, development, repair, and maintenance of tissue, as also development and maintenance of vital power, are the result of nutrition. Elementary physiology teaches that a primary cell enlarges, divides into two or more cells; these in turn divide and multiply until there is produced an aggregation of cells, and the first beginnings of tissue growth. Soon there are seen to be cells of different qualities having specific and characteristic functions; these related cells are seen to unite and cooperate in the formation of nerve, muscular, and connective tissue, of cartilage, of bone, and of the network of tissue seen in animal life. From the very beginning of this development and differentiation, the chief requisite for healthy growth, after the required temperature, light and air, is nutrition. When the animal has attained to its full development and growth there remains only the work of keeping up the temperature and of repairing the waste of tissue consequent upon exercise and activity; there is need only of nutrition in the form of air, water, and food.

"This is a universal law in organic life, as applicable to a grass-plot or a tree as to the organism of an animal. If a grass-plot has sunshine, warmth, moisture, and fertility (or food), there is health and growth. If food or moisture or warmth be taken away, there is sickness; and if continued, there is death. No medicine is needed to secure a restoration of health and vigor to the plant that has thus been made ill; all that is necessary is to supply any or all of the lacking elements of nutrition: light, warmth, moisture, or food.

"It is a universal law of organic life, be it vegetable or animal, that all tendencies are toward health. It is as natural to be well as to be born.

"Note the grass-plot before instanced. It may be ever so brown from the summer sun and drought or scarcity of fertility; if disorganization be not already set in, if there yet be life, all that is needed to restore the beautiful green color and vigorous growth to the grass is to supply it with whatever elements of nutrition it has been deprived of, sunshine, warmth, rain, or fertility and it at once begins to mend; in a few weeks green blades have taken the place of seared ones, and in a short time there is often no trace of previous lack of vigor.

"If the bone of a man or any animal be broken, and the parts replaced, the presiding and guiding force of the animal economy, call it nature or what you will, at once deposits a liquid substance over the entire surface of the bone a short distance in opposite directions from the fracture. This liquid soon hardens into a bone-like substance and becomes a ring firmly attached to each section of the broken bone, and for a time affords the chief support whereby the damaged limb can be used. In due time the ends of the bone, which, perhaps, had been entirely severed, become united; nature establishes a circulation through its parts, whereby each part is again nourished; and the limb, having its broken bone reunited, is able to support the weight of the body without calling upon the strength of the bone ring which had been temporarily built around the fractured bone. What happens? Nature, finding no doubt that all needless supports are a damage, proceeds to soften and absorb this bone ring until it is all removed except a slight portion for an eighth or a quarter of an inch about the point of fracture.

"A similar and more familiar phenomenon is seen whenever the skin is broken: at once there is an exudation of blood; this coagulates upon exposure to the air, and forms an excellent air-tight protection (a scab) to the injured part, which remains for a longer or shorter period, as may be needed; and when nature has formed a new skin underneath, and the scab is no longer required, nature proceeds to undermine and separate it; and while as long as it was needed it was firmly attached, as soon as no longer required it falls off of its own weight.

"A sliver becomes imbedded in the flesh, a frequent accident. If a surgeon is at hand and removes it, well and good: nature soon repairs the damage; if the sliver is permitted to remain, nature at once sets about a bit of engineering. First there is pain and inflammation; then follows a formation of pus; this in due time breaks down the tissues immediately surrounding the sliver, especially toward the surface of the limb; the pus increases, breaks through, runs out, and sooner or later carries the sliver with it.

"These everyday occurrences are as familiar to the layman as to the physician; but the

strange part of it is the fact that almost no one, layman or physician, seems to understand that these and like processes of nature are all the healing force there is. It matters not what the trouble may be, sliver in the flesh, or a lodgment in the organism of the poison germs of typhoid fever, no medicine is required or will benefit; all that is needed is that the conditions demanded by nature be supplied, and the same mysterious force which we call life, which builds bone ring support whenever and wherever it is needed, and at once places a most admirable protection in the shape of a scab wherever there is an abrasion of the skin, will prove itself as well able successfully to handle an attack of typhoid fever as a broken bone or an abrased skin."

This is the way nature cures, and every honest physician who understands biology and the physiological processes of the human body must admit this.

The Cause of the Paradox *By Upton Sinclair (California)*

THE obvious cause of this paradox of starvation in the midst of plenty is that those who do the work and produce the goods do not get the money to buy the goods. At least they get only part of the money, and so can buy only part of the goods; they do not get all the money, so they cannot buy all the goods. The means of creating wealth increase faster than the market for that wealth; so the surplus wealth and the power of producing it is stored up, while those who would like to have the goods are powerless to buy them, and have to be turned out of work until the surplus has been consumed.

Throughout our industrial history these crises have come every few years. The machinery slows down until the surplus is used, and then the machinery starts again, and we have good times. Such is the "business cycle", and our economists are compiling figures, and preparing charts, and predicting the customary revival. Six months ago I was talking with a New Yorker temporarily sojourning in Hollywood. Wall Street had "cleaned him out" in the recent panic, and now, he was saying, if only he had some money to buy U. S. Steel, which was so certain to go up! I said to him: "Where is this revival coming from? It means that we have to find customers for our goods; and who is going to buy them? Will it be the Germans, with money we loan them? Will it be the Russians, with money we won't loan them? Will it be England, with her permanent hard times? Will it be the revolting Hindus, or the starving Chinese?" My friend took a thought-journey over the world, and in the end admitted that he didn't know where it was coming from.

Mayday at the Carbondale Teachers' College *By G. C. Hall (Illinois)*

ALL freshman year students of the Southern Illinois State Teachers' College of Carbondale, Ill., are compelled to take gymnasium, and at the end of the spring semester all freshmen girls are compelled to participate in the Mayday festival held on the campus the last week of school. This year certain sections were dressed as rats in "The Pied Piper", others as calico cats and gingham dogs. The costumes worn were made of the very cheapest grade of gingham and calico, designed in close coverall suits, with tails stuffed, and ears sewed to the headpiece. This material was purchased by the school at a reduced rate and resold to the students at a dollar per costume, containing four yards of material. After a lot of protest they were promised a refund. When this was received it amounted to ten cents each costume. The difference in cost and selling price was turned over to the "Women's Athletic Association", and very few freshmen belonged to it.

Of course the Women's Athletic Association had a banquet for the members at the close of the school year, and all that the rest of the freshmen got was the honor of footing the bill and making their own costumes.

Judgment of the Heathen

THE poor heathen! so we think and speak of them. Many an honest man and woman has been turned away from God's Word in disgust because they have been taught that God will eternally torment the billions of heathen because they have never in this life come to a knowledge of Christ and accepted Him as their Savior. But however that may be, we ask: Can the day of judgment hold anything good in store for the heathen? It is certain that God has been misrepresented in this matter of His day of judgment. Do thinking people imagine that they would stand less show before the bar of God than the poor, downtrodden people stand before the imperfect courts of the earth now? If so, then they think wrong! Psalm one hundred and three, verse fourteen, says of God: "For he knoweth our frame; he remembereth that we are dust." And of Jesus, whom God raised up to represent Him on the bench as Judge, it is prophesied: "He shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears: but with righteousness shall he judge the poor, and reprove with equity for the meek of the earth: . . . and righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins."

Surely the righteous God will not be unreasonable about this matter of judgment. Addressing those whose sinfulness was of a dark dye He graciously says: "Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord: Though your sins be as scarlet [rather deep color, isn't it?], they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool. If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land." (Isa. 1:18, 19) Examining these words closely, we discover that they are addressed, not to the heathen, but to those who have been brought to a knowledge of God and into relationship with Him, and have backslidden. Now, then, if there is a generous opportunity open for such backsliders, there must be a reasonable opportunity for the poor heathen who lives in utter ignorance of the true God and His Christ or who has died in such gross ignorance. There is nothing that settles our nerves better than to get a correct knowledge of the will and purposes of God as contained in the Bible.

The heathen are usually thought to be, not the people who live in civilized communities or countries, but the swarming colored races who have not been reached by missionaries and made members of some church denomination of so-called "Christendom". However, that is not what the Bible means by "the heathen". In both the Old and the New Testament the word "heathen" means "nations", that is, the nations who are outside of God's chosen people. Sometimes the original Bible word for "heathen" is correctly translated "nations", and also sometimes "gentiles", which is really the Latin equivalent for "nations". Before the death and resurrection of Jesus the Jews were God's chosen people, and all other peoples were "the nations", or gentiles, or heathen. Since the day of Jesus all those who, no matter of what nationality, have come to God through Christ and have become His children by adoption, have become God's people, and all other peoples (even the Jews) are now "the nations", or "gentiles", or heathen. Civilization does not make anyone the less a heathen. Those, particularly, who are true Christians and faithfully living up to their privileges and obligations are God's chosen people and nation. The Apostle Peter, addressing these, writes: "But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy *nation,* a peculiar [or, purchased, *margin*] people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light; which in time past were not a people, but are now the people of God." (1 Pet. 2:9, 10) That these, if faithful unto death, will be rewarded with a glorious place with Christ in heaven, no Bible reader will dispute.

Nor will anyone be able to prove that those who remain heathen now will ever get to heaven. What then? Will they be handed over to devils at judgment day to be dragged down to a hell of everliving torment? No! I remind you that God has no place in His universe for eternal torment; but that everybody, Christian and heathen alike, even Jesus Christ himself, who has died, has descended into hell, for the word "hell" in the Bible means the unseen abode of the dead, that is, the death state, or the grave. And the Bible word for "hell" is translated as many times "grave" as it is "hell" in the *Authorized Version* Bible. Hence, when Jesus was raised from the dead, He came forth from hell, where He had been for three days; and when Jesus says: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his voice, and shall come forth" (John 5:28, 29), it means that all the dead Christians and Jews and hea-

then shall come forth from hell. In fact the book of The Revelation, chapter twenty, verse thirteen, picturing a future day, states: "And death and hell delivered up the dead which were in them: and they were judged every man according to their works." Therefore, all the heathen, who have died and gone to the hell of the Bible's description, will come back and have their feet placed once again on top of our green earth, and will enter into judgment before Christ Jesus as Jehovah God's judicial representative.

Many times when the Bible speaks of the heathen or nations it means their national organizations or their systems and institutions of rulership and government rather than the people in general. For governmental organizations of men God's Word holds out no hope, but tells only of fearful things in store. It is because the simple-minded people have been made to believe that these terrible prophecies of doom apply to the peoples ruled by these governments that they have been filled with fright respecting God's judgment day. Concerning the nations as being oppressive kingdoms and governments under the control of the Devil and operated by his human servants, God says to Christ Jesus, in Psalm two, verses eight and nine: "Ask of me, and I shall give thee the heathen [that is, the nations] for thine inheritance . . . Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel."

In the now approaching battle of Armageddon, which will be fought by God's heavenly organization against Satan and his wicked organization in heaven and earth, Christ Jesus will thus dash the nations to shivers so that their selfish organizations will nevermore be found again. In verse six of this second Psalm the Lord God says: "Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion." This statement proves that it is when Jesus begins His thousand-year reign or rule over the earth that He will crush the nations to powder and thus begin putting His earthly enemies under His feet. While this destructive work is proceeding and the battle of Armageddon is thus being fought it will indeed be a terrifying time for the people, and multitudes upon multitudes will lose their lives. (Ps. 110:5, 6) Jesus declared that except God should shorten those days of "great tribulation" no human flesh should be spared alive. (Matt. 24:21, 22) But God's hand wounds in order to heal. After the dire trouble is over, happy will the people be to realize that God has overthrown man's enemies and oppressors, and that the glorious kingdom of God is in undisputed charge and control of the earth, and that through Christ Jesus their King and Mediator they may seek reconciliation with God and obtain the blessing of everlasting life in perfect happiness on this earth.

Referring to the peoples of the nations (but not to the governmental systems) God's Word says: "Behold my servant [Christ], whom I uphold, mine elect, in whom my soul delighteth; I have put my spirit upon him; he shall bring forth judgment to the Gentiles [that is, the nations, the heathen, all non-Christian peoples of earth]. He shall not fail nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth: and the isles shall wait for his law." (Isa. 42:1, 4) Judgment, according to these verses, does not mean condemnation upon the heathen. For Jesus, God's elect servant, himself said: "For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved." (John 3:17) Therefore, judgment means the opportunity to be saved; the first real opportunity for the heathen to be saved: saved, not to go to heaven, but saved from the death that Adam's misstep in the garden of Eden brought upon all our race. And the day of judgment will be the entire period of the thousand years of Jesus' rule as King over mankind. (2 Pet. 3:8) Accordingly, all the heathen dead will be brought back from hell, the tomb, and share in the opportunity for salvation that Christ's government will extend to all the human race. All will be brought to a thorough knowledge of divine truth, and if they live in harmony therewith and leave off from former sins, which Christ's strong arm and grace will help them to overcome, they will gradually be lifted to perfection as human creatures. Of such perfect ones Proverbs two, verse twenty-one, says: "For the upright shall dwell in the land [not in heaven], and the perfect shall remain in it [not go to heaven]."

The next verse says: "But the wicked shall be cut off from the earth, and the transgressors shall be rooted out of it." God's judgment will be against those wicked ones, that is, those who, on coming to a knowledge of God's truth or who are given the opportunity to do so, then turn against it and refuse to seek reconciliation with God through Christ Jesus who "tasted death for every man". Such will be destroyed for ever,

together with Satan and his base angels. Earth will be a surpassingly beautiful Paradise then, and all the perfect and obedient of mankind will inhabit it for ever. Seeing that God's kingdom will execute these righteous judgments in the earth, no wonder God's prophet David was inspired to pray for God to enthrone His only-begotten Son as earth's King, saying: "Give the king thy judgments, O God, and thy righteousness unto the king's son. He shall judge thy people with righteousness, and thy poor with judgment. He shall judge the poor of the people, he shall save the children of the needy, and shall break in pieces the oppressor. Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things. And blessed be his glorious name for ever: and let the whole earth be filled with his glory."—Ps. 72:1, 2, 4, 18, 19.

A "Regularly Ordained" Jersey Cow *By R. E. Hendrix (Texas)*

LAST week I wrote you that the people in Fort Worth must have become tired of the crowing of the "roosters" that Judge Rutherford tells us about, for they had made a change at the first Baptist church there and had announced that a registered Jersey cow would attend the church and bring the message. I did not hear their announcement yesterday, but am reliably informed that they announced that last night they would have a cow and a goat there, and someone to milk them.

I have heard of fleecing the goats, and knew the people were the goats when they go to such places, but that was the first time I ever heard of milking them. Isn't it funny that people will fall for such things. They do not go just for the show, for it costs them more than a real good show would cost in town.

In GOLDEN AGE No. 344

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The World's Languages

LANGUAGE is a means of communication between intelligent persons or creatures. It is the vehicle of thought or of ideas. It may be either vocal or signified in other ways. Basically, however, language means speech, and has to do with the spoken word and thought rather than the representation of the thought in some other form. When these words and thoughts are represented by marks upon paper, stone or some other medium, we have another form or expression of the language, but the basis of such signs and symbols usually is the spoken word.

This thought is conveyed in the word "language" itself, which is derived from the Latin *lingua,* meaning the tongue. There are in existence some fairly complete sign languages, consisting of gestures made by means of the hands or otherwise. Among the Indian tribes of America there are a number of vocal languages; but there is but one universal sign language among them, by means of which they can communicate with tribes they would not otherwise understand.

There are three or four thousand languages in the world. One authority indexes 6,760 named tongues and systems of writing. The greatest diversity of languages is found among savage tribes, such as live in Africa, Australia, and the East Indies. There is also a great variety of languages among the American Indians and Eskimos. Among the more civilized peoples languages are more permanent and uniform, being preserved in written records. Large communities bound together in mutual interests preserve the general form of the language through constant intercourse, whereas among the savage tribes isolation of one small group from another tends to create differences and accentuate them.

In Asia there are more than 900 languages, in Europe 600, in Africa 275, and in America 1600, but not all of these languages are printed. In Europe, only 34 languages are printed and officially recognized, the rest being merely dialectal differences or ancient forms of speech preserved by small communities, the members of which are as a rule able to read and speak one of the 34 printed languages.

The confusion of languages which took place at Babel has continued since, and languages have appeared and disappeared in constant succession. Hence we have with us today the remains of many dead languages which are preserved only in records of stone or parchment or some other medium.

The Goths, the Greeks and the Latins of Europe in the early dawn of history spoke languages no longer used except for cultural and scholastic purposes, and if some early Latin should make his appearance among us today and hear the most fluent speaker of that ancient tongue he would be unable to understand a word. If the same Latin scholar should, however, write down on paper the words he used, the ancient user of that language would stand a better chance of grasping his meaning.

Philologists with evolutionistic leanings have tried to demonstrate that originally man had no language other than grunts and growls, and that gradually, after millions of years, he learned to make distinctions in his grunts and growls, so that a short growl or a high-pitched grunt began to have some particular kind of meaning, and so gradually mankind learned to speak and to talk of the stars and the depths of the sea, of life and of death, of truth and of goodness, and of an infinite number of things of interest.

But this idea is so preposterous that even scientists, who unhappily seem more prone to wild speculation than the ordinary mortal, have largely abandoned the idea. They either give up hope of ever finding out the origin of language and speech or they accept what shou'd have been accepted at the outset, the Bible's assurance that originally God created man en-

dowed with the gift of speech, and that subsequently the confusion of languages took place because mankind turned away from God.

So far from the present-day languages' having arisen from a lower level, the opposite is found to be the case. The ancient languages, now preserved only in written form, are more complete in their forms than those of modern times. The further back we trace the languages of the race, the more beautifully clear and perfect they are found to be.

Sources of Languages

The immediate origin of certain languages, such as French, German, Dutch, Spanish, is not hard to trace, but the problem of the relationship of all languages one to another, and their origins and sources, is so complex and involved that scholars are able to arrive at only a very partial conclusion on the subject.

It is known, for instance, that the languages of Spain, Portugal, France, Italy and some other countries are mainly of Latin origin; and it is also generally conceded that Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and many other European languages, together with some in western Asia, have a common source, Sanskrit being the most ancient of a large family of languages.

On the other hand, there are many languages about whose source there is no definite knowledge or even a hypothesis. For the most part philologists have looked for origins in India and western Asia, but much uncertainty still exists even in the minds of scholars as to the exact beginnings of modern languages.

Constant Change

Whatever may be uncertain in this matter of languages and their relationship one to another, one thing is most definitely established: that there is a constant change going on. As a result, books written a few hundred years ago in the best language of the time, or presumably the best, are today not altogether intelligible, and we have need of glossaries and dictionaries to aid us in understanding just what was meant by the writers. Shakespeare and other authors of his time serve as an example. Most of the editions of Shakespeare issued today have copious footnotes to aid the reader in understanding what he wrote.

Changes in language are due first of all to carelessness in the pronunciation of words, so that in time they acquire a decidedly different form. Changes also result from the wrong use of words. This in certain instances has brought about a complete change in meaning. An illustration in point is the word *let,* which at one time meant to hinder, while today it means exactly the opposite, not to hinder. Numerous instances of such changes might be mentioned. They all go to show the tendency of mortal creatures to do things inaccurately, imperfectly, and the result is constant misunderstanding and disagreement. Further, groups of people who at one time had the same language have gradually drifted apart in mutual understanding, and the result has been a number of languages where formerly but one existed.

Such a process of separation we see taking place among the Scandinavian people, with languages so similar that they could easily be combined into one, but where national prejudices are tending toward separation and consequent accentuation of differences.

To preserve a language in its original form without change or addition is a practical impossibility, and, it might be said, an undesirable proposition. Where peoples grow and expand in their activities and enlarge their fields of thought and observation, new words and variations of old words are both necessary and desirable. No doubt man has been given the ability to naturally and easily increase the scope of language to meet his growing requirements.

Where this is not done the result is a failure to progress. A people may even retrogress, or go backward, and lose much of the scope and depth of their language through failure to maintain the standards and ideals to which they have attained, and their language become proportionately impoverished.

Philologists say that the language of each people reflects its history, its environment, its development; and this is undoubtedly true. Additionally, the language of a people, the words and forms that predominate in it, reflect the attitude and character of that people. In the Semitic languages the use of the metaphor is common, indicating that these peoples are given to the use of picturesque and figurative language, illustrating their thoughts and ideas most interestingly from nature.

The Indo-European languages, on the other hand, are said to be more philosophic, especially as represented in their higher literature. Unfortunately, however, the Europeans do not seem to have gotten very far with their philosophy.

The needs of the people play a large part in determining the form and style of the language used. For common, everyday and practical ends, a common and practical language is developed. People concerned largely with the business of making a living are not particularly concerned with the style and finish of their speech.

"You know what I mean," sums up their philosophy of the matter. The fact, nevertheless, remains, that very often others do not know exactly what they mean, and they experience considerable difficulty in making themselves clearly understood in matters that lie outside of the more common phases of life.

The number of words at the command of an individual is said to be his vocabulary. The vocabulary of each human creature, in all probability, differs in some degree from that of every other human creature. In a sense, therefore, each man has his own language, and his own way of expressing himself.

While the extent of a man's vocabulary may not be an index of his intelligence, it is a fair gauge of his mental equipment. One six-year-old boy was found to use more than 2600 words. A Swedish peasant, according to careful investigation, possesses at least ten times that many words.

American college students show an average vocabulary of something less than 60,000. On the other hand, those who cannot boast of an elaborate education need not therefore plead guilty to a limited vocabulary. Many savage tribes make use of a large variety of words, totaling as high as 30,000.

Nations having constant contact with each other inevitably influence each others' languages. No language is free from foreign elements. As a simple illustration, the names of animals as used by other peoples are adopted by a nation if that animal is not known at home, such as *kangaroo, zebra,* and *aard-vark.*

Of the many languages spoken in the world, it will be possible to consider only the most prominent, and some of the more unique and interesting. The language that has been termed the eldest language of the Indo-Germanic tongues is Sanskrit. The discovery of this language, now no longer spoken, made possible a great advance in knowledge.

The similarity of this ancient language to the classical languages, though there is a wide difference in geographic location, made it clear that Latin was not a Greek dialect, but a sister language derived from a common parent. Of the Sanskrit it is said that it is the richest of all languages. Its words are most harmonious in sound and sense and in the way they combine one with another. The beautiful language of Greece pictures but faintly the grandeur of Sanskrit, though related to it.

Latin, also a member of this language family, is coarser and sterner far, and represents still less of the beauty of the original unknown parent language of which Sanskrit is the elder, and the noblest offspring. No other language is as rich, regular and systematic as the Sanskrit, nor does any other language have an alphabet that so accurately expresses its sounds.

Closely related to this remarkable language is the language spoken by the Gypsies, the same the world over, though they are scattered among numerous nations. The similarity of the language of the Gypsies to Sanskrit made it certain that their origin was not Egyptian, as had been universally supposed, but that they came originally from India.

The present languages of Hindustan, approximately thirty all together, are degenerate forms of Sanskrit and have lost much of its beauty. Sanskrit was a spoken language some 1500 years before Christ. It is now preserved only in the Vedas, the sacred books of India.

Indo-Germanic

Indo-Germanic is the name given to a family of languages which stretches from the south of the Indian peninsula to the most western bounds of Europe. Earlier writings refer to the family as Indo-European, but the objection to this term was that not all European nor all Indian languages are members of this family, and that some languages found neither in Europe nor in India are members of it. Consequently the term Indo-Germanic has been selected as denoting the terminal links in the chain, without attempting to define or suggest its geographical extent. Turkish, Hungarian, Basque, Lapp and Finnish are not members of the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

The Indo-Germanic languages have spread over the vast territory stretching from the mouth of the Ganges to the British Isles and Scandinavia, and thence to the Americas. They comprise the Sanskrit, Zend, Old Persian, Greek, Latin, Lettic, Slavonic, German and Keltic families of tongues, all having remarkable resemblances and similarities.

One writer says, "There is indeed a wonderfully scientific and artistic unity of plan in the structure of the Indo-European type of languages, as also in that of the Semitic: and the argument is conclusive from the unity of analogies here, as in nature, to unity of authorship, and that authorship divine."

Indo-Germanic languages are distinguished by the inflectional changes in the form of the root words, as illustrated in the following example: *beauty,* the noun; *beautiful,* the adjective; *beautifully,* the adverb; *beautify,* the verb, present tense; *beautified,* the past tense of the verb; and so on.

It is difficult for some of us to imagine a language in which there are no such variations of form and where each word has its own unalterable form, unrelated in form or structure to other words of similar or allied meaning.

Yet there are such languages, as, for instance, the Chinese, in which each word has but one syllable, and stands by itself, having no related words of similar but modified form. In Chinese a change in thought or tense is indicated by a change in the arrangement of the words or a change in the pitch in which a word is spoken.

The Indo-Germanic languages also have suffixes and prefixes which modify the meaning of words, but no such arrangement is observed in Chinese, where modification of meaning must be expressed by the use of additional words or entirely different words. These suffixes and prefixes, while they may be added to a large variety of words, have no meaning when standing by themselves. *Pre* itself is an example, as in *prevent, preserve, present* and *preside.*

In this respect the Indo-Germanic languages differ from languages that are called "agglutinative", of which Turkish is an example, in which words are linked together, sometimes in a long string, to form other words of different or extended meaning, an arrangement which is met with in English to some extent, as in *manfully, carelessness.* In Chinese, however, even this simple method of word formation is not employed. Each syllable stands separate and distinct and makes no connection with other syllables, but expresses a complete, fixed, unvarying idea.

It is interesting, too, to note that in the Indo-Germanic languages compound words are frequently met with, such as *schoolhouse, upstairs* and *cornerstone,* a peculiarity which is not found in languages outside of this group. There is in some of them but little distinction between the verb and the noun, and others have lost or are losing their inflection, and are beginning to resemble Chinese in that the meaning of a word must frequently be determined by the context. An example of this in English would be the word "bear", which when pronounced does not show whether a verb or a noun or an adjective (bare) is meant, unless circumstance or context makes the meaning clear.

Greek

In the front rank of the Indo-Germanic languages is Greek, which has made its influence widely felt and which has spread far beyond the narrow confines of the little country that saw its origin. The domain of this language increased as the military power of Greece conquered the world, and it became coextensive with the colonies of that busy people. The pronunciation of Modern Greek is entirely different from the ancient language, so that the writer of the ancient classics would be unable to understand the modern Greek though he would probably have little difficulty in reading his newspaper. Greek has been used continuously for 2700 years.

The claim is often made that Greek is the most nearly perfect of languages. Some students aver that classic Greek even surpassed the Sanskrit in the variety and exactness of its forms and in phonetic beauty. The Greek in which the originals of the New Testament were written was the language spoken by the common people, rather than that used by the learned.

Latin

It was at one time believed that Latin was a dialect of Greek, but subsequent studies have made it certain that this is not the case. It is a sister language, having a common parentage with Greek and with the older Sanskrit. Although in respect to time Latin historically comes after Greek, yet it has exercised a wider influence in the dominant nations of earth.

The triumph of Rome over the nations of the world was naturally followed by the expansion of Roman influence, literature and language. It spread over France and the Spanish peninsula, over vast stretches of what is now Germany, and further to the English isles and the Scandinavian peninsula in the far north, sweeping everything before it.

As preserved today in numerous books and records, Latin represents the speech, not of the common people of the Augustan age, but of the élite and the learned. The characteristics of Latin are gravity, strength and energy.

It may be said that Latin, which was the dominant language of the world for so long a time, is still the most influential of languages. When it is recognized that the languages of Italy, France, Spain, Portugal and some other countries are derived directly from the Latin, and that English has a large percentage of Latin in its vocabulary, it will be seen how widely diffused is this ancient tongue as represented in its modern dialects, which have gained the status of languages.

Spanish is spoken in all of South America and Central America; English is the language of all of North America, of Australia, of portions of Africa, and the official language of India, and is now becoming the secondary language of many countries the world over.

Latin, too, is preserved in the law books of England and America, which are replete with Latin formulas. Doctors and pharmacists the world over use Latin in their business, whether for good or ill; botanists and students of every shade and hue find some use for the old Latin language, and the books of writers of note until modern times were all written in Latin, and can be fully appreciated by those only who can read them in their original form.

In Europe Latin is far more common than in America, and it is easily acquired by students of nations who trace the descent of their language to the Latin. Latin has been proposed as the official secondary language of the world, but in the minds of many persons there must be an involuntary distaste for a language which has been the instrument of one of the most predacious of nations and the most predacious of churches.

Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French

Italian is the modern form of the ancient Latin, its most direct descendant. It is spoken by approximately 45,000,000 people. Its use in matters musical is a matter of common knowledge. The Italians are as proud of their language as most other people are of theirs, although why anyone should be proud of the particular language he has happened to fall heir to is rather difficult to determine.

All languages today are certainly corruptions of more ancient forms, and even these, it would be well to remember, are in their diversity marks of divine displeasure, Jehovah's judgment upon the ambitious scheme of haughty men.

In Italy a vigorous campaign is being carried on to purge the Italian language of all foreign words. There is a tax levied on all hotels, shops, stores, etc., which display signs written in any language other than Italian. The papers propose to banish foreign words altogether.

Spanish is widely diffused, being spoken in large stretches of territory in the Western Hemisphere. More than 55,000,000 people use the Spanish tongue. Of all living languages Spanish is said to be the most majestic in sound and movement. Portuguese, closely related to Spanish, is spoken by 30,000,000 people. Some say it is even more beautiful and musical than Spanish. Brazil is the only South American country which does not speak the Spanish language. Portuguese is the language there used.

French is spoken by 60,000,000 people, and after a fashion by a good many more. French is one of the official languages of Switzerland, which, having no language of its own, makes use of German, Italian and French. French is also the official language of Belgium, which was at one time half Dutch and half French, but where the Dutch language is being crowded out by the French.

French may be called the 'polite' language. It is considered beautiful and precise. Some of the most beautiful passages in all literature have been written in French, and undoubtedly some of the most ugly. French is a pleasing reproduction of the old Latin. It has a smaller mixture of other elements than the Spanish, and more than the Italian. There are something like four hundred and fifty root words, with many derivatives and compound words, of direct German origin.

French has modified English to some extent, by its effect upon the Latin elements in that language and by direct introduction into it of many French words. On the other hand, French is making use of many English terms, and is gradually absorbing them into the language, sometimes with laughable modification of sound, as in "kneekerbookers".

The World War and the popularity of Lindbergh have both contributed to the addition of

English words to the French language. The Acadians in the Evangeline countryside spoke the French language almost exclusively until very recent time, but it is now being replaced by the use of English, the language of the rest of Canada.

In France, as in many other countries, there is a wide gulf between the speech of the educated classes and that of the rest of the population. In fact, the disparity is said to be so pronounced as to constitute them almost different languages. A university teacher of France recently listening to a group of Parisian workmen (not foreign) could not understand them!

German, Russian, Slav, and Others

Most noted of the Germanic tongues, aside from English, is German. Before the war it was considered a comparative necessity to the educated man to have a knowledge of German. It was and is important culturally and commercially. It is the language in which the discoveries and guesses of some of the world's most noted scientists, philosophers and thinkers are recorded.

Deutsch, the name by which the Germans call themselves, allied to the name "Teutons", is derived from the Gothic *thiuda,* meaning "nation". It is similar to the word "Gentile". The present form of the High German became fixed when Luther employed it in his translation of the Bible, which is still recognized as the standard version in Germany.

German is spoken by approximately 90,000,000 people, and understood by perhaps 20,000,000 more. It is not as widely studied as before the war. In England this is notably the case. It was found that British students, in choosing the language they would study, preferred French to German by 13 to 1. In Poland students forced a restaurant owner to change his German sign to Polish, by filling his restaurant and ordering nothing but water. When the sign was finally changed they all came and ordered big dinners.

Other Teutonic languages are Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Icelandic and Finnish. Dutch is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. In the latter country it is called Flemish, but it differs little from Holland Dutch. The proper name is Netherlands, and not Dutch, the latter name being a corruption of *Deutsch,* which means German. The language of the Netherlands is very similar to the German, and inhabitants of either country can learn the language of the other with comparatively little effort.

The Boers in South Africa also speak Dutch, but, they being separated from their native land by so great a distance, differences have developed which have constituted South African Dutch practically a separate language. Additionally, Dutch is spoken in Dutch Guiana, and it is also the official language of the Dutch East Indies. It is estimated that some 15,000,000 people speak the language.

Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish are much alike, and it would seem that these countries would be mutually benefited by striving for uniformity rather than stressing minor differences. These languages are descended from the Urnordisk. Iceland is striving to keep alive the Old Norse.

Kindred to Anglo-Saxon and Old Norse is the Friesic or Frisian language once spoken generally on the Elbe, along the northern shore of Germany and of the Netherlands and in southern Denmark. All together there are now about 30,000 or 40,000 people who speak this interesting dialect, in which are found many similarities to English. An energetic society of scholars has held periodical congresses and otherwise encouraged the study and use of the language.

Lithuanian, of all the living languages most antique in its forms, is of great value to the etymologist. It resembles the Sanskrit, Greek and Latin, and serves as an interpreter of many words in other languages whose relationship to the history of language would not otherwise be understood. On the shores of the Baltic sea the Lithuanians, like the Icelanders, have been outside of the path of emigration, and thus their language has suffered little change and preserves remarkably its original character.

Slavonic Languages

This group of languages comprises the Serbs and Croats, the Slovenians or Jugo-Slavs, the Bulgarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Serbo-Lusatians, Poles and Russians. Russian, originally an Indo-Germanic language, has a large vocabulary not derived from the Indo-Germanic source.

The Slavonic languages cover a large portion of Europe and Asia and spread even into North America. The Russian is the most extensive of the Slavonic languages, and is with the Servian the most harmonious of all.

While these languages agree remarkably with Greek, the resemblance of the Russian to the Latin is very noticeable. All of them have, in fact, a considerable element of Latin in them, though for the most part they make use of Greek characters in writing.

There is considerable similarity between Russian and Polish, so much that each can read the other's language with a little effort. The Russian, too, can quite easily comprehend the ancient Bulgarian. There are 37 letters in the Russian alphabet, but two of them are not often used. The Bolshevik minister having abolished the use of the useless hard sign and *ye* and *y*, the Russian is now considered the best phonetic language of Europe.

The Russians are, as a rule, the best natural linguists, their language having, it is said, the splendor of the Spanish, the vivacity of French, the strength of German, the tenderness of Italian, and the richness and powerful conciseness of Greek and Latin.

Russians, having a real admiration for American efficiency, though not for American political institutions, have coined some interesting words for everyday use, among them *fordizatzia*, which might by us be rendered "Fordization". It signifies efficiency, standardization of labor, mass production. They also have *amerikanizatzia*, which you can figure out for yourself, as well as "shtorm", "briz," "visky," "bifsteks," "rostbif" and "puding".

A campaign has been launched in Russia which may result in a great influx of schoolboys to that "happy" land. This campaign favors the scrapping of all grammatical rules. Just how Russia hopes to have a uniform language in all parts of its wide domain without some grammatical standards is not quite clear. A practical argument in favor of the proposition is that it would result in a saving of $10,000,000 a year, which is something.

The Servian, Croatian and Slovenian languages are included under the general title of Servian or Illyrian. One writer remarks, "When written in the Cyrillic character, as by those of the Greek church, it is called Servian; but when written in the Latin alphabet, as by the Roman Catholics, it is called Illyrian: so much do men like names and fight for mere words." The Servians break down old words quite readily and reduce them to the pleasantest and easiest forms, so that the language is rich in vowels and very musical to the ear.

Here and There

Now as to other parts of the globe. The multiplicity of languages makes it impossible to mention even all the more important. But looking here and there we find a few more items of general interest. As already mentioned, there is a great variety of languages in the Americas. These are the languages of the original Americans, not of those who moved here from Europe. The Indian languages are many and varied and entirely divergent one from another, though they may be classified under one head, and be called a family of languages, because they show a general relationship. The main divisions of these many languages amount to 51 in South America and 56 in North America.

There are three main divisions of the Semitic family of languages. They are the Hebrew, the Aramean and the Arabic. Hebrew is the language of the Jews, being used by them from the days of Moses until the time of Nehemiah, after which it experienced many modifications and changes. Hebrew is now being revived in its purity, being used and taught in Palestine as the accepted language of the Jews who have returned there. It is the language in which the Old Testament scriptures were originally written.

An attempt is being made in Jerusalem to modernize Hebrew by the printing of a Hebrew supplement in Latin characters in an English weekly paper.

Arabic is a language of considerable importance and wide influence. The Koran and the religion of Mohammed, which enlisted the aid of the sword in making converts, made Arabic one of the world's great languages. It is rich in words and grammatical forms and is said to be adapted for business as well as for society and abstract subjects. A number of dialects have developed from the original Arabic, which, however, do not differ more from the original than French and Roumanian do from the Latin. In writing Arabic, vowels are not represented.

There is a close relationship between Aramean and Hebrew. Kemuel, a nephew of Abraham, is called the father of Aram, in Genesis 22:21, and Jacob is referred to as an Aramean, in Deuteronomy 26:5 (*R.V.*, margin). Syriac is one of its chief dialects. It is probable that the native tongue of Jesus was the Galilean dialect of Aramaic (Aramean), widely used in Palestine in His day.

Other Language Groups

There are still other families or groups of languages, all having subdivisions. These groups are Hamitic, Chinese, Turanian, Mongolian, Central African, South African, and others. In the African Sudan there is a perfect babel of languages. There are no books of any kind, and no teachers. The intonations of each word determine the meaning, and a wrong intonation often completely changes the sense. In one of the tribes seven different tones are used.

It is said that the Hausa Negroes of the Sudan, a highly developed people, speak "the most beautiful language in the world". However, as this claim has been made for other languages as well, we shall have to take this statement with a grain of salt. Their language is very euphonious and represents in reality a mixture of many tongues, which has been compared to a mosaic of varicolored stones. The beautiful and singular sounds of the Hausa tongue are used by 20,000,000 Africans.

Chinese, as previously mentioned in this article, is one of the most unique and singular of languages. It is in a class by itself. Every word has just one syllable, and is represented by a distinct and separate sign and not by a group of signs or letters with phonetic values. While each sign represents a word, the pitch in which it is spoken determines its exact meaning when spoken. Thus various characters may represent a word pronounced in the same way, but at a different pitch to denote the meaning.

It is claimed that Chinese is the oldest of writing systems, and while adequate for the early history of the people, it has limited the growth of the spoken language. The Chinese have, however, managed to collect a vocabulary of 80,000 words, although many of these are now obsolete.

While they have a common written language, there is no standard spoken tongue, as the 400,000,000 subjects of the vast empire use a large number of variations in sound and arrangement of the written language. Thus educated Chinamen from different parts of the country can converse with each other, as a rule, only by means of pencil and paper, or by writing in the sand with a stick. They would never understand each other otherwise.

Chinese has no alphabet, of course, though an effort is made now to represent the language in a modern way, both by selecting a number of characters from the thousands of Chinese word symbols and by using the Roman alphabet for the purpose.

