

MARCH

The **W**atchman Magazine



An Interpreter of the Times



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Armageddon?

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Shall We Teach
Dogmatic
Christianity?

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As Philippine
Independence
Approaches

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Swords
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Beer Then
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TEN CENTS

THE LEAST SPARROW



By Inez Brasier

IHAD stepped out into the morning freshness, for I wanted to be alone. There were many problems to solve. Troubles, each small in itself, loomed before my way as a mountain. How should I solve them? What should I do when, no matter which way I turned, the path was hidden. Unseeing, I stared at the flower-bordered walk, when two English sparrows flew down to search for crumbs. Somehow, their cheerful calls formed into the words, "Are not two sparrows sold for a farthing?"

In the earthly homeland of our Saviour, sparrows, I knew, were sold for food, and so cheap were they that two sold for about a penny. When four were bought, the seller put in a fifth bird, of so little value were they considered. But not one of them, not even the extra sparrow, was worthless in the sight of heaven; for Jesus said, perhaps as He was watching the vendors with their cages of fluttering birds,

"Not one of them is forgotten before God."

I, in my troubles that seemed to close every avenue, had forgotten the tender lesson of trust the Father had designed to teach. The God of heaven and earth watches over His creatures down to the tiny sparrow; and He assures us that even more He watches over His children. He knows the way we go, with every detail of the way, no matter how very small or trivial. He knows also the problems, the difficulties we meet, and the troubles that wear the heart and spirit, and they will be lovingly cared for by Him if only we allow Him to do it.

He who, in His Son, gave heaven's choicest gift for our salvation will watch over us every day, yes, every hour, with tender, unailing care for each detail, for nothing that comes to His child is too small to reach His heart of love. How could I forget that love and care, and fret and grieve when I should have rested in

"WHAT IS MAN?"

By JESSIE WILMORE MURTON

Oh, what is man, dear God, that Thou shouldst be Mindful of him? That Thou, creation's King, Shouldst step down from Thy throne, and stoop to die For such a vain, and vile, and worthless thing?

No goodly gift has he to offer. All Is Thine, since Thou hast fashioned all. Made in Thine image, he has spurned Thy love For proud rebellion, and the tyrant's thrall.

Yet . . . oh, we thank Thee, Father, Thou canst see, Beneath the wayward flesh, man's naked soul. And, great Physician that Thou art, discern Its wounds; and heal, and cleanse, and make it whole!

Him in childlike faith, allowing Him to work out the problems and ease the troubles!

"Are not five sparrows sold for two farthings, and not one of them is forgotten before God?"

"Oh, hushed be the tender lesson, My God, let me rest in Thee!"

SHALL WE TEACH DOGMATIC CHRISTIANITY?

THE advent of stern war conditions in England has revived interest in the subject of religion, and many responsible Christian leaders are questioning whether the rank and file of the people, even of those who are regular churchgoers, know very much about "the faith which was once delivered unto the saints."

The Archbishop of York holds that although we claim to be fighting for the free exercise of our religion, very few men in the army know anything about its teachings. He blames the educational swing-over of the past half century from literary to scientific subjects, which has led to much less Bible study, and consequently much more ignorance of Christian teaching.

Then there are those who, while quite rightly placing emphasis on practical religion, have deprecated the learning of creeds and doctrines. This attitude has

no doubt contributed enormously to the widespread ignorance of the Christian religion.

But, at the basis of all true Christian practice there must be an intelligent knowledge of Christian principles. A vague, sentimental view of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is not sufficient for the building up of a strong, virile Christian character. There must be teaching, and dogmatic teaching too, for no religion is more dogmatic than that taught by Jesus of Nazareth.

Happily this is now becoming recognized by prominent Christian thinkers and leaders. "Without theory, practice is unin-

telligent," says one writer, and "without practice, theory is not understood."

Every student of science or of art knows this to be inevitably so. Why then, should it be thought that religion, "the queen of sciences," can be intelligently practiced without a close and careful study of its principles?

"The most pathetic theory of the day is the cry of the starved mind for dogma," said Miss Dorothy Sayers, the writer of detective fiction, recently at a Baptist congress.

Speaking of the Nation Youth Movement, the Bishop of St. Albans, England, declared himself thus: "I am convinced that the greatest mistake of all has been

By H. F. De'Ath, London Correspondent

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JAMES EARL SHULTZ, Editor

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IS THIS ARMAGEDDON?

By the Editor



★ "The advent of stern war conditions . . . has revived interest in the subject of religion."



Armageddon." While they spoke meaningfully of an armageddon, serious-minded men and women are asking the question as to whether we are approaching the Armageddon. What suggests these inquiries? Surely the answer is not that

we are engaged in a titanic struggle, for men and nations have been at war before. True, the question was raised during the first World War, but not to the degree that it is met in the present planetary struggle. Does its frequency suggest an awareness of new issues, a conviction born of knowledge rather than fear of a titanic encounter?

Just before the turn of the present century, when the United States Congress was about to declare war against Spain, President William McKinley wrote his old army chaplain to ask whether, if he signed the bill, it would usher in Armageddon. President McKinley was a deeply pious man, a student of Bible