In Japan a language is spoken which some students say resembles the Hebrew rather than the Chinese, though the resemblance, we may be sure, is not very great. The system of writing used by the Japanese represents, not the idea or the word, as in Chinese, nor the sound, as in European languages, but the syllables. Thus a number of signs may be required to denote a word, and the same signs appear in different arrangements to express a different thought or represent a different word. The Japanese have many Chinese words in their language, and the Chinese in turn have borrowed from the Japanese, absorbing such borrowed words into their own language and thereby enriching it.

The Koreans speak a language which resembles Japanese and which also has many words borrowed from the Chinese. They have an alphabet, the letters or characters representing the sounds and not the words or syllables. There is a plan under way among educators to reform the systems of writing of China, Japan and Korea so as to make them uniform, which would simplify the task of learning the languages and be an advantage in other respects.

In our survey of languages we have reserved English until the last. Though a language belonging to the Indo-Germanic group, English is a polyglot language containing elements and words from numerous other languages. In its composition there is much Latin and Greek, German, French, Scandinavian and Spanish, as well as borrowings from the most diversified list of languages. The percentage of foreign words has been variously estimated, the Latin element absorbed into the language, directly or indirectly, being placed as high as over sixty percent.

Basically, however, the English language is Anglo-Saxon, a Germanic combination. The original Britons were Celts, who were attacked by the Saxons or Teutons from the fifth to the eighth century, and these Saxons were afterward vanquished by the Normans. Each of these events left its imprint upon the language.

The Celtic people led the way of emigration through the wildernesses of early Europe and inhabited the greater part of it in early historic times. They were found by races that followed them, and either driven back or absorbed. Their last footing was in the British Isles, and Celtic is now the most westerly representative of the Indo-Germanic family of languages.

Irish is the most important of the Celtic languages, which are spoken by approximately 3,500,000 persons. Scottish-Gaelic, Welsh and Breton are dialects of Celtic. There are many remnants of Celtic in modern English. The language is in several respects like the Old Egyptian, which is of the Hamitic family, but Celtic is of Indo-Germanic origin. This resemblance points to a common source of which we have no historical knowledge outside of the Bible.

Old Saxon, another progenitor of English, was formerly spoken in the north of Germany. If William the Conqueror had never crossed the English Channel the speech of England might have been a mixture of Scandinavian and German. But for 300 years after his advent the language of the court and the nobility was French, and the result was a merging of the French and Anglo-Saxon, and a great many of the words in English today trace their history back to the time of the Norman conquest.

As German is a language which throughout has fewer admixtures of other languages in it than any other European tongue, so English has more than any other. Europe is composed of two language groups, the Romanic and the Teutonic, and these two divisions are remarkably combined in the English language.

Though it is more difficult to master than other modern languages, it has numerous advantages, one of them being its wide scope. As may be expected, there are many dialects of the English, and the differences between these are particularly marked in England. There are also variations in America, where the speech of the South differs considerably from that of the North, though not to a degree that prevents mutual understanding.

Other sections of the vast reaches of the United States also have their local peculiarities, but the effect of the radio, the automobile, the bus and other means of transportation is gradually toning down these differences in both England and America, and the constant intercourse between all parts of the English-speaking world promises to contribute to the attainment of a uniform pronunciation. Another factor in this leveling-up process is the motion picture.

The written language is the same in all the English-speaking nations, and the spoken language is more nearly uniform than that of any other widely diffused language. In the case of Spanish, for instance, it is contended that the various nations of South America, though all speaking Spanish, often find it difficult to understand one another; and the 400,000,000 Chinese cannot in any proper sense be said to have a common language.

America has made its contributions to the English language, and while its innovations are not always immediately welcomed in England, yet gradually Americanisms find their way into English in other lands, probably as a result of the distribution of American books, periodicals and motion pictures.

One admirable quality of the English language is its directness and brevity. Take, for instance, the headline, "Jap King Takes Crown." A Finnish reader would make use of the word *valtaistuimelleusettamisjubla,* which means only "coronation ceremony", and which still would not indicate where and to whom it happened. Other languages have similarly cumbrous expressions, which would cause one to doubt the supposed difficulty of learning English, especially for people who have mastered languages so involved and formidable as some other European languages appear to be.

One advantage which English has over the majority of European tongues is that its adjectives and articles have no gender, number, person nor case. What a convenience this is is realized only by one who attempts to learn a foreign language where he finds that he is powerless to use a noun until he knows the gender and determines what particular one of the varying forms of adjectives or articles may be used with the noun.

The best examples of pure English are the Bible and the works of Shakespeare. The latter, however, have a larger number of obsolete and archaic expressions, while the Revised Version of the Bible brings that wonderful book into closer harmony with modern English and still preserves the admirable simplicity and beauty of the earlier King James Version. In England and America, as in other lands, the translation of the Bible and the works of prominent writers have served to preserve the language.

American talking pictures are having their effect upon people of other than English-speaking countries. In Scandinavia, where English is taught in the schools, there is amazing interest in American talkies. In the movie houses people are most attentive in their effort to understand and to brush up their pronunciation of English.

French is giving way to English as the official language of the diplomats in Washington. This is due partly to the increased importance of Washington in international affairs and partly to the fact that few American politicians speak any foreign language sufficiently well to understand the themes likely to be discussed.

English, too, is becoming the language of the Philippines, supplanting Spanish as the common language. The adults as well as the children are eager to learn English.

An interesting experiment in Stockholm showed that while few people were acquainted with French, German, Italian, Russian and the artificial languages of Esperanto and Ido, there were many who had some understanding of English.

In French schools English is superseding German, while in many other countries it is being taught as a secondary language.

Universal Language

English comes nearer to being a "universal" language than any of the other languages of the world. In geographical extent it is unrivaled. Efforts have been put forth to create an artificial universal or international language. These efforts have met with indifferent success, though much attention has been given to make such artificial languages both simple and uniform in construction, spelling and pronunciation.

Yet so attractive has been the appeal of a universal language that from the 17th century to the present more than 800 have been formulated. Chief among these are Volapuk, Esperanto, Spelin, Mondoligue, Universala, Kosmos, Novilatin, Idiom Neutral, Ido and Ro. Volapuk was received with much enthusiasm, but this did not continue.

Esperanto has many enthusiastic supporters. It has made considerable progress as an international language. The simplicity of Esperanto grammar is remarkable, having sixteen fundamental rules with no exceptions. It is easy to learn, even without the aid of a teacher, a proper textbook being sufficient for the average student. In Russia 170 newspapers use Esperanto, and in Japan a newspaper with a circulation of hundreds of thousands is reported to have an Esperanto column twice a week.

Nearly a hundred periodicals are working together to advance the Esperanto cause. In scores of European cities there are Esperanto policemen assigned to be of service to travelers. At Esperanto gatherings it is impossible to tell the nationality of the individuals when speaking Esperanto, so much alike is the pronunciation of it by Italians and Norwegians, Russians and Englishmen.

An Esperanto edition of *The Golden Age* appears twice yearly. Though it is the most widely used artificial language, Esperanto can boast of no more than 5,000,000 who speak it, and that figure is probably exaggerated. This is the result of forty years of effort.

During that same period of time English has gained 100,000,000 adherents, making a total of about 300,000,000 souls who can speak that language to some extent. English has thus far the advantage over other languages. In this language, too, the Bible has had its widest distribution, and the Kingdom message now going forth to all nations has had a larger circulation in English than in other languages.

To aid still others in gaining a knowledge of English a system has been devised which will enable a person to readily learn the basic parts of the language. The system is called 'basic English'. Its originator estimates that 500,000,000 have some knowledge of English and that the number is increasing. It is his claim that in English only is it possible to make a basic word list covering the essentials of everyday talk short enough to make it attractive to the average person, who, as a rule, is not too studious. The list contains only 850 simple words. But the ultimate world-language will probably be something different from anything that is in existence today.

The ideal of a common language for the 2,000,000,000 inhabitants of the world is a pleasing one. No doubt the time will come when all nations and kindreds will again be of one language and one speech, for the power of the Christ of God, already operative in the earth, will ultimately draw the whole world into one vast brotherhood composed of all the well-disposed, while the evildoer shall be cut off.

On account of the continuity of the history of Abraham back to Adam as recorded in the Scriptures it is inferred that the original language of man was Hebraic or Semitic.

We get some faint idea of the powers of the angels and other spirit creatures when we reflect that they are familiar with all of the languages spoken today as well as hundreds or thousands of tongues once spoken but no longer in use.

Uses of a Lemon

THE juice of a lemon, in a little water, without any sugar, is a great help in cases of extreme fatigue, headache, heartburn, dyspepsia, fevers, colds and rheumatism.

The House of Lords

MEMBERS of the House of Lords own more than one-tenth of all the land of England, Scotland and Wales. Between them they hold 1,298 company directorships, of which 356 are chairmanships.

Canada Again Second on Gold

CANADA is again second on the list of gold-producing countries in the world, the United States remaining in third place. Canada's gold production surpasses even its coal output in value.

500 Children Foolishly Blinded

THERE are now in schools for the blind in the United States 500 children who lost their sight through the use of fireworks, air rifles and other devices for projecting missiles. Every July Fourth adds about 70 more.

You Will Be Glad to Know This

SECRETARY OF WAR PATRICK J. HURLEY said: "We have cared for the needy, we have averted panic and catastrophe. The United States is tranquil, solvent and confident." You will be glad to know all this; and it is news.

18,523 Hotels in United States and Canada

IN THE United States and Canada there are 18,523 hotels with 25 or more rooms each; average number of rooms per hotel is 96. The money invested in hotel properties is set at $5,000,000,000.

An Extraordinary Surgical Operation

IN HAVANA a man in ill health stabbed himself, with the intent of committing suicide. The knife pierced a tumor, the cause of the man's ill health, and the man, instead of dying, is on the road to recovery.

Timber from the Bottom of the Tree

TIMBER from the bottom of the tree is stronger than timber from the top. In the case of redwood the difference is estimated at about 15 percent. The timber at the bottom is heavier in proportion to its bulk.

European Increase of Unemployment

EUROPE'S unemployed have increased 50 percent in a year. The six major industrial nations, Great Britain, France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Italy had at the end of June almost 12,000,000 of unemployed, half of whom were in Germany.

Two Million Bushels Through Hudson Bay

DURING this season of navigation two million bushels of wheat have passed through the Hudson Bay route to England, saving about a thousand miles in transportation. This is the first time the route has been used in a large way.

Salaries on the Pennsylvania

THE twelve highest officials on the Pennsylvania Railroad receive aggregate annual salaries of $531,000. The smallest salary in this group is $31,500 per year. There are 88 other officials whose salaries are $10,000 per year or in excess thereof.

Growing Alders to Stop Forest Fires

EXPERIMENTS in the state of Washington show that the best fire preventive is to crisscross forests with growths of Oregon alders, planted for the purpose. The alders do not burn, and constitute a natural wall against the rush of a forest fire that gets out of hand.

The Depression in Arizona

MARTIN MORAN, in *The Labor Age,* referring to the closing of the Superior mine in Globe, the last big mine in Arizona, said: "There is not a farmer or fruit grower in Arizona that can hang on. Half of the people are engaged in mining, and the other half live off them. Now they are both flat. National concerns with big branches here are closing their plants and warehouses, then vanish."

Jesuits May Not Teach in Spain

UNDER the terms of the decree published in Spain on January 24 the Society of Jesus was not only dissolved as an order, but they are forbidden to live in brotherhood even in a private manner. They are thus debarred from continuing their instruction of children as they had planned. The property of the order has become the property of the Spanish state and will be used for educational purposes.

Bartering Eggs and Butter for Other Foods

AN AGED couple near Cazenovia, N. Y., have maintained themselves for a year entirely by barter. As needs arise they take nicely wrapped eggs or butter to town and shop around until they find where it can be bartered for other necessities.

Growing Plants in Chemically Fed Water

VERY encouraging results are reported from Berkeley, California, as coming from the growth of plants in chemically fed water. The plants grow astonishingly, and may be moved at will from one tank to another without suffering harm.

Independence in Ohio

RATHER than beg from door to door 104 jobless men near Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, plowed and cultivated 36 acres of land on which to raise their food. They even plowed it with a plow pulled by men until a public-spirited citizen loaned them a horse to finish the job.

The Non-League Pen

ON THE Assembly floor of the League of Nations is a place of a few square yards roped off for the Americans and such other nations as are not technically members of the League but have their representatives present at every session. It is jokingly called "The Non-League Pen".

Cunard Coal and Oil Mixture

THE Cunard Company have devised a new fuel, 60 percent oil and 40 percent coal, the latter ground to minute fineness, which it is believed will remain stable, will not pollute either sea or shore, and in case of fire can be quenched by water. The new fuel cannot be told from crude oil by either appearance or odor.

Nikola Tesla's Boyhood Ambition

WHEN Nikola Tesla was a boy of nine years of age in the mountains of Austro-Hungary he built a turbine water wheel and connected it with all kinds of boyish machinery. At that time he said to his uncle, "Some day I am going to America and I will run a big wheel at Niagara Falls." His uncle replied, "You will never see Niagara Falls." But Nikola Tesla was the man that put in the great hydroelectric development at Niagara Falls.

Teeth of Eskimos Giving Way

A GENERATION ago the Eskimos were famous for their excellent teeth. In mistaken kindness the missionaries brought in sweets and canned goods, and the result is that the rising generation are exhibiting the same tooth troubles as the rest of mankind.

One Train per Day

THE president of the Railway Executives' Association has made the statement that on 42 percent of the railroad mileage of the country only one train is being run daily. Last year 66 percent of the equipment on the Great Lakes was tied up at the docks on account of old Mr. D. Pression.

Sight Restored After Twenty Years

JACOB LIEBERMAN, 87 years of age, blind for twenty years, has had his sight restored after a series of four operations for bilateral cataract. He expects to continue to live at the Jewish Home for the Blind, and will undertake to do their cabinet work for them, that being his trade before he lost his sight.

World's Largest Plow

THE world's largest plow weighs about one ton, and cost $2,000. It was specially designed to bring back to the surface the valuable topsoil which in Orange county, California, had been covered with sand from one to two feet deep. The plow turns a furrow 36 inches wide and 42 inches deep.

Return to Farms in Canada

CANADA is well pleased with a program extending over two years in which farm lands worth $11,000,000 have been sold and 45,000 men and women have been induced to return to the soil. In this campaign more than 4,000 residents of the city of Quebec alone went back to the farms.

British and Roman Empires

THERE is eight times as much territory in the British Empire as was ever in the Roman Empire, and five times as many people. The Roman soldier never got more than two thousand miles away from home, while the globe-trotting Englishman is in every corner of the globe, and is usually the boss of everything that goes on in the place where he happens to be.

British Empire in Heart of New York

NEW YORK city is admitted to be the heart of the financial world. In the heart of that great city Rockefeller Centre, Inc., is building a new city within a city which will cost $250,000,000. In the heart of that city within a city is a British Empire Building, which will be devoted to British and Canadian governmental and business interests.

Militarism Retards European Aviation

SENATOR DE BROUCKERE, of Belgium, chairman of the League of Nations standing committee on air transit, told the disarmament commission, while that useless congress was sitting, that the thing that is holding back European aviation and air mails is that European planes, instead of being built for civil use, as in America, are built for military purposes.

The Tail of the Glyptodonte

AT EPUPEL, Argentina, there was recently discovered the tail of a glyptodonte, or huge armadillo, which must have been all of sixteen feet in diameter when he was alive and in good health. Now only his tail was found, but it took several men to lift even that, as it was four feet ten inches long, and one foot ten inches in diameter where it joined the body.

Andean Volcanoes Active

VOLCANOES in the Andes are unusually active. Both Argentina and Chile have been showered with heavy falls of volcanic ashes. In Chile these falls were accompanied by intense cold. The whole Andean region is earthquake-troubled. Mexico's high volcano, Popocatapetl, is active, huge columns of smoke issuing from its cone.

Why Did They Steal the "Holy" Water?

A LOS ANGELES subscriber sends us a clipping about four Belvedere (Calif.) youths who stole 25 gallons of wine from a layman; that tasted so good that they stole 20 gallons more from the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes; and then, according to the paper, they wound up the spree by stealing a quantity of "holy" water. The subscriber writes in here, in a suspicious and threatening manner, and wants to know what they meant by stealing the "holy" water. Now, how could we be expected to know a thing like that?

What Christ Would Find

IN AN address at the Welsh Baptist church in London Lloyd George said: "If Jesus Christ came here today He would find the nations more imbued with a suspicion of each other, distrust, enmity, fear, revenge, hatred, than at almost any time in the history of the world."

Newport Wants a Dictator

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, JR., back from a visit to Newport, where he told his folks he did not want and would not accept their money, says that what the ultrarich at Newport want is a military dictatorship in the White House, with Wall Street in the seat of power. They do not care who gets in, so long as it is a man they can control.

Electric Heating of the Brain

A PROMINENT Viennese physician claims to have had good results in the treatment of nervous disorders by placing one pole of an electric current at the base of the brain and the other on the patient's palate. The brain is thus warmed, and all the blood vessels dilated so that the blood can pass through them freely. It seems like a risky procedure, but may work.

Young People Quarrel over Property

RADENKO STEPHANOVITCH, a wealthy resident of the village of Grabofnici, Yugoslavia, had no sooner died, recently, at the age of 127, than his younger brother, who was only 115, and his son, a mere lad of 96, launched into a court battle to see who should have his property. It certainly is a shame, the avarice that some young people show, even in the face of death.

Boys Better; Girls Worse

GOING back over the record of the number of delinquents handled by the Children's Court of New York city it transpires that the boys were at their worst in 1907 and their best in 1924. Despite the doubling of the population in the interval, there were fewer delinquents in the last of these three decades than in the first of them. The girls showed a good record until the beginning of 1924, when there came a tremendous leap to the bad, probably due to cigarette smoking. In 1929 there were more than five times as many delinquent girls as in 1924.

Rivers of Burning Rum

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, had the novel spectacle of a stream of burning rum. A warehouse full of the stuff took fire and spread liquid flames all over many streets and even over the harbor; so much so that vessels had to put to sea to escape it. How anybody can imagine it is beneficial to the human anatomy to put such stuff as that down their necks is hard to understand.

Sunday Entertainments in Britain

WHEN the question of Sunday movies came up in the British House of Lords the archbishop of Canterbury favored them. He could not see what would be gained by requiring those to stay at home who are cribbed, cabined or confined to one room, and he thought if they wanted to go to church they would still have as much right to do that if other people went to the movies as if they did otherwise.

The Buck Passed to America

THE *New English Weekly* says that the agreement reached at Lausanne that there shall be no more reparations passes the buck to America and there will be nothing left for her but to sign on the dotted line. In other words, the thieves that have the swag are fully persuaded that the kindly old gentleman that entrusted it to them was a doddering idiot to let them have it; and they may be right at that.

The God of Salem G. Bland, D.D.

IN AN article in the Toronto *Star,* Salem G. Bland, D.D., answering the question, "Is God omnipotent?" approves the answer that "Even those who feel sure that God is good do not feel so sure that He is as good as He would like to be. I say He is doing His best". One wonders if Rev. Bland ever noticed what the angel from Jehovah's presence said to Sarah, "Is any thing too hard for Jehovah?" (Gen. 18:14); or if he has ever pondered on the word of Job to his Creator, "I know that thou canst do every thing" (Job 42:2); or if he has reflected on the words of the Son of Man, "With God all things are possible." (Matt. 19:26) The poor man needs but to read one verse in the Bible, "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" (Rev. 19:6), to see that his proper job is in overalls behind the plow handles, and not trying to teach the people something he knows nothing about.

Nothing Left but Meditation

NOW that their work as teachers has been taken away from them, it is a common saying in Spain that there is nothing left for the monks and nuns but meditation, and meditation, unaccompanied by activity, is about as useless and uninteresting a thing as can be imagined. Men and women were not made to meditate, but to do things to justify their existence.

Roger Babson Badly Mixed

ROGER BABSON says: "The people are disillusioned and know not where to turn. They are sheep without a shepherd. It is up to the religious leaders to see that they are helped instead of sheared." And then, being entirely unable to see the force of his own reasoning as to who is at fault, he urges everybody to support the churches more than ever during this current emergency.

German Reparations

AFTER the World War it was first said that the Germans could and should pay reparations of $120,000,000,000, but in June, 1920, the allied council tentatively decided that it should be $65,000,000,000. The Germans finally agreed to pay $33,000,000,000. Under the Young Plan this was reduced to $8,425,000,000, and the final settlement was a bond issue of $643,140,000. The amount actually paid in reparations is believed to be about $9,000,000,000.

Spasmodic Sanctity in Canada

IN A Canadian magazine Jack Canuck, commenting on the stopping of a Sunday trip on Lake Ontario by a member of the Lord's Day Alliance, makes a few pertinent suggestions worthy of consideration:

Dealing with the Sunday excursion and our pious McLean. Did the latter at any time attempt to prevent the playing of golf on Sunday? The cruising about in a private boat on Sunday? The golf player and the private yacht owner are possibly heavy contributors to the war chest of the United Church or the Lord's Day Alliance and as a consequence the average clergyman has a very soft course through life. He must appear at church on Sunday, and what he does during the rest of the week is nobody's business. The yearly vacations generally take up four to six weeks. Secretaries are now being provided to ease the burdens of life. And we find these fortunate individuals kicking at the workingman enjoying a holiday on Sunday.

Submarine Disasters Since the World War

SINCE the World War the British have had six submarine disasters, with over 300 dead; the Japanese have had two, with 134 dead; the United States has had two, with 73 dead; the Russians have had two, with 100 dead; the French have had one, with 43 dead; and the Italians have had one, with 31 dead. More than 700 men lost their lives in these fourteen disasters.

Mapping the Floor of the Ocean

PERFECTION in ocean mapping is now achieved. A new device enables the officer on the bridge of a vessel to detect the slightest change in the depth of the water beneath. The instrument is so delicate that it will report the presence of a wreck at a depth of 1,000 feet. A swinging metal arm traces out in a wavering white line on smoked paper a continuous record of the floor of the sea.

Money in Raising Wool

THERE is money in raising wool in Canada. At least that is what Sam Lyons of Wyevale found. He had ten sheep. Before he had them clipped he paid $2.65 for dipping powder; then he paid $1.50 to have them clipped; and he got 74 pounds of bright wool, for which he received 3c per pound. The freight charges were $1.73. Total money into wool, $5.88; total money out of wool, $2,22; balance of money permanently in wool and never got out, $3.66.

Alarm Clocks in Italy

AN ITEM in the New York *Times* states that 1,227 Italian parish priests who are landowners have entered 16,439 of their properties in a competition to win cash prizes for those who raise the highest amount of wheat per unit. This is encouraging from several points of view. In the first place, it shows that the mass racket was good while they were getting those 16,439 plots away from their rightful owners. That amounts to more than 13 plots per priest, which is probably 12 more than the average poor man had before he set out for the purgatory he will never reach (because it isn't there) and left his little place to the priest now owning it. In the second place, it looks as if Italy would soon be a good market for alarm clocks; else why the sudden rush of the priests to get hold of the plow handles?

American Trade Goes to Britain

IT IS calculated that as a result of the deals at Ottawa about $50,000,000 of American trade with Canada will go to Great Britain. The items mostly affected are anthracite coal, steel and iron, and cotton. On steel alone the United States stands to lose about $20,000,000, but the Steel Trust hopes to get some of this back by increased operation of its Canadian plant. This will benefit the Trust, but not its American workmen.

Just Before the Alarm Goes Off

JUST before the alarm goes off—you know that little click? Well, Rev. A. H. Ferry, Lakeview, Ontario, says: "The situation is positively desperate. Some of us are wondering whether we should go into business on the side, a most desirable thing, or play the ponies on the race tracks. It is humiliating to have men threatening to take away the minister's car and other things because he can't pay. The minister cannot buy coal. He cannot replace linen."

Electrification of the Pennsylvania

GENERAL ATTERBURY, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is said to expect the electrification of the main line from New York to Chicago, with a schedule of fourteen hours. The electrification of the line between New York and Washington is in progress. On its completion, it is expected, freight trains of 125 cars will be hauled at speeds exceeding 50 miles per hour, and passenger trains will be given speeds of 90 miles per hour.

Luckenbach's Affidavit on Silver

IN AN affidavit by Frederick A. Luckenbach, printed in full on pages 22 to 24 of Nordskog's book *Spiking the Gold,* he quotes Ernest Syd as saying: "I went to America in the winter of 1872-73, authorized to secure, if I could, a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those I represented, the governors of the Bank of England, to have it done. I took with me 100,000 pounds sterling ($500,000 United States money) with instructions that if it was not sufficient to accomplish the object to draw for another 100,000 pounds or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the House and Senate and paid the money and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe."

Package Bees from the South

THE Department of Agriculture announces that some northern apiarists are now making a practice of killing off their old bees every fall and getting package bees from the south the following spring. This saves 50 pounds of honey per colony and the labor of looking after them during the winter. A 3-pound package of bees from the south, containing 15,000 workers and a queen, can be bought for from $2 to $3, according to the Department.

Blessing Hidden in a Flood

WHO would expect to find any kind of blessing hidden in a flood? But that is what happened in Louisiana. When the parish of Avoyelles was swept with high waters in 1927 there was brought in a quantity of Persian clover seed. This has now spread over several hundred acres. Livestock eat it readily, and it makes an ideal hay. It appears in early spring, matures earlier than white clover, and grows to a height of 16 to 24 inches.

Cadman, Isaiah, Christ, and Washington

REV. DR. S. PARKES CADMAN, of New York, mentioning a well known reference to Jesus Christ in a prophecy by Isaiah, gives it the following exposition: "The language of Israel's prophet-statesman, Isaiah, expresses the heart of this occasion and also the irrevocable judgment of the world upon Washington: 'A man shall be as a hiding place from the wind, and a covert from the tempest; as rivers of water in a dry place; as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land.'"

Wild Boys in America Soon

RUSSIA has solved her Bezprizorni (or wild boy) problem; America is just beginning hers. In America there are now between 200,000 and 300,000 boys between the ages of 12 and 20 "on the road". In May they were going through Kansas City at the rate of 1,500 a day. In Yuma 30,000 were fed in six months. These boys, tired, hungry, dirty, jobless, are kept on the move. One railroad alone reported more than 50 killed and more than 100 crippled last winter. These boys are being trained for crime in the country that is the acknowledged crime center of the world. It may be necessary to send a commission to Russia to find out how to handle the problem.

United States Chamber of Commerce

THE United States Chamber of Commerce has a $2,000,000 marble palace in Washington, which it owns, and expends $4,000,000 a year in the effort to influence legislation. Its president gets $75,000 a year. Its value to the American people is exactly nothing. The money it spends is, in the last analysis, added to what the people pay for the necessities of life. If it disappeared it would render a real service to those it seeks to oppress.

A River of Electric Bulbs

A NEW machine for making electric bulbs produces 26,500 an hour, or 442 a minute. The bulbs appear as no more than slight swellings on a ribbon of molten glass that emerges steadily from a glass fusing tank of 50 tons per day capacity. Judge for yourself how much of a chance an old-style glass-blower would have of competing in the manufacture of electric bulbs. Before he could get one of them finished this machine would have completed hundreds more than he could finish in an entire day.

Mother Gets Her Child at 12 Years of Age

TWO German mothers whose babies were mixed in a maternity hospital have just traded boys, twelve years after the event. One of these mothers has claimed throughout that the child she was forced to accept was not her own. Finally she met the boy that really belonged to her, and the likeness to another brother was so strong that when blood tests and other measurements were made it was definitely proven that she was right, and the trade was agreed upon.

Big Business During the World War

DURING the World War German war industries exported hundreds of thousands of tons of iron through Switzerland to France and Italy, where it was made into bombs, barbed wire, etc., and used against German soldiers. At the same time French firms sent entire trainloads of carbon bisulphide to Germany, via Switzerland, through the firm of Stoltzenberg, because the Germans paid ten times as much for it as was received from the Allies. This French carbon bisulphide was used for the manufacture of phosgene gas by which thousands of French soldiers were suffocated.

Dogs Stay by Their Four-footed Pals

IN A SINGLE issue recently the magazine *The Open Door* relates two incidents of dogs that remained for several days with their four-footed companions of the canine family that were unable to go on. In one instance the dog was caught in a trap, and in another was restrained by his chain, which had caught between two rocks. In both instances his canine companion stayed by him for several days without food, barking until human aid arrived.

Self-Sustaining Relief in Canada

CANADA believes in self-help. To families now in receipt of direct relief in urban centers the Dominion advances $200, provided like sums are advanced by the province and the municipality; none of this may be used for the lease or purchase of land; one-third of it must be reserved to sustain the family during its second year. No part of the Federal contribution will be repaid; it is a straight gift. Families granted this relief will be settled on crown lands or on lands taken over by the provinces or the municipalities for nonpayment of taxes.

The Sunday Morning Disturbers

THE real Sunday disturbers are not those who go from door to door at a reasonable hour and gently tap to see if they can find someone who is interested in the message of God's kingdom; they are the loud-mouthed bells which clang incessantly, disturbing the rest of everybody in the neighborhood.

Bells were first used in Egypt to announce the feast of Osiris, the king of the gods, i.e., the Devil. Later the Romans used them to announce public assemblies. One was suspended before the temple of Jupiter. It was about A.D. 400 when bells were first introduced into so-called "Christian" churches. Their adoption on a wide scale was not apparent until their introduction into France about A.D. 550.

The less knowledge the people have of the truth, the more necessary it is to the theologians to make use of statues, paintings, stained glass windows, elaborate vestments, and noisy bells. The largest bell ever made was cast in Moscow in 1736, and weighed 193 tons. Another Moscow bell weighed 80 tons; one cast at Pekin weighed 53½ tons; and one at Novgorod, 31 tons. There are numerous European bells of 5 to 18 tons in weight.

Case of the 36 Neckties

AT ONE of its banquets the Clarion River Power Company presented each of 36 guests with a necktie. The total of $144 (which is $4 per tie) went into the "actual net investment" of the company, on which it hoped to fix theft or service charges, and other charges, to its heart's content for all time to come. Accountants of the Power Commission have shown that more than $6,000,000 of the $11,032,000 claimed by the company as their net investment is in what might be called the 'necktie' class. The crookedness and the incompetence of the Big Business crowd have made them despised in every corner of the world.

Veterans General Counsel Resigns

THE Bugle Call says sadly, of the departure of one of our "great heroes" to the realms of private life:

William Wolff Smith, general counsel of the Veterans' Bureau, has resigned. Mr. Smith drew a salary of $9,000 a year. He also drew $187.50 a month on a faked disability allowance. He was in the service only eleven days before peace was declared. He was a swivel chair warrior. He was one of the officers that wore spurs to keep his feet from slipping off the desk. If the Government would cut down on the pay of the retired "Generals" who get a grand ($1,000) each month, and such porkers as Smith, then the doughboys who served in the trenches might have a better chance to receive the full payment of their bonus.

Great Lakes Seaports

WHEN the St. Lawrence waterway is completed, about seven years from now, at a cost of some $600,000,000, there will be added to the general ports of call of the steamers of the world some of the greatest cities on earth, Toronto, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Fort William, and Duluth, all equipped for immediate participation in their share of the world's commerce. Besides these there are a host of intervening ports that do an immense business, Rochester, Kingston, Erie, Ashtabula, Conneaut, Toledo, Hamilton, Sandusky, Muskegon, Sheboygan, Gary, Superior, Owen Sound, Windsor, Oswego, Grand Haven, Green Bay, Manitowoc, Port Arthur, Prescott, Sault Ste. Marie, Machinac, just to mention a few, but enough to completely upset and change the transportation systems of the world. These ports, combined, handle the business of the richest coast lines anywhere on earth.

More than One Percent Right

FIRST President Hoover made public a Department of Justice report that 1,069 of the bonus marchers had police records, and that "it is probable the bonus army brought into the city of Washington the largest aggregation of criminals that had ever assembled in the city at any one time", and within a day or so General Glassford, superintendent of the Washington police, said that in the two months when the bonus marchers were in Washington there was less crime in the city than there was after they left, while the total arrests (for offenses of a criminal nature) of the thousands of bonus marchers in that period were but 12.

We hope there will be no acrimonious dispute over this little difference of 1,057 men. The facts show that the president was right in 1.1 percent of his figures, and off only 98.9 percent. The latter may be charged to Hooverisms, and in a presidential campaign can well be overlooked by those who are in the habit of overlooking the truth, and wish to overlook it. Mr. Glassford is too much of a stickler for the whole truth, and for justice. He should have kept still until after election. He resigned on October 20, because, to use his own words, he found himself "holding a position of great responsibility but deprived of the essential authority to discharge it without fear and without favor". It is too bad to have a man of his type forced out.

A Flourishing Lottery Business

THE Government claims that the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and the Knights of Columbus, have sold at least $5,000,000 in lottery tickets in the United States in the last two years, of which amount the prize winners received only $225,000. For the operation of these frauds seven men were indicted, including United States Senator J. J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, and a Kansas City man, a personal friend of President Hoover. No official of the Knights of Columbus was named, nor was anyone indicted in connection with the operation of its lottery.

Hardships Amongst Coal Miners (*Contributed*)

OMINOUS clouds are hanging over the coal fields of the middle west. It is alleged by the miners that their international president, John L. Lewis, and the Illinois state president, John H. Walker, no longer represent them; that these men are fraternizing with the coal industry, and not laboring in the interest of the miner. And now the miners have revolted.

James Cross, one of the leaders in the revolt, is reported to have made some very pungent statements as to the trouble, which we may sum up as follows: The miners were getting a wage scale of $6.10 a day, but there were so many idle days that the miners were not receiving an average of $50 a month, and when the question of a five-dollar basic day came up it was promptly voted down; it was overwhelmingly voted down the second time.

Following this a fake "holdup" was staged in which the ballots were stolen, so that a recount was impossible. It is explained that the ballots could not have been stolen, for the ballots are counted, sealed and locked up in each local union. The tabulation sheets only are sent to headquarters. If the tabulation sheets are stolen it is an easy matter to get a recount without any publicity.

But this was a coup of Lewis and Walker, and under the existing "emergency", so called, the new five-dollar wage scale was declared in effect. The miners refused to have this jammed down their throats, and the rebellion has reached out to the recall of these two presidents, one state and the other international. On account of the rank betrayal by these two presidents the miners have decided to make a stand for the reinstatement of the old scale, and it is intimated that resorting to firearms is not at all unlikely.

It is alleged that the coal operators are up to one of their timeworn tricks to intimidate the miners, that of bringing in gunmen and gangsters to kill them off, if necessary. And, as always, we may expect the "arm" of the law to aid the operators. Out of 40,000 miners in Illinois less than 5,000 are working, and most of these under compulsion, for hundreds of miners

in Franklin county have asked their brother miners to rescue them.

It is emphasized that the miners would not object to a five-dollar basic day if they could have at least enough workdays to earn enough to live in common respectability, but they do object to any cut when they are at the mercy of the operators as to the number of days they are privileged to work; so, it is said, there is no possibility of a truce. The miners of Kentucky, Indiana and Iowa are joining forces with the Illinois miners and a united convention has already been planned; and when these miners come together, it is claimed, they will go armed.

Very many of these miners are claimed to belong to the Ku Klux Klan, and therefore it is reported that Ku Klux Klan tactics will be used in carrying out their purposes to cripple and destroy the coal industry. But this claimed Ku Klux membership may be a hoax to stir up prejudice against the miners and solicit the sympathy of the public for the operators.

Blood has already been spilled, and the miners are stirred up, and with what to them is righteous indignation they will fight with determination to accomplish three things: (a) The defeat of wage reduction; (b) the ousting of both Lewis and Walker from their official positions in the United Mine Workers of America; (c) the liberating of the miners in Franklin county who are being forced to work against their wills.

Airplanes are flying over Franklin county dumping printed appeals to the miners. Even women's auxiliaries are holding meetings and planning boycotts against merchants who are not in sympathy with the miners' cause.

The above is another travesty on our present-day civilization. Strikes have been before. But strikes before were for living wages. This strike is different: this is for a chance to work to keep out of the bread lines; and the coal operators do not seem to be meeting the situation wisely; nor can they!

Pay Roll of the Robbery Finance Corporation

THE words "reconstruction" and "stock-jobbing" combine nicely into the one word "robbing" or "robbery", and that seems like a good name for the plunderbund at Washington that is making its final clean-up of what there is left in the country.

A dispatch from Washington says:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—(U.P.)—The payroll of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation runs well over $1,500,000 a year, a study of its records revealed Friday.

Unhampered by civil service regulations, the corporation directors are able to pay as much as they deem necessary for expert assistance.

One hundred and eighteen officials receive more than $4,800 a year. Ten are paid $12,000 a year or more.

KEY MEN GET $500,000

The ten are six aides to the directors here, three members of the New York agency staff, and the Chicago branch manager. Their salaries exceed those of the directors, who receive $10,000 a year.

The Washington staff of more than 70 "key men" getting more than $400 monthly costs the corporation roughly $500,000 a year. This is in addition to several hundred stenographers, doormen and messengers.

HIGHEST $15,000

Salaries of the agency managers range from $450 a month at Portland, Oreg., to $1,250 at New York. The assistant manager and credit department chief in New York are listed at $12,000 a year. The Chicago agency head gets $1,041.67 a month.

Highest paid staff members in Washington are General Counsel M. G. Bogue, Special Counsel George Roberts, and Lynn T. Talley, assistant to the directors, at $15,000 a year.

A friend in Kalamazoo sent us the foregoing clipping, commenting on it interestingly and forcefully as follows:

As a member of the United Press, the Kalamazoo *Gazette* thought best to make mention of the R.F.C. activities in salary fixing of its directors, etc. Just why it was in Part 2 of this issue or why it was tucked away among a lot of glaring advertisements on page 24, was not stated. Nor did it state why the directors were unhampered by Civil Service Rules in the fixing of the salaries mentioned. Nothing was said to enlighten our feeble minds as to what is meant by "key men". Evidently they are in control of "something", judging from the amount of salary they receive, $400.00 per month! Gee! that's more than the average man makes in a year nowadays. Wonder how much the messengers, "doormen," and stenographers get; and why are *they* needed? But the most mystifying

is why it costs more to maintain an "agency manager" (?) in one section of the country than in another. Gosh! doesn't it cost a lot to tell the B. & O. Railroad that it can have $32,500,000 of "relief", with an option on $31,625,000 more? Why should borrowing money be so expensive? Perhaps *The Golden Age* might be a medium of enlightenment on some of these perplexing questions.

We had just gotten so we liked this Kalamazoo man, in spite of the hard name of the town where he lives, and expected, of course, he would sign his name, but he just wound up by signing himself "A Millennarian", and now we more than half think he wrote that skit just to see if he couldn't get us to say something mean and get us into trouble.

But nobody can get us to say anything mean about that bunch down at Washington. After what the Prophet Isaiah has intimated as to the canine ancestry of the clergy, in Isaiah 56:10, 11, far be it from us to say anything reflecting on the politicians or those other high-minded principal of the flock, who look after our finances.

We are not going to say anything at all, but if we were going to say anything, all we would say would be that this time they not only are cleaning the safe, but are carefully removing all the inside fittings, including anything that they think could be hocked at the junk yard. When they get through, Old Mother Hubbard's cupboard, in its worst day of desolation, will look like a warehouse full of ham and eggs compared to what they will leave for the comfort of the ex-soldiers, the common people or anybody at all but themselves. And if you kick, beware of the "Hero of Anacostia", the machine guns and the poison gas, tear bombs and cavalry!

Insure Your Soul for Two Bits

THE times are hard, and it seems now that you can get your soul insured for twenty-five cents. This is a cut price now offered by Rev. F. J. Huber, 552 Protectory Place, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Huber, in his little folder "The Greatest Value Ever Received for Twenty-five Cents", under the heading "Spiritual Insurance", says:

Safeguard your soul as you would your life and business. We insure our lives against death, our bodies against sickness and accident, our business against loss, our buildings against fire and storm, yet we often neglect to insure our most precious possession, our immortal soul, against spiritual mishap and subsequent eternal loss. Our Association presents a Spiritual Insurance Policy which you cannot afford to overlook. Enrollment in our Patron's Membership will procure for you yearly the immeasurable spiritual benefits of a thousand masses, five novenas of masses and the daily prayers of our boys for 25 years. This period may be doubled, trebled, or increased as you choose. An offering of 25 cents will entitle one person to these same benefits of the Association for one year.

The only thing clear about this is that if you send in 25 cents you are minus a quarter. The advantages received are the same as came to Gen. Nobile's airship, just before it broke in two. That was not much, to be sure, but a man who would insure his soul for only a quarter could not expect very much. Now could he? But maybe Reverend Huber will take more than a quarter, if you urge him. We are not certain on that point. But we seem to think that he would.

The Boom of Schwanenkirchen *By Dr. Hugo R. Fack (Texas)*

Miracle or Economic Law?

THE German and also the American press reported some time ago an amazing occurrence. In a country economically depressed, a distress which has hardly its equal in other nations, particularly in the lower classes; in a country that, on account of its extremely precarious financial position, succeeded in getting the united support of her former war enemies; in the midst of a nation-wide misery with almost 5 million, i. e., 25 percent of its population, out of employment and many of the rest working short hours, something happened in the economic and financial field for which the experts of economic science prefer to wrap themselves in deep silence and for which the rest of the world, including the Press, with the exception of the

so-called 'Physiocrats', or adherents of the new economic school of Free-Economy, unable to explain the thing, have found mental satisfaction in referring to it as a "miracle".

Out of an ocean of economic stagnation, failures, bankruptcies, an island of economic boom has risen. The particular region which fate selected for the demonstration of this "miracle" amazes the world still more. Down in the economically and culturally dark Bavarian forests, where the people never had very much of modern civilization, similar to certain districts of our western regions; down in those wooded hills and mountains where German fairy tales "of the seven dwarfs beyond the seven hills with Snow-white" happen but where the reality of life for man is so much harder and more toilsome than elsewhere, because 'some old witch had apparently thrown a bad spell with her magic wand', is the place of our "miraculous" happenings.

There is, unlike in all other regions of cultural Germany, no electric light and no sewerage installed in the Bavarian villages. Children are forced to walk on bad, muddy roads in heavy wooden shoes, for long hours, to the rare and distant little schools with one teacher and eight grades, as in Georgia. In this "German Siberia", as they call it, a very remarkable economic experiment has been made that should make the world look upward.

There is a coal mine in the district, but it had, like the quarries, closed down. In the forests reigned deadly quietness, where formerly the ringing sound of the axe and saw told the tale of building homes. The tradesmen idle like the rest, the peasant destitute, and the business men waiting in vain for their customers, all economic life seemed to have passed away. One stands dumfounded in view of these desolate conditions of human poverty and misery which words are inadequate to describe.

Five years ago the mine of Schwanenkirchen had closed after it had passed through various hands, with always the same result, of bankruptcy. When the depression became more intense, the mine became one of its first victims. All efforts to revive it, by changing owners, were unsuccessful. Finally, the managing engineer bought it for all he had saved, but only to keep it closed, as he could not find anybody to invest the necessary amount to exploit it even on a small scale, so that some of the people, most in need, might make a poor living. Thus, for five years the water had been rising in the shafts the miners, together with many other people that directly or indirectly were benefited by the working of the mine, were marching every week or month to the city hall to get their unemployment dole, enough for a bare existence, but hardly enough to live. The shops were void of customers, not even "wieners" were asked for at the butcher's, the people went in worn-out clothes and shoes, leaving the tailor and shoemaker with a worrying wife and hungry children, and in the restaurants were flies by the thousands taking the place of the guests. Such were the conditions up to 1930, when the "miracle" gradually began to work.

At the very moment when the night of depression began to darken and to stretch out all over the civilized world, when the statesmen of all nations put their heads together in order to devise some plan of relief for unemployment and human misery, when the politicians began to make big speeches, to talk of too much wheat for bread, too much cotton and wool for clothing, too much wealth, too much of everything; when the storerooms were not emptying as usual, but rather began to pile up; while the destitute masses could not buy the very things they saw in such abundance, then the "miracle" began to occur at Schwanenkirchen and vicinity, in the Bavarian forest. The machine at the mine began to pump the water from the shafts, workers in rubber suits went down to repair them, the mining tower, having burnt down in the meantime as though fate desired to establish a definite and permanent line through the past of human action and glory, was rebuilt. The mining transports began hurrying down to the station and emptying their natural wealth into the railroad cars. The dole office got rid of its permanent customers. The restaurants began to enjoy human customers again, and the guests to enjoy the bountiful store of Bavarian beer and something special to eat; the butchers had demand for "wieners" and meat in quantities unknown heretofore, which before had been a rare treat with these poor people; the tobacco stores frequently heard the ring of the doorbell, the hardware dealer's sales rose to amounts which he had no memory of ever having had before, suits and shoes were sold, and the whole region became filled with the joy of life, where formerly misery and poverty reigned supreme.

What had happened? Did a millionaire, not knowing what to do with his money, bring about

the change? Or did an American loan produce the "miracle"? People of this region would hardly know what this meant. And yet, something did happen, some mysterious power had accomplished all this unbelievable, unheard-of change. Did the old witch remove the spell from the region? How did it happen that the unemployed of this desolate region found work and bread when millions and millions elsewhere were suffering from starvation? The German press began to talk about the very strange happenings. Reporters were sent and told the amazing story to the world, until, perhaps, some secret understanding made them hush. Today the regional boom continues although it seems to go very much against certain interests, because the press has become silent.

These are the facts: Unable to find a capitalist to put up the necessary amount of money for working capital, Mr. Hebecker, the mine owner and engineer, got in touch with the so-called "Waera" Exchange Association, which is putting into practice, in a limited manner, the principles which the newly evolved economic school of Free-Economy advocates; namely, the issue of a medium of exchange, taking the place of money, standing under compulsory circulation and which can no more be withheld or hoarded, or go on a strike and thus interrupt the exchange of goods and services and of production, and in this way create unemployment, poverty, misery; and furthermore, the adaptation of the amount of such circulating money to the requirements of the market, in order to maintain the economic equilibrium, as indicated by the index, the general price level. Mr. Hebecker asked the "Waera" Exchange Association, which issues to its members such a medium of exchange, called "Waera" and which they now have circulating in hundreds of German towns and cities, for a loan of 50,000 units. One Waera equals 1 Reichsmark. One day he called his unemployed miners to a meeting and told them they could start work tomorrow although he had no money, no legal tender, but he would give them a substitute, something which would be just as good if they only believed in it. He showed them the yellow slips of paper and they said: "Well, it is O.K. with us as long as it is O.K. with the butcher, grocer, tailor, cobbler, etc." When Mr. Hebecker approached the business people with his proposition to accept the Waera instead of "regular money" they, with all due respect to Mr. Hebecker, refused to give their good wares for yellow paper slips. Thus Mr. Hebecker was compelled to establish a canteen, getting its supplies from some warehouses which had been accepting Waera for some years, and where the workers could secure almost all the things they needed for their livelihood.

The miners began to work, to produce coal, and hundreds of families were supplied with a livelihood. After a few weeks the business and trades people of the town came and lamented to Mr. Hebecker that he had absorbed all the little bit of business they once had, and asked for more information on the "Waera". He explained that the "Waera" would work just as well with them, that the wages of the workers would go to the baker, from him to the butcher, from there to the grocer, from there to the hardware store, from there to the farmer, and vice versa, and that it would remain in perfect circulation all the time, exchanging their services and wares, if they only believed in it, and that, by continued selling and buying, they could gradually enjoy increasing prosperity, as it would be in the nature of things. In order to gain their confidence he obligated himself that if Waera should accumulate here and there in too big amounts to get rid of the Waera Exchange Association would exchange it for legal tender, the Reichsmark. After some hesitation they agreed to accept the "Waera". Mr. Hebecker closed the canteen, and from that time the economic boom grew in this region and extended into neighboring districts, with the same success.

It is necessary to know that Waera consist of notes having the peculiarity that they depreciate a fixed amount monthly, for example 1 percent a month, at the expense of the holders. The holder of a note on the 1st of the month has to affix a stamp to it, after which it passes at its full face value for another month. The arrangement can be made for weekly or semi-monthly depreciation with correspondingly less depreciation. This peculiarity has the effect of compelling the owner of Waera, out of self-interest, in order to avoid the depreciation or its accumulation, to put it into circulation. Thus Waera will not be hoarded; it is permanently circulating. It has to come out of the pockets, safes and hiding places, to the market, to buy wares, to pay for services, wages, to be loaned to others, to establish credit in a thousand ways where it is not needed for the buying of goods or to settle debts, etc. Waera is not a money that paralyzes production and distribution and throws man out of

employment and his opportunity to produce and create keeping him poor and destitute; Waera is not a money that rules and dominates the nations and oppresses them and leads them to hate and wars; Waera is a money that serves. Waera is a genuine medium of exchange, knowing only one purpose, to serve man. It represents genuine demand, and the volume of Waera issued represents the exact size of the demand on the market. Thus it can be adapted exactly to the supply, and the economic balance of general supply and general demand be restored and maintained, as expressed in the maintenance of the price level and its indication, the index.

Ask the workers of Schwanenkirchen what they think of these depreciating money tokens and they will tell you that they never want another money, that they practically have to pay no depreciation, that their Waera goes quickly to the grocer, butcher, baker, etc., or to creditors to pay bills, or to establish credits.

Ask the business man and he will tell you that in years he did not have the amount of business that he now has with Waera. But what about his paying the depreciation? "We gladly pay the 1% depreciation of the amount in our cash register at the end of the month. It would be bad business to lose a purchaser or a sale for the little depreciation of 1% even if we could not put the tokens into circulation before the date of depreciation. And our creditors accept Waera for the same business reason. But, of course, we are trying, by self-interest, to put Waera into circulation as soon as we have it instead of keeping it idle in our safes. We are paying our employees with it; they in turn, put Waera quickly into circulation for what they need. Most of our stock we are paying for in Waera now, as the Waera Exchange Association has referred us to dealers accepting Waera in payment for their wares. The use of Waera spreads with the passing of each month, the closed circuit grows wider and wider, and its circulation smoother and smoother. Today Waera has displaced almost entirely the legal tender, the Reichsmark, in our district. A branch of the Reichsbank protested against its use, but without result. Waera is not money, but only a medium of exchange as stipulated on it. There is no gold coverage, not even silver coverage for it, as stated on the Waera notes. Waera finds its perfect coverage in the wares on the market that *need* Waera to be exchanged and in the fact that it is accepted for exchange, for lack of other money, which lies idle in its hiding places, which refuses to serve and which has gone on strike for better wages, i. e., a higher and safer interest rate, without which it will not function for its intended purpose as a medium of exchange. If the mine could have found the necessary amount in legal tender there would have been a short revival of business, until that money had hidden like the rest. We have experienced this several times under the various owners of the mine. Waera is the *perpetuum mobile* of business. It is the solution of the problem of depression all over the world. Legal tender money functions only in periods of inflation, when prices of wares are going up, because only then is it depreciating. But in periods of deflation, of depression as now, when wares are falling in price, money is increasing in price or purchasing power, as they say. Then it refuses to exchange itself for wares which lose in price. But talking to the money owner and moralizing with him will not do. In a period of falling prices no capitalist can afford to come out with his capital and invest it in order to stimulate production. It would mean economic suicide. The general fall of prices has to be avoided by a scientific money administration; but money will be controlled only if we control its rate of circulation. Therefore money should be placed under compulsory circulation. But it would not do for every town or city to issue its own Waera, although a wonderful stimulation, rather an overstimulation, a business fever, would set in, resulting in an inflation, in the long run. Only the Government, not the Reichsbank, acting at present along lines of its private economic interest and not in the public economic interest, can inaugurate the necessary measures. Here is presented to the world a unique example. May they soon see and act upon it, in the interest of the people of all nations."

An economic theory has been put into partial practice, thus demonstrating the solution of the problem which puzzles the world from one end to the other. We have only to adopt this solution and use it in a scientific way, to produce with mathematical certainty the economic results which our keenest dreams can visualize. We do not appeal to altruism or to qualities of man he does not have, but to his self-interest, which will, rightly directed, benefit his fellow man. The dawn of a new era is here.

Obedience in the Face of Danger

IF OBEDIENCE to Jehovah God slackens or becomes inoperative in the face of danger, then it ceases to be obedience, doesn't it? When Esther went into the presence of Ahasuerus without being invited so to do, she knew that she was in danger of death, but that did not keep her from doing what Mordecai had bidden her to do.

Manifestly, none that count their lives dear unto themselves will be of "the remnant". The cause of Jehovah God is worthy of implicit obedience, even though the risk involved not merely temporal death but eternal death. Isn't that the truth?

"Peradventure for a good man some would even dare to die" (Rom. 5:7); and, if that is true, what courage, what faithful obedience, what promptness, what thoroughness, ought to arm every true soldier of the Lord who is enlisted in the battle to give the name of the Eternal God the place it should have in his own heart and in the hearts of all?

We hope at this time to give some consideration to an experience in the life of the good king Hezekiah, the one of whom it is said, "He trusted in the Lord God of Israel; so that after him was none like him among all the kings of Judah, nor any that were before him."—2 Ki. 18:5.

Hezekiah an Iconoclast

One of the first things that Hezekiah did was to break in pieces the brazen serpent which at Jehovah's express command Moses had set up for the children of Israel to gaze upon, when bitten by the fiery serpents back there in the wilderness some 833 years previously.

We can be sure that he did not do this without Jehovah's will in the matter being conveyed to him by some suitable mouthpiece, probably by the Prophet Isaiah, who lived contemporaneously. And, incidentally, that shows that what is Jehovah's will for one people under certain conditions may not be His will for that same people or for another people living at a different time, under other conditions. *The Light goes on.*

At the time the brazen serpent was erected, the account says, "if a serpent had bitten any man, when he beheld the serpent of brass, he lived." (Num. 21:9) We have the full explanation of what this signified, given by the Son of God himself. Jesus said: "As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up: that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have eternal life."—John 3:14, 15.

But there came a time when the serpent of brass had accomplished its purpose, and after a great length of time it even became an object of idolatry, for the account says that "unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it" (2 Ki. 18:4); wherefore Hezekiah had it broken up into junk, "and he called it a piece of brass" (*margin*), which, after all, was all it was. As an object of idolatry, it was now of positive injury.

There is a lesson here for those Christians (and there are many such) who have faith in Jesus as their Redeemer but never go a step beyond. They prostrate themselves before the cross, yes, but they do not go on to a wholehearted devotion of their lives to the great One who arranged that Jesus should give His life a ransom for us all. They create idols.

Hezekiah had the correct view of the matter; for it says, "He clave to Jehovah, and departed not from following him, but kept his commandments, which Jehovah commanded Moses." (2 Ki. 18:6) As a consequence of thus having the true spirit of worship and of service, it followed, naturally, that "Jehovah was with him; and he prospered whithersoever he went forth: and he rebelled against the king of Assyria, and served him not".—2 Ki. 18:7.

Resistance to World Power

For a peace-loving and virtually unarmed people like the Israelites, it was a bold thing to take a stand against the power of Assyria, which at that time was overrunning the world. The ten-tribe nation was in the revolt, along with the two-tribe nation of Judah, over which Hezekiah reigned.

It was not long before things began to happen to put Hezekiah's faith to the test. The Assyrians came up, and, after a three years' siege, captured Samaria, the capital of the ten-tribe nation, and carried all the inhabitants of the ten-tribe realm into captivity.

This was well calculated to strike terror into Hezekiah's heart; but the Lord was not yet ready to interfere, and the Assyrians next invaded Judah, capturing all the fenced cities except Jerusalem itself. Momentarily overcome with fear, Hezekiah tried to make peace by payments on

the great fine levied against him. He stripped the king's house, and even the temple, of gold, silver and other treasures, but all in vain.

At length the Assyrian army invested Jerusalem itself, and the herald, speaking in the Jews' own tongue, called upon the people of the city to surrender. In coarse and impious language he offered a land of corn and wine, olive oil and honey to those who would rise in insurrection, but death in its vilest forms to those who would stand by Hezekiah and Jehovah his God.

Enumerating the gods of several lands that had been overrun by the Assyrians, he said to the Israelites: "Hearken not unto Hezekiah, when he persuadeth you, saying, Jehovah will deliver us. Hath any of the gods of the nations delivered at all his land out of the hand of the king of Assyria?" (2 Ki. 18:32, 33) Subsequently, this message was sent to Hezekiah in written form.

The Right Place to Go for Help

Hezekiah did just the right thing with that letter. He went up into the temple, spread it before Jehovah, and prayed:

> O [Jehovah] God of Israel, which dwellest between the cherubims, thou art the God, even thou alone, of all the kingdoms of the earth; thou hast made heaven and earth. [Jehovah], bow down thine ear, and hear: open, [Jehovah], thine eyes, and see; and hear the words of Sennacherib, which hath sent him to reproach the living God. Of a truth, [Jehovah], the kings of Assyria have destroyed the nations and their lands, and have cast their gods into the fire: for they were no gods, but the work of men's hands, wood and stone; therefore they have destroyed them. Now therefore, O [Jehovah] our God, I beseech thee, save thou us out of his hand, that all the kingdoms of the earth may know that thou art [Jehovah] God, even thou only.—2 Ki. 19:15-19.

That was the way to get results, and the results came right along. Hardly had Hezekiah returned to his home before a messenger from Isaiah was there telling him that his prayer against Sennacherib had been heard. He was to send back word to the impious letter-writer that because he had dared to blaspheme the name of the Holy One of Israel, therefore "the virgin the daughter of Zion hath despised thee, and laughed thee to scorn; the daughter of Jerusalem hath shaken her head at thee. Therefore thus saith Jehovah concerning the king of Assyria, He shall not come into this city, nor shoot an arrow there, nor come before it with shield, nor cast a bank against it. By the way that he came, by the same shall he return, and shall not come into this city, saith Jehovah. For I will defend this city to save it, for mine own sake, and for my servant David's sake."—2 Ki. 19:21, 32-34.

That very night Sennacherib's army of 185,000 men was slain by the angel of Jehovah God. Quite likely the same one that slew the firstborn of Egypt in defense of the name of Jehovah God was the one selected for the task, and that one may have been and quite probably was "the Messenger of the Covenant", the One that will have the direction of the work of vindicating Jehovah's name in the battle of Armageddon.

Hezekiah did the right thing. He pleaded his cause, and the cause of his people, and he pleaded for the vindication of the good name of his God in the place where it counts. He did it in the face of danger. Most certainly he would have been put to death had Sennacherib's army made entrance into the city. He was granted a complete deliverance.

Obedience to the Higher Powers

He was obedient to the Higher Powers, even when it involved disobedience to the ruler that at the time had the whole world in his control. He resisted that ruler and the one that was back of him, the Devil, because it was right that they should be resisted, yet his resistance took only the form of witnessing to Jehovah's name and then pleading his cause with Him who judges righteously and whose judgment is backed with all power.

Occasionally, without any fault of their own (though, sometimes, with regret it must be admitted, not without some blame for indiscreet and ill-considered language), Jehovah's witnesses today get into difficulty with those who represent the ruler of the darkness of this world, even as Hezekiah got in trouble with the representatives of Sennacherib.

Recent Experience at Newburgh

Not properly understanding our work, the police at Newburgh, N. Y., had until recently forbidden our folks to attend to their duties in that city, whereupon arrangements were made to give the town a thorough witness, that this improper condition might be permanently corrected. About a hundred cars, with 310 workers, participated.

When the usual notice was served upon the chief of police he seemed displeased at first, said he had had trouble with these people before, and that he would take it up with the mayor if we came again. He was advised that the workers were already in town, that their work had begun, that someone would call upon him shortly, and that he ought to make no decision until they should come.

The first worker that reached his door was turned away by the chief's wife, but returned, saying he wished to see the chief, and then gave him the witness. His attitude changed and he said, "I will take these six booklets for a quarter." Just at that time the lieutenant called up from headquarters advising him that about a dozen had been arrested, and wanting to know what to do. The chief said, "I have just got some of those books myself; why don't you get some? If you want to arrest them, go ahead and do it, but on your own responsibility." The lieutenant then said to his men, "You have got me in Dutch here; the chief says this is all right." With that he took six of the booklets. An officer also took a *Government* book.

Later, another officer accosted one of our workers and asked him if he had books. He replied that he had. (He was expecting arrest.) A lady came along and said, "Is not this terrible, these folks' being on the streets with these books?" The officer replied, "There is a dreadful condition in the world and something should be done about it; I want to get some of the books myself." Thereupon he invested in a *Government* book. The lady was so impressed that she obtained four of the bound books.

God's Will Done at Rockville

Several months ago two of Jehovah's witnesses were arrested at Rockville, Conn., a city near Hartford, and had a court trial there. The district attorney, Noone, made a pressing issue out of it, claiming that this work is just a racket and that he was going to see that the county was rid of these people. It is evident that the religious element was back of his ill-placed zeal.

This man had the reputation of never having lost a case before the supreme court. At the end of the trial the judge withheld his decision, apparently out of respect for the attorney, and the workers were released on suspended sentence. After a vicious attack upon the organization the district attorney collapsed, had a stroke, and died about four months later.

On the day that he was buried there was a long funeral procession in his honor; much mention was made of it in the press, and of a song sung on the occasion of the funeral, "God's Will Be Done." There is not the least doubt that God's will was done, for on the very day (September 17) that this Roman Catholic opposer of God's kingdom went to his grave Jehovah's witnesses visited Rockville in force.

Extend Every Courtesy to the Erring

It is customary to file with the police department a list of names and addresses of those who have come into the town or city to give the testimony. In addition to the list there is filed at the same time a letter stating that God's kingdom is the only hope of the world and that Jehovah's witnesses have come to give testimony of this fact to the people of the town. Also a copy of the booklet *The Kingdom, the Hope of the World,* is presented.

The identity of Jehovah's witnesses is thereby definitely established, so that the officials may not mistake them as peddlers or hawkers, or as engaged in commercial activity for private or personal gain, but that they may be recognized in their true status as preachers or heralds of the gospel of God's kingdom, engaged in doing the work of God, and that they are moving about in the community in performance of a good work and not as evildoers or lawbreakers.

A committee with the above list and message called upon the Rockville chief of police at his home so that he might be extended the courtesies proper under the circumstances. When he learned that it was the same class of people he had previously arrested he said, vehemently, "I will have nothing to do with Jehovah," and refused to take the papers proffered to him. Thereupon he turned and ran into his house to get his uniform and rushed down to the police station.

At that time there were more than a hundred witnesses covering the town. Five of these witnesses preceded the chief into his office at police headquarters, laid the rejected letter and list of names on the desk there, and departed just as the chief entered the building. On this occasion there was no move made to arrest any of the heralds of Jehovah's kingdom. (Ten days later this same chief, after his day's work, went to his home, retired, was stricken in bed, and the funeral was held in the same Roman Catholic

church where the quartet had sung "God's Will Be Done" when the remains of the chief's comrade Noone, the prosecuting attorney, were lying there.)

Jehovah's Power Manifested at Hartford

The next day, Sunday, the witness was given in Hartford with 170 cars and 819 workers. A most interesting fact is that prior to the gathering together of these workers, and before it was known how many cars there would be, the town had been divided into 170 parts. Hence there was just one carload of workers for each district. Manifestly Jehovah's power in operation.

It is of interest to note the order of procedure of the working groups taking their respective positions in the army of the Lord on these occasions. Each car group of workers goes to its assigned place at exactly nine o'clock after being checked in at the assembly point. When the work of witnessing in the field is completed the car returns at a specified time to the assembly point and makes report and receives instruction in regard to further action for the day.

Special attention was paid to serving the public officials: the secretary of public welfare of the State of Connecticut, the chiefs of police in Hartford and West Hartford, the sheriff of the county, and the United States district attorney. Each read very carefully the notice prepared for such occasions.

At first the chief of police at Hartford questioned whether the witnesses had the right to enter the town on this errand. He was assured that they came only to do the people good, that they were not coming there asking a permit, but were asking that they be not interfered with. He was handed the list of Jehovah's witnesses, so that they might be identified in their proper status.

About twelve of the witnesses were picked up, but when brought into headquarters they were released, and on several occasions were taken back to the territory from which they had been brought. There were 16,500 testimonies given in Hartford, an average of twenty per worker. This resulted in the placing of 6,240 books and booklets, besides a number of copies of *The Golden Age*.

Former Experiences at Albany

It has been observed at Albany, N. Y., and at many other places where Jehovah's witnesses have experienced difficulty, that the opposing officials at first assume a rather arrogant and blustering manner. They do this until after Jehovah's name is mentioned, when their manner changes. It seems that on such occasions the angels of Jehovah drive away the angels of the Devil.

In Albany Jehovah's witnesses had been threatened time and again that they would be immediately arrested if seen on the streets with the books. The result was that Albany did not have a thorough witness for two years.

It was therefore decided that as it is the capital of the "Empire State", and as the present governor is running for president of the United States, the people should have a thorough witness of Jehovah's government, which witness was given September 25. The chief of police was called upon with a list of 507 names of Jehovah's witnesses who had come to town to give the message that His kingdom at hand is the only hope of the world.

After waiting a few minutes, at the request of the desk sergeant, the chief of police came in and was shown the list of men and women in all walks of life, together with their addresses, and was told, 'Jehovah, the true and living God, has a message for the people at this time. We are His witnesses and have come to your city to preach the good news that His kingdom is at hand, and that it is the only hope of the world. We have every reason to believe that the people as a whole are waiting for this message and will be glad to receive it. We have come here to do a good work, and the purpose of furnishing this list is that Jehovah's witnesses may be identified in their proper status.'

Jehovah's Hand at Albany

The chief said, 'Gentlemen, I am glad you have come here. I am glad to have this letter. I believe you are doing a good work. I have heard your lectures over the radio. If there is anything that my men can do, any service we can perform, I shall be very glad to have you call upon us. Where are you meeting? I am led to admit that God's kingdom is, as you people say, the only hope, and we cannot have too much reminding us of it. I remember that I received previously a book *The Kingdom, the Hope of the World.*' (One of the Albany workers remembered that when she called upon him last year the chief gave her fifty cents for the *Kingdom* booklet.)

The Albany experience demonstrated that when officers there had been interfering with Jehovah's witnesses they were not acting under the authority of the chief of police, but evidently under the authority of the clergy and of the Devil's angels.

None of the workers at Albany were molested on September 25. The result of the united action on this occasion was the giving of 8,400 testimonies and the placing of 4,400 books and booklets in the homes of 2,400 families as their portion of Jehovah's feast for the people of good will at this time.

An interesting item was that several college boys came down from Troy. One of them said, "My parents are in this work and we came down to see what we can do. We have been reading some of these books and we want to know what you have to do to get into this thing."

They were told that if they wanted to magnify Jehovah's name and purposes and to call attention to the fact that His prophecies are being fulfilled, and if they wished to do something to help vindicate His name, they would be very welcome to go along, which they did. They got in on the ground floor in the campaign at Albany, wanted to know where the next one would occur, and announced that they would be there, too.

No Change in Human Nature

There has been no change in human nature from Hezekiah's day until now. At its best, after six thousand years of deflection from Jehovah, it is none too good. At its worst it is lower than the lowest animals, for there are no animals so low as to kill one another with poison gas or liquid fire, and to do it often without even knowing why they do it.

With his superior intelligence the Devil readily controls most men, as he did Sennacherib and his great host that overran Palestine and threatened the capture of Jerusalem. Here and there are men and women, God's remnant in the earth, who wholly love and wholly trust Jehovah God. When they go forth to bring honor to His name they go in the face of danger, but they go.

As Hezekiah faced certain imprisonment, with probable death, at the hands of Sennacherib's army, if they had gained the victory, so the men and women who went to Rockville and Hartford and Newburgh and Albany faced at least temporary deprivation of their liberties, with death eventually if the Devil and his evil angels, visible and invisible, could have their way.

Hezekiah was granted a great deliverance; he saw his enemies prostrated before him, and his life was spared for future usefulness. This favor was granted to him because Jehovah's name was at stake, and because he had pleaded that fact at the throne of heavenly grace. He was obedient in the face of danger, and was rewarded for that obedience.

Any man or woman can be obedient, and should despise himself for being anything else, when there is no risk involved. But how could the heavenly Father determine who alone of all mankind are worthy of a place in the divine family except by allowing just such conditions as now obtain in the earth, where, on occasion, it requires something more than mere words to demonstrate who are on the Lord's side?

Anyway, the opportunity to take a firm stand for Jehovah God is the greatest favor any mortal can have. And the opportunity is still here. Those young college boys are finding their way into God's kingdom, while many of the goody-goodies who in times past have thought they were Christians will be shown by events to be the Devil's prisoners, or, even worse than that, at heart his children all the time, and only masquerading as Christians in the hope that they could use the Bible as a fire escape to climb up into a comfortable place where they could spend eternity.

An M.D.'s Experiences with Aluminum *By Harold Archer (New Zealand)*

AS A constant reader of *The Golden Age,* I enjoy most of the articles as they appear from time to time. Many of the articles are of very great importance to humanity; and, working in a large public hospital, I have had opportunities of telling others of the good things I have learned by my readings.

The "Aluminium [aluminum] question" is no longer a question to me, and, having come into possession of a little more information from an

"authoritative" source, I am passing it along to you for your use as you may desire. It appeared as follows, in the April 16 (1932) issue of *The British Medical Journal*, page 727, under the heading "Correspondence":

ALUMINIUM AND HEALTH

SIR,—Your article on aluminium and health in the issue of March 26 is very interesting, and shows how strong is the evidence that aluminium is harmless to the majority of people. At the same time, there is no doubt that in a certain number of cases it acts as an irritant poison, and when a subject is anaphylactic to aluminium it is surprising how infinitesimal a quantity is sufficient to cause trouble.

To take my own case. For many years I suffered from severe abdominal pain, which at times completely incapacitated me. It baffled all attempts at diagnosis, and it was only the length of time during which the pain had persisted that ruled out the general belief in its malignant origin. After reading Dr. le Hunte Cooper's pamphlet I stopped the use of aluminium vessels, and in a short time the pain disappeared. Some time later the pain returned, and was particularly severe on two days in each week. The most careful inquiry failed to trace any connexion with aluminium, until I noticed that on these particular days I was in the habit of having a certain article of prepared food. On writing to the makers of the food I was informed that it was prepared in aluminium vessels, but I was assured that repeated tests showed that it contained no trace of aluminium. On leaving off this food the pain again disappeared. Since then I have had, on several occasions, a return of pain, but each time I found that I had had something cooked in aluminium. I am now so anaphylactic to it that I would undertake to tell by sampling it whether any article of food had touched aluminium.

I have six cases in which stopping the use of aluminium vessels has put an end to abdominal pain. In one case a man who had suffered acutely for six months got complete relief as soon as he stopped it. Some time later his pain returned, when he found that for some days his porridge had inadvertently been boiled in an aluminium saucepan. On stopping this, the pain again disappeared. A characteristic feature of "aluminium pain" is that it is not relieved by the ordinary carminatives and sedatives.

It is not wise to be too dogmatic on any subject.

I am, etc.,

ALEXANDER FRANCIS.

London, W. 1, April 8th.

In GOLDEN AGE No. 345

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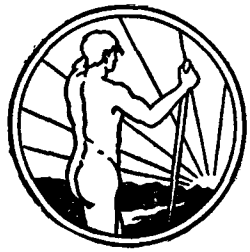

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The Earliest Inhabitants of Terra Firma—The Birds

In Three Parts — Part 1

LOOKING at the account of creation, we see that the work of the fifth creative day was to populate the sea and the air. After the denizens of the deep had been brought forth, there followed the creation of "every winged fowl after his kind". Of birds, 12,000 species still exist; 500 species are extinct. The land animals were brought forth in the sixth creative day, man himself at its close. Birds had probably lived on the earth close to ten thousand years before man ever stepped foot on it.

Birds are queer things, almost as queer as men, but not quite. An odd thing about birds is that it is the males that are the best dressed. Some of the things about their migrations are so strange as to be unbelievable if they were not known to be true. There are no migrations toward the south polar regions, at breeding time. How is it that millions of birds that are mere infants, that have never migrated before, and whose parents are not with them, go unerringly thousands of miles to winter in the places where their parents wintered before them? This is true of certain species.

And how is it that a great flock of these birds, several different species, will start together but at the appropriate place one species will head straight south for Peru or Patagonia while another will head west for California and another east for Florida? A bird-lover in Panama observed that the same swallow returned to the same neighborhood three years in succession, and in each instance started to build its nest on January 8. The fourth year it was three days late, starting to build on the 11th.

In the three hundred and odd places in the Scriptures in which birds are mentioned, about thirty of the three hundred and forty-eight species which visit Palestine are mentioned by name: the dove, eagle, raven, cock, hen, owl, pigeon, sparrow, stork, pelican, quail, swallow, vulture, ostrich, bittern, peacock, cormorant, crane, partridge, ossifrage, osprey, kite, cuckoo, hawk, heron, night hawk, lapwing, glede, swan and gier eagle.

Birds have large inhabitiveness. Besides the two-legged birds that frequent the Rouen cathedral, it is said to be the permanent home of 900 pigeons, 250 bats, 60 hawks, 40 owls and 35 ravens. A Norwalk (Connecticut) farmer finds his home a center for about 3,000 birds which he has so far found no effective means of driving away. Birds prefer to live in homes that have a rustic or weathered look rather than in those gaily painted.

Many Friends and Many Enemies

Just why anybody would wish to live in a birdless world is hard to understand, but there are thousands of so-called 'sportsmen' whose one principal ambition seems to be to see how much of bird life they can slaughter. As a result, the number of large birds is rapidly decreasing. They are easier to hit, and they suffer more when woods and forests are cleared. In some portion of every year about 5,000,000 sportsmen go out to shoot waterfowl, and it is no wonder they are being thinned out.

Canada now has forty federal bird sanctuaries, and there are or have been about seventy in the United States. In this country 154,744 acres have been purchased at a cost of $4 to $6 an acre and 65,970 acres have been set aside by presidential proclamation, as safety zones for our feathered friends, and the birds are beginning to know where they are safe.

On an acre lot at South Deerfield, Mass., a bird-lover supplies short lengths of twine, short and narrow strips of white cloth, cotton batting and white tissue paper, and provides a free lunch counter, with the result that the place usually has fifteen or twenty nests and the proprietor is repaid for his work by the songs of thrushes, catbirds and rose-breasted grosbeaks, and an ever-decreasing number of insect pests. A ruby-crowned kinglet, yellow warblers, che-

bees, redstarts, orioles, robins and chipping sparrows have made use of the building materials and reared their babies on the place. It does not take much to make many birds happy.

At the age of thirteen a boy in the Ozarks, Guy Greenwell, Joplin, Mo., can identify seven hundred and fifty birds and animals from pictures, and describe their habits. He is in great demand every summer as an instructor of Boy Scout and Y.M.C.A. groups and is able to answer immediately and learnedly about 98 percent of all the questions put to him regarding bird life. His father is in the poultry business, and the boy himself seems to be a natural-born enthusiast on bird life in all its aspects.

Bird Life an Interesting Study

There are many things about birds that we cannot understand, and for this reason, and because they are so much like human creatures, they interest us. The higher types of birds are like the higher types of humankind: they select their mates and remain true to them throughout life. The qualities common among men are common among birds: love, jealousy, vanity, fear, courage, cowardice, sociability, playfulness, gluttony, and devotion to the home.

The study of bird life is as innocent a diversion and as fascinating as any in which humans engage; yet one who stands and watches the birds for a few minutes is often thought to be unbalanced. One gentleman in a town, suburban to New York, was questioned by a policeman concerning his peculiar conduct. The officer confided to him that the residents of the little town thought him so queer as to require watching. "Do they?" exclaimed the amazed old gentleman. "How very extraordinary! Here is my card. It may explain matters." The card read, "Professor Malcolm Ogilvie, New York Ornithological Society, 53 Jane Street, New York."

Government experts estimate that Maryland has the most numerous bird life, with an average of seven pairs to the acre, while the arid lands of the Southwest have the smallest bird population. The Eastern states are estimated to harbor over two billion native field birds. The Bronx Zoo, in New York city, contains 800 varieties, ranging in size from the tiny humming bird, but little over an inch in length, to the ostrich, seven feet in height.

The birds give us food to eat and clothes to wear. Without them successful agriculture would be an impossibility. They insure the growth of our shade trees, and dispose of the caterpillars which otherwise would drop down the backs of our necks when we walk beneath.

An interesting and curious service which certain birds render in the Thana district of India is to plant the seeds of the tall Palmyra palms in the tops of Bengal fig trees, making it seem that one variety of tree is growing out of another; and such, in fact, is actually the case. At all times these parasite palms look singular, but especially when young, the foliage being so different from that of the fig.

The Value of Birds

The Department of Agriculture estimates that the passage of the Migratory Bird Law, which forbids the shooting of game birds in the spring, has already gained in food to the nation not less than $20,000,000. In some districts where the birds had become almost extinct the numbers are rapidly increasing.

From a purely economic standpoint it may be said that there are six classes of birds which are useful to mankind: those that destroy insects, those that destroy weed seed, those that destroy small rodents, those that serve as scavengers, those that serve as game, and those that supply eggs.

From the standpoint of satisfaction of our senses of sight and sound there are few more pleasant things in nature than birds. They are graceful in repose and in flight, many of them beautifully colored and some of them with happy little songs that cheer the heart.

Knowledge of the value of birds has so progressed in the North that song birds are regarded as an asset, and farmers do not permit the killing of them on their lands. In the South there is much killing of birds for food and for sport, and some regard this as one explanation for the spread of the boll weevil, which has done so much to destroy the South's best crop.

Realizing that cats are the natural enemies of birds and do more than any other creatures to decimate bird life, some bird-lovers are carrying on a campaign for the extermination of all the cats in the world. Their claim is that cats never kill insects, and that but for the birds the insects would in a few years destroy all crops and all green things. (How about mice and rats?)

But there are other foes to birds. The marquis of Ripon, reputed to be the best shot in the world, killed 88,355 birds in the years 1889-1894, and was stricken with death at the end of a

morning's shooting in which he had bagged fifty-six brace of grouse. Perhaps He who 'marks the sparrow's fall' gave the marquis something of poetic justice. When he awakens in the resurrection he will be less eager to take what he cannot give.

Slaughter of the birds has already made many species extinct. One of the best collections of stuffed birds is that of the American Museum of Natural History, recently enriched by the famous collection of birds of Baron Walter Rothschild, of Tring, England.

Our Feathered Friends

There are several things which almost any person can do for the birds. Winter birds can be fed; fruit-bearing shrubs can be planted that will furnish food for the birds, as well as be attractive in themselves; pans of water can be put out for the birds in times of drought; cats and air guns can be reduced in number or controlled; and nesting boxes can be put up for bluebirds, wrens, martins, tree swallows and other hole-nesting birds.

The tendency to drain every marsh and clean up every bit of underbrush can be restrained somewhat. If overdone it would leave almost no place in which the birds could find a natural home. It is getting harder and harder every year for the birds to find nesting places and feeding grounds.

The New York State College of Forestry recommends the native red cedar as not only an excellent tree for ornamental purposes, but as also providing an excellent shelter and nesting site for birds. They also find food in the berries and insects commonly found on the tree.

The native flowering dogwood and the Chinese flowering crab apple are two particularly beautiful trees that are favorites with the birds. The grey-stemmed dogwood, honeysuckle, American elder and sheepberry are also serviceable to the birds and ornamental. The Virginia creeper, one of the most popular vines, furnishes nesting sites for birds and draws the attention of the birds away from grapes, apples and peaches.

Teachers are doing something for the birds by teaching the young the value, the preciousness, of each little individual life, how easy it is to take it and how impossible to give it back. Children can be taught that it is a crime to molest the homes and steal and destroy the young of defenseless fellow creatures.

A Bird Tavern and a Bird Hospital

There is a bird tavern in New York, where choice birds are provided with fresh fruit, vegetables and salads, and entertained with dolls, bells and balls. One of the guests is a cockatoo, with a white coat, a beautiful crest and a salmon chest. This bird, Coca, laughs at a funny story, drinks from a glass, swears, washes and feeds a china doll, and wraps himself in a newspaper when he sleeps.

A Memphis woman who operates a pet shop specializes in restoring the voices of canaries. President Roosevelt was a great bird-lover and was responsible for several bird reservations, at the mouth of the Mississippi, in Florida, in Oregon, in the Aleutian islands, and elsewhere. Audubon societies for the preservation of birds have been formed in forty states. London is the headquarters of an international committee for carrying on propaganda for the preservation of birds. One of its proposals is governmental prohibition of the sale of feathers of rare birds.

The island of St. Kilda, seven miles in circumference, located off the Hebrides, will henceforth be a bird sanctuary for the sea birds which migrate there in large numbers. The owner will permit no buildings of any kind to be constructed on the island.

Many Bird Catastrophes

A bird-lover says: "Many perils beset the bird: cats, wild beasts, snakes, boys, gunners, parasites, disease, famine, thirst, windstorms, hail, sleet and snowstorms, forest fires, brush fires, and bandit birds, such as owls, hawks, crows, jays and other feathered pillagers that eat the eggs of other birds and kill fledglings and full-grown birds. Millions of land birds—the sparrows, warblers, redstarts, indigo buntings and all the other migrants—lose their lives in storms at sea."

In order to avoid the larger birds, most of the smaller ones make their migrations at night. In the darkness they have several foes. Winds blow them out of their course. Tall, dark objects across their paths are not seen. As many as 150 bird corpses have been found at the base of Washington monument in a single morning. Lighthouses with a steady white light bewilder them; they turn aside and weary themselves going around and around the light until they fall to the ground or into the sea. Bird deaths at the Statue of Liberty run to 700 per month. English lighthouses are equipped with perches

for the convenience of bewildered birds attracted by the lights. Many lives are thus saved. A flashing light frightens the birds away; they will not come near a red one.

Bird catastrophes are sometimes witnessed. In September, 1879, a violent storm over Lake Michigan strewed the eastern shore of the lake with about half a million dead birds, as nearly as could be estimated. On one occasion passengers on a vessel thirty miles off the mouth of the Mississippi river witnessed the death of hundreds of birds. They had been flying north across the gulf of Mexico, but encountered a "norther" with which they were unable to contend, and were compelled to drop into the gulf and drown.

In November, 1923, thousands of birds, blown out to sea by unfavorable winds, landed on the Cunard liner Scythia, and stayed on board until she docked in Liverpool. These birds were probably migrating from the North Atlantic states to the northern shores of South America.

Birds have some means of notifying each other of districts to be avoided. In the Sandwich islands are certain caves filled with volcanic gases. These caves are deadly to all life; but it is a noteworthy fact that no birds are ever seen in that vicinity, though everywhere else in the islands they are extremely plentiful.

Migrations of Birds

Unlike man, who seems more ready to shift his home to where he is afforded the most favorable conditions for existence, most birds cling tenaciously to the immediate surroundings in which they were cradled, when it comes to a selection of a nesting site. This fact was first demonstrated by sea birds known to breed on certain islands, and on these only. More recently it has been shown that many of the lesser birds cling persistently to their nesting site; and it has even been found that some not only seek the same general region, but the same shelf of rocks and even the same nest year after year.

It is only a few hundred years since people believed that the birds which disappeared on the edge of winter flew to some undiscovered satellite near the earth. Now the summer and winter habitats of many birds are known. Certain birds travel unerringly between certain portions of Chile and places in the United States. The winter resorts of Europe's birds are the valleys of the Nile and Congo. Canadian birds are found in Brazil.

In Europe there are now some twenty organizations interested in bird banding. The device finally settled upon as most satisfactory is a numbered aluminum band or ring, attached to the tarsus, or bare portion of the leg. By this means much valuable information has been collected.

The greater number of birds migrate at altitudes about 3,000 feet above the earth, although by means of instruments so fixed as to scan the surface of the moon some have been discerned at 15,100 feet. The density of the air at such a height is only half what it is at sea level. In the South it is observed that birds which go north latest in the spring return earliest in the fall.

Migration is for food. Robins and certain other birds will not migrate from Connecticut to the South if fed regularly all winter. Birds are great eaters, many breeds eating several times the weight of their bodies in the course of a day. They can do this because much of their food consists of insects and worms, composed largely of water, which imposes very little tax on the digestive organs. Some birds in the Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago, will eat nothing but snakes.

Bat—Bee-Eater—Bengalese—Bluebird

It is rather a joke, in an article on birds, to start with a bird that is a mammal and not a true bird; but a bat has wings, and for the moment he interests us. Bats' wings are so exquisitively sensitive that when the eyes are completely destroyed the bat can still avoid strings or wires stretched across his path of flight, can approach a wall at ease, alight upon a perch, or even find a small cavity. When mama bat goes foraging she takes the little ones along and deposits them on the branch of a tree where they can witness her work in their behalf. A bat cannot rise from a perfectly level surface.

The bee-eater, a small, richly plumaged and graceful bird of southern Europe and northern Africa, has learned that an easy way to make a living is to hang around a beehive or a wasps' nest and eat the bees or wasps as they come forth. It has learned how to avoid being stung. The bee or wasp is taken to a perch and beaten to death, and the sting removed before eating.

The Bengalese, a Japanese bird, is of peculiar interest to aviculturists because of the fact that it is willing to reproduce its species in a state of captivity. It has no song worth mentioning, but is very tame and docile. The bird is found

only in the domesticated state, and is so thoroughly used to captivity that it does better in a small cage than a large one.

A bluebird is a bird to make you glad you are alive to see it and to hear its melodious song. Someone has said: "To associate with him and to gaze on his tender little ones is to give your broken spirit such a bath of beauty and wholesomeness, and to create such a consuming interest in the general plan of things in the world, that you are completely overwhelmed by everything as the Creator has made it."

The bluebird is very common in the eastern part of the United States, and one of our earliest visitors to arrive from the South in the spring. The male is bright blue, with the breast reddish. Missouri has adopted the bluebird officially as its state bird.

Bluethroat—Bobolink—Bower Bird—Bustard

The bluethroat, called by the Laplanders "the bird of the hundred voices", spends its winters in India or central Africa, and its summers in Alaska, Siberia, Russia or Scandinavia. It is never seen in intermediate countries, and is believed to take its three-thousand-mile journey at a single flight.

The bobolink has an interesting and eventful life. In the early spring he visits the Louisiana and South Carolina rice fields and does his part in destroying young plants. A little later, dressed in his richest garb, he sings at the top of his voice, "Bob-o-link, bob-o-link, spink, spank, spink." He is inordinately proud of his family. In August he visits the shores of Chesapeake bay, where his wife is shot and sent to market as a reedbird. A month or so later he is shot himself in a rice field farther south, where he is known as a ricebird. That is the last of him, except for the family of five he left behind him.

The bower bird of Australia and neighboring islands is so called because the males build bowers or playhouses, dome-shaped, a few inches long, floored with twigs. The ornaments are bright feathers, bits of glass, or anything bright. One variety builds a run three feet long, a platform of twigs with a hedge of upright twigs at either side.

The bustard. Well, that is an Old World wild turkey. A great pouch, opening under the tongue, is developed in the throat of the male during the breeding season, but we do not know the reason, and nobody knows the reason as yet, and that is all there is to that.

Butcher Bird—Catbird—Condor—Cormorant

As we are running along in this little article in an alphabetical order, there are some who would expect some mention about here of the familiar blackbird, blackcap, bobwhite, and buzzard; but these birds are respectively the grackle, titmouse, quail, and vulture, and will come along in due time.

That is all bad enough, but we intended, next thing, to take up the birds whose names begin with the third letter in the alphabet, when, behold, it transpired that a canary is a finch, a cardinal is a finch, and a chaffinch is a finch. It seems that the birds have many aliases. We shall try to treat them under their proper names. The finch family must be a big family.

The butcher bird operates a meat shop. As fast as he kills small birds, mice, or other small forms of life he impales the bodies upon thorns and lets them hang there until wanted. Sometimes he has as many as nine pieces of meat hung up at one time. The Germans call the butcher birds "nine-killers".

The catbird is a mighty interesting bird. In the first place, it has the power to meow like a cat; in the second place, it can imitate instrumental music; in the third place, it often feeds and raises the young of other birds; and in the fourth place, it is a sworn enemy of the common blacksnake, which, in the absence of the bird, seems to take a particular delight in rifling the catbird's nest.

The condor is the largest bird that flies. The true condor is a native of the South American Andes, but specimens have been known to visit California and Europe. In 1922, high in the Alps mountains a mother engaged in weeding the garden left her baby sitting on a blanket on the grass. A condor swooped down and seized the child. Its father saw the act, ran for his gun, and, being an expert shot, brought the bird to the ground. It fell so slowly that the child was only slightly injured. The wing-spread of this bird was found to be seventeen feet and five inches. Condors fly at enormous altitudes, and have wonderful eyes and keen sense of smell. The name is derived from an old Indian word meaning 'a good smeller'.

The cormorant is the prize fish-catcher, and pursues a fish under water with inconceivable rapidity. Chinese fishermen train cormorants to catch fish. A ring on the neck prevents the bird from swallowing the fish until the owner is satisfied. Cormorants find pleasure in play-

ing with live fish in the same way that a cat plays with a mouse. The fish is tossed into the air and caught again and again in the spacious bill.

Cowbird—Crane—Creeper

The cowbird and the cuckoo are spongers. They build no nests of their own, but deposit their eggs among those of other birds, which do their work for them and furnish the home free of charge.

A whooping crane, when erect, holds his head nearly as high as a man. These birds make their homes in the marshes, where they seek their food. In flight they soar above the clouds, traveling in V-shaped formation, with the leader trumpeting instructions to those that follow. The call notes of the leader, and the responses of the flock, can often be heard when the entire flock is out of sight above the clouds.

Cranes migrate annually from the arctics to the tropics, and vice versa, varying their flights according to atmospheric conditions. When their flight is high and silent it is regarded as an indication of continued fine weather. In cloudy, wet or stormy weather they fly low and are noisy. The crane flies always with his neck extended straight ahead. The crowned crane of northern Africa has a tuft of feathers about his head which is larger than the head itself.

The common or brown creeper makes his living in the woods. He selects a tree, starts at the base and goes around and around in spirals all the way to the top. He clings to the bark with his feet, partially supporting himself by the aid of his twelve stiff tail feathers, and, as he climbs, picks insects and their eggs from the crevices. If an egg is beyond the reach of his sharp bill he has the power to protrude his tongue still farther and transport it to his palate with neatness and dispatch.

The Crow Family

The crow family, widely scattered over the world, includes the common crow, jay, magpie, raven and rook; and a bigger lot of thieves and crooks it would be hard to find outside of Wall Street, a theological seminary, or a political convention. While building their nest in the spring it is necessary for one of the pair to be constantly on watch while the other is bringing building materials, else the crow neighbors are liable to grab some of the structure and run off with it.

As soon as the nest is finished and the eggs produced (five bluish green, with dark blotches) the male takes it upon himself to supply the entire household with food. The same nests are repaired and used year after year. Intruders are most unwelcome.

Robert Sparks Walker, writing in *Our Dumb Animals,* says of crow intelligence:

> Ten years ago, I tried to assist a movie-camera man to film the crow's behavior about the common roosting place; and today we are as far from our objective as we were the day we ventured into his roosting quarters. We concealed ourselves in a dense thicket of pines in which thousands of crows were wont to roost, and when the first black fellow came in, he spied us before he alighted.
>
> After a few unsavory accusations directed at us, he hurried away and met the incoming band and notified them of our presence in their camp; there other couriers were dispatched. As a result of this rapid precaution, not a single crow came into the thicket, but all of them moved on to other forest trees out of our reach.

Once in a while a crow carries off a young chicken, or maybe once in a while he eats the eggs of a wild bird, and he does get into the corn patch; but it is now believed that as a general rule he does more good to the farmer than he does harm. He can be frightened away from the corn patch, and the young chickens can be kept near the house. A small stone placed on each growing melon will keep him away from it.

One-fifth of a crow's diet is of the most destructive insect pests known to the farmer. The stomachs of more than 2,000 crows have been examined. One of these contained 85 beetles, another contained 72 wireworms, a third contained 123 locusts, and a fourth contained no less than 483 small caterpillars.

The rook is a European crow, differing slightly in appearance from the American bird, and with a voice less harsh. The English rooks are true Britishers: they hate to leave the island where they were born. They are gregarious and loquacious, uttering thirty to forty different notes.

The crow's appetite for the eyes of animals is particularly atrocious. He will eat the eyes of live kids, lambs and fawns, and has even been known to pick out the eyes of small children. Instances are on record where crows have been known to alight on the ears of a deer and peck at its eyes. While a hawk or an owl will endeavor to kill its prey as quickly as possible, the crow will leisurely eat its victims alive.

(To be continued)

At the Edge of the Whirlpool

Eighteen Thousand Suicides in Germany

SUICIDES in Germany continue to increase in an ever ascending scale. Eighteen thousand persons killed themselves in Germany last year. The intolerable economic miseries the people have to endure are at the bottom of it all.

Alcohol from Wood Waste

NEAR Hamburg, Germany, twenty tons of sawdust and wood chips are every day worked up into eight tons of sugar, which in its turn furnishes 1,300 gallons of alcohol. It is anticipated that the cost of alcohol will be reduced to one-half cent a quart.

Bulgaria Dumps Theology

NOT being able to see that the study of theology is of any special benefit in hard times, the Bulgarian Government has discharged the entire theological faculty of the University of Sophia, thus giving seventy theologians a chance to learn the meaning of honest labor.

30,000 Closed Protestant Churches

AT AN address at the Summit Avenue (Jersey City) Baptist church, Rev. L. J. Brace, of Brooklyn, is accredited with having said: "Since 1900, 30,000 Protestant churches have closed their doors. At present about 14,000 Baptist churches are marking time, and about 1,600 are nearer dead than alive."

New York's New Subway

NEW YORK is well pleased. It now has a third subway, city owned and city operated, besides the Interborough and Brooklyn-Manhattan transit lines. Twelve miles of the new road have been opened. Later there will be extensions into Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx. The express service the entire length of Manhattan island is cut to 33 minutes by the new line.

185% Increase in Families of Needy

IN THE city of New York, in July 1932, there was a 185-percent increase over July 1931 in families cared for by public home relief. The report of the chairman of the State Temporary Relief Association says: "The comparison indicates that the needs of the unemployed have trebled in the last year, and the first signs of better times cannot keep from the relief list the huge number of unemployed who will not be reabsorbed into industry and business for many months."

Marriage Fees in India

DISGUSTED with the avarice of the clergy, the Christian Untouchables' Conference at Madras, India, has resolved that marriage fees must not exceed one rupee (the equivalent of several days work for a Hindu untouchable), as otherwise the marriages will take place without benefit of clergy.

New York City's 500,000 Needy

AS CHAIRMAN of the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee, Harvey D. Gibson has broadcast the information that even now there are more than 500,000 men, women and children in New York city in need of some degree of community assistance. This number is expected to increase until February.

Abyssinian Slave Raids into the Sudan

WITHIN a few years there have been 140 slave raids from Abyssinia into the Sudan. In one district under British administration it costs $200,000 a year to patrol the frontier and prevent Abyssinian raiders from destroying villages and carrying off the inhabitants to be sold in the slave markets.

Uneasiness in Natal

NATAL, the most thoroughly British of the four provinces that go to make up the Union of South Africa, is dissatisfied with the Hertzog government and policies and is seriously considering the setting up of a government directly attached to the British Empire similar to that in northern Ireland. Hertzog's expressed sympathies, and that of the Dutch in South Africa generally, are with De Valera, and away from Britain.

Nazi Hooligans in Germany

THE Manchester *Guardian* reports that all Germany is being delivered over to gangsters and hooligans of the Nazi or Hitler type. It says: "The Prussian Diet has become a kind of fighting-ring. The Nazi members are a yelling, gesticulating mob, threatening and sometimes doing physical violence. The vituperation which they continually pour on the women members is unprintable." In numerous places these German Fascisti travel armed with pistols, ammunition and brass knuckles, which they use on the slightest provocation and on no provocation. The Nazis claim that they will soon have the ex-kaiser, Wilhelm, back on his throne.

European Unemployment Worst Ever

THE unemployment situation in Europe is the worst ever known. At the end of June, 1932, the official estimates showed 11,378,000 out of work, with Switzerland yet to hear from. The United States Department of Commerce, which furnishes the figures, states that the total unemployment in Europe is, in fact, greater than these official relief figures indicate.

Chicago's Shriveling Banks

FROM a total of 225 banks the number in Chicago has dropped to 72. But probably that is all that are needed to take care of present business. All through the West (and the East too) grass is growing in the factory yards, and mischievous boys have stoned out the window-panes until many a former factory town looks like a November scarecrow.

Injuries to Illinois Child Workers

IN THE year 1931 there were 432 workers under 18 years of age injured in the state of Illinois. Sixty-four of the accidents were to boys and girls under 16; and out of that number, forty-seven of the workers were hired in violation of the state labor laws. Workers illegally employed are entitled to a 50-percent increase in benefits of the compensations law.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Cruel

GOVERNOR PINCHOT, because the Reconstruction Finance Corporation first turned down Pennsylvania's request for a loan for $45,000,000, and then would not lend $10,000,000, and then would not help at all in caring for the tens of thousands of families now living on $2 a week or less, says that they are cruel. But we have the proof that they are kind to somebody, and if you look at their huge salary list you know who it is.

Spain's Nobility in African Fever Swamps

IN ITS savage treatment of its old nobility, the labor government of Spain seems trying to outdo even Russia. The cream of the Spanish nobility, 105 marquises, dukes and high army officers, who recently tried to start a revolt, were loaded on the Espana V and sent off to the fever-ridden African coast, to die in exile. They are said to have shown great courage, smiling as they went out of view of their weeping mothers, wives and sisters, left behind them on the docks.

Insull Advised to Find Zaharoff

JUST before that outstanding example of Big Business, Samuel Insull, was locked up by the Greek police, somebody in America cabled him that he had better get in touch quickly with Zaharoff, the munition maker, the man believed to have been largely responsible for starting wars in many parts of the world. Seems like a good suggestion. A still better one would be to have the two of them occupy the same cell.

International Barter Becoming Common

SOME months ago the Grain Stabilization Corporation exchanged 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for 1,050,000 bags of coffee. More recently the Aluminum Company of Canada exchanged $1,000,000 of aluminum products for Russian oil. It is predicted that as monetary systems become less and less reliable international barter will likely become much more common than hitherto.

Torturers Jailed in Rumania

IN RUMANIA, which many of us fondly supposed to be only about half civilized, three police officers who tortured a Jew have been imprisoned, and on release will be shifted to another part of the country. The right of judicial interrogation has also been withdrawn from these officers who have abused their position. New Orleans, Mineola, and other points north, south, east, and west, please note.

No Forced Labor in Russian Lumber

A YEAR or so ago efforts were made to keep Russian lumber out of America on the ground that it had been made by forced labor. An investigation of all phases of the work, made by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce and the Moscow representative of the New York *Times,* disclosed no guards, machine guns or barbed wire, and all workers said they were working voluntarily.

Railroads Remove Many Trains

ALL the big railroads are taking off many trains for which there is no longer any real need. They are consulting with one another and limiting the train movements to the needs of the traffic, without any direct regard as to which road gets the business. The services of the Pennsylvania and New York Central between New York and Chicago have been reduced by 45 percent.

The Jesters at Vatican City

IN HIS cartoons Mr. Ripley says that the famous "Swiss guards of the pope" are dressed in a jester's uniform of red, yellow and black stripes. The uniform was designed by Michelangelo, and was an expression of his disgust at the order. However, even if the pope is monarch of the smallest country in the world, and does have the smallest railroad in the world, he has an income of $15,000,000 a year; and that is not to be sneezed at in these hard times.

Iodine in Long Island Sound?

WHAT is supposed to be an excess of iodine in the waters of Long Island sound is resulting in the disappearance of fish from those waters. In instances observers have seen fish at the surface gasping for air or trying to leap to shore to escape the effects of some brown substance discoloring the water. It is known that iodine is plentiful in seaweed, and it is doubted if the brown substance could be so plentiful and come from any other source.

Decline of Tuberculosis

DR. GERALD B. WEBB, of Colorado, in a recent speech before a middle western medical association, declares that tuberculosis is vanishing in the United States and in another five years it will be classed as a minor disease. No doubt the greater cleanliness of the present generation, especially the cleanliness of the digestive apparatus due to a larger amount of fruit and vegetables in the diet, have much to do with this.

The Man-Hour and the Automobile

A MAN-HOUR is the work of one man for one hour. In 1904 it took 1,291 man-hours to make an automobile; in 1919 it took 313 man-hours; in 1929 it took 92 man-hours, and the car was very much better than when it took fourteen times as many man-hours to produce it. In the ten years from 1919 to 1929 the output of automobiles was multiplied by three and one-half while the employment had dropped 14 percent. The machinery of today does the work that was done by the man ten years ago, and all the philosophizing in the world will not change the fact that a good proportion of the work has for ever been turned over to the machine. Only the great God has the wisdom to solve the stupendous problem thus created.

Recent Excavations in Palestine

THE year has been replete with thrilling discoveries in Palestine. Among these are the complete excavation of a temple of the "queen of heaven", described by Jeremiah, chapter 44, verses 17 to 19; also the gate of ancient Mizpah, not completely destroyed when the city was overthrown by Sennacherib. There have also been interesting discoveries on the ancient site of the fortress of Sichem, which fortress guarded the narrow pass between mounts Ebal and Gerizim.

Ford Wages Take a Tumble

THE Ford minimum wage, which, during the boom years, was at one time up to $8 a day, has gradually been sliding down hill, and is now back to $4 for an eight-hour day. We hope that the great minds that run the big industrial enterprises of the country will not show the same anxiety and alarm over the $4 rate as they did over the $5 rate when it was first announced some years ago. They thought then that the huge wages of $5 a day for common labor would be the ruin of mankind.

The Insull Saints

THE Insull saints, that is, the prominent Illinois or national citizens that were stung when the Insull pyramid fell, are revealed to have been the mayor of Chicago, the chief investigator for the state's attorney, the Illinois republican national committeeman, an Illinois state representative, the president of the First National Bank of Chicago, the chairman of the General Electric Company, the former secretary of President Wilson, a Studebaker, a Swift, and the speaker of the Illinois house of representatives.

Alas Poor China!

CHINA trusted to the League of Nations to save Manchuria, but now knows she must fight for it if she wants to get it back; cholera has broken out and hundreds have died, including twenty-seven foreigners at Shanghai. Meantime the opium traffic has increased sevenfold. The anti-opium laws throughout the country are ignored by officials and public alike. The League of Nations is responsible for this and has really encouraged it. In some places opium is grown not only with the connivance of officials but at their insistence.

Political Prisoners in India

POLITICAL prisoners in India are treated the same as ordinary convicts. Women are allowed no underclothes. Bedding consists of a mat and a very rough blanket. Letters may be written but once in three months. The prisoners are constantly abused in the most foul and filthy language by every official from the superintendent to the warders. To protest is to be shifted to another still worse prison, and to be segregated. When he learns of these things every true Britisher is expected to say, "God save the king."

The Farmer and the Calf

A FARMER in Napa valley, California, had a calf he could not afford to feed, so he took it to a slaughterhouse and butcher shop to have it killed and marketed. For himself he ordered one of the hind quarters, and besides taking the entire calf the butchers wanted to charge him $2 for the portion they returned to him. Business men have become so used to robbing farmers that they never even stop to think when it comes to a thing like this. In the South it is common for a man to drive to town loaded down with cotton and drive back home with almost or absolutely nothing to show for it.

Conditions in Pittsburgh

IN THE North Side of Pittsburgh is a freight depot of the Fort Wayne branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It has twenty doorways, the sills of which are covered with iron plates about twelve feet long by three feet wide. On the night of October 1, 1932, and for months prior thereto, nearly every one of those doorways had two pitiable specimens of humanity trying to sleep in it, with nothing under them but newspapers and nothing over them but newspapers. Hundreds of other men around Pittsburgh, on the same night, were sleeping out in the open, stretched on the sand and gravel of the river bank. Meantime, we understand, America's leading distiller, and one of her very greatest financiers, Andrew Mellon, has contributed $3,000,000 for the construction of a colossal church in Pittsburgh which will be devoted to the worship of the Nazarene who said, "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of man hath not where to lay his head." It is hoped that this $3,000,000 church will do the Pittsburgh crowd a lot of good.

Travel on the Amazon

IT IS said that the boats of the Amazon River Navigation Company are commodious and clean, and that the cities and towns along its banks are among the most scrupulously clean to be found anywhere in the world. The trees which line the streets are kept neatly trimmed; the gardens in the parks bloom with gorgeous flowers; the poorest people dress in spotless white clothing; there is no shortage of food; the Amazon is alive with fish; and the garden plots are busy twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year.

The Cost of Rackets

GORDON L. HOFSTETTER, executive director of the Employers' Association of Chicago, in an address before the National Conference of Government, at Washington, said that in Chicago alone business men, labor leaders, criminals and politicians have organized and operated no less than 163 rackets, costing Chicago not less than $145,000,000 a year. Mr. Hofstetter defines a racket as a conspiracy to control an industry or a line of trade and to commit extortion by intimidation, force, violence, blackmail, arson, murder, kidnaping, bombing or other forms of coercion. At first the business men and labor leaders were the originators of rackets, but now, he says, the criminals are getting in control and running both ends.

Mooney Remains in Prison

PAUL M. CALLICOTTE, guide on Mount Hood, in a signed statement, declares that on July 22, 1916, as a lad then but sixteen years old, and without any knowledge of what it contained, he placed the suitcase which caused the "Preparedness Day" explosion for which Mooney is serving a life sentence. For his work he received $5. He remained silent for fifteen years 'because his parents were Seventh Day Adventists, and he did not wish them to know he would attend a parade on their sabbath'. He came to a decision to make his statement, as a result of a fall, when he was left twenty-two hours alone with a broken leg on the slope of Mount Hood. Every honest person who has ever investigated this matter knows that Mooney is innocent; but they also know he will be compelled to die in prison if the Big Business crowd in California have their way. And they have had it thus far, in the face of overwhelming evidence of their nefariousness in this case.

Giant Dam at Lake Albert

BRITISH engineers project a giant dam at Lake Albert, the object of which is to conserve the waters of the lake, provide an even flow, and thus control the level of the Nile. By the same project it is hoped to eliminate the great Sudd swamp which clogs the Nile with vegetable matter twenty feet thick, and thus enable the people of Sudan and Egypt to make use of all the water now consumed in growing useless swamp vegetation. The dam will carry a highway and railroad tracks and be an important link in African transportation arrangements.

The Share-the-Work Plan

AS A BUSINESS proposition, the share-the-work plan of Big Business is clever enough. It simply proposes that all workers be put on, say, 80-percent time and paid accordingly, and that the money thus saved the employer be used by him to put on 20 percent more help. The net result is that he has five workers for every four he had before, and the total wages paid are the same. In other words, the remedy which Big Business has endorsed (and which is sponsored by Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey) would let the big fellows go practically scot-free while it would lay directly upon the workers the burden of carrying on their backs a generous proportion of the unemployed.

A Freak Half Calf, Half Pig

ON THE farm of Frank Sanville, Lebanon, N. H., is the freak son of a thoroughbred Guernsey cow and a Jersey bull, the general appearance of which is, for all the world, like a pig. The tail is a pig's tail, the body is a pig's body, the legs are pig's legs, and the ears are pig's ears. The hoofs, teeth, eyes, face, nose and hair resemble those of a cow. No doubt at a critical moment the mother saw a pig and the impression on her mind upset the normal course of nature. It is an interesting illustration of the power of prenatal influence. In a well authenticated instance a mare gave birth to a sharply striped colt, the sire of which was a zebra. A year or so later she gave birth to a less sharply striped colt, the sire of which was a stallion. The impression on her mind was so great in the first instance that it lingered, somewhat dimmed, for upwards of a year.

Statistics of Greater London

WITHIN a fifteen-mile radius of Charing Cross is a total population of 8,203,942. Of these, 3,832,916 are males and 4,371,026 are females. In London county proper, which comprises an area embracing a little more than half of the population of Greater London, there are 748,930 dwellings. This shows that though the British do sometimes double up, because they have to do so, yet they prefer, as far as possible, each family to live in its own separate home, even in so great a city as London. As a matter of fact 36.7 percent of the families in London county live in single occupation of the homes in which they reside.

The Depreciation of a Man

THERE is food for a great deal of thought in the following statement of Hiram S. Rivitz, president of the Industrial Rayon Company. He says:

> There is little difference in a piece of machinery and a man. They are both assets of the corporation. When we get a new piece of machinery we immediately set up for depreciation on our books. A reserve is created to take care of this machine when it is no longer of value. When a new employee enters the plant the same should be done for him. If he comes in and goes to work he becomes a very valuable asset to the employer and some fund should be set up to take care of him, either when idle or at such time when he has completed his service through years of work.

San Francisco's Public Defender

SAN FRANCISCO'S 'public defender' had a friend and benefactor, a Mrs. Jessie Scott Hughes, but he does not have her any more. He hired a couple of good reliable murderers to kill the old lady in her garage and then put her body out in the street where it would look as if she had been knocked down by a truck. The scheme worked all right, except that when the old lady was found her house was locked and she had no key on her person. Then one of the murderers confessed, with the result that the 'public defender' was sent to prison for life. It seems a little irregular, but perhaps it is all right in a city which shelters a man like Fickert. Seems too bad that a decent man like Mooney should have to associate with such people; still it would be worse if Fickert were to get what is honestly his due. But if Fickert got that, Mooney would go free.

Crookedness in Hungary

IN HUNGARY the manufacturer of a siphon hired a government official to issue an order prohibiting soda fountains in cafes and inns, thus making it necessary for these merchants to use his siphon. The scheme worked. In a town in eastern Ohio there is a spring famous for its purity. City officials had the spring condemned so as to force near-by families to put in the city water, but as soon as connections with the city water were made the ban on the spring was lifted. Meantime, the very officials that placed the spring under ban were known to obtain the drinking water for their own homes at the condemned fountain.

Chicago Exposition of 1933

NEXT year Chicago will be 100 years old and will celebrate by an international exposition built on ground every foot of which was once fathoms under the surface of Lake Michigan, but is now located near the heart of the great city of 3,500,000 inhabitants. It is believed that this exposition will be unique in easy accessibility for visitors. The funds to build the exposition were raised by private subscription. The roof of the Travel and Transport building is hung by sky hooks from the tops of twelve steel columns built in a circle. There will be a sky ride, 200 feet above ground, between two huge 600-foot towers, for those seeking thrills. We shall have other items of interest later.

The Church a Mimic of the World

REVEREND DR. FREDERICK H. KNUBEL, president of the United Lutheran church in America, is pretty blue, and has reason to be, over the condition of the ecclesiastical organization over which he presides. In a recent report he is quoted as saying:

The United Lutheran church in America was born amid the frenzy of Armistice Day in 1918. Since then the world has lived constantly in some form of feverish excitement. The world has not sobered in the least, for its frenzy is now revealed in dazed bewilderment. Riches have flown and financiers have been found as fools. The bigness of material things and the bigness of man continue to control even in the depression. Has the world thought of God? It is more than a century since such a flood of atheism as is seen today has swept all nations. In all this the church has mimicked the world, in excitement, in huge undertakings for quick advance, in calls for great leaders, and, above all, in neglect of God.

Criticisms of the New Washington Quarters

THE American Banker takes note of the criticisms that the new Washington quarters have Washington's cheek, ear and wig so high that the coins do not stack properly, that the stars which symbolize the union are not clear cut and affirmative but are soft and indecisive, and that the words "In God we trust" do not stand out as though the Government really meant it. It wants to know, "Is there a dark and sinister plot at Washington to gradually let the emphasis on the States and trust in the Deity fade out of our national life, and are these coins a marker of this trend?"

Big Business on Its Knees

BIG BUSINESS is on its knees these days, not to the Lord, to be sure, but to Uncle Sam. There is the Illinois Central Railroad Company, one of the most prosperous transportation companies in the world. From 1853 to date it never missed a dividend, and the average over the entire period was 6.71 percent. But last year it lost money, and on June 1 needed $11,000,000 to refinance itself. It tried to get the money from Kuhn, Loeb & Company, which at one time would have jumped at the chance to loan it, and it was told that it was impossible to obtain a loan under the existing circumstances. The next move was to go to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. That gives some idea of the way things are tightening up all around.

Chance for Canadian Witnesses

REV. BASIL THOMPSON, pastor of Wesley church, London, Ont., Canada, is on record as saying: "I am at my wit's end to know how best to interpret the Word of God in these trying times. I pray day and night; I spend many sleepless nights. We do not want to be puppets in our pulpits; we want some prophetic vision to show the way to the disturbed in soul." Looks like a chance here for some good soul among the witnesses in London, Ont., to just go around and give this poor man a chance to read the message Jehovah God has for him in Judge Rutherford's books. It may cost him his job, but what of that? It is no disgrace to be poor and honest, to rise with the whirr of the alarm clock and to work in overalls, but it is a disgrace to stick to lies that no longer alarm or even interest the hearers.

Federal Churches Admit the Truth

THE Federal Churches have not admitted all that they might have admitted, but they have made an encouraging start towards honesty when they say: "We have worshiped at the shrines of false gods: the false god of mammon, money, things; the false god of production, bigness; the false god of nationalism, individualism, social injustices; the false god of pleasure, amusement, disregard for things and times sacred; the false god of success, high living, careless thinking; the false god of magic, reaping where we had not sowed, profiting where we had not toiled."

Soft Rock Makes Best Concrete

EXPERIMENTS at Purdue University show that extremely hard, flinty rock does not make the best concrete. Such stones hold a wall of water around them, preventing the strongest union. Where the stone is slightly softer the water penetrates it and the stone and cement blend together into one. Concrete cylinders made of hardest rock burst at 3,600 pounds pressure per square inch, while those of soft rock stood 5,000 pounds pressure per square inch. The concrete made with the hardest stones broke unevenly, with the lines of cleavage following the face of the stones, while the concrete made with the softer stones broke evenly, the stones breaking with the cement, and showing that there had been a perfect blending of the two.

The Great Insanity

IF THOSE who died in the great insanity could come back and march past the reviewing stand of those who sent them to their doom, and if they were lined up ten abreast, and marched day and night, it would take 162 days for them to pass the stand. If those who died of disease and other causes attributable to the World War joined the procession, it would take a year and a half. If the money that was thrown away had been put into the making of good concrete roads, such roads could have been laid to within 2½ miles of every point on the surface of the earth. In spite of these facts the munition makers of the greatest nations of the earth, after six months of haggling at Geneva, are unable to think of any reasons why we should not soon have another world war infinitely worse than the one we did have.

Water Contraction and Expansion

IT IS generally known that water expands on freezing and this causes the ice to form on top of the water and to float when broken in pieces. If it were not so, our oceans and lakes and deep rivers would freeze from the bottom up and remain so cold that they would never thaw out, and there would be no life in those waters. Besides this, the earth would be so frigid that vegetation and animal life as it now is could not exist on the earth.

But who knows that water also contracts? Water expands; water contracts. How can that be? All matter contracts, some more, some less, as it cools; and so does water, to a certain point Fahrenheit. Warm water will contract as it cools till it reaches 39.2° F. From there on to the freezing point it expands, and this explains why ice is lighter than water, for 1,000 parts of ice in melting produces only 917 parts of water. But no scientist has ever yet explained why water expands on cooling below 39.2° F., for this is contrary to all known laws of our benevolent Creator. And who knows why snow and even the most solid ice in the Arctic regions are continually evaporating!

What America Did for France

TO KEEP the Germans out of Paris America loaned France $2,662,000,000. To put France back on her feet after the war America loaned France another $1,569,000,000. To further help her get on her feet America, after the war, let her have $2,000,000,000 worth of property for $400,000,000. To further help her get on her feet America forgave her the principal of all that vast debt which cost American farmers and workers $6,231,000,000, and which they must pay in taxes, and asked her only to pay, for a term of 62 years, less than half of the interest, the balance of which must be made up by Americans. In return, what has America received from France? It has received absolutely, without a parallel in history, the most outrageous, shameless treatment ever accorded by one nation to another in time of peace. France, by her statesmen and her press, has stirred the nations of the world to hate America, and though she is deliberately planning to destroy Great Britain, and will do so at the first convenient opportunity, Britain has encouraged and aided and abetted her campaign of abuse and slander of the one country that in her heart she knows is her best friend.

Big Feet Spoil the Picture

BIG feet are a drawback. The Los Angeles *Examiner* prints the pictures of six mission fathers all dressed up in lace gowns, and no place to go. If it were not for their big feet, and ungainly shapes and homely faces, we would not know them from ladies. All wore long skirts, but in three of the six instances, instead of the lace garments' reaching to the floor, they came only to the hips, like a chemise, if that is where chemises are supposed to come. In such instances the darker skirts seemed more becoming to the big feet. Several have good faces; one looks like Al Capone.

Reverend Key Learning to Work

THE vicar of Fulford, York, the Reverend Samuel W. Key, is learning to work, and is getting on nicely with his lessons. He has taken up the Punch and Judy business and has gotten so he can put on a pretty good show. It is hoped that before long he may be able to give his whole time to this work. It suggests a line of endeavor in which some clergymen who are anxious to earn a more honest living than is possible in their present avocations may find an opening. Why spend your time belittling and villifying Jehovah God, when you can make a decent living running a Punch and Judy show?

Feeding Twenty-Five Million People

THE engineers' survey, which is not concerned with the problems of starving men, women and children, but is a purely technical study of the unemployment which follows when machines displace men, calculates that there will be 11,000,000 wage earners out of work this winter, involving the relief problem of feeding 25,000,000 people. These same engineers estimate that in two more years the total jobless will be 20,000,000, and that means that two years hence, if their figures are correct, we can expect the relief feeding of 45,000,000 people, or 40 percent of the population of the country.

Too Bad for Senator Davis

ON TRIAL for operating a nation-wide lottery, Senator James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania, hard pressed by the Government, was reduced to the straits of having two clergymen, Reverend Coral A. Payne and Father John A. Laffey, testify as to his good character. This makes it look pretty bad for the senator, for, after the way they have deceived the people regarding the Devil's kingdom, and war among the nations, and the eternal torture of those that they were told to love as themselves, a man must be hard put to it that would ask a clergyman to take the stand in his behalf.

Gradually Coming Around

ONCE in a while we hear of somebody who finally gets the great idea through his head that maybe it would be just as well, after all, to preach the truth instead of the stuff that has been preached. A Louisiana clergyman speaking over radio station KWKH recently said: "If there ever was a time for us to preach the truth without fear of hell, it is now. The life of our people is at stake. Our Sunday school teachers are starving. Our little children have empty stomachs. Our business men are losing their homes. Our lawyers and doctors face actual distress. Our farmers have no seed."

What America Still Has

OF THE good things of this world America still has the following:

5.6% of the area,
6% of the population,
14% of the annual gold production,
19% of the annual wheat production,
33% of the wealth,
33% of the railroads,
33% of the telegraphs,
33% of the used water power,
36% of the annual coal production,
47% of the annual steel production,
48% of the annual copper production,
52% of the annual lumber production,
56% of the annual cotton production,
58% of the annual corn production,
60% of the telephones,
67% of the petroleum production
90% of the automobiles.

Of excess production equipment America has the following:

Oil refineries,	24% more than used;
Agriculture land,	40% more than used;
Oil production,	48% more than used;
Irrigated land,	50% more than used;
Coal,	50% more than used;
Textiles,	63% more than used;
Shoes,	80% more than used;
Automobiles,	100% more than used;
Flour,	150% more than used;
Hypocrites,	666% more than used.

The Depression in the United States

(As viewed by the New York correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*)

IT IS almost impossible for a European to realize the depth of the psychological panic which in recent months has gripped a majority of the Americans. The people of this country had been nourishing themselves for years on doctrines about "a new plateau of prosperity". It had been generally assumed that the rising stock market would go on for ever and make everyone rich, and it is hardly surprising that when the bottom fell out of the stock market it seemed to many people like the end of the world.

The depression has been the more severe, of course, because there is no sort of public unemployment insurance to cushion the shock. The unemployed are reduced sooner or later to living on charity. Where many people are out of work the tradespeople themselves go bankrupt and cannot pay their creditors, and the circle of repudiation and bankruptcy grows ever wider. Another reason for the general condition of hysteria is the well-justified lack of confidence in the banks. Something like 4,000 of these have failed since the depression began, and in hundreds of cases the depositors have lost all, or nearly all, of their money. Most people leave their money in the banks, but worry about it. Runs are rather frequent, and the bankers, alarmed at the prospect of sudden withdrawals, are keeping abnormally large amounts in currency in their vaults. This accounts for much of the "hoarding" which is so denounced in the press. Of the rest, a great part is hoarding by people of comparative wealth, as is evidenced by the fact that much of the money which has disappeared from active circulation is $500 and $1,000 notes.

Some of the apprehension which is felt here is, of course, well justified by the facts. There are in America today probably between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 unemployed, as well as millions more who work only part time. The curtailment of security values has wiped out perhaps $80,000,000,000 of paper wealth. In the two cities of New York and Chicago alone about 1,400,000 persons are absolutely dependent upon charity, and there are proportionate numbers in almost all the other cities. The agricultural regions are equally hard hit. Cotton, wheat, and other staples are selling far below the cost of production. In one state, Mississippi, one-quarter of the farm land has been offered for sale to meet unpaid taxes, and in many other states an equal proportion of the farmers are technically in default and are allowed to continue in possession simply because no one is in sight to take over their farms if they are dispossessed.

With all this suffering the people are singularly docile. The police keep mobilizing to prevent disorders, but thus far disorders are practically nonexistent. The Communists have taken advantage of the situation, of course, and have staged many parades, protest meetings, and the like; but, generally speaking, I am aware of no evidence that anyone participates in these except the party members, and they do so as a matter of discipline and not because they are actually in a mood to riot. We may see hunger-marches and the smashing of shop windows next winter, but thus far there have been extremely few genuine activities of this sort.

One could fill a whole volume with the saddening incidents of human suffering which have followed in the wake of the depression. The number of street beggars has been greatly increased, and probably some of them are genuinely in distress, though, as usual in such times, the professional mendicants are to the fore and are reaping a harvest. Probably the worst suffering is, as usual, endured behind closed doors and with the blinds drawn. Nearly thirty people died of starvation in New York city in 1931, and nearly seventy others were rescued by public hospitals in the nick of time, and things were even worse in some other places, such as Detroit.

The "white-collar worker" has been particularly hard hit. Many thousands of skilled professional and clerical men and women are without employment. One hears of people living in fashionable Park Avenue apartments in New York who are actually without food. They, of course, can pay no rent, and stay on only through the indulgence of the landlord. All sorts of fantastic and pitiful schemes for making money are being tried by these people, and, of course, almost invariably without result. Thousands of college students have been forced to give up their studies because of poverty, but thousands more continue to study because there is nothing else for them to do. Some of the colleges are soberly advising members of the graduating class to stay on and take post-graduate courses on the ground that they might as well do this as

spend their time in the fruitless search for a position.

Perhaps the most striking physical sign of the depression is the suspension of building. Huge new skyscrapers are now such rarities that the opening of one is a nine days' wonder. Of those completed since 1929 at least half have gone through bankruptcy, and most of them are only 10- or 20-percent occupied. Automobile traffic has noticeably decreased; railway services have been cut repeatedly. In shops which a few years ago were thronged with customers a client is today greeted, as someone has said, "like a long-lost brother." All business, on the average, has declined between 30 and 40 percent, but in many lines the loss is far greater than this. In the building trade, for example, about 80 percent of the workers are at present unemployed.

The story of the Federal Government's efforts to check the downward vicious spiral of deflation is a familiar one, and hardly needs to be repeated in detail. Mr. Hoover's critics say of him that he never acts until it is almost too late, and then so half-heartedly that his efforts are robbed of all effectiveness; and certainly some recent events seem to give support to this view. He refused all last summer and autumn to call Congress into session, and now he has been excoriating its members for taking (as everyone knew they would do) a long time over fiscal legislation. For two years he opposed Federal appropriations for large-scale public works; now, when their effectiveness will admittedly be less than it would have been a year or more ago, he accepts the proposal. He insisted that there must be no appropriations from the Federal treasury for relief, and finally adopts the idea at a moment when the cities' coffers are empty and starvation seems just round the corner. For at least six months before June, 1931, he was urged to propose a moratorium on war debts and reparations; and when he finally acted the Austrian banking system had all but collapsed, and the good effect of the plan was greatly reduced. He resisted for many months the suggestion that credit-inflation should be tried through the Federal Reserve system; when at last he adopted the plan things had grown so bad that this effort is now generally considered a failure and has been partially abandoned. It is hardly surprising that many Americans are asking whether the plan for a world conference on monetary stabilization (which has been urged upon the president for a long time from many sources) is not also belated and (with its omission of war debts and reparations) inadequate to the extent and severity of the crisis.

Lightning *By James Hunter (Scotland)*

LIGHTNING is a flash produced by the discharge of electricity between two clouds, or between a cloud and the earth. We cannot say much more than this without having to traverse territory which has yet to be more fully explored, that is, "atmospheric electricity." Lightning, then, is an electric explosion; but the question will persist, What causes it to explode? We know what is happening when a gun is discharged. It is an explosion of gunpowder, or other form of explosive, which when ignited is instantly converted into gas, which cannot be contained in the confined space of the breach of the gun. The result is an explosion. There is a big flash accompanied by a very loud report. The explosive material is there. We can see and handle it with perfect safety. We know exactly how it will behave under any set of conditions. It is our servant for various purposes, not our master.

But who can master or control lightning? Who can tell when and where the next electrical discharge will take place? We know that it is an explosion, for we see the flash and hear the report; but what is it that explodes, electricity or what? In a small way we have learned how to control it by lightning conductors attached to high buildings; and if you live near a big dock area you will observe that a thunderstorm will ease off when crossing this area, because of the presence of an army of ships' masts, each of which is protected by these conductors. This means that the electrical energy can be reduced by absorption in this way. The severity of a thunderstorm may be mitigated by facilities for running its energies into the sea or the earth itself, a process of drainage, so to speak. For this idea we are indebted to Benjamin Franklin, who in 1752 discovered the identity of electricity with lightning, and who turned his discovery

to account by publishing his plan for defending houses from lightning by the use of pointed conductors. (See *M.G.*, page 204.)

The trolley of an electric tramcar sometimes emits a spark as it passes under the cross wire support of a live wire. This is lightning in miniature. A clear space must occur here between the sides of the trolley and the copper support plate. The electric current must jump this interval, and, as air is a nonconductor, the operation is accompanied by a spark and a "snap".

No one has been able to tell even yet what electricity is, but all have studied its phenomena. Now the atmosphere for a certain distance above the earth has been proved to be almost continuously charged with electricity. Normally the electricity of the air is positive, and that of the surface of the earth is negative; and great variations in intensity take place every day. In storms the oscillations may be frequent and violent, and positive and negative may for a time change places. A forced meeting between these two phases of electricity in this nonconducting medium results in the electric spark or flash we call lightning.

An observatory man was asked the other day, "How many different kinds of lightning are there?" And he has replied in the Press that "there are three different kinds: sheet, forked, and ribbon lightning". Now that man is wrong; there are not three "different" kinds of lightning. There is just lightning, and that is always forked. What to me is a forked lightning, with its terrific report, is to you, at a distance from me, "sheet" lightning, with no report at all. "Ribbon" lightning is "forked" lightning magnified, giving the forked flash a broad ribbon effect to the observer at a distance. It is a horizontal view of a forked lightning, and indicates a highly humid state of the atmosphere. The moon on rising, viewed as it is through a denser atmosphere, always appears larger than when viewed later crossing the meridian. So with lightning, viewed through the same atmosphere, whose magnifying power is increased by the moisture present in it.

I have said that the electric discharge which we call lightning may be "between" clouds; that is to say, its path will be a horizontal one, when no harm will be done, beyond what we call a thunder-plump. The thunder will be prolonged and of the rolling order usually. The length of the "roll" depends on the direction the horizontal flash took from the observer. In certain atmospheric conditions echoing effects are also possible. I have heard the echoes of a single report from a big gun rolling in from all parts, like the roll of thunder. This horizontal lightning is, of course, "forked," and I would advise all airmen to give these clouds a wide berth when "gun practice" is on.

I have likewise said that the discharge may be from a cloud to the earth. That is to say, its direction is vertical. This zig-zagger is always the most dangerous fellow; for he is making to earth, and he gets there every time. This is the lightning that does all the damage, and when you see it about make tracks for safety without a moment's delay. It may hit a tree, when Lord help any living thing under it. This summer over 300 dead birds were counted under a tree so struck. They had been sheltering on its branches. It may hit the flinty rock and reduce it to fragments. It may make a "shell hole" in an open field. It may enter the sea, killing every living thing within its radius. A blind man can tell a vertical forked lightning by its short, sharp, rickety-tick report, resembling different pieces of artillery.

A young man this year persisted in finishing his round of golf when his companions had run for safety to a ditch (the safest place in the world with lightning), leaving all their clubs behind them. That young man's round of golf remains unfinished still. His polished "cleek" proved too much for the lightning and himself.

"Three men in a boat" went fishing in August last off Kinghorn. The storm came; all the other boats put in shore, and tardily these three young men resolved to do likewise, but they were too late. When one stood up to uplift the anchor he was struck dead, the lightning passing out through and making a hole in the bottom of the boat. In about a minute the lot were at the bottom of the sea. To be the highest object even in an open boat at sea is highly dangerous.

During the same month of August a gentleman went fishing on one of our flooded rivers. He was fishing with bait, of course, and he appears to have been very successful. He was well protected from the inclement weather, so when the storm came he would not allow such a passing event to interrupt his success. He was not protected against lightning, however; so this gentleman's fishing days "are all over now".

The Cancer Hoax *By Norman Baker (Iowa)**

THERE is no cancer found where fruit, vegetable and nature's diet is followed. In countries like China, Japan, southern countries where the natives live on things of the garden and woods, cancer is an unknown thing save for a few cases, and investigation of such will show them to be persons that deviated from nature's foodstuffs and became more what we term "civilized" in food preparation.

Few indeed are the diseases that could exist in a pure blood stream, and we all should know the necessities for making pure blood. Fresh air, sunshine, exercise and pure foods from nature's garden, and not out of a tin can. Violation of those things plus the use of aluminum ware has caused cancer to increase from the twentieth disease from the top in 1895 to the second from the top today, and it spares no one. General Hines of the War Veterans' Bureau says that 400,000 soldier boys are doomed to die of cancer. The U. S. Health Department says in its bulletin of October 1, 1931, that cancer increased 52½ percent from 1900 to 1920; that in 1929 cancer took 111,569, while heart disease took 245,000, placing cancer second on the list.

If a man with a saw and hammer would hold himself out as a carpenter, able to build a house, and then admit he did not know what a house is we would immediately say he misrepresented, took money by false pretense. Still, recently, in a medical journal, an arm of that giant monster, the American Medical Association, permitted an article to be published entitled "What the Family Physician Should Know About Cancer". In the first paragraph the writer bemoans the fact that the increasing mortality has been "climbing notwithstanding the fact that 'more weapons have been piled up than were ever marshaled before, to be wielded against it, during all the history of medicine' ". The writer said nothing about "too many" operations that have done more to raise the mortality than anything else.

The amazing thing, however, is the opening of the second paragraph, which says, "We do not know the cause of cancer." How can one have the intestinal fortitude to write an article entitled "What the Family Physician Should Know About Cancer", and then admit that "we do not know the cause of cancer"? If they do not know, and all their press articles say they do not, then how is it possible for them to formulate a treatment possessing any value as a preventive or curative measure? Is it not ridiculous on its face?

Last February, in the Baker *vs.* American Medical Association Federal Court case, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, of Columbia University, testified as a medical expert for the A. M. A., and on cross-examination he said: "In operations for stomach cancer, 96 percent die; the operation is usually successful, but the patient dies." And all that from a medical witness, in the records of the court. But not a newspaper in America except the *Midwest Free Press* ever published it.

In the same trial, Dr. Joseph Colt Bloodgood started off with his attorney to show his education. He mentioned being in Egypt, Germany and France, but on cross-examination admitted he could not speak the languages and "merely was visiting", then started to condemn escharotics but afterwards admitted he had never had any experience with them, admitting he freely condemns without investigation, which is the reason that cancer research does not produce anything worth while at their hands, unless it may be a suggestion to further some treatment that enriches their bank accounts.

As an example of press suppression and the damage they do to cancer sufferers by suppressing facts of real cures, in the federal court case mentioned, as well as in the district court at Muscatine, Iowa, over fifty cured cancer patients took the stand and proved their cures, but the press said, "Several witnesses testified of being cured of minor ailments."

The hoax about cancer will end when the public realizes the fact that practically every disease known can be attributed to the fact that we have stepped aside from nature, ate the wrong things, poisoned our blood streams, and cancer resulted. It is a blood disease; and for proof we have only to follow the work of our surgeons who advocate surgery and look upon cancer as a local condition, when to cure cancer of the

*At the time of writing this, Mr. Baker was in Mexico, building the most powerful radio station in the world, at Nuevo Laredo, and expecting to make it hot for the Medical Trust, which has done everything humanly or inhumanly possible to keep him from relieving cancer sufferers at his hospital in Muscatine, Iowa. However, though strenuous efforts have been made to close it, and it was actually shut up for one week, the hospital is open again; and if you want Mr. Baker's story giving proof that cancer is curable, all you will have to do is to write him at his Muscatine address.—*Ed.*

finger they cut it off; cancer returns on the arm, they cut the arm off; it then returns on the limb, in many cases, and they cut that off, too; by that time the blood is so thoroughly "cancer poisoned" that the patient dies.

Thousands can testify to that, having seen their dear ones pass to the great beyond after exactly that sort of suffering through the surgeon's ignorance. Cancer is caused by a toxic condition, proved by the fact that in cancer of the rectum, history of the case shows constipation, and toxic conditions are caused by constipation, an unclean colon.

To cure cancer we need not the libraries of our medical researchers or of the American Medical Association: pick up your Bible, turn to the twenty-ninth verse of the first chapter of Genesis, and we find that God, knowing how to care for us folks, says: "Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in the which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat." The success of the cancer treatment at the Baker Hospital, Muscatine, Iowa, is based upon that advice, Nature's diet and herb medications, a combination that has become the greatest thorn in the A. M. A. side. Solomon said: "Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways, and be wise"; which can be amended thus: 'Go to the beasts of the woods, the fowls of the air, the fish of the sea, and every moving, crawling thing; study their diet, their sanitation, and be wise, and in so doing cancer will pass from the earth.'

Diet and Dental Disease *By Dr. J. Menzies Campbell (Glasgow)*

(Reprinted from *The Spectator*)

DENTAL disease is the most prevalent of modern complaints; it is more widespread today than ever before in the world's history. The two most important types are caries (decay) and pyorrhœa alveolaris. The former affects the teeth themselves, and the latter the gums and the sockets into which the teeth are implanted.

These ailments were rarities amongst uncivilized tribes, the vast majority of whose dental troubles arose from an attrition (wearing away) of the teeth by the sand, which still remained in the cereals after stone-milling, also in imperfectly cleaned roots and vegetables.

Dental troubles became more common as nations became more civilized. For instance, the Egyptians were never so extensively affected as were the Greeks; and neither so greatly as the Romans. Also, one finds that the early Egyptians lived mainly on plain natural foods at a time when sugar and sugar-cane were unknown. As they became more civilized, their food became more luxurious and their dental troubles increased. The Greeks were a later and more advanced race; their food was highly refined, and they too suffered extensively from dental disease. Every student of history knows that feasting and Romans are synonymous terms; dental caries and pyorrhœa were rampant throughout the Roman Empire.

Explorers tell us that those Eskimos who are untouched by modern civilization have perfect teeth; whereas those who live on the coast and partake of 'civilized' foods are constantly affected with dental disease.

During the Napoleonic Wars, British soldiers were noted for their good teeth. During the Great War, British soldiers' teeth were amongst the worst in the world. There is an explanation. The mothers of one hundred years ago not only breast-fed their babies, but fed themselves and their families on natural foods; whereas modern mothers have habitually eaten refined and denaturalized foods, and, in many instances, either could not or would not breast-feed their babies.

To correlate the evidence: As each nation advanced in civilization, its people departed farther from the natural foods of their early ancestors; concurrently, there was a marked increase in dental disease.

It is interesting to realize that certain of the ancient physicians recognized a close affinity between diet and the state of the teeth. Hippocrates (born 460 B.C.) stated that the temporary teeth were formed from the nourishment supplied to the fetus in the womb and, after birth, by the mother's milk; also that the permanent teeth were built from food and drink. Eighty years later Aristotle thought that teeth decayed because of sweet particles remaining

between them; while Galen (born A.D. 131) believed that dental disease arose from disturbances in the complex function of nutrition. About that time, Pliny described a disease which conformed to the modern conception of pyorrhœa, and declared that it was due to the intemperate habits of the people.

History records facts. Today science is supplying the reasons. Generally speaking, the refining and cooking of foods reduce their vitamin content, mineral salts and roughage. These have a definite influence on the teeth.

For a long time investigators were often led astray because they regarded teeth as separate entities and not as integral parts of a great body mechanism. They failed to recognize that, when one part degenerated, so did the rest.

About fifty years ago, Dr. W. D. Miller, an American dentist practicing in Berlin, advanced the "chemico-parasitic" theory of dental disease. He thought that caries was the result of particles of food being left in the mouth, decomposing and producing an acid, which destroyed the teeth. Even Miller himself decided that his theory did not account for all dental disease. Like other observers, he knew many persons who, although they never used a toothbrush, yet possessed perfect teeth; and others who, despite frequent brushing of their teeth, were victims of regularly recurring dental caries.

Although Miller did *not* visualize the whole truth, his findings definitely influenced subsequent investigators, so that today it is possible to arrive at a just evaluation of the truth.

Theobald Smith observed that pyorrhœa manifested itself in the early stages of experimental scurvy. It had already been recognized that scurvy was due to a diet deficient in fresh fruits and vegetables. Later, scientists found that vitamin C was the determining factor.

It is impossible to detail here the names of the many research workers engaged in the study of diet in its relationship to the teeth. Suffice to say, Mrs. May Mellanby, working under the ægis of the Medical Research Council, has proved that a child's teeth can be affected for good or ill, according to the food eaten by the expectant and nursing mother and by the child. Also, that a tooth with even a poor foundation can be improved by an adequate diet; and, alternatively, a tooth with a good foundation may become defective, if the food be deficient in certain elements. Dr. Guttorm Toverud, of Oslo, has found that a proper diet will preserve an expectant mother's teeth as well as prevent the onset of dental caries in her child. After over fifteen years of careful dietetic experiments on the higher apes, Professor Howe of Harvard has proved that decaying teeth are merely a sign of decaying health, and that a rational diet is the best preventive of both. Further, he has been able, by dietetic adjustments, to produce dental caries and pyorrhœa at will, and to cure them by a return to a normal diet.

The experiments of Drs. Bunting, Jay and Hard are particularly interesting and illuminating. With a rational diet, which contained no sugar, they were definitely able to control dental caries in groups of school children, despite the fact that decayed cavities did *not* increase in size, although left unfilled for a year.

Investigators naturally differ on many points (their experiments often being conducted under different conditions, with different types of animals and, in many cases, with different diets), but it may be said the majority-verdict is that dental caries and pyorrhœa are due to a diet deficient in vitamins, mineral salts and roughage. An additional factor is overindulgence in protein (meat, fish, &c.) and cereals, two types of food resulting, after digestion, in what is known as an acid-ash base. If this be not neutralized by alkaline-ash base foods (fruits, vegetables, milk, &c.), then the balance will be upset and calcium (lime) will be withdrawn from the teeth in Nature's effort to maintain a proper equilibrium. Howe very strongly advocates restricting the acid-ash base foods, in order to insure healthy teeth and healthy bodies.

Dental caries is primarily a disease of youth. Although always indicative of imperfect general nutrition, yet symptoms of this latter, because of the effervescing vitality of youth, are often delayed till later life, when they appear as pyorrhœa, which is, generally speaking, a disease of middle-age; it is usually accompanied by constipation, rheumatism and other constitutional disturbances. For a long time it was believed that pyorrhœa caused these general conditions and that extraction of the teeth was the only cure. Many advanced thinkers are now convinced that all these conditions are merely symptoms of a general toxæmia (poisoning) arising from the eating of an excess of proteins and cereals and an insufficiency of vitamins, mineral salts and

roughage, and that a rational diet is the best antidote. There is no permanent cure for pyorrhœa without a change in the dietary habits. The local symptoms will *apparently* disappear after extraction of the teeth, but the basal causes will remain untouched. As proof of this, there will continue to be an abnormal, yet progressive, absorption of the bony ridges.

It is important that a due proportion of hard foods should be eaten and well chewed. In this way both the teeth and the gums are exercised and the increased circulation of the blood acts as a barrier to disease.

Critics often declare that, although our early ancestors were practically immune from dental disease, they were ignorant of vitamins, mineral salts and roughage. This statement is undoubtedly true, but such critics fail to realize that ancient man did not require this knowledge; he could choose only those foods which were natural and unrefined.

Dental caries and pyorrhœa would become diseases of the past if everyone, and especially expectant and nursing mothers, ate sufficient uncooked and properly cooked vegetables, raw fruit, fresh milk, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, dates and raisins and reduced the intake of meat, cereals and refined sugar.

A Proposal to Buy America

IN AN article in *The New Republic* Bruce Blivens shows that on June 30, 1932, the total market value of the common stock of forty-four of the greatest American companies, including Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation, Telephone Trust, General Electric, General Motors, International Harvester, Bethlehem Steel, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Steel Trust, General Foods, and United Fruit Company, amounted to less than $5,500,000,000 and that control of all these greatest of American companies could probably be obtained for less than the Government has already put into the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Blivens thinks that as Big Business has totally and completely fallen down on the job, the best thing the people as a whole could do is to take over their enterprises at the going market price; but neither he nor we have the least idea that our representatives at Washington will ever do anything as sensible as that. They do not want the people to own anything.

Meantime the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is loading up with the frozen assets of such railroads as the Wabash and the Nickel Plate and in due time the people are going to own a lot of railroads that neither they nor anybody else can operate at a profit. How eager our Big Business geniuses are to exchange their water-logged old railway securities that nobody wants at any price for millions in good hard cash. They will not be as eager to give up the fat pickings of the Telephone Trust.

The Radio Witness Work

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. "I accidentally turned my dial to your program today at 12:45 p.m. and enjoyed your talk, with which I heartily agree because backed by positive proofs. I did not catch the speaker's name, but would like to have the sermon or talk, especially today's, and any other pamphlets that you would care to send me. I will look forward to next Sunday's broadcast at 12:45 with much interest. Thanking you in advance for any pamphlets, and especially for today's talk, and wishing you much success, I am . . ." O. E. T.

OROVILLE, Calif. "I would like a copy of the lecture given today over the radio at San Francisco, California, by Judge Rutherford, on the Bible. I am not a church man. I believe the Protestant churches confuse the people more than does Satan, and of course the Catholic church preaches to suit itself. I would like any information you can give me upon this subject of the New Testament. I do not doubt the Old Testament, because any book Jesus mentioned while on earth was recognized in the canon of the Bible." W. P. M.

Jehovah's witnesses in Central India *By G. B. Garrard*

THERE is a certain house car touring in different parts of India. It had traveled some few thousand miles since its initial trip in last October. This is a closed-in car, and its body is painted gray; on both sides of the body boldly stand the words "JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES", with the monogram "J. w." in between the two words. Two of these witnesses have carried on a pioneer work of bearing the testimony of Jesus Christ to many people in several districts and states in India (including some of the Central Provinces) in this car. Bilaspur is a district in the said provinces. Bilaspur is the chief town or headquarters of the district of Bilaspur.

In Bilaspur there is a clergyman of the Church of England. These folks are known as "padres" in India. This padre is Mr. Earle.

There is also a gentleman, Mr. Sebastian by name, a humble but bold and active Christian, endeavoring to pass on the testimony of Jesus Christ to his neighbors, and place literature in their hands to this effect, which points out the evidence relative to the good news of the establishment of Jehovah God's kingdom on this earth. By His government or kingdom the people will get peace, prosperity, life, happiness, etc. In these circumstances the people will be enjoying the blessings at the hand of Jehovah God, their Creator. Clearly it will be seen that He is their friend and benefactor.

Mr. Earle does not want the people to know these things. He does not believe in Jehovah of the Jews; he would condemn such a God, despite the fact that Christ (whom he professes to follow) was a Jew and worshiped Jehovah. Millions of people are in doubt, and wonder why God is allowing such terrible conditions to exist. They find it hard to reconcile their conception of the God of the Old Testament with their understanding of the teachings of Jesus, and desire enlightenment on the subject. Jehovah's witnesses pass on printed matter explaining these things. It seems particularly mean and wicked for anybody, especially a so-called "servant of God", to wish to hinder Jehovah's witnesses from submitting testimony which would vindicate Jehovah's name and word, inasmuch as such testimony bears witness to God's purposes and His kingdom which will completely bring about *His own* vindication of His word, name and power.

In due time, the aforementioned car came to Bilaspur. By arrangement and kind permission of those in charge, a lantern lecture was given in a local Railway Institute by Jehovah's witnesses.

This must have perturbed Mr. Earle; for he sent round the railway colony, by a servant from house to house, a notice which reads as follows:

WARNING!

"The Witness of Jehovah" Van is in the Station.

It is a definite attempt to undermine the work of the Church.

The unwary are deceived, and their faith is unsettled.

The Faith is shaken and nothing placed in its stead.

Mr. Sebastian, who is mainly responsible in Bilaspur for this Old Testament religion, is NOT a member of the Church of England or India. By associating himself with "Jehovah's witness" he has *ipso facto* excommunicated himself from the Anglican Church, and cannot receive its sacraments or expect Christian burial from any of its ministers.

The question to ask the "Jehovah witness" people who call on you is,

"DO YOU BELIEVE CHRIST IS GOD?"

Their answer will have to be, "No."

You can then say, "You are not Christians; I can have nothing to do with you as far as helping you with your religion."

By giving them money and buying their books, you are helping them to undermine the work of the church in Bilaspur, and elsewhere, and helping to propagate their doctrine, which is *not* Christianity.

This was signed by Mr. Earle as "Chaplain", and dated "11/7/32".

Anyhow, poor Sebastian did not seem heartbroken. He chuckled heartily.

How many Church of England (or other) padres and clergymen went to France during the War to perform burial services for the poor men who died there, in many cases victims of the "Church's" and others' lies? Men were urged to go by these false and lying hypocrites who place their sanctimonious, smug and deceitful devices at their father's feet for service. See John 8:44.

The writer (who, by the way, "excommunicated" himself from the Church of England long ago) called on Mr. Earle afterwards.

The suggestion is here submitted that Mr. Earle was using Mr. Sebastian as an example to intimidate anybody who might take the books or listen to Jehovah's witnesses.

As events proved, it was not a bad advertisement. The remaining people whom we had to call upon, as a whole, wanted to see the books referred to, and contributed for them, too. After giving the testimony it was quite refreshing to say that they were the books Mr. Earle had warned them not to read; in one case, where a householder had not seen the notice and was disgusted with the padre's action, the witness obligingly went to the car to show her a copy. The wrath of man shall turn to the praise of God.

People are losing their fear of these clergy. As you sometimes publish similar naughty outbursts by these children (again John 8:44, please), perhaps this one might interest you, with above-mentioned particulars. It would help the poor gentleman to have a wider scope for publicity, and his desire to identify his opposition to Jehovah satisfied. Likewise it shows his fear of people's reading about Jehovah and His glorious kingdom. It also shows another method whereby the clergy can intimidate their church members.

Concerning the latter, should you publish any of this, a comment of interest is submitted, viz.: Earle belongs to a system of the Devil which is anti-God and anti-Kingdom. God's purpose is to destroy all the wicked. The system of which he is a part is going to be destroyed. Jehovah's witnesses, in the main, it seems, will live beyond the battle of Armageddon, in which this destruction generally will take place. At the complete destruction of God's enemies "the slain of the LORD [Jehovah] shall be . . . from one end of the earth even unto the other end of the earth: they shall not be lamented, neither gathered, nor buried". (Jer. 25:33) Ending this Biblical prophecy with these words, then, a question is asked, to wit: Is there not a possibility that not only would Mr. Sebastian *not* require Mr. Earle's services after all, but, also, Mr. Earle and his colleagues would be hard to find if required?

A Curious Kind of "A Patriotic Citizen"

IT IS a curious kind of "A Patriotic Citizen" that does not wish his fellow men to have instruction or to have hope, in a time when they never needed instruction so badly, and when they are almost in despair. But Columbus, Ohio, has such a person. Perhaps we should have said Columbus has such a man, but any real man would have the courage to at least sign his own name to his own letter, and so we hesitate to say that the writer of the following, which appeared in the Columbus *Dispatch* of October 19, 1932, is a man. The most that we can say of him is that he is probably a clergyman, as may be inferred from the first sentence of the second paragraph of his letter:

EX-JUDGE RUTHERFORD CRITICIZED

To the Editor of the *Dispatch*.

Sir: It seems to me that the thinking public must have been surprised by Judge Rutherford's advertisement in Sunday's paper.

This man speaks slightingly of the American government, as well as of the clergy. Anyone who tries to undermine the faith of the people in their government and in their church is surely on the order of a communist. What good does he derive from denouncing those two foundations of life, and influencing young people and the ignorant? Does he want to try out Russia's policy of overthrowing the government, and blaspheming and abolishing the church? Why is he given so much time on the radio? Are Americans asleep to let such things persist?

He is hiding behind scripture verses, using them as a smoke-screen to put across his wild fancies. If our government were overthrown by communists what would our poor little hundreds of dollars of savings in government bonds be worth? Those dollars which so many of the middle class are saving for a rainy day, or old age, thinking they are safe.

It is certainly time for plain speaking on the part of sensible people, who are not in favor of "soap box orators" who only tear down, and do nothing to build up.

Oct. 14, 1932. A Patriotic Citizen.

If we look back to Jesus' day we find Annas and Caiaphas, and their entire bunch of priests and hypocrites, loudly clamoring for His death and saying, 'This man speaks slightingly of the Roman government, as well as of the clergy.' Is it any worse for one of Jesus' followers to tell about the true and righteous government that is coming than it was for Jesus to do it? When the Devil took Jesus up into a high mountain and showed Him all the governments of the

world in a moment of time, did he merely show Him the Roman government? When he told Jesus that the power and glory of all these governments belonged to him, was he merely limiting himself to the one that then bore sway over Palestine, or did he also have reference to the aggregation that gathered at the (dis)Armament Conference at Geneva, and after six months could not even make a start toward abandoning their weapons of murder? And Uncle Sam was at Geneva, too.

Why hypocritically say, "Anyone who tries to undermine the faith of the people in their government and in their church is surely on the order of a communist"? George Washington, in the years from 1776 to 1781 tried his very best to undermine the faith of the people in their government, the British government, and succeeded, too. But did that make him a "communist"?

"A Patriotic Citizen" does not specify of what particular one of the 200 denominations he is a clergyman, but there is only one chance in 200 that he is a Roman Catholic. Very evidently, therefore, either he or his forebears tried their very best to undermine the faith of the people in their church, the Roman Catholic church, for in the Dark Ages that was the only one permitted to function. Did that make them communists?

The trouble with Mr. Patriotic Citizen is that he is depressed by what happened in Russia when the common people found out about those "cotton saints" and deserted the Orthodox church en masse. The priests had been preying upon their credulity and got caught in the act. The bodies of the saints, so carefully kept in their cathedrals, were not bodies at all. They were merely nicely-made rolls of cotton. He is afraid that something like that will happen to his own "church" when the common people find out how badly they have been taken in. But why should he jump to the conclusion that because the Russian people went Bolshevik when they learned the truth about their hypocrites, the American people must necessarily do the same?

The effort to tar Judge Rutherford with the communist or Bolshevik stick is all buncombe, as every person who has read even one of his 130,000,000 books now in circulation knows very well, and as the millions of people who are weekly listening to his radio talks also know very well.

The writer in the *Dispatch* wants to know what good Judge Rutherford derives from denouncing the hypocrites in church and state. The answer is that he gets a lot of good from it. When Jesus told the scribes and Pharisees that wanted to murder Him, "Ye are of your father the devil," He got the biggest kind of kick out of it, and so does the judge when he tells the same class today the same thing.

Take a look at the twenty-third chapter of Matthew. Could any man say such things as Jesus there said about the clergy of His own day, and die for it, as He did shortly afterwards, without absolutely reveling in what He was doing? He did what He did because it was the will of Jehovah God. And that is why Judge Rutherford so often tells the clergy to their face just what they are and why the world is in its present condition.

Judge Rutherford has urged the clergy of the United States to get together and name a representative to debate with him over the radio the broad question that the clergy of the world today are the Devil's clergy and that their churches are the Devil's churches, and he has offered to pay half the bill of the big hookup if those that name his opponent will pay the other half.

How silly, therefore, for any man to write and inquire, "Why is he given so much time on the radio?" He pays for it, or, at any rate, his friends do, and millions of the people want to hear his talks. There is nothing to hinder "A Patriotic Citizen" from giving radio talks, if he is willing to pay for them.

But who would want to hear him? Nobody! Who wants to hear what any man has to say who would hint at a desire to strangle free speech in a land that was built for free speech, and that rests upon it?

If we should ask this clergyman that has signed himself "A Patriotic Citizen" just what kind of patriot he is, and should cross-question him, we should find that he is the kind that wanted millions of his fellow men murdered during the World War so that Morgan could be sure of the interest on his French bonds and the world could be made safe for hypocrisy.

We should find that he undoubtedly approved every official act of a cabinet which contained a Daugherty, a Fall, a Mellon, a Denby, and a Hoover, and was presided over by a Harding, with Jess Smith, Harry Sinclair and Doheny in the offing. His wrath would be upon those that would bring to light the Teapot Dome, Alien Custodian, Veterans' Bureau, or any other

mare's nest that would show the people just how rotten everything in the Devil's world really is.

We should doubtless learn that in a time of national need unparalleled he was opposed to the use of Red Cross funds to feed the starving who are guilty of the vast 'crime' of unemployment in a land loaded to the skies with every good thing, and that he gloated with joy at the clever way in which Charles G. Dawes grabbed for his one bank one-fourth as much money as was set aside for direct relief of the families of 11,000,000 unemployed.

He asks, "Are Americans asleep?" and the self-evident fact is that they are, and have been, while everything in the country was packed into the black satchels of the crooks of high finance. If this is Christ's kingdom, pray, where is the Devil's kingdom which "A Patriotic Citizen" is so eager to defend? Does he not know that if Jesus Christ were to present himself at Ellis Island tomorrow He could not get into this country at all, because He would be unwilling to murder His fellow man at the behest of the Big Business crowd that dominates the country?

Judge Rutherford's critic says that "he is hiding behind scripture verses", as if that were an evil thing. Well, behind what kind of smoke-screen is this disguised clergyman hiding? Certainly not the Scriptures. He admits that what he is afraid of is that the telling of the plain, unvarnished truth may unfavorably affect his pickings and savings. Suppose it does? Which is more important, that the people should be told the great truth that God's kingdom is at hand to remove at a stroke their oppressors, and to grant them liberty and peace and life and happiness, or that somebody should hang on temporarily to a few cents of the mammon of unrighteousness?

Meantime, a great reconstruction work is under way in which it is to be feared this misnamed "Patriotic Citizen" will have neither part nor lot, because he has cast in his portion with the hypocrites.

Another Judgment at Rockville

IN JANUARY, 1932, two of Jehovah's witnesses were arrested at Rockville, Connecticut. At the trial in April District Attorney Noone made a vicious attack upon them, stating that he intended to put an end to what he called "this Jehovah business" in Rockville. He was stricken with apoplexy on leaving the courtroom, and died within five months. On the day of his funeral more than a hundred of Jehovah's witnesses, without prearranging so to do, covered the town with the message now due. On that occasion effort was made to serve the chief of police, Stephen J. Tobin, with a notice regarding the work and a list of the workers. He became enraged, refused to receive the notice, and shouted, "I will have nothing to do with Jehovah." On the tenth day thereafter he died in bed of a heart attack. The account says, "He had apparently been in good health, and had retired for the night when stricken." Like Mr. Noone, we are told, he was a communicant of St. Bernard's Catholic church. Looks as if, should any more members of that church that are in official positions in the city of Rockville be brought in contact with present truth, it might be a good idea for them, for their own safety, to remain quiet when Jehovah's name is mentioned. However, that is for each of them to decide. Meantime, the work goes on. Those who heed may live; those who refuse to heed will eventually and certainly go the way of Mr. Noone and Mr. Tobin.

Ho, All Ye Callous *By Mary E. Graham (California)*

HAVING such a relief for callous spots on the bottom of the feet I want to pass it on to others. Buy a rubber bath sponge, which costs ten cents at the five and ten cent stores. With scissors cut a pad of the sponge to fit under the callous, and wear it inside the stocking, which holds it in place. It surely protects the foot from the painful burning; at least I have found it to do so. It is also good for corns or bunions. Of course, the sponge should be cut to fit.

Jehovah the Provider for the People

IT BECOMES more and more plain every day that man cannot provide for himself, nor for his fellow man. Today the world is overrun by millions of men who want to use time and strength to provide what few necessities they require before they die, but who are unable to find employment. The governments of the various countries claim to be making efforts to provide jobs and financial help for the unemployed and the poverty-stricken. Economic experts and influential men try to calm the people's fears with the assurance that somehow or other the genius of man or newer conditions will straighten matters out, and all will be able to provide honestly for themselves, and prosperity, peace and contentment will hold sway again.

Strong men and accomplished women, with good work today, may shrug their shoulders, feeling that they are well taking care of themselves and are fully able to do so without dependence upon God. So also many crippled, or invalid, or aged people today thought of themselves in brighter days. Many others, with stocks, bonds, sums of money in bank or other properties, may also take an indifferent attitude toward God, feeling themselves well provided for. Thousands of people were in that attitude before the notorious Wall Street crash came and before banks throughout the country subsequently failed or closed their doors. But the only ones who really seem to be providing for themselves are the financial giants who today are building higher and higher gold piles for themselves. To such, however, the parable of Jesus now applies; it reads: "The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully: and he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods. And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry. But God said unto him, Thou fool! this night thy soul [that is, thy life] shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be which thou hast provided? So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God."—Luke 12:16-21.

Tell some people today that the Creator, Jehovah God, is the great provider for the people, and they will ask: Then why does not God *provide* and stop the people's hardships and woes? To this complaint the answer must be given that the people have never given themselves in faith and obedience to God, thereby to prove God that He can and will provide. Furthermore, even right now they are more indebted to God for His provision than they may think. When Adam was put out of the garden of Eden for his selfish action against God's law, God left Adam in a certain measure to provide some things for himself, saying: "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, till thou return unto the ground." God could justly have put Adam and his wife Eve to death instantly (which would have meant that none of us would ever have come into existence), but God permitted them to exist for many years and to bring forth children before they died, and hence Adam had Jehovah God to thank for his existence at all. He had God to thank for providing this earth and a place on it, yes, even outside the garden of Eden, as a home for him. He had God to thank for the ground which he might till to make it productive; and also for the things to eat which God had planted in the ground and in the waters before Adam was made. He had God to thank for sunshine, air, and moisture, which plant, animal, and man require. And all of us today, whether wealthy or poor, whether well or sick, have the same God to thank for those same things. If we are yet able to work and earn something to keep ourselves clothed and fed and sheltered in a home, we have God to thank for our bodies, strength and faculties which we can employ at work. It is the foolish, thoughtless, self-conceited and ungrateful man who thinks that he is not at all dependent upon the providence of God.

Remember the words of Jesus, who said of Jehovah God: "He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." (Matt. 5:45) The Apostle Paul also tells how the nations have all along ignored the true God and served Satan and his systems, but how God has mercifully refrained from wiping faithless and disobedient man out of existence. Paul remarks that God "in times past suffered all nations to walk in their own ways. Nevertheless he left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave us rain from heaven, and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness". (Acts

14:16, 17) Every honest-minded person will have to admit that this does not sound as if Jehovah God had evil designs against man in the future after man's death. And yet great church systems of the world teach that God has provided a fearful place to torture sinful man in literal fire and brimstone forever. Such teaching does not harmonize with the teachings of the inspired Holy Scriptures, nor with the great Bible truth that "God is love". Jehovah's matchless love for mankind is shown in the provision He has made for their everlasting future in complete happiness.

All men, except the depraved, desire perpetual life in eternal youth and happiness. The medical doctors and others are very loud in claiming to provide for the health and lengthening of the lives of the people. But gruesome diseases continue to increase and spread, and though the average life of the babies may have been increased because of more favorable conditions today, yet the death rate of those past the age of fifty has increased. Also, the war experts are providing more and more deadly implements and machines and chemical and bacterial inventions which threaten the lives of every man, woman and child in "Christendom". What can the poor people do?

In their great hunger for real enjoyable life somewhere the people imagine that when they die their personality goes on existing in another realm, an unseen world. Their church teachers have put this heathenish idea into their minds. All this is a vain hope. For God's sacred Word teaches that man dies because of sin, and that man really dies; that he does not merely seem to die, but that he positively goes into total nonexistence. That is why the Bible also teaches, not the immortality of the human soul, but the resurrection of the human dead. In Ezekiel's prophecy, chapter eighteen, verse four, God declares man's nonexistence after death, saying: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." For this very reason God advises all mankind not to put their confidence in their government officials, their doctors, their scientists, and their church leaders to provide eternal life for man. God's Word, Psalm one hundred forty-six, verses three to six, says: "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the son of man, in whom there is no help. His breath goeth forth [at death], he returneth to his earth [not to heaven]; in that very day his thoughts perish. Happy is he that hath the God of Jacob for his help, whose hope is in the Lord his God: which made heaven, and earth."

Who then can provide never-ending life for the people, and that life where the people want it, right here on this earth? Only God, who in the beginning gave life to our first parents. It is not God's fault that Adam is not alive today and that all his offspring have gone into death and we face death also. The life God provided to Adam was perfect, free from all sickness, and capable of being enjoyed in perpetual youth in Paradise down here on the earth. It was Adam's breaking of God's sacred law that caused God justly to place a limit on Adam's existence. And we, Adam's children, have Adam to 'thank' for our sinful, imperfect, diseased, and dying condition. Rather than hold God responsible for this undesirable and disagreeable condition, we should thank Him that He has permitted us to enjoy a measure of existence in spite of our debased condition. But now we ask, Will God find a way whereby He can meet the penalty placed upon sin and again provide life for the undone family of our father Adam?

God's loving Word answers, Yes! Thousands of years ago God caused a prophet of His, named Abraham, to utter these undying words: "God will provide himself a lamb." Two thousand years after this prophecy, and nineteen hundred years ago, God did provide the Lamb through whom all the nations of the earth are to be blessed. (Gen. 22:8, 18) It is Jesus, whom the inspired prophet John the Baptist called "the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world". (John 1:29) Concerning one part of Jesus' mission in being born into this world as a man, Jesus said: "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly. I am the good shepherd: the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." (John 10:10, 11) Hence it is written concerning God's provision for mankind: "The gift of God is eternal life, *through* Jesus Christ our Lord." —Rom. 6:23.

Today, as also for thousands of years past, the people are suffering from bad politics. Satan the adversary is the great politician responsible for all such politics, for Jesus has pointed out to us that Satan, who is the Devil, is "the prince of this world". Now what the people want (even though they do not express it that way) is deliverance from this wicked Politician of politicians. They want a government that cannot be

bribed or corrupted, that is strong enough not to knuckle down to the bossism of greedy men of wealth; a government that actually governs "for the glory of God" and for the blessing of mankind with life in perfect health, true liberty, security and peace, and innocent joy and happiness. They want a perfect ruler, able to destroy the Devil and his organization, and strong enough to rule for the establishment of righteousness, truth and godliness for ever. And today the people want this more than ever previously, but they do not turn to Jehovah to provide this. No, you still see them electing men as their rulers; you still see the religious heads, even those claiming to be Christian, flinging themselves fanatically into politics; you still see ambitious men grab hold of places of chief power in the nations and establish themselves as dictators and force their imperfect, lopsided, conceited views on the people at large. The people of "Christendom" pray weekly, "Our Father which art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come"; and yet they show they do not believe in what they are asking for in this prayer from Jesus' lips. For the people do not do as Jesus taught: they do not 'seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness', believing that all other things they need God will faithfully provide.—Matt. 6:33.

If God were to wait for the people to be 'converted to Him' (as church people call it), God would never be establishing His kingdom over mankind. Thank God He did not wait for mankind to be converted to Him before He sent Jesus to be born and to die for our race. It is written: "While we were yet sinners, Christ died for us. For when we were yet without strength, in due time Christ died for the ungodly." (Rom. 5:8, 6) Neither will God wait for the churches to try to finish their self-imposed but unscriptural job of converting the world, before He sets up His kingdom over mankind. God has already provided the capable and only fit ruler, and that is Jesus Christ. God did not wait for the conversion of the world before He provided His holy Word, which promises this faultless and all-powerful government to mankind. It was over eighteen hundred years ago that God had His holy Bible completed, and thereby finished giving the last of His promises and prophecies regarding the sure coming of that flawless and all-necessary kingdom. Whereas both devil and man have failed to give the people such a government and its benefits, God is fully able to supply such a government. Nothing that devil or man can do will prevent Jehovah God from taking away the present burdensome, unsuccessful ruling powers under Satan, and giving the people a divine, righteous ruling power. Many centuries ago God gave His word to provide it; now in our days He will maintain His own integrity and fulfil His word. "The last days" of Satan's activities and systems are here. The "perilous times" are come. This is the time at which, God gave promise, He will fulfil His Word. His kingdom is here. Through it Jehovah God will provide life even for those buried in the graves, and will provide the living with all that they will ever need throughout their eternal life on this earth.

Tithing *By F. W. Gibson*

THERE is no scripture in the New Testament to prove the tithing system.

Tithing was given to the Jews only, through the law; not to the Christians.

The law was nailed to the tree with Jesus. —Col. 2:14.

The law and the prophets were until John the Baptist.—Luke 16:16.

"Christ is become of no effect unto you, whosoever of you are justified by the law; ye are fallen from grace."—Gal. 5:4.

The Pharisees pictured the clergy of today. —1 Cor. 10:11.

Jesus always reproved the Pharisees in their forcing tithes. (Luke 18:11-14; Matt. 23:23; Luke 11:42) They should have preached the love of God and looked after judgment; but, instead, they were looking after their own selfish gain, just as the clergy of today.

Paul never took anything from any of the churches for his services by asking for it as do the clergy of our day. (1 Cor. 9:14, 15) In 1 Corinthians 9:18 he states: "What is my reward then? Verily that, when I preach the gospel, I may make the gospel of Christ without charge, that I abuse not my power in the gospel." Paul

had no certain dwelling place, and was hungry, thirsty and naked, and he worked with his hands to provide things for himself; and he applied these conditions to all the apostles. (1 Cor. 4: 9-12) The clergy of today do not preach the gospel, and that is the reason they refuse to undergo the hardships as the apostles did. Jesus said they (the clergy) want the best and easy places. —Matt. 23: 4-7.

Paul coveted no man's silver or gold; and he worked to support himself.—Acts 20: 33-35.

Paul was a tent-maker, and not a collector of tithes.—Acts 18: 3.

Peter states that one should not preach for money.—1 Pet. 5: 2.

Paul tells us that if any man would not work neither should he eat.—2 Thess. 3: 8-10; 1 Thess. 2: 9.

Paul states that wages for preaching is the same as robbery; and then the wages which he accepted was not used for himself, but was used to help the church at Corinth. Paul was burdensome to no church.—2 Cor. 11: 7-9.

The tithing system is burdensome to the poor and honest people of the church systems.—Matt. 23: 4.

The clergy teach things which they should not, and that for filthy lucre's sake. (Titus 1: 11) The tithing is only for the money.

JEHOVAH, the most high God, tells us that the preachers are ignorant, lazy, greedy, and can never have enough.—Isa. 56: 10-12.

If the clergy were comforting the people and telling them the truth, the people would freely give without being tithers.

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Of What Are the Clergy of the Devil Afraid?

THE chain broadcast, June 26, 1932, "Can the American Government Endure?" created more widespread interest than any other public lecture Judge Rutherford has ever given over the radio. The interest continues, and has been heightened in places where some powerful half-page or quarter-page advertisements have been inserted in the public press, with the judge's friendly face at the top and quotations from the address underneath.

Such an advertisement was recently published in the Atlanta *Sunday American.* It came to the attention of an Alabama philosopher writing under the nom de plume of Umph Floyd. We publish his observations as they appeared in the Clayton County *News and Farmer:*

Hairlip Junction, Oct. 27, 1932.

"The clergy, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. In order that the people might hear the truth and determine this matter for themselves, recently I challenged the combined clergy of America to select their best man to debate this question by radio. Charged with misrepresenting God and serving Satan, these gentlemen should either come forward and prove the falsity of the charge or, failing in that, should cease to hold themselves out as teachers of the Word of God."

The foregoing is a quotation in part of a paragraph from a challenge of Judge Rutherford directed at the clergy of America, taken from a double column advertisement appearing in a recent issue of the Atlanta *Sunday American.*

I am not bold enough to subscribe myself as entirely partisan with the views of Judge Rutherford, nor do I endorse him fully as a teacher of the Bible. However, he is a learned Bible student, and since I believe he has some grounds for his assertion, I have quoted his expression on the subject of the clergy as a preface to some of the things I am about to say, and as an indication that I am not alone in my belief that in some respects the modern ministry is weakening as a force in the advancement of Christianity.

Before giving utterance to what I have to say personally on the subject, I wish to ask if it is not rather questionable that the clergy fails to take note of Judge Rutherford's challenge? As a rule the clergy is rather sensitive to a challenge of any sort, and if it is not a vital question of truth in its relation to the failure of the clergy, will fill columns of the newspapers with the ministerial views to the contrary.

But is it not now noticeable that the Protestant clergy is diligent in overlooking some of the vital and fundamental issues in life, religion and politics, not daring to express themselves openly and forcibly for or against such issues? Of course, such is entirely true and is a matter of question to thinking people who in a measure adhere to principles of life and religion that cannot be changed even by the ravages of time. The clergy, then, must be building for numerical, commercial and social success, which according to my views is not the purpose of God's church on earth.

The question of companionate marriage is one proof of this contention. Can you name one Protestant member of the clergy, prominent in church councils of the world, who has made in a realistic way the columns of our newspapers in denunciation of this real menace to our social and religious structure? You cannot. It has not been done. True, Bishop Manning of the Episcopal faith achieved through no efforts of his own certain newspaper notoriety, but as a factor in the repudiation of this "nigger" form of marriage, the Episcopal bishop has failed as signally as the bishops of the great Methodist church.

Perhaps it is the view of the Protestant clergy that this question is not of moment in the affairs of life, though to the best of our knowledge and belief the nuptial bans of today are approximately the same as was witnessed by Christ when He converted water into wine, and are representative of the form of marriage union to which we are glad to ascribe our parentage. The question evidently seemed of sufficient importance to the pope of Rome, one great plenipotentiary of the religious world who had less cause of concern than those of our faiths, to raise his voice in denunciation of the evil, and to his everlasting credit his "plaint" carried around the world.

Recently, on a night train operated between Atlanta and Savannah, I was a witness of what I term the repugnant scene of several beautiful young women, sitting in the embrace of an equal number of young men, in the smoking compartment of the car, all of them smoking cigarettes with utter abandon. In all probability all of these young women were members of the best families in the land, and there is hardly any doubt all of them were members of the church in their home communities. I cast no particular reflection on their parents. Perhaps that scene, could the parents of the young women have witnessed it, would have been just as revolting and repugnant to them as it was to me.

Perhaps our Protestant clergy will excuse the situation by charging it to the spirit of Young America. But you will admit that one indiscretion generally leads to another and others. Is it not a sad thought to some of us that some of the modesty that marked the conduct of our generation, that of our fathers and mothers, is to such a large extent lacking in the conduct of the boys and girls of today? Can you name a member of the clergy of the present day who has made an issue of this trend of morals in the rising generation, preaching and teaching against a laxity in social intercourse that will inevitably lead to—we hardly know what?

Bring the question home to a member of the clergy, if you will! What will be the quick retort? The blame will be laid entirely at the doors of the parents. No doubt in many in-

stances the blame will be correctly placed. But even then, is that an excuse for the clergy? Parents of this day and time are as much in need of example and guidance as are their children. No, the clergy accepts no blame for anything.

Again, it is common for the members of the profession to profess ignorance of the fact of dereliction of individual members of their pastorates, and the members of the church roam the pastures of certain forbidden fields through the week days, and sit in sainted reverence under the noses of their beloved "pastures" on Sunday, never hear a word of condemnation aimed at the evil practices they enjoy outside of the church, and, when they die, are the recipients of funerals of par excellence.

No, I wouldn't say the "pasture" should be the judge of the destiny of such ones in the church. I would not deny anyone the privilege of union with the church. When a person takes the vows of the church he is then responsible to God for what he does. But I do say that the clergy is remiss in the condemnation of evils that it must be aware are practiced by members of the church. It is no use to plead ignorance. Flagrant violations of the code of churchly ethics are assuredly known to the clergy ever and anon. So long as such conduct is overlooked and condoned by the clergy, so long will moral decrepitude grow. By and by to the casual eye the wool of the goat will be just as long and shaggy as is that of the sheep.

Ignorance is no excuse. Too much ignorance is the plea. It hides a multitude of short-comings and long-goings. As I have said before, I am not sympathetic with the husband whose wife cherishes more sweethearts than she did in the days of her maidenhood, for it is a solemn fact that the husband in such a case cannot be kept constantly in the dark of the moon. He simply condones the practice. Such is true in a relative sense of the clergy and many of the evils of the day.

False doctrines, or deceptive version of facts, contribute to the confusion prevalent today. It is so easy to ascribe an erroneous reason for this and that. It is being done by those high in authority in church circles; anything to draw attention from the core of the trouble. Too bad when our church leaders resort to subterfuge to make a smoke-screen to hide behind.

Don't say it isn't so! It is. One of the bishops of the great Methodist church, speaking recently before a convention of the W.C.T.U., in Bessemer, Alabama, informed his audience that the South had been betrayed by its politicians, meaning by that, as you can see, that the trend in the political world towards a revocation of the prohibition law was a visitation of evil on our heads, brought at the instance of our politicians.

What a shame to so misrepresent facts! The people, most of whom are church members, are responsible for this trend. Is it not evidenced by the fact that candidates running recently on a dry platform were defeated for election? Is it possible that only "wet" politicians voted in these elections? If you believe the reverend bishop such will be the only logical conclusion.

This great bishop of the Methodist church said the dry laws had not been a failure, and that during his early travels, averaging more than thirty thousand miles in various sections of the country, he had seen only two intoxicated persons. Incredible, if true! Impossible to my way of thinking. He must have been blind in one eye and couldn't see out of the other, seeing those two intoxicated men only in his vivid imagination.

I would like to say to the great divine, and if I ever meet him, I will do so, that if he will go to any leading hotel in any city of importance, on any gala night in the year, such as New Year's Eve, Thanksgiving Eve, Christmas Eve, and even on an occasional Saturday night, hotels given to promotion of formal and informal dances, he'll see more "drunks" and have to travel considerably less. Yea, and the pity of it is, he'll see girls and women numbered in the inebriated—something rarely seen in pre-prohibition days, and something against which I don't believe he has ever raised his voice!

In the olden days, and some of us are old enough to remember back to them, the clergy expected something of us—quite a whole lot. We could not dance and not face the tribunal of the church. We were expected to conform to the standards of perfection prescribed by the ritual of the church in so far as humanly possible. We could not fight and brawl without giving an account of it to our elders, and promising to do better in the future.

The condition should be reversed. In a measure it is. The time has come when we have a right to expect more of the clergy, more of prayer, more of consecrated religion, less of pretense, more of the gospel of Christ. Verily, I believe the time has come when we should tell the clergy how to preach to us—if we would in truth worship the God of our fathers as did our fathers, and not join Aaron and his host at the foot of the mountain and worship brazen calves.

Let Them Defend Their Position

The foregoing is pretty good for an honest backwoods philosopher, writing in a country paper, but it does not tell half of the story, and, of course, does not pretend to. The hypocrisy of the Devil's clergy is the history of the human family from Cain to the present crowd, and from the murder of Abel to the grabbing of Manchuria.

Here they are, backed into a corner by a lawyer that knows who they are and who they represent, and they think to get out of their dilemma by keeping still. But can they do it? Judge Rutherford challenges these preachers to defend their position. He insists that they represent the Devil, while all the time they claim to represent Jehovah God.

What are the judge's motives? Is he working for the good name and fame of Jehovah God or working for the Devil? If the clergy can prove that the judge is working for the Devil, let them come forth and do so. But they must act; they dare not let a challenge like this go unanswered.

The first defense of the clergy will be that on account of their divided condition they cannot be held responsible for the acts of one another; but that is not the truth, as we will show. We know, as all may know, that in our day we do have 9 kinds of Presbyterians, 18 kinds of Baptists, 19 kinds of Methodists, and 22 kinds of Lutherans, all together some 213 varieties of the Devil's religion; but there is a common tie that holds all these together, and that is the loyalty that the clergy of all these denominations have to their father, the Devil, whose they are and whom they serve. Bear with us while we sketch a few, just a few, of the thousands of places where they have touched the pages of history and left their record behind them, so that all who run may read, and all who read may run.

The Devil's Clergy in Old Testament Times

When Jannes and Jambres withstood Moses, it is not necessary to believe that they boldly announced that they were the servants of the evil one. Possibly they did not know it, though as a matter of fact they were; but our present point is that they *worked together* in opposing the servant of Jehovah God and in resisting the truth in the presence of Pharaoh. In this they revealed their likeness to the clergy of the Devil of today.

It was of them that Isaiah prophesied: "His watchmen are blind; they are *all* ignorant, they are *all* dumb dogs, they cannot bark; sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. Yea, they are greedy dogs which can never have enough, and they are shepherds that cannot understand; they *all* look to their own way, *every one* for his gain from his quarter." (Isa. 56:10, 11) This scripture shows that, despite all differences, the clergy of the Devil have things in common and can and do work for their common ends.

This unity of the Devil's clergy is very plainly brought out by the prophet Jeremiah: "From the prophet even unto the priest every one dealeth falsely. For the pastors are become brutish. Many pastors have destroyed my vineyard. My people hath been lost sheep; their shepherds have caused them to go astray." (Jer. 6:13; 10:21; 12:10; 50:6) In these and many kindred passages we see how clearly evident it is that theological differences do not hinder the clergy of the Devil from acting in accord. All they need is a sufficient incentive.

A conspiracy is a meeting of the minds, and when Ezekiel says of the Devil's ministers, "There is a conspiracy of her prophets in the midst thereof . . . ; they have devoured souls. Her priests have violated my law, and have profaned mine holy things" (Ezek. 22:25, 26), he shows that they can get along together when they try.

The same prophet carries this picture of unity in the Devil's priesthood still further when he says: "Ye eat the fat, and ye clothe you with the wool, ye kill them that are fed: but ye feed not the flock. The diseased have ye not strengthened, neither have ye healed that which was sick, neither have ye bound up that which was broken, neither have ye brought again that which was driven away, neither have ye sought that which was lost; but with force and with cruelty have ye ruled them."—Ezek. 34:3, 4.

They Cooperated Beautifully

As we examine the history handed down to us in the writings of Daniel the prophet we are at once struck with the thoroughgoing way in which the Devil's clergy cooperated in their efforts to get rid of Shadrach, Meshach and Abed-nego, and even of Daniel himself. It cannot be charged against them that they did not work together. And that is the immediate point we are wishing to establish.

Divisions count for little when one can find such practical unity as that of which the prophet Hosea writes: "As troops of robbers wait for a man, so the company of priests murder in the way by consent." (Hos. 6:9) Now if there were differences of opinion among them that stood in the way of their robberies and murder, no doubt Hosea would have indicated this in some manner. People should not be charged with weakness or shortcomings they do not possess.

Zephaniah seems to note the same unity when he says of the Devil's clergy that "her prophets are light and treacherous persons: her priests have polluted the sanctuary, they have done violence to the law". (Zeph. 3:4) There is no hint here that these men pursued antagonistic courses. They all seem to have been able to work together in the thing they had in hand.

They Gladly Joined in Killing the Lord

Jesus, our Savior, went much into detail about the work of the clergy. Isn't it an excellent description where He says of them that they "come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves"? (Matt. 7:15) "They bind heavy burdens, and grievous to be borne, and lay them on men's shoulders; but they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." "Ye shut up the kingdom of heaven against men: for ye neither go in yourselves, neither suffer ye them that are entering to go in." (Matt. 23:4, 13) There is no unseemly friction here indicated. They all seem to get along quite well in the things they do and wish to do.

In due time they got together and killed the Lord. It would be hard to get a priest out of bed at any other time, but when they had fixed it up with Judas to put Him to death, they had no trouble in arranging an illegal Shanghai night court; and all were present. No doubt every one of them was present also a little later when Caiaphas adroitly put it up to Pilate that unless he did something with the prisoner at the bar he was not likely to keep his job. The insin-

uation "Thou art not Cæsar's friend" was enough to break down Pilate's weak resistance to the demands of the priests and their friends, "Release unto us Barabbas." Quite likely all the priests were present at the crucifixion, mocking the One who died "the just for the unjust, that he might bring us to God".

Unity in the Dark Ages

We do not need to dilate upon the unity of the Devil's church throughout the long era that is justly designated as the Dark Ages, for it is a matter of common knowledge. It flowered in a natural way in St. Bartholomew's massacre and in the Spanish Inquisition. It confined its persons to be questioned in dungeons 35 feet under ground and brought them forth for periodical torture by rack and thumbscrew. Some few gained death by deep inhalations of the mephitic gas emanated from their own excrement, while the less fortunate were torn apart with pincers, applied to the most sensitive parts of the body, or had molten lead or excrement poured into the eyes, ears, nose and mouth. There was no discord among the Devil's clergy; they acted as a unit.

The Devil's clergy of today are the claimed and the actual successors of those who built and still maintain at Rome a palace containing 11,005 rooms, surrounded by every luxury that money can buy, wherein a man, one of whose predecessors raped 300 nuns, allows those who wish to do so to kiss his feet.

He maintains a cash deposit in the Bank of England of 250,000,000 francs, a battalion of 150 picked guards, and 122 batteries of artillery, Gatling guns and munitions, in the name of the Prince of Peace. Thirty-seven witnesses found one of these men, John XXIII, guilty of adultery, incest, sodomy, robbery and murder. Many others were as bad. The Devil's clergy sees no harm in such matters unless discovery takes place, when it is usually necessary to transfer the "father" to some other diocese.

Who will deny the unity of the Devil's church in Mexico? It has done every illicit thing from openly conducting raffles for souls, in which those that won the lottery got the souls of their fathers and mothers out of purgatory (?), to secretly planning and executing the murder of President Obregon.

Unity of the Devil's Clergy for War

When an opportunity presents itself for the wholesale murder of their fellow men, the Devil's clergy show a unity of action that is noteworthy; and they are not slow about it either. Thus, as soon as the Big Business crowd had decided to make the world safe for France's payment of the interest on the bonds held by Morgan, by plunging the United States into war, the Government summoned 300 preachers to Washington to consider how the message of hate could best be spread.

The Massachusetts Clerical Association was one of the first to respond. The way in which they rose to the occasion was wonderful. F. P. Crozier, in his book entitled *A Brass Hat in No Man's Land,* said that "the Christian churches are the finest blood-lust creators we have, and of them we made free use".

Early in 1918 a convention of clergymen was held at Philadelphia, at which a resolution was passed calling upon Congress to provide that alleged violations of the Espionage Law should be tried by court-martial, and death inflicted as a penalty. General Bell, of the United States army, made the statement that the purpose and intention of this proposed law was to punish the president (J. F. Rutherford) of the International Bible Students Association by putting him to death.

The discord was so little as to be unworthy of mention. Thus, a clergyman, writing in *The Nation* of March 6, 1920, said:

> The record of the war activities of the churches, while very ample, is simple. Practically every pulpit in the land was a source of patriotic inspiration. Every clergyman labored day and night fostering the morale of the army and the people. At home the clergy preached atrocities, and in the camps they fired the soldiers with a holy zeal to attack and kill the enemy. Briefly, the record shows that both here and abroad each of the ordained spokesmen of Christianity justified and consecrated the action of his own people in resorting to arms. [Pages of this, if necessary.]

Lloyd George's words were: "The churches were to blame for the last war; not monarchs, rulers, militarists, but the churches. Had all the churches cried halt, this awful murder could not have gone on."

If another World War should emerge, the Devil's clergy would be right there with their loyalty to their father and master, as they have ever been. The news dispatches show the Italian cardinals blessing the Italian fleet, and the British bishops blessing British battleships. Within the week in which this was written, one of the Roman Catholic vice-presidents of the Anti-Sa-

loon League wrote and telegraphed President Hoover urging that he plunge the United States into a war with Japan. Experience has taught him that in a world war the clergy make good money; the times are hard now, collections are slow, and he misses the big pile he raked off in 1917-1919.

Unity of the Devil's Clergy for Peace

Somebody will compare this headline with the last one and say, "There must be some mistake here: the clergy could not be a unit for war and also a unit for peace." But that is where you are wrong, good friend. The facts are that in time of war the Devil's clergy are for war and in time of peace they are for peace. They wish at all times to do their father's will.—John 8:44.

In January, 1919, the Federal Council of Churches said: "The time has come to organize the world for truth, justice, and humanity. To this end as Christians we urge the establishment of a League of Free Nations at the coming Peace Conference. Such a League is not merely a peace expedient, it is rather the political expression of the kingdom of God on earth. The League of Nations is rooted in the gospel. Like the gospel, its objective is 'peace on earth, good will toward men'. Like the gospel, its appeal is universal. The heroic dead will have died in vain unless out of victory shall come 'a new heaven and earth wherein dwelleth righteousness'. (2 Pet. 3:13) The church can give a spirit of good will without which no League of Nations can endure."

While the League of Nations treaty was up before the Senate for discussion a memorial was presented to that body, signed by 13,583 clergymen scattered among the different denominations as follows:

Methodist	3,808	Lutheran	644
Presbyterian	2,409	Episcopal	516
Baptist	1,784	Roman Catholic	314
Congregational	1,399	Universalist	138
Christian	1,163	Unitarian	125
Miscellaneous	1,162	Jewish	121

The memorial reads as follows: "We, the undersigned clergymen, urge the Senate of the United States to ratify the Paris peace treaty embodying the League of Nations covenant at the earliest possible date, without amendment or such reservations as would require resubmission of the treaty to the peace conference and Germany."

Since that time the Federal Council of Churches, which has an annual budget of about $1,000,000, has insisted that it has 20,000,000 church members that are demanding entrance of the United States into the League of Nations. It is claimed for this Federal Council that its final objective is a United States church with power to deal with all political and economic questions, even to the tariff.

As many as 180,182 persons appended their names to a petition that the Kellogg Peace Pact be promptly ratified by the Senate. The petition was handed to President Coolidge by Bishop McConnell and two doctors of divinity in behalf of the Federal Council of Churches.

The big councils are made up of little councils. Thus it happens that the Kansas City Council of Churches, all the officers of which were for war when the country was at war, is out with a proclamation that ever since the governments of the world united in signing the Paris Peace Pact peacemakers are patriotic. In other words, when Big Business is for war it is patriotic to be for war; when it is for peace, it is patriotic to be for peace.

Unity of the Devil's Clergy for "Prohibition"

Jesus' first miracle was to turn water into wine. If He did that in the United States today they would lock Him up. If you ask who would lock Him up, the answer would be, The same class that accused Him of being a wine-bibber, though they themselves really enjoy making use on their own tables or in their own cellars of what is left over from the communion wine, and usually some more besides.

It is not denied that the Anti-Saloon League has collected $67,565,313 for political purposes, nor that 1,360 persons have been slain in a vain attempt to enforce prohibition. Nor is it denied that the president of the League is a bishop; four of the vice-presidents are bishops; the chairman of the national executive committee is a D.D.; and there are bishops or "reverends" in 11 of the 15 districts into which the country is divided. The national board of directors has clergymen as directors in 40 of the 48 states of the Union; and 31 of the state superintendents are clergymen.

When Brooklyn was considered unduly damp it was the Devil's clergy of the city who sent a request to Washington that the number of the dry agents in the city be increased from 12 to

100. Bishop James Cannon, noted for his high standing in the League, and his extraordinary bucket shop operations with trust funds, stands so high that he flatly refused to answer questions put to him by the Senate investigating committee. Harry Sinclair, multimillionaire, was locked up for similar disobedience, but the Devil's governments stand more or less in awe of the Devil's clergy and Cannon was but gently reprimanded.

Political Unity of the Devil's Clergy

There is splendid political unity among the Devil's clergy; not absolute, of course, but practical. Thus, on a recent occasion, the Federal Council of churches appealed "to the churches of the United States to join with men of prayer in this and other lands in united intercession to God on the Sabbath day preceding the opening of what may, under His blessing, be an epoch-making conference". (The Armament Conference, which spent six months accomplishing exactly nothing at all.)

Said Reverend Robert Cummins in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and there can be no doubt he wrote out of a full heart:

Let us not underestimate the influence of the Christian church in the United States. Its influence upon governmental policies is equal to the power of European Catholicism of an earlier day, though it is the power of influence and not of authority. In the final determination of the problem of another war, the voice of the United States is supreme. The Christian church can control the voice of the United States.

At Philadelphia, on October 10, 1932, 100 members of the Presbyterian Ministers' Social Union applauded Judge Harry S. McDevitt when he proposed that a whipping post be set up in the center of the city hall courtyard as a cure for crime. The sympathies of the Devil's clergy are with torturers, always. They believe in torture, preach it when they dare, and would love to practice it.

The Methodist Episcopal Church State Department Building at Washington cost $750,000. The duties of those at headquarters are to communicate regularly with the 20,000 Methodist ministers, and tell them when to put the screws on the politicians.

Industrial Unity of the Devil's Clergy

The Federal Council of Churches in its public proclamation of a day of prayer for the week beginning October 2, 1932, sets forth the general principles that have actuated and do actuate the Devil's clergy, and the principals of their flock, in the following admission:

We have worshiped at the shrines of false gods—the false god of mammon, money, things; the false god of production, bigness; the false god of nationalism, individualism, social injustices; the false god of pleasure, amusement, disregard for things and times sacred; the false god of success, high living, careless thinking; the false god of magic, reaping where we had not sowed, profiting where we had not toiled.

There is no record that just before he was hanged Haman admitted his guilt, nevertheless all must acknowledge that it would have been the decent thing for him to do.

By those that know, and even by some of their own number, it is freely admitted that the clergy have had and to some little extent still do have their place in industrial affairs. Their business is to say nothing, and to say it pleasantly. Their job is evasion, through platitudes and generalities, of the essentials of truth, and to line their congregations up on the side of things as they are, instead of as they ought to be.

At Gastonia, N. C., in the recent struggle of the poor cotton workers for a living wage, it was found impossible to get a minister to preach a burial sermon for murdered strikers. It is freely admitted in North Carolina that the mill owners pay the clergy wages and that they are their "moral police".

The Detroit YMCA withdrew an invitation to the president of the American Federation of Labor, to speak, openly admitting fear that unless they did so their $5,000,000 building program would be jeopardized. As an annex to the clergy business, they know on which side their bread is buttered, and where the butter comes from, and how it is to be used.

The Church and Drama Association, financed by the big film companies, and with Bishop Manning and Cardinal S. Parkes Cadman as its overstuffed prophets, was a big success until the film men got tired of coughing up, when it suddenly became an international laughing stock.

Multifarious Unity of the Devil's Clergy

Time would fail to tell of the multifarious ways in which the Devil's clergy have shown their ability to get together, especially when they saw anything in it for themselves, either directly or indirectly. Thus, after the Queens clergy had met in the chamber of commerce building and resolved not to conduct any more Sunday funerals, because it interfered with

their regular business, it was not long before ministerial associations all over the country were engaged in a similar campaign.

The Cleveland Methodist Ministerial Association wanted the sheriff of the county removed from office because he used the Sunday collections of the race track, amounting to $9,347, for the relief of the unemployed.

In November, 1931, the Chattanooga Pastor's Association met to consider the formation of a domestic loan company, which planned to charge an interest rate of 8 percent, or, in other words, usury, and extortionate usury at that, though in Tennessee permitted by law.

A group of 102 American clergymen sent a message to Ramsay MacDonald telling him how to run India; a similar group scolded the American Legion because Christ is not mentioned in the Legion's written prayers; the Episcopalians have solemnly considered how many children a man may have, i.e., birth control, and the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, Geneva, Switzerland, which is a sort of religious annex of the League of Nations, and which has the archbishop of Canterbury for its British president, and S. Parkes Cadman for its American president, has undertaken to make over our calendar for us.

Religious Unity of the Devil's Clergy

No! It is not a mistake. In spite of all their differences, there is an essential unity in the ranks of the Devil's clergy, and we shall show something of what this unity is. One may see it in practical form in the quarterly Prayer Bulletin of the World Dominion Movement, wherein it is revealed that requests for prayer for success of the movement should arrive not later than the 15th of February, May, August and November of each year.

A partial list of the societies with which this World Dominion Movement is working cooperatively includes the China Inland Mission, Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, Baptist Missionary Society, Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, Bible Churchmen's Missionary Society, Church Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, Japan Evangelistic Band, Central Japan Pioneer Mission, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Chinese Foreign Missionary Union, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Episcopal Church of America, Regions Beyond Missionary Union, Poona and Indian Village Mission, Ceylon and India General Mission, Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, Northeast India General Mission, Central Asian Mission, Eastern Himalayan Mission, Church of Scotland, Southern Morocco Mission, Kansas Gospel Mission, North Africa Mission, South Africa General Mission, Zambesi Industrial Mission, Sudan Interior Mission, West Africa Mission of the Presbyterian Church, Sudan United Mission, Evangelical Movement of Russian Youths, Spanish Gospel Mission, Salvation Army, Church Mission to Jews, Mildmay Mission to Jews, Inland South America Missionary Union, Irish Baptist Foreign Mission, South American Missionary Society, Moravians, Colonial and Continental Church Society, American Bible Society, London Missionary Society, Association for Free Distribution of the Scriptures, Irish Presbyterian Mission, Egypt General Mission, Algiers Mission Band, Dutch Reformed Church, Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, United Lutheran Church, Africa Inland Mission, National Bible Society of Scotland, International Hebrew Christian Alliance, Evangelical Union of South America, Scripture Gift Mission, Methodist Episcopal Church.

The World Dominion Movement seems to be a sort of successor of the Interchurch World Movement, which purposed to raise $1,500,000,000 to convert the whole world to something or other in a single generation. Over $100,000,000 of this amount was raised, and used largely in paying the salaries of the men who raised it, together with office rent, clerk hire and huge traveling expenses.

The Federal Council of Churches of America and the Greater New York Federation of Churches are, in a general way, supposed to do for the United States, and for Greater New York, what the World Dominion Movement does for the rest of the world. It has been granted radio facilities estimated as worth $1,000,000 a year, all free.

The Sunday School Association is a worldwide thing, as are also the YMCA, Salvation Army, etc. In July, 1932, 1,500 Sunday school officials from 50 countries met in Brazil (and the country has been in the throes of revolution ever since).

Unity of the Devil's Clergy Against the Truth

Having never had any real interest in the Scriptures, except as a convenient means of making themselves appear wiser than others, by

claiming to be the only ones on earth who can understand them, the Devil's clergy have always manifested marked antagonism toward those that have tried to understand the Bible themselves or to teach their understanding to others.

In an earlier day this carried Huss, Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley to the stake; in 1918 there occurred in the United States more than 100 instances of killings or attempted killings of men and women whose only offense was that they believed the Scriptures and sought to help others to do so. In most of these cases the mobs were started by the clergy; as usual, they used or sought to use the police to do their dirty work for them. For full details see *The Golden Age* No. 27.

In the same year the clergy, first of Canada, and then of the United States, united to put Judge Rutherford and his friends in prison. They hoped and expected we would die there.

These men consider Dean Inge, of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, one of themselves, worthy of their highest honors. He recently said: "The fits of divine inspiration in which the Apostle Paul received revelations from above were nothing more than epileptic fits."

But because Judge Rutherford believes the Bible, and has helped millions of others to do likewise, these men have done all possible to interfere with the work which God has given to him to do, because of his faithfulness, and which God will not permit them to do, because of their unfaithfulness to anybody except their father, the Devil.—John 8:44.

Some years ago the Roman Catholic church in Canada had enough Protestant church backing to close the I.B.S.A. radio stations there, despite the fact that 458,026 persons sent to Ottawa a protest against closing the same; 82,468 of which protesters were owners of radio sets at the time of protest.

July 22, 1927, 26,000 licensed holders resident in Scotland petitioned the British Broadcasting Company for permission to hear Judge Rutherford's lecture at Toronto, but the Northern Area Religious Advisory Council of the clergy of the Devil, composed of officials of the Church of Scotland, the United Free Church in Scotland, and the Episcopal Church in Scotland, succeeded in keeping the address off the air in Scotland on the day of delivery in Toronto.

The Roman Catholics were right behind their Protestant confreres; behind in both senses. On August 24, 1927, the National Council of Catholic Men, Washington, D. C., ordered by telegraph two copies of the foregoing address, intended for scrutiny at a convention of Catholic societies held in Detroit four days later. They hoped to find something they could use to stop the promulgation of the truth.

Always the Same, Everywhere

Wherever we go with Judge Rutherford's books we meet the opposition of the clergy of the Devil. To start with, we find the people listening to his lectures, and enjoying them. We place many books. The clergy of the Devil become aroused; they start all kinds of lies, doing everything possible to prevent the truth from coming to the attention of the people.

It is a common thing for them to have Jehovah's witnesses arrested, in places where they have the influence to do so. Scores of such instances have been mentioned in *The Golden Age:* Bergenfield, South Amboy, Asbury Park, Westfield, Summit, Rockville, Bethlehem, Glassport, recently. Book-burnings have been arranged where that was possible, as at Turkey Neck Bend, Ky.

In the latter state, in the fall of 1931, when a lady approached a Baptist clergyman in a pleasant and respectful manner, and sought to present him with a free copy of Judge Rutherford's book *The Kingdom, the Hope of the World,* he grabbed it from her hand and threw it violently into her face. We do not mention this conduct as anything especially unusual; we find these clergy the least kind, the least noble, the least manly of any persons we meet.

In numerous instances the clergy of the Devil, as at Neapolis, Greece, have organized comitadjis, or associations of assassins, to destroy Jehovah's witnesses. In America it is the custom to do such work by such police as are under their control, and some police are thus controlled.

Now What Do These Men Fear?

Now we have shown clearly, we believe, the great power and the essential unity of the clergy of the Devil. We have traced their history from the days of their opposition to Moses down through Old Testament and New Testament days to their murder of the Lord himself. We have seen how they stood man to man, or devil to devil, at the time of the Inquisition. We have noted their essential unity for war in time of war and for peace in time of peace. We have

observed their work for "prohibition", and have seen their political unity, their industrial unity, and unity along many other lines, including their religious unity. And finally we have observed their unity against the truth. They have no particular trouble in getting together for any objective they have in view.

Now here is the crux of the matter. There are in the United States many millions of people who would like to hear a debate between Judge Rutherford and the best man the combined clergy of the Devil of America or of the world can select, as to whether or not these men, while claiming to represent God, in fact represent the Devil and his organization. Thousands of our readers have written in requesting and even demanding such a debate. The judge is ready, and waiting. Now what is holding up the other side? Are they afraid? And the answer is that they are.

Of what are they afraid?

And the answer is that they are afraid of *THE TRUTH.*

For, in their hearts, the clergy of the Devil know full well that they are just what the judge will prove them to be, if they give him the chance.

But it is not at all likely they will give him the chance.

"The mighty men of Babylon have forborn to fight, they have remained in their holds: their might hath failed; they became as women." —Jer. 51: 30.

Now We Get It Straight

[From the Albuquerque (N. Mex.) *Journal*]

AT LAST it is being dished out straight from the shoulder. Big Business, we are told, controls the two major parties and names and elects the man who will best do its bidding. Big Business controls the army, the navy and the police. All this is announced by a gentleman, who calls himself a judge. Who he is or what he is or where he is, his big display advertisement doesn't tell, but he has everything down to a fine point.

As he sees things, Big Business is Satan's own deputy on earth and has brought things to such a pass that the world is about to go up in flame and smoke. The American government is going to be swept aside like a house of cards. Big Business got us into the World War and then seized all the world's wealth and brought on the depression. None of the clergy is any better than he ought to be, in fact, says the judge, none of them is quite as good as he ought to be.

This sort of stuff will make a great appeal to a lot of folks. It is a pity that there is no way to prevent a man spouting in that fashion. Of course, intelligent, educated folk know better and look upon the mouthings of this judge as twaddle. But maybe it is better to let him get it off his chest than undertake to suppress him. If you try to restrain him, he will declare that you are one of the devil's own minions and thus make more of a fuss than ever.

It is too bad, however, that such stuff should be sent forth right at this time when there is more of a demand than ever for sound thinking and calm judgment. This raving, raging and frothing judge can upset the minds of many people. Of course, the American government is not going to collapse. Of course, Big Business did not get us into the war nor seize all the wealth. Of course, the clergy is not as this judge says they are. He knows better but he wouldn't get a hearing without saying something that would shock the feeble-minded.

ONE of the tasks of the Christian is in meekness to instruct those that oppose themselves. There is always a chance that they are honest and sincere, and therefore their arguments should be met with honesty and sincerity, and as much of courtesy as is possible under the circumstances. It is for this reason that we notice the above. We do not know that it was written or inspired by some preacher, but we believe it to have so been. Few editors are as discourteous as this when writing of their own volition, and the concluding sentences indicate that the clergy probably had a hand. But, in any event, we handle it on its merits.

Surely Jehovah God could not be charged with all the wickedness in the earth. Is it, for example, His fault that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is cruelly overloaded with high-salaried men whose business it is to loan the people's money, and that these men loaned $80,000,000 to the one bank of Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, and refused to loan $10,000,000 to the great state of Pennsylvania in which tens of thousands of families are now living on $2 a week or less?

Is it His fault that, as late as October 1, and possibly even yet, hundreds of men were sleeping in the open in Pittsburgh, in doorways, and on the river bank, with nothing under them but newspapers, and nothing over them but newspapers, in one of the wealthiest cities in the world, a city in which America's leading distiller, and one time secretary of the treasury, but now ambassador to the Court of St. James, was at the time erecting a $3,000,000 church in honor of the Nazarene that had not where to

lay His head? The editor saw these men with his own eyes; you have to see a thing like this to really appreciate it.

Is it God's fault that the Big Business crowd have ruined thousands of small banks all over the United States by loading them up with worthless European and South American bonds, and that now we have in America 11,000,000 unemployed, and in one state, Mississippi, one-fourth of all the farm lands have been sold to meet unpaid taxes?

Is it God's fault that cotton, wheat and other staples are selling far below the cost of production, or that engineers who have studied the application of machinery to human labor have declared that in another two years 45,000,000 people in this country will inevitably be receiving public relief because there can be no jobs for the family breadwinners?

Surely Mr. Pickrell, the editor of the Albuquerque *Journal,* would not hold that Jehovah God is responsible for all the church denominations and the things they teach. Notice what the Federal Churches of America have to say on this subject. Where such admissions as these are publicly and truthfully made, there is nothing to be gained by denying the facts:

We have worshiped at the shrines of false gods: the false god of mammon, money, things; the false god of production, bigness; the false god of nationalism, individualism, social injustices; the false god of pleasure, amusement, disregard for things and times sacred; the false god of success, high living, careless thinking; the false god of magic, reaping where we had not sowed, profiting where we had not toiled.

Perhaps Mr. Pickrell is a Lutheran. If so, let him note what Rev. Dr. Frederick H. Knubel, president of the United Lutheran church in America, has to say of conditions in the ecclesiastical organization over which he presides. Surely God is not to blame for this condition, any more than He is for the fact that since 1900 30,000 Protestant churches have closed their doors and thousands more are more nearly dead than alive. Said Dr. Knubel:

The United Lutheran church in America was born amid the frenzy of Armistice Day in 1918. Since then the world has lived constantly in some form of feverish excitement. The world has not sobered in the least, for its frenzy is now revealed in dazed bewilderment. Riches have flown and financiers have been found as fools. The bigness of material things and the bigness of man continue to control even in the depression. Has the world thought of God? It is more than a century since such a flood of atheism as is seen today has swept all nations. In all this the church has mimicked the world, in excitement, in huge undertakings for quick advance, in calls for great leaders, and, above all, in neglect of God.

A Louisiana clergyman speaking recently over radio station KWKH is reported to have said:

If there ever was a time for us to preach the truth without fear of hell, it is now. The life of our people is at stake. Our Sunday school teachers are starving. Our little children have empty stomachs. Our business men are losing their homes. Our lawyers and doctors face actual distress. Our farmers have no seed.

Since there are but the two masters, Jehovah God and the Devil, and since neither Mr. Pickrell nor even the church people themselves can or do subscribe to such conditions as we have above mentioned, who is it that the present disorder represents? Manifestly, it must be the one that took Jesus up into a mountain and showed Him all the governments of the world in a moment of time and claimed control over them, and of whom it is written that "the whole world lieth in the wicked one".

There cannot be the least doubt that the world is promised a righteous government. "He maketh wars to cease unto the end of the earth." (Ps. 46:9) "O let the nations be glad and sing for joy; for thou shalt judge the people righteously, and govern the nations upon earth." (Ps. 67:4) "All kings shall fall down before him; all nations shall serve him." (Ps. 72:11) "He shall judge the world with righteousness, and the people with his truth." (Ps. 96:13) "With righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity." (Ps. 98:9) "He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." (Isa. 2:4) "The government shall be upon his shoulder." (Isa. 9:6) "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."—Dan. 2:44.

We could multiply these quotations indefinitely. To Judge Rutherford, and to all others who love the Scriptures, these texts mean what they say. Plainly, an unrighteous government under the Devil could not exist when Jehovah's gov-

ernment is in complete control; therefore all unrighteous governments must perish from the earth, and every honest person desires to see this very thing come to pass, and was taught to pray for it by the Redeemer himself.

We conclude by helping Editor Pickrell a little respecting Judge Rutherford, so he will know him better, when this thing comes up again. The Lord is using the judge. We know this because more than 130,000,000 of his books are in circulation. The population of Albuquerque is 26,570; we do not know, at the moment, how many of the judge's books are in the homes of these people, but we do know that the first visiting of Wayne county, Pennsylvania, population 27,435, resulted in placing 11,646, or certainly more than two in every home, and if anything like 11,000 of Judge Rutherford's books are in circulation in Albuquerque, then Editor Pickrell is most unwise to have written as he did.

We add another word. The judge's radio lectures are now broadcast regularly on upward of 350 stations a week, not overlooking KGGM in Editor Pickrell's home town, Albuquerque, where they may be heard every Sunday at 12:45 p.m., and every Thursday at 8:15 p.m. Tune in, Fellow Scribe, and get in touch with the most optimistic and uplifting work now in progress in the world.

Don't be downcast because Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, says that "no government can endure with 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of its citizens out of employment to take care of themselves and their families". He and Judge Rutherford might be right and you and some Albuquerque preacher might be wrong, and it is better to be right when the right course brings only happiness and the wrong course brings only sorrow and disappointment. The government Jesus told you to pray for is the one you really want, but you don't yet realize how much you need it.

Events in Canada *By Our Canadian Correspondent*

JESUS CHRIST, because of faithfulness to Jehovah God, His heavenly Father, and because He stated the priests who claimed to represent and serve God in His day were 'blind guides! serpents! fools! vipers! hypocrites, whited sepulchres full of dead men's bones', was charged with sedition and murdered at the instigation of the same clergy. He told the truth; therefore the priests murdered Him. History repeats itself even as the Scriptures foretold, 'If ye live godly in Christ Jesus ye shall suffer persecution.' Today the Catholic priesthood is the counterpart of the priesthood of Israel and manifests the same spirit in its opposition to truth. In the province of Quebec the Roman Catholic priests are extremely bitter towards Jehovah's witnesses as they go from door to door with the glad tidings of God's kingdom for the blessing of mankind. Time and again they have stirred up the civil authorities to arrest them and throw them into jail on one false charge or another. Recently in Hull, Quebec, one of Jehovah's witnesses, Emerie St. Amour, called one of the little priests a hypocrite, even as Jesus called them in His day, and for this the local magistrate, the tool of the priest, sentenced him to one month in jail. This witness, with two others, has also been maliciously charged with distributing seditious literature and committed for trial. Millions upon millions of Canadians have in their libraries the very same literature, and all know how false the charge is; so, of course, the action of the priest is bound to act as a boomerang in due course.

Mouse and Snail Juice

Under the caption "A Snail in a Bottle", the following item of interest appeared in the Vancouver *Province:*

In Vancouver, a short time ago, a judge and jury at the spring assize occupied themselves for a day or two with the case of a mouse in a bottle. A Vancouver citizen had purchased some root beer. He and a friend had drunk of it and both had become ill. They blamed their illness on a dead mouse found in the bottle and sued the manufacturer for damages. They were awarded contemptuous damages: $1.00 each. The jury said in its verdict, quite plainly, that, in its opinion, the action should not have been brought.

In London, about the same time, five law lords were hearing an appeal from a Scottish court involving a snail in a bottle. The case was much the same as the one which was argued in Vancouver. A Glasgow woman had purchased some ginger beer and become ill after drinking it. A snail was found in the bottle.

The woman sued the manufacturer for £500. The Scottish court dismissed the action and the woman appealed to the House of Lords. There the court divided. Three of the learned judges decided the woman had a case and gave her the damages she sought. The other two dissented.

It may be thought that the spectacle of five great jurists deliberating solemnly over a snail in a bottle is more ridiculous than edifying. But, in giving judgment, Lord Atkin stated that he did not think a more important problem had occupied their lordships in their judicial capacity. The question, he said, was whether the manufacturer of an article of drink sold by him to a distributor in circumstances which prevented the distributor or the ultimate purchaser or consumer from discovering by inspection any defect, was under any legal duty to the ultimate purchaser or consumer to take reasonable care that the article was free from defect likely to cause injury to health. His judgment was that the manufacturer was under such legal duty.

The law is proverbially said to take no notice of small things. But the law decides when things are small and when they are great, and in the case of the snail in the bottle, a great principle was involved, that the manufacturer of foods owes a duty to the consumer of those foods. He must exercise care that the foods are not injurious. It is an important decision in these days, when almost everything is bought in packages, and the manufacturer's warranty must be taken.

Siamese Twins Railway Fares

A short time ago the Canadian National Railway had quite a problem on its hands, according to the following news item from Winnipeg which appeared in the *Star-Phoenix* of Saskatoon:

Siamese twins, always an attraction at fairs and exhibitions, have now attracted the attention of the railway companies as to the number of tickets required for their transportation.

Today, the Canadian National was required to submit its views on the subject to various passenger associates, with headquarters in Chicago who point out that there are conflicting legal opinions by American lines. One railway, through its law department, says Siamese twins, although two persons and possessing individual faculties, are one inseparable entity. They are so pinned together, competent medical authorities have ruled, that when one dies, the other must die. Wherever one goes, the other must go.

The legal department of another railway holds that two tickets are required, and rules the subjects are designated as twins and they have all the physical characteristics of separate individuals. Many suggestions might be advanced to indicate they are two persons or entities. For instance, records show the original Siamese twins were married. They could and probably do own separate property. A merchant furnishing apparel for two would not be satisfied with the price for one, nor is it likely that a restaurateur or the dining car department would supply meals for two at the price of one. Passenger fares are not based on lineal or cubic measurement or weight; age is the only governing factor.

Making the Best of the Depression

While conditions among many of the farmers in western Canada are very bad indeed, they are trying to make the best of things. Some of them, not financially able to run their cars, have taken the wheels, axles and springs off and converted them into a very comfortable buggy. As the wear on the tires is almost nil, they will last for some time. Many have taken off the generators, rigged up a windmill and attached the gears of the generator to it, and thus generate their own electricity to run washing machines, for electric lights, and to charge radio batteries without any cost.

Not being able to get anything for meat, beef, chicken and pork, many of the farmers can half a beef and dozens of chickens and have fresh meat all summer at little or no expense.

The price for cream is so low that some store ice and make ice cream, which they sell, making as much as $5.00 a week, instead of only $1.00 or $2.00 for cream.

Not being able to buy dresses, many women wear overalls, made in beach pyjama style, which are quite serviceable for farm work, and cost possibly 50c at the farm homes; and many in towns wear no stockings.

The Economic Conference Fiasco

The Economic Conference of the nations and dominions of the British Empire is now history, and while some sections of the capitalistic press announce it a great success, others are not so optimistic. Thinking people who have given the matter any thought are generally agreed that it will bring little or no relief from the intolerable oppression heaped upon the masses. *The Furrow*, of Winnipeg, has the following to say concerning it:

Hostility to the Soviet Union is the only issue on which unity was expressed at the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. On all other matters the hagglings of the market place characterized the actions of the "statesmen". The clash of interests between the capitalists of Canada and Great Britain was so obvious that even the daily press featured it. Bennett, as the representative of the Canadian plunderbund, sought to capture a larger share of the British market for

grain and lumber in return for shadowy concessions to the Federation of British Industries. But the representatives of Great Britain looked the gift horse in the mouth and saw its true character.

Political considerations today outweigh economic needs, and the basis of agreement between Canada and Great Britain has been worked out on the political needs of Great Britain to isolate the United States of America and to consolidate the forces of imperialism for the attack on the USSR. For the carrying out of these two major needs of British diplomacy there is no doubt that secret agreements were arrived at between the representatives of the exploiting countries of the British Empire. The exploited peoples, of course, were totally unrepresented.

Despite all the talk that may be put forward about the "success" of the Conference, to the workers and farmers it can mean but one thing: more slavery and another imperialist war.

Sound Sense from the Prince of Wales

That tariff walls are not the way to economic peace and good will is realized by many. The Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix*, under the caption "No Empire Wall", editorially says:

Those who have entertained some vague idea that the British Empire can be made self-contained by a tariff wall built all around it, and who look upon the Imperial Economic Conference as being the opportunity to create such a barricade, are receiving little encouragement these days. Repeatedly it has been pointed out that such a circumstance is impossible; that the empire is blessed with such a plenitude of raw materials, natural resources, agricultural products, that it must continue to seek the world market.

The latest empire figure to voice opposition to isolation is the Prince of Wales. On July 1, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner at London, gave a great dinner in honor of the British delegates to the conference to bid them Godspeed. The Prince of Wales was to have been present and prepared a speech for the occasion. At the last minute he was unable to attend, but his brother, Prince George, took his place and read the speech that had been prepared by the heir to the throne. Here are a few paragraphs from it:

"No group of countries can isolate themselves from the rest of the world. Canada and Australia cannot dispense with the world market for their wheat. Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand cannot dispense with the world market for their wool. The United Kingdom needs the world market for her manufacturers.

"Maybe, taking the long view, the empire will, by drawing closer together, become in time less dependent on the rest of the world, but such a change must come gradually and by the natural process of evolution, guided and not forced by government action.

"In the meantime it is of the utmost importance in our interests that so far from taking any steps that might discourage foreign countries we should make every effort at Ottawa to put heart into the world and concert measures in which other countries may later cooperate."

In What Year Were You Married?

How many men, if the question were put to them suddenly, could tell without hesitation the year in which they were married? In a case before Judge John S. Campbell in county court two witnesses replied incorrectly, and had to amend their statements. Both had been married within the past decade. One said he had been married in 1926, but when the lawyer pointed out that he must be mistaken he said it was in 1924. The second man swore he had been married in 1926. A little later he said: "I wish to make a correction in my evidence. I told you I was married in 1926. It was in 1925."

Sent to Prison for $1.50

The Toronto *Daily Star* editorially reports a case of modern tyranny in Toronto. It says:

Walter Brooks of Toronto wanted his furniture moved and engaged a carter whom he had hired for the same purpose on three previous occasions. On one of these occasions he had paid cash; on the others, he had paid when able. He claims that for the fourth and recent trip he was promised at least two weeks in which to pay, but a few days after his goods were moved he received a judgment summons to appear in court for failure to meet the bill of one dollar and a half.

He thought he could get the money in a week, and Magistrate Patterson allowed him that time in which to raise it. But work was unobtainable, and at the end of the week he went to a police station and reported his failure. The sergeant ordered him taken to jail, where he was told he must serve ten days. There he would apparently have remained, but Ald. Leslie paid his debt and one dollar costs, and the unfortunate man was set free.

These are the circumstances of the case as they have been outlined in the press, and if they fairly represent what actually happened, a serious injustice has been done. Unless there was some element of fraud in the transaction, or some element of willful contempt of court, it is difficult to see what excuse could be advanced for committing Brooks to jail. Jail sentences for ordinary debt, abolished in England in 1869, are hardly to be expected in Canada in 1932.

As for Brooks, he was summonsed under the masters and servants act, which is not designed to cover the dealings of a customer with a tradesman, but to pro-

tect workmen who are owed money by their employers. He was summonsed, and he was finally sent to prison, for a debt of $1.50.

Canada's Huge Insurance Swindle

The most colossal swindle of the people of Canada in the history of this country, it is alleged, has been perpetrated by the administrators of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. Railway swindles, the swindling of natural resources, etc., are as nothing in comparison, if it be true, as alleged, that the Sun Life steal from the people reaches the fabulous sum of one billion dollars. The charge is made, yet the Government of this country, which, it is said, knows the facts, does nothing and is afraid to do anything!

The Journal of Commerce fearlessly attacks these men of high finance and shows up the prime minister of this land in no uncertain terms in an article entitled "The World's Greatest Crooks T. B. Macaulay and Ivar Kreuger". We quote in part:

SIMILARITY OF METHODS

Both Macaulay and Kreuger won the confidence of governments and then proceeded to swindle their people.

They were both Junkers and each played the role of a Crœsus with consummate success.

They both faked their books and presented such balance sheets, padded with fictitious assets, as best suited their purposes, and thus deceived those upon whom they preyed.

They were both colossal liars, claiming for themselves just the opposite of what they were, and bluffed their way out of many a difficult situation.

Kreuger did not believe in an after-life and was frank and honest about it. Macaulay capitalized a feigned religious attachment. He was a churchman without the necessary moral foundation. He was a religious hypocrite, and therefore differed from Kreuger in this respect only by being more contemptible and more dangerous.

Each succeeded in securing the protection of the government of his native country. Kreuger was protected by the prime minister of Sweden, and Macaulay by the prime minister of Canada.

In the end they were both deprived of their ill-gotten gains and offered to an astonished and wrathful people as sacrifices on the altar of wealth by the Rothschilds, the Morgans, the Beaverbrooks, the Holts and the Flavelles.

T. B. MACAULAY

INSURANCE KING, CRŒSUS AND CROOK

In a previous issue of *The Journal of Commerce* it was stated that "The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is not an insurance company. It is a gigantic international swindle masquerading in the guise of writing life insurance."

The managements of life insurance companies in general are inspired by the thought that the funds they are handling have been entrusted to them for the special purpose of taking care of his dependents after the death of the policyholder or for taking care of the policyholder himself in his old age. Life insurance funds are therefore the most sacred of all trust funds. The first consideration in the investment of such funds should be safety and security; the element of speculation should be absolutely eliminated. The next consideration should be economy of management; and the third, care in the selection of lives, so as to keep down the mortality or death-rate.

An examination of the facts and figures which follow will show that these fundamentals of life insurance have been completely ignored by the management of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada. The Sun Life has been operated on lines different from any life insurance company. It is not a life insurance company. The Sun Life has been operated on the lines of a business run in the interests of the few who control it, although these have contributed less than one-fifth of one percent of the funds, while the policyholders have contributed over ninety-nine and four-fifths percent. The policyholders' funds have been used for stock promotion, speculation and manipulation. Where there were profits, these have been absorbed by the management and their friends; and where there were losses, they have been taken care of with policyholders' funds.

THE SUN LIFE IS A SWINDLE

In no respects does the Sun Life bear a resemblance to any life insurance company in Canada, or, as a matter of fact, to any life insurance company anywhere in the world. According to the last Canadian Government Report, the Sun Life has over 56½ percent of all its policyholders' fund invested in common stocks, whereas the investments of all other Canadian companies in common stocks is less than 1½ percent of all their funds; and these are mostly of banks and trust companies, whereas those held by the Sun Life are almost entirely of inflated or watered stocks, largely the creations of their own directors and their friends. Most of these watered stocks cost the promoters nothing. They do not represent a dollar of investment; yet they were sold to the Sun Life at about the highest point of their inflation. For example, the Sun Life paid over par for the common stock it holds in the St. Regis Paper Company, which has since depreciated to 1¼ a share, at which price this investment shows a loss to the Sun Life policyholders of $9,653,888.24. To argue that this stock will come back to its former price level is to assume that the wild inflation period of 1928 and 1929 is to return, which, God forbid!

These watered stocks must be wiped out entirely through liquidation if the St. Regis Company is to be put upon a sound business basis, as has been done already with many of the Sun Life's so-called "investments". For example, the Sun Life has $13,226,989.92 of its policyholders' funds in the stocks of the Middle West Utilities Company, a promotion by Samuel Insull, to whom, at times, the Sun Life made large personal loans to enable him to put through his promotions and watering of the stock which was later sold to the Sun Life. This is only one of many conspiracies to defraud the policyholders of the Sun Life. The Middle West Utilities Company is now in liquidation, and thus another 13¼ millions of the policyholders' funds in the Sun Life is a total loss. The Sun Life also holds 26,000 shares of the stock of Ivar Kreuger's International Match Corporation, now in liquidation, which is also a total loss of $2,017,960.03 of its policyholders' funds. The Sun Life has over $50,000,000.00 of its policyholders' funds invested in several promotions engineered by its own directors, such as Canada Power and Paper Company, Abitibi Power and Paper Company, St. Maurice Valley Corporation, Shawinigan Water and Power, Asbestos Corporation, Port Alfred Corporation and Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated, all of which show a loss of over $35,000,000.00. Several of these items show a total loss.

The total loss of the Sun Life's investments in stocks alone is an aggregate of over $200,000,000.00, and its total loss in all its investments is well over $300,000,000.00. The total loss which it will be found the Canadian people have suffered as a result of the Sun Life's promotion of watered stocks and the speculation fever it engineered is well over $1,000,000,000.00. This campaign was so cleverly engineered that a rumor of the Sun Life's interest in a company was sufficient to induce a mad rush for the securities of that company.

Doukhobors in British Columbia

The following is a very interesting open letter from the Sons of Freedom to the inspector of the British Columbia police:

"DEAR MR. CRUIKSHANK:

We cannot be silent any longer. You have caused our hearts to burst. If your eye is human, you could have seen blood dripping from the hearts of mothers and fathers. Oh, you civilized, cultured folks. You think that you are fulfilling something great by the actions as you have committed last night. Just consider and reflect the picture: 15 of you uniformed fully with revolvers staged a scene for innocent kiddies as doves that will be long remembered. You have shoved our kiddies in a manner that a good stock breeder would never do to his cattle.

You men have showed not only ignorance, but something last of barbarity. Just imagine not to permit parents to say even good-bye or know where you are taking them, is indeed a very good cultured example. And you know well that they were nurtured with great difficulties and hardships. Yes, you are taking them to school to be educated. Oh God, what a good instruction from the very first step. "Kicking, hissing and frightening them to death." Yes, an exact copy of a picture from American Negro slave days.

You are trying to play with us, as a cat with a mouse. We know how you look on us. We also know that you do not classify us as human creatures. We do not blame you for such ignorant outlook. Because this is the path of your present false culture, the days of which are counted.

Now we want to bring before you a few facts and we also want you to open them to the public eye.

We are not playing with any tricks or foolishness, as you may think. We deal seriously with every problem of life. We consider our position as a world's historical movement, based on sound foundation. We are working earnestly and sincerely fulfill the laws of life, which the Great Man from Galilee has explained: "Thou shalt not kill." In the name of the truth, Christ has taken the cross. Thousands of Christian martyrs have taken the same path. . . .

. . . Therefore, we say: True Christ first of all. Christ's demands were few and simple. He did not make any attempts to establish churches, governments, laws, courts, police or armies, as we see today. His powerful voice called for brotherhood of all men. 'Do unto others as you want others to do unto you.' Can we trace anything of His teaching in our present social life? No, there is nothing near to it. All churches have bowed themselves before Satan, buried deeply into dead dogmatism; and, as empty barrels, make nothing but the noise.

Our entire nature rebels against the prison house that the mammonistic spirit of this age has fashioned. We cry with all the voice we have: "Civilization is in danger. It will fall with a terrific crash, because the foundation of it has rotted." Christ has prophetically warned of this coming great danger, "All they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword."

You can think whatever way you please, but our aims are pure and open. Although our ways of struggles are peculiar to the civilized eye, but we know from history that Christ was called a fanatic and convicted as a rebel, by the high authorities of His time. Also all the true idealists of all times were persecuted.

We are doing our duty before our own conscience and the almighty Father. Therefore, we declare we cannot permit you to continue your persecution of us and our innocent children. We are saying to you friendly and openly that we are not going to any islands as slaves. Please do not lay on us any hopes. We are not going to do any work whatsoever. Because we have been toiling peacefully, without anybody's aid, we are not asking for it in future.

All we ask is freedom, and only freedom. Therefore we want the situation solved here once and for all.

In conclusion we declare that we have sacrificed for the holy freedom, our homes, chattels and children. And today we are sacrificing with the last that we have—ourselves. We refuse all food, in protest of all your inhuman actions. Once more we cry to all of you: "Repent, repent, and repent."

May 16, 1932.

SONS OF FREEDOM
J. J. Perepelkin
Peter Birurcoff

The appeal of the "Sons of Freedom" however, fell on deaf ears, as the following Canadian Press report from Vancouver records:

A little green island in the Gulf of Georgia became prison today to twenty Sons of Freedom who for the first time saw the place where they must spend the next three years. They were sent over from Vancouver and will be followed by similar groups until the entire body of 600 nude paraders are settled in their place of confinement. Meantime, some 300 of their children will be cared for in provincial institutions.

Instead of spending the winter on their well-kept farms amid seasonable cold and snow in the southern interior, the Doukhobors will winter amid the soft rains of the mild coast climate. They will be housed in newly-built quarters surrounded by barbed wire ten feet high and may pursue their occupation of farming to some extent, the men on one side of the island, the women on the other.

Pier island is about 25 miles from Victoria, by water. It contains about 250 acres, of which approximately 200 acres are suitable for agricultural lands.

The penitentiary will consist of wooden frame buildings to accommodate guards and prisoners and be so arranged as to entirely segregate the two sexes.

Persecution of an Upright Judge

That any honest, fearless judge has a hard time is evident from the following press report from Ottawa:

Mr. Justice Frank Ford, of the supreme court of Alberta, has been appointed to conduct an inquiry into remarks reported to have been made in recent criminal cases by Judge L. St. G. Stubbs, Winnipeg. Official announcement to this effect was made this evening.

Protest by Hon. W. J. Major, attorney-general for Manitoba, against statements of the Winnipeg county judge reached Hon. Hugh Guthrie, minister of justice, during the week-end. The protest, it is understood, was that statements of Judge Stubbs were a deterrent to the administration of justice in Manitoba.

Reported remarks of Judge Stubbs were in cases which were tried by him in Winnipeg. One was the prosecution of two youths charged with breaking and entering. Another was the case of a cashier charged with theft.

The Winnipeg judge was reported to have said in sentencing the youths charged with breaking and entering: "When school boards shut off full classes they are making criminals and there is a criminal responsibility on them. We can expect a lot more of this sort of thing unless young men are put to work or allowed to enter educational institutions. Our youth will become demoralized and degenerate."

In the case of the cashier who was charged with theft from his employers of $2,480.13, the judge, after referring to a case involving a much larger sum, was reported to have stated: "As the court of appeal has held a term of 18 months is a proper sentence for theft of $284,177.18, what would be the proper sentence for this man? I am going to acquit you. The next time you get into trouble you will have a big credit to your offense." The accused had been in jail for some time awaiting trial.

The judge was reported at one time to have stated there was a law for the rich and another for the poor. Judge Stubbs was reported to have said on one occasion: "When a few wealthy rogues can steal more money than all the bank robbers and hold-up men and get off with a nominal sentence it is very disturbing; not only to some of the judges, but in the very serious effect it has on the mind of the public."

An Entirely New Housing Proposal

HOWE AND LESCAZE, New York and Philadelphia architects, have devised an entirely new kind of tenement house that ought to take the world by storm. These tenement houses stand on columns fourteen feet above the ground, leaving all the space beneath for playgrounds for rainy weather. On the sunny side of each building are continuous windows. There are no courtyards; roofs are available as recreation spots and hanging out wash to dry. Steam would be supplied by a commercial company. It is estimated that these elevator apartments could be built to rent at $10.95 a room a month. The old-style tenement must surely go.

An Imperfect Gem from Brisbane

"WITH the average man it is, first, *my life;* second, *my family;* third, *my race.* When real civilization arrives, the order will be reversed. The desire to serve will come first, family second, and unimportant self last." Brisbane left God out entirely.

Coast Guard Ambulance Service

WHEN two men were injured forty miles off Cape May and the ship on which they were employed radioed to the Coast Guard asking for help, the latter sent a seaplane to the ship, placed the injured men on board and flew with them to a hospital in Philadelphia, all in very brief time.

Blaming God for a Tornado

THE State Bureau of Insurance of Alabama has denied compensation to a man injured in a tornado which struck Tuscaloosa, on the ground that the sudden and violent storm was an act of God. Just how God would be interested in causing such a storm they did not and cannot explain.

American Standard of Farm Living

THE average value of the American farmhouse is $1,126; farms having electricity, one in eleven; having automobiles, one-half; having trucks, one in nine; having tractors, one in nine, having telephones, one in three; having bathtubs, one in twelve; on improved highways, one in ten.

The Moratorium in Beaufort

WHEN the depression in Beaufort, S. C., closed the People's Bank and the largest retail store in town, the mayor issued a proclamation closing all places of business except the drug stores and the newspaper office. The citizens got together and in a week had the bank reopened, with no great inconvenience or financial losses to anybody.

Breweries Getting Ready to Start

HERE and there throughout the country one sees workmen busy around the old breweries, getting ready for the anticipated boom as soon as our alleged statesmen give them the word. Meantime the owners of some of the breweries have endeared themselves to the 11,000,000 Americans that are out of work by ordering their supply of kegs from Germany.

Disuse of Labor-Saving Machinery

UNABLE, at the moment, to see any better way to handle the problem of the unemployment of labor due to the use of labor-saving machinery, the Wisconsin State Employment Commission has inserted in its contracts provisions that the stone, gravel and sand used in concrete construction must hereafter be handled by hand.

Hours of Work for Women

IN TEN states women may work but 8 hours a day; in two states 8½ hours; in eighteen states they may work 9 hours; in fifteen states they may work 10 hours; in New Hampshire they may work 10¼ hours; in Vermont and Tennessee, 10½ hours; in North Carolina, 11 hours; in South Carolina, 12 hours; and in Alabama, Florida, Iowa and West Virginia there are no restrictions at all.

President Hoover's Speech

IN PRESIDENT Hoover's speech at Des Moines he speaks of "the last twelve years of frantic political and financial policies of foreign nations", their "frantic endeavor to reduce the expenditures of their goods", and "the frantic restrictive measures on exchanges"; and it all helps us to see that we are living in a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation, even to this selfsame time.

Papal Delegate Ousted from Mexico

THOSE that have had the longest experience with the papal system seem to love it the least. *Vide* Spain and Mexico. The Mexican Government has officially accused the papal system of murdering President-Elect Obregon, charged the present pope with language "basically vulgar" and "far from the humility preached by Christ", and has insisted that the papal delegate leave the country.

The Enro Shirt Company

WE DO not know anything about the Enro Shirt Company of Louisville, but the American Federation of Labor indicates that it would be a good place to get work if it were merely work the person wanted, and pay was no object. Female workers in this factory are alleged to average but five to eight cents an hour. They work on a piece-work basis, receiving one cent per dozen garments for sewing buttons on men's shirts, and like rates for other work done.

A British Engineering Feat

BRITISH engineers recently accomplished the surprising feat of removing a factory ninety-four miles, from London to Chippenham, without putting a piece of machinery out of operation more than fourteen hours. The removal included 750 tons of machinery, the household effects of thirty-six families, and over 100 persons. The machinery at work in London one day was at work in Chippenham the next, without a break in its operation or operatives.

Machine Overtaking the Man

FROM 1919 to 1929, power machinery was substituted for human labor at such a rate that two men in 1929 could do the work which required three in 1919. Though the working forces of the factories were reduced by 160,000, there was produced 42 percent more product. The work time necessary to do the same work was shortened from 52 to 34 hours a week during those ten years, but work hours in factories were shortened from 52 to but 50 hours. The machine has overtaken the man.

11,000,000 Now Jobless

WASHINGTON'S official estimate of the totally unemployed in the United States is now put at 11,000,000, based on calculations of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the American Federation of Labor. While the unemployment in the United States has increased about 2,500,000 in less than a year, it has decreased in Germany by more than 1,000,000. The shifting of American factories to Europe has helped Europe, but has been of no benefit to Americans except to the financiers that own the industries.

Costs More to Haul Hard Coal

ONE reason why the anthracite roads charge 50 percent to 75 percent more than the bituminous roads for hauling coal is that many of the bituminous mines are in relatively level country, while the anthracite region is one of the most mountainous in the East. But that is not a sufficient reason for the great difference in coal haulage rates that exists, and it is well known in shipping circles that the freight rates for hauling anthracite coal are far higher than they should be. The reason the rates are kept up is that the same crowd that owns the mines owns the railroads. At any rate, this is true to a large extent.

Toledo Policeman Got Slapped

IT SEEMS that in Toledo some three hundred or more citizens or near citizens became hungry and raided a downtown chain grocery. There were several policemen present. One of them, according to the New York *Times,* attempted to interfere with what was going on and one lady, shall we say (?), or woman, preferably, who had grabbed a sack of flour, was offended at his audacity and slapped him on the ears. In the entire absence by many of the police of any regard whatever for the laws of the land, we have to publish items like this so as to gradually form a schedule of the things the police will allow and the things they won't allow, so people will know what to do.

A Doctor's Little Joke

IN A LETTER which he claims he intended for a joke, and which he did not mail to anybody, a New York doctor while on a visit to Porto Rico referred to the Porto Ricans as the dirtiest, laziest and most thievish of people, saying that but for its inhabitants Porto Rico might be livable, and adding, "I've done my best to further the process of extermination by killing off eight and transplanting cancer into several others." The letter was found and photographed and photographs were sent all over the island, to the League of Nations and to several governments, as proof that the United States has adopted a program of extermination for the Porto Ricans. As a joke it is about as funny as vaccinating a baby.

Farmers Object to State Medicine

LEADING farmers of Chester county, Pennsylvania, recently filed a formal protest with the county commissioners against further appropriations of county monies for the employment of a county health doctor. They said in their protest:

> Our opposition to the continuance of the county health doctor is based on the fact that the maintenance of such a party constitutes special and "class" legislation in view of the fact that there is an increasing number of people opposed to any one school of medicine. All schools of medicine or healing can lay claim to the promotion of the health and welfare of the community, but they differ widely in principle, just as churches differ widely in organization or principle. It is un-American to support a state medicine, just as it is un-American to support a state religion.

Machines Fined $8 per Week

AN EXTREMELY interesting decision has been made in the cloak and suit industry whereby every employer using electric pressing machines must pay $8 a week into a pressers' unemployment fund for every machine used in his factory. The proceeds of this fund are for distribution among unemployed pressers, on the ground that the introduction of machines has almost doubled production and has displaced a number of hand-pressers.

What Was the Name of the Church?

THE United Press, in a dispatch from Washington, states that "one Chicago church sold 750 tickets at $2.50 each to a dance to be held in Los Angeles, California, more than two thousand miles away. The ball was not held, but the holder of the winning lottery ticket received $500". Why doesn't the United Press have the nerve to come right out and say that it was a Roman Catholic priest that pulled off this dirty fraud? Is it afraid?

"You a Big White Boss"

FOR saying to his employer, "You a big white boss. Me only a black man," a poor colored man was flogged to death recently on the New Guinea plantation of James Larkin. The poor man lived in dreadful agony, only to die in the end. Larkin received a sentence of ten years penal servitude. This is ten years more than the officers at Mineola received for a murder that was equally cruel. The white race is a peach of a race.

No Grafting in Russia

COL. HUGH L. COOPER, builder of Muscle Shoals dam and the Keokuk dam, and for six years engaged in building the great dam across the Dnieper river in Russia, says that the Russians are among the most honest and industrious people in the world, and that he ought to know because he has 25,000 of them working for him. He says there is no grafting, because anyone who tries it is shot by a firing squad. On the other hand, he says that if we shot all the grafters in the United States we would not have enough room for their graves. He believes that the American people will wake up some day to find Russia the strongest nation in Europe or Asia. Meantime, our highly intelligent Big-Business State Department is using every effort to encourage ill will between the two countries.

Industrial Undertakings in Palestine

THERE are now in operation in Palestine over three thousand industrial undertakings, with a capital of some $25,000,000 and employing about 20,000 workers. Two-thirds of these undertakings have been started since 1920. Over 60 percent of the industry of the country is either Jewish owned and operated or the result of Jewish initiative and enterprise. There are now more than 200,000 Jews in Palestine. The Jordan has been harnessed. Millions of dollars have been spent in the construction of chemical works for the recovery of fertilizers and other chemicals from the Dead sea. Travelers report that, though prohibition is unknown, there is no drunkenness.

Encouraged by Mineola Police

ENCOURAGED by the example of the Mineola police, and the admission of other police officers that the torture of prisoners is part of their regular system, the police of Pekin, Ill., are now accused of having stood on the neck of Martin Virant until they killed him. Virant had given some testimony before a grand jury that was offensive to the police officials in question and five of them did the same thing to him that was done by the police recently freed at Mineola from the charge of murdering Hyman Stark. In the Pekin case the men that murdered the prisoner had time to hang his body by his belt in his cell, but the physician who examined the body said the man did not die by hanging, but from injuries caused by somebody's standing on his neck.

An Added Cost to the Milk of the Poor

ON AND after June 1, 1933, the poor of New York city will no longer be able to buy their milk loose, but must pay for the cost of bottling it and also a proportion of the cost of the bottles themselves. The big dealers have been fighting for this for years, so as to get the milk business all in their own hands. The regulations, after stating that no loose milk may be offered for sale to a consumer except it is dispensed from a pump or similar mechanical dispensing device approved by the board of health, hasten to explain that no such device has yet met with its approval. A hospital or an institution that feeds or cares for a large number of persons may buy its milk in bulk after it has received from the board of health a certificate entitling it so to do.

The Earliest Inhabitants of Terra Firma — the Birds

In Three Parts — Part 2

We Confess the Sins of the Crows

Now that we are confessing the sins of the crow family, we may as well admit that they are all thieves, and this includes the beautiful jays, of whom there are many varieties. Along with the magpies and the common crows they delight to collect and hoard glittering or bright-colored objects.

The Canada jay is well known to hunters and lumbermen, whose camps it haunts with the greatest boldness. The magpie has no reputation at all, but because it is a beautiful bird and has a pert, merry manner, it acts as a common sneak thief around human habitations, and robs the nests of other birds, and gets away with its crimes as a Mineola policeman does with murder.

The raven. Well, who expects anything from a raven? It can be set down as certain that the raven which fed Elijah in the wilderness, and brought him bread and flesh every morning and every evening, paid not one cent for the goods, which he probably appropriated from some store in Damascus when the proprietor's back was turned.

The raven is easily domesticated and becomes much attached to his master, following him about like a dog. He can be taught to imitate the human voice and to pronounce a few words with great distinctness. Ravens usually travel alone or in pairs.

Their nests are on inaccessible cliffs or in tall trees. The eggs are four to eight in number, two inches long, light greenish blue with numerous light purple and yellowish brown blotches at the larger end. The young remain in the nest for several weeks, where the parents feed them at first with semidigested food. It is said that a raven can clearly voice anger, alarm, humor, pleasure, roguery and even disdain, the latter by a kind of snort.

The crow is the acme of craft, cunning and cruelty. He can count to three. If three persons enter a cornfield to lie in wait with guns, the crows will remain in distant tree tops until three persons have gone out before they will enter the field; but if four persons enter and three go out, the crows miss their count and return to the field.

In the crow language there is one cry for "danger ahead", another for "let's go", while a still different cry declares that "all's well". The average crow takes delight in perching on the tattered hat or shoulders of a scarecrow. He is a great weather prophet. If rain is imminent he will rise from his nest, wheel about overhead and return. If his stay in the air is short the storm is nigh; if he remains some time in the air the storm will be slow in coming; if he remains long in the air and at the same time is very noisy the disturbance will be severe.

Crows are sometimes kept for pets, and become quiet and peaceful. They have even been known to talk. Jaco, a crow that has been exhibited at the New York Hippodrome, is so valuable that an insurance of $50,000 is carried upon his life.

This Bird Is a Cuckoo

Compared to a cuckoo, any member of the crow family is a hard-working, honest, praiseworthy member of society. A female cuckoo gets her eye on a nest belonging to some other bird, which nest already has in it eggs of a certain color. She then lays an egg of that color on the ground, picks it up in her bill, conveys it to the nest, and not infrequently pitches the rightful contents out upon the ground.

The young cuckoo, as soon as it gets out of the shell, works itself beneath any eggs or other young birds in the nest, raising them on its back and tumbling them over the edge of the nest. But it remains true to its foster parents in just one particular, and that is, when the time comes for it to lay eggs, it selects that nest or one like it in which to deposit its family hopes. That is what may be termed cuckoo family loyalty.

There is a West Indian cuckoo which differs from the above-described European cousin. It builds its own nest, which, however, is merely a rude platform of twigs. Then it lays a considerable but variable number of pale green eggs at long and irregular intervals, with the result that the same nest frequently contains freshly deposited eggs along with young birds.

The Duck Family

The goose. He is an odd duck, isn't he? Well, that is just what he is: a member of the duck family. And so is the swan. And, all taken together, they take to their environment just "like a duck does to the water". A duck has a mouth specially constructed so it can squeeze the nutriment out of mouthfuls of ooze. It can

sleep on the water, one foot gently moving so as to keep the bird turning about in nearly the same place. The plumage is so laid on as to protect the body from becoming wet.

Every waterfowl, such as the duck, dresses its feathers with oil which it presses from a gland above the tail. There are two weeks in August in which wild ducks cannot fly. All members of the family lose all their large wing feathers at the same time. Geese also molt in the same way, losing all their large wing feathers at once. The most luxurious homes on earth are the nests of the eider ducks, the down for which the mother plucks from her own breast at molting time.

All ducks are very strong and swift on the wing. Many of them make semiannual migrations between the tropics and the shore of the Arctic ocean and are known to make 100 to 130 miles an hour while on the wing. All together there are about 125 species catalogued, some of them very beautiful. European ducks occasionally visit American shores.

The most beautiful of all American waterfowl is the wood duck. The upper parts are green, with purplish reflections; the breast is dull red; the sides, buff; and the lower breast, white. The head has an elongated drooping crest, which is divided lengthwise by a white line and is edged with white. Curving white lines ornament the neck, shoulders and coverts of the wing, which displays a speculum of steel blue.

This beautiful bird makes its nest in the hollow of a decayed tree, at a great distance from the ground. At the proper time the youngsters of the family are encouraged to let themselves drop to the ground, upon which they fall so lightly as to suffer no injury. But sometimes they are carried down by the mother.

Wild ducks are quite easily tamed. Indeed, the tame ducks of commerce had wild ancestors not so long ago. The banding of a large number of ducks in Kansas showed that in summer most of them go to the Dakotas, and in winter to the bayous of Louisiana and Texas. A few found their way to bays on the Pacific coast, and one was found on Behring sea.

There are about thirty kinds of geese. The goose molts but once a year. It is long-lived, cases having been known where they have attained to the age of 40. The wild goose, in migration, flies at an altitude of approximately 25,000 feet.

There are ten varieties of the swan, a bird which at one time, in Great Britain, none but the king might own. On the water no other creature possesses the grace and beauty of the swan. On March 31, 1932, 150 to 200 wild swans that had alighted on an ice floe were swept over Horseshoe Falls, Niagara, during the night, and crushed to death on the rocks and ice below. About 300 that were on the floe managed to escape.

The Dearborn *Independent* tells us that in a lake in one of the western provinces of Canada there are still preserved a few specimens of the trumpeter swan, a beautiful white bird with a wing-spread of ten feet, which once ranged from Hudson bay to the Pacific coast and south to the Gulf of Mexico and southern California. Until recently this beautiful bird was supposed to be extinct. The Canadian government has appointed a caretaker of the last remaining representatives.

The American Eagle

Time was when the American eagle was to be found almost everywhere on this continent; and it is still plentiful in Alaska, where approximately 25,000 were killed during the years 1917 to 1923, on the ground that they were seriously affecting the salmon supply by destroying the fish while spawning in the small streams; also that they kill a great many fawns of deer, and young forest and shore birds, as well as ducks and geese.

The eagle is a bird that is naturally shy and wary, clean and handsome, swift in flight and strong in body. He is as formidable as any creature of the wild, being more than a match for any animal of his size. He stands firm before every bird or animal that can come against him, excepting only man. Eagles mate for life and remain together year after year. The same is true of swans and geese.

On the same day, in January, 1921, two boys in Depere, Wis., had a thrilling battle with an eagle that attempted to carry one of them away, while in Tampa, Florida, two other children were attacked. In the latter instance the bird was shot and killed, measuring six feet from tip to tip. In July of the same year two women of Greensburg, Pa., succeeded, after a desperate battle, in recovering from an eagle's talons a three-year-old child just as the eagle was about to fly away with the little one. In November of the following year New York crowds along Riv-

erside Drive were thrilled by the sight of an eagle 1,500 feet in the air, flying along with a dog in its talons. Pedestrians at first supposed it to be an airplane.

Near Santiago, Chile, in February, 1922, a soldier shot an eagle and supposed that he had killed it. When he approached, the bird attacked him furiously. In the struggle which followed, one of the eagle's claws clutched the trigger of the gun, which was discharged, the bullet entering the man's body. He died in the arms of his companions.

Eagles, buzzards and cranes fly through the air for minutes and even for hours without moving their wings. Their broad, light wings are spread to catch the upward-moving currents of air; and with their wonderful wings, steering tail-feathers and marvelous muscular and nervous systems they are able to sail forward in any direction, propelled by the powers of nature.

From a thousand feet in the air the eagle sees the hare, a mere speck, and falls upon him like a thunderbolt.

There are some three hundred species of eagles, one of which, the so-called "bald eagle", was selected as the national emblem of the United States. Benjamin Franklin, who wanted the thoroughly native and useful wild turkey as an emblem, argued against the bald eagle in this wise:

> He is a bird of bad moral character; he does not get his living honestly; you may have seen him perched on some dead tree, where, too lazy to fish for himself, he watches the labor of the fishing-hawk and, when that diligent bird has at length taken a fish and is bearing it to its nest, the bald eagle pursues him and takes it from him. Besides, he is a rank coward; the little kingbird attacks him boldly. He is therefore by no means a proper emblem.

Mexico selected as its emblem the crested eagle, or harpy, found in all parts of the Mexican republic. This bird, in both Mexico and Peru, has been trained in falconry, to catch deer and other game for its master. The Aztecs called it the winged wolf. It will easily conquer a dog or even a wildcat.

An eagle recently tied up communication between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts for a short time. She built her nest on the transcontinental telephone line. Not content with sage brush and survey stakes, she put in some pieces of wire and spare automobile parts and caused a short circuit.

The finch family includes many of the most beautiful singers and most richly plumaged garden visitors as well as cage birds, the cardinal, canary, chaffinch, goldfinch, hawfinch, greenfinch, pine finch, house finch, lazuli finch and indigo bird. All of these are small, seed-eating birds. Illinois and Kentucky have both adopted the cardinal finch as their official bird. Among all the birds the chaffinch has the name of being the earliest riser. On a summer morning he starts to sing at about 1:30.

C. E. Jones, 5207 Hoy St., Vancouver, B. C., makes a specialty of the hand-rearing of wild birds. His picture has appeared in numerous papers, showing him in a semi-reclining position, reading *The Golden Age*. One bird is perched in his hair, one on his collar, one on either lapel of his coat, six on other parts of his body, and one is perched on the top edge of *The Golden Age*. Eighteen other birds are within a foot of him.

Mr. Jones, who is crippled, is one of Jehovah's witnesses in his city. The park board there has awarded him $600 to care for the exhibit of handfed wild birds which he has presented to the city. In a letter to us he says that for a month in the life of each little bird it must be fed every hour from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. When the young ones are transferred, each is subjected to the closest scrutiny, through a powerful magnifying glass. Everything has been done along such strict lines of cleanliness that, so far, no living organisms have been found on the birds to be transferred.

One summer, in New York city, somebody's canary got away and resided for several weeks in City Hall park, picking up its food with the sparrows and pigeons and drinking with them from one of the fountains.

The canary is the prize of song birds, but has to be trained. There are several schools in Yorkshire and Lancashire, England, where by means of a bird organ the canary is taught first one note and then another. The ideal training gives the bird four distinct notes: the water note, which as its name implies, is a rippling gurgle like the murmur of a rill; the whistling note; the flute note; and the rolling note, which is a continuous melody, splendidly rising and falling. The canary is a wonderful imitator, and therefore an excellent student.

A German professor, Karl Reich, who breeds canaries to sing for recording purposes, em-

ploys nightingales to sing to his canaries, and after fifteen years' work has bred a strain of canary adapted to the requirements of the nightingale's tunes. Four canary records have been made, known as H.M.V.B. 2469, 2583, 3345, and 3958.

Henschel, the ornithologist, tells of a bullfinch which had been taught to pipe the tune "God Save the King", and of a young canary which learned it from him. At length the canary became so proficient that, when the bullfinch, whose cage was in an adjoining room, stopped after the first half a little longer than the proper rhythm warranted, the canary took up the tune where the bullfinch had stopped, and finished it. This happened several times.

Emu—Flamingo—Flycatcher—Gannet

The emu is the only one of its kind. It stands about five feet high, and is built on heavy lines. Its back is gracefully arched, and covered with rich brown plumage. The natives of Australia have about finished the last of the emus.

The flamingo, a connecting link between the duck and the stork, is found in six species, in various parts of the world. A few of these bright red birds, nearly as tall as a man, are still to be found in some of the wilder parts of the Bahamas. The flamingo is easy to see, easy to kill, and easy to eat; and nothing but careful protection on a bird reservation can save it. When an intruder approaches the nests of the flamingoes they utter a deep, trumpet-like call, and, at a signal from the leader, spring into the air, a flaming mass, soaring away until they become a mere rosy cloud on the horizon.

The flycatchers; that is the family name of the kingbirds, pipiris, pewees and scissor-tails. Then, of course, there is the vermilion flycatcher. That name tells you what is its color and what it has for breakfast, dinner and supper and in between meals.

A writer in the New York *American* calls attention to the interesting fact that the phœbe flycatcher perches familiarly on the clothesline and makes its nest anywhere about the premises of human creatures, while other birds that look so much like it that only an expert can tell the difference avoid human creatures as they would the plague. The question naturally arises as to why this should be so, and it still awaits an answer.

The gannets are fishermen of the North. It takes six weeks with the webbed feet held over the egg before the lone baby gannet comes forth, and even then it is blind and naked. It is three months old before it catches its first fish, and in the meantime the parents favor it with half-digested packets of fish which have been disgorged. The gannet has no fear of man, and for that reason is called by the Portuguese a "booby".

Gardener—Grackle—Grouse—Guinea

The gardener bird of New Guinea clears a space about a small tree and erects a circular wigwam of twigs, with a cone of moss inside it. There are two doors in this little house; and in front of one of them a carpet of moss is laid, which is kept very clean and made attractive with bright-colored insects, fruits and flowers. When the flowers become withered the bird exchanges them for fresh ones. (To catch bees and butterflies, maybe??? Typist.)

The grackle (blackbird) sings better in the rain than in the sunshine. When offered food he has a habit of soaking it in water before eating. He carries a chip on his shoulder, and bluejays and starlings know enough to keep out of the way. The coming of the grackle is a sure sign of spring. His judgment is never premature.

In March, 1924, on the farm of J. R. Lippincott, Burlington, N. J., grackle to the number of hundreds fell suddenly to earth lifeless. The bodies showed no signs of poison, and it is conjectured that in some manner they were slain by conflicting radio currents.

The grouse, which family includes pheasants, prairie hens, partridges, ptarmigans and moorhens, is a bird much in favor with sportsmen because of its fine table flavor. The rumbling drumming of the male is effected by rapid beating of the wings against the body.

The guinea fowl, of which twenty-three species are known, is found in its native state on the west coast of Africa, in the vicinity of the Niger river. It was domesticated in Rome during the classic era, but dropped out of sight. It is supposed to have been brought back to civilization by the early Portuguese explorers in the sixteenth century.

The Gull Family

The gull family, along with the terns, skinners and skuas, are of 53 known species. Skuas chase their smaller kin and force them to disgorge the fishes they have just caught. It does not seem a nice thing to do, but compared to some of the

things that are pulled off by Big Business on the common people it is noble and princely.

Certain species of gulls (terns) fly from the Arctic regions to Patagonia, and scarcely deviate from a direct line in 10,000 miles. Much of the flying is done at night. The gull breeds as far north as it can find land for nesting, and winters as far south as there is open water for feeding.

The gull has the distinction of being able to fly over great spaces of water, and to keep going longer without stop or rest than any other known creature. On a trip across the Atlantic ocean there is only one day when gulls are not seen. When weary the gull tucks its head under its wing and sleeps, riding the waves like a ship. The gull is a simple-minded bird; hence the term "gullible" as applied to men.

Now that oil-burning vessels are becoming common, many gulls, auks, puffins, loons and other sea birds, pounce down upon oil patches on the waters, only to find themselves coated with a substance which they cannot remove. The oil bunches the feathers together, allowing the cold water to penetrate to their skins. They catch cold and die. The gulls are learning to avoid the oil patches (proving that they are not so gullible after all), but the slower-witted auks and loons are fast disappearing.

Gulls have been known to combine and attack an eagle and put him to flight. They regularly eat shellfish by carrying them aloft and dropping them on concrete highways to crack their shells. They have also been known to repeatedly drop stones on rats from such a height and with such precision as to kill.

Gulls probably have isolated representatives out as scouts, looking for general food supplies. Several times, in the West, gulls have come a thousand miles or more inland and completely stemmed invasions of locusts and crickets.

The Hawk Family

The falcons, or hawks, are, for strength, symmetry and powers of flight, considered the most perfectly developed of the feathered race. In France in 1790, one was found with a collar of gold dated 1610 showing it to have apparently belonged to James I of England.

Hawks are found in all parts of the world, and number some 450 species. While the duck hawk (peregrine) and the fish hawk (osprey) use the same nest many years in succession, yet most hawks have Hollywood morals and get a new mate and make a new nest every season. While the hen hawk, of which there are three varieties (sharpshin, blue darter and goshawk), is the foe of the chickenyard, yet buzzard hawks and marsh hawks do the farmer far more good than they do harm, on account of the great numbers of field mice, rabbits, gophers, ground squirrels, grasshoppers and crickets of which they dispose.

Thoreau, who was a lover of bird life, wrote of a hawk needlessly slain:

> He saw but a pheasant in the field . . . and stooped to seize it. This was his offense. He, the native of the skies, must make way for those bog-trotters of another land, which never soar. The eye that was conversant with sublimity, that looked down on earth from under its sharp projecting brow, is closed; the head that was never made dizzy by any height is brought low; the feet that were not made to walk on earth now lie useless along it. . . . Those wings which swept the sky must now dust the chimney-corner, perchance.

It is claimed that a hawk has the power to remain in one position in the air; also that its maximum speed must be nearly 200 miles an hour. It has the sight to spy an object at twenty times the distance possible for the strongest human eyes.

Wild birds pursued by hawks always fly upward. As long as they fly upward the hawk cannot catch them; but if they make a mistake and try to escape by flying downward, the hawk soon overtakes them.

Heath Cock—Heron—Hoactzin

Does it not make you feel a little bit sad to know that we are now living in the days of the last of the heath bird? Since 1928 only one bird has been seen, a male, now living off Martha's Vineyard. The hunters have slain all but this lonely remnant of his race.

The heron is much like the crane, except that when he flies he doubles his long neck over his back, with his long legs stretching behind him. His wings have a spread of six feet or more. The egret, a species of heron, a native of Florida, is now nearly extinct. It was from the plumes of this beautiful bird that the most beautiful millinery of a generation ago was made. Women paid immense sums to get these choice and beautiful feathers in their hats, and as a consequence there was great inducement to the hunters to decimate them.

At length a law was passed protecting the egret, but the law is ignored, and egret skins or scalps are smuggled out of this country to Eu-

rope where, in places, the aigrettes are still in fashion. In two instances federal wardens protecting egret colonies were slain by the illegal hunters. In the capture of 500 egrets a profit of as much as $10,000 has been realized.

The hoactzin of Brazil is a bird of about the size of a chicken, able to fly short distances, to swim short distances, and to climb trees. It thrives only on the leaf of the aninga tree. None have ever been transported any great distance successfully, because of the futility of trying to keep on hand a supply of fresh aninga leaves.

Honey-Eater—Honey-Finder—Humming Bird

The honey-eater of Australia has a tongue which is divided near the end into a fringe. With this long and peculiarly shaped tongue he is able to extract most of the nectar from a flower.

The honey-creeper of the West Indies is really not after honey, but is in search of small insects. He renders an important service in the cross-fertilization of trees and plants.

The honey-finder of Africa is a most interesting little chap. He has an appetite for grubs and young bees and knows how to attract the notice of human creatures to places where they can be found. He knows that we humans are fond of honey, so when he has found a tree containing wild bees he has the humans go there to scare the bees away so he can get at their children.

The honey-finder will lead humans to any other interesting scene. They have been known to steer their two-legged dupes into leopards, pythons and other dangerous creatures. Hundreds of natives are lured to death every year by these intelligent little birds. They show plainly by their twittering and hopping along just out of reach that they fully expect to be followed to whatever it is they have sighted.

A peculiarity about humming birds is that they cannot walk on a horizontal surface and are virtually helpless on the ground. A humming bird can be trained to sip weakened honey from a bottle, provided artificial flowers are tied over the neck of the bottle. The bottle can be moved little by little until finally it rests upon a window sill.

Kingbird—Kingfisher—Kite

The kingbird is only a plain little bird about eight inches long. He has a flame-colored crest which he can erect or conceal at will. In the nesting season he will without hesitation attack a crow, a hawk or an eagle, and puts up such a battle that they are glad to go off and leave him. The kinglet, a very small bird, hardly four inches in total length, has all the characteristics of the kingbird above mentioned, including the crest and the pugnacity. It has no hesitation in attacking a crow, jay or hawk.

The kingfisher perches on a tree overhanging the water and watches for the passing of a fish. In an instant the fish is in its beak; in another instant the kingfisher is back on his perch, flips the fish in the air, and when the fish comes down he drops head first into the kingfisher's mouth.

The swallow-tailed kite, common in the southern states, not only can capture its prey and eat it while in full flight, but can come down and take a drink of water without loss of motion, like a limited train on the Pennsylvania filling its tender with water from a track tank while going sixty miles an hour.

Longspur—Loon—Macaw—Meadow Lark

Could it be possible for a bird, or a million and a half of them, to get lost? It is a hard question; but it seems as though it might be. In March, 1904, it is estimated, a million and a half Lapland longspurs perished in a great snowstorm in Minnesota. Whether they miscalculated their position, or whether they miscalculated the severity of the storm, cannot be known, but the air was suddenly filled with immense numbers of birds flying wild, bumping into buildings and electric light poles, apparently as if they had lost their bearings.

The loon, or great northern diver, is a magnificent bird some thirty inches in length. It has a wing stretch of four feet, and lives on fish, which it pursues by diving. The weird laughter of the loon is akin to the cry of a maniac and has given rise to the expression "crazy as a loon". The legs of this bird are so far back on its body that when it is on shore it can progress only by rising on its feet and then falling heavily forward on its breast. Its cry to its young is a softly modulated duplicate of the cry that has given the bird its peculiar name. The expression "crazy as a loon" is often heard.

The macaw is sometimes trained as a pet. A lady in New York had one of these birds, known to his friends as Major Teuber. Major got into his mistress' dressing room, and ate a quarter-pound box of lip salve. They saved his life by rushing him to New York's bird hospital, more generally known as the Virginia Pope hotel.

The Western meadow lark is the officially adopted bird of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Wyoming; the mocking-bird, of Florida and Texas. In the spring the mocking-bird not only has his own pretty little song, but imitates all the other birds in the vicinity. He even gets fun out of imitating the frogs. In the fall his song is soft and low, of the reverie type; in the winter he sings not at all.

Moa—Nuthatch—Oriole

The moa of New Zealand is no moa, if you will forgive us for saying such a thing. It is only four or five centuries since this gigantic bird, attaining a height of twelve feet roamed the lands of the Maoris. Not only its bones, but pieces of its skin, ligaments, feathers and eggs, have been recovered. The Maori traditions show the spot on which the last moa was killed by their ancestors.

Nuthatches are tree-climbers, and no mistake. They spend their time navigating up and down the trunks of trees in the most restless and nimble manner, hanging in any attitude, supported by their strong, large feet alone and not needing any assistance from the tail. In autumn and winter the nuthatch puts an acorn or nut in a crevice and hammers it open with his bill as nicely as you could do it with a nutcracker.

The Baltimore oriole, than which if there is anything more beautiful we cannot imagine what it could be, suspends its skillfully woven nest from the endmost twigs of high branches of the elm or sycamore. All together there are some forty species of American orioles. Of the 66 different birds that feed upon the cotton-boll weevil, the oriole is considered one of the most effective destroyers. Dry weather takes the life out of an oriole's song. The bird is the official bird of Maryland.

(To be continued)

From a Letter to Judge Rutherford

CHARLEVILLE, Queensland. "I just feel like writing a letter to you and the rest of Jehovah's witnesses on the other side. I've never had the pleasure of listening to any of your lectures over the radio, but I have a great many books carried to me by Jehovah's witnesses. In fact, I think I've very nearly got the full set. I am pleased to say, Judge, that those books have brought me a wonderful knowledge of God's kingdom on earth and also have been a wonderful comfort of heart to me. I fully hold with you and the rest of the witnesses that God's kingdom is at hand and that it is the only hope for all the peoples of the earth. I solemnly declare to take my stand on the side of the Almighty God and do my very best to be in line with His commandments. You may use this letter for publication, or any part of it, if you wish." R. P.

The Fuel Oil Carburetor *By H. C. Bade (Pioneer)*

C. D. PRICE, Baraboo, Wis., after ten years of work, has finally perfected a carburetor which will burn gasoline, kerosene or fuel oil. A recent test was made with a 1930 Essex sedan loaded with six passengers. With this carburetor the car averaged 33 miles per gallon of fuel oil, for 100 miles, making a cost of 20c for the trip. It is automatically adjusted and will fit any gasoline motor. It will not dilute oil in the crank case, nor carbonize the motor. It will be a blessing to us pioneers and help us to make both ends meet.

(The inventor says: "This has been in daily use on my Essex car for a period of several months, and is a finished product. Its performance has been approved by the best research and consulting engineers in Wisconsin. Installation is simple; no new manifolding or hot spot; no reconstructing of motor in any way; is adaptable to any size of gasoline motor for every power use, in hottest or coldest weather conditions, by the simple exchange of carburetors. Cars, trucks, buses, airplanes, stationary mill power, traction power of all types, that now operate on gasoline, and all Diesel type motor power, can be replaced with the conventional type of gasoline engine, at Diesel power cost without the excessive cost of Diesel engine installation. These costs run very high, and Diesel motors have only a limited field of adoption on account of their great weight and narrow range of engine speeds." We have no knowledge of this device other than above stated, but as it may be of real value to many of our readers we broadcast the information for what it is worth.—*Ed.*)

Resurrection of the Just and the Unjust

THE Bible is a book filled with messages of comfort and hope. It magnifies the name of Jehovah God, its author, by revealing Him as a God of comfort; a God in whom love, mercy, sympathy and compassion are blended with wisdom and power for the purpose of blessing all His creatures. It emphasizes the fact that these qualities are specially exercised in behalf of the sin-stricken human family. Paul the apostle reminds us of the "goodness of God" in these words: "Despisest thou the riches of his goodness and forbearance and longsuffering; not knowing that the goodness of God leadeth thee to repentance?"—Rom. 2:4.

God has never authorized anyone to scare people into repentance, nor to legislate righteousness into the hearts of the people; and centuries of effort along these lines have demonstrated the futility of such methods. Sooner or later the people must learn the truth of Paul's statement, that it is the goodness of God that leads men to repentance.

Among the loving, merciful and compassionate messages of the Bible, the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead stands out as one of the foremost. It is comforting to know that we shall see our loved ones again; that broken hearts shall be healed and broken families shall be reunited at some not far distant date. It is just like our God to comfort the groaning creation with such a message of hope.

In 1 Thessalonians 4:13, 14 we read: "I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." In these words we have a resurrection message, and the apostle adds: "Wherefore comfort one another with these words." Again, in 2 Corinthians 1:3, 4 we read: "Blessed be God, . . . the Father of mercies, and the God of all comfort; who comforteth us in all our tribulation, that we may be able to comfort them which are in any trouble, by the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God." Again, in Isaiah 61:1-4 it is written: "The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek: he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, . . . to comfort all that mourn."

But what is the meaning of the apostle's words, when he says: 'I would not have you to be ignorant concerning them that are asleep'? Manifestly he refers to those that are asleep in death, for the hope he sets forth is a resurrection of the dead. Throughout the Scriptures the word "sleep" is used to represent the condition of the dead. It is a perfect illustration of their condition. A man who is asleep is unconscious, and will awaken in due time. Just so a man who is dead is unconscious, and will awaken to life again in the resurrection.

The majority, because of false teaching, are ignorant of the fact that dead persons are dead. They have been taught to believe that when a man dies he is more alive than ever, and this false teaching blinds them to the necessity of a resurrection of the dead. Paul is trying to correct this false teaching, by setting forth the truth that dead persons are asleep (unconscious in death) and that they will come forth from this condition by a resurrection of the dead. Now, says Paul, "comfort one another with these words."

Let us examine the comforting message of the resurrection of the dead. According to the Bible there are two resurrections. Not two resurrections for the same individual, but one resurrection for one class, and a different resurrection for another class. In Revelation 20:6 we read: "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection." Numerous texts refer to this first resurrection. Both resurrections are mentioned by Paul, in 1 Corinthians 15:22, 23, as follows: "For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive. But every man in his own order; Christ the firstfruits; afterward they that are Christ's at his coming." Here are those that are called "firstfruits", and another class that are resurrected "afterward". Those who come up in the first resurrection are Jesus himself and His true church, the members of His body. Speaking of these, who come up in the first resurrection, Jesus tells us that "they lived and reigned with Christ a thousand years". —Rev. 20:4.

Paul mentions both these resurrections again in Acts 24:15, saying, "There shall be a resurrection of the dead, both of the just and unjust." Those who will arise in the first resurrection will be the just, and those who come forth later will be the unjust. Jesus also referred to both these resurrections, in John 5:28, 29, in these

words: "The hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear his [Jesus'] voice, and shall come forth; they that have done good, unto the resurrection of life; and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of damnation." The word translated "damnation" means judgment, and is incorrectly translated "damnation", as all scholars agree. The point to be particularly noted in this text is that Jesus said that both the *good* and the *evil* are to come forth in the resurrection.

The subject of the resurrection cannot be understood as long as anyone holds to the unscriptural idea that the dead are not dead. If we believe that good people at the moment of death go immediately to heaven, and that wicked people at the moment of death go at once either to purgatory or to a place of torment, and that both classes are more alive than ever, it will be utterly impossible to understand the subject of the resurrection of the dead. Such persons are forced to the conclusion that the resurrection consists of the resurrection of the body. But Paul plainly tells us, in 1 Corinthians 15:35-37, that the body is not to be resurrected. The text reads: "But some man will say, How are the dead raised up? and with what body do they come?" He answers that question in these words: "That which thou sowest, thou sowest not that body that shall be."

To understand the subject properly, one must believe the Scriptural statements respecting the condition of the dead, some of which are here quoted. In Ecclesiastes 9:5 is the plain statement that "the dead know not any thing". In Psalm 146:4 it is written that when a person dies "he returneth to his earth; in that very day his thoughts perish". Again, in 1 Corinthians 15:18, Paul says that if there be no resurrection, "then they also which are fallen asleep in Christ are perished." Note what this text says, 'If there be no resurrection, the dead are *perished.*'

Accepting the Bible teaching that the dead are dead, it is easy to understand why a resurrection is necessary. According to the Bible, Jesus was dead for nearly three days, and was resurrected on the third day. He was in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathæa during those three days, and the record is that God raised Him from the dead.

But, we ask, why the two resurrections? The answer is that only the true church, which we are told, in Revelation 14:1-4, consists of only 144,000 members, will be in the heavenly kingdom. They are the just ones who will come up in the first resurrection. We are told that they will be like the Lord and see Him as He is and reign with Him a thousand years.—1 John 3:2; Rev. 20:6.

The "unjust" will consist of all the heathen, all infants and all others who have never exercised a proper faith in God and in the Bible, because they either were never properly taught or never owned a Bible. They will be awakened right here on earth to have a trial for everlasting life, when they will be properly taught the truths of the Lord, and will learn for the first time of the goodness and love of God, and will be required to obey the laws of that kingdom, if they ever get everlasting life. This is what is referred to as "the resurrection of damnation" in the text of John 5:29. The word "damnation" is used to translate a Greek word meaning "judgment", and simply means that all these will come forth to have a trial, or judgment. If they are faithful they will get the gift of God, everlasting life right here on earth, just what Adam lost. If unfaithful, they will be destroyed in second death.

Jesus came to seek and to save that which was lost, and Adam never lost a heavenly home. He was never offered a heavenly home. If he had never sinned he would still be living on earth. Repeatedly we are told in the Bible that God's will shall eventually be done on earth as it is done in heaven; that He purposes to fill the whole earth with His glory; and that every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess, both of things in heaven and in earth, that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. It is because of the fact that there are two hopes of life, a heavenly one for the church, and an earthly one for the world of mankind, that there are two resurrections. All who prove stubborn, willful and rebellious are to be destroyed in second death.

During the thousand-year judgment day all those who have never had a proper understanding of the divine requirements, all who have been taught false doctrines which misrepresent God, and all who died in infancy (too young to know the truth, too young to exercise faith, and hence ignorant of the only name given under heaven and among men whereby anyone can be saved), all such will be given the necessary in-

struction and be required to obey the perfect laws of God's kingdom. This thousand-year period is the world's great judgment day, and is referred to by the prophet Isaiah (chapter 26, verse 9) as follows: "When thy judgments are in the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness." It will be a time of instruction, education and uplift, during which Satan will be bound so as not to be permitted to hinder the work. The resurrection of the unjust is in order that they may have such blessed privileges.

How much grander is this thought than the one contained in the creeds, namely, that all the unjust who are dead are roasting in eternal torment. This is a comforting message. It gives us a hope for the heathen world. It gives us a hope for our friends who have died without accepting the Lord or professing to be Christians. It magnifies the love of God. It proves that His mercy is from everlasting to everlasting. The binding of Satan during that thousand-year day of judgment means the complete restraint of all outward forms of temptation; it means the end of all false doctrines and every form of deception, thus making it easier for the unjust to come into full harmony with God. These blessed privileges cannot be possible to the unjust unless they have an awakening from the sleep of death, and unless Satan is bound and proper instruction given them. Thank God, this is to be their happy lot in the near future.

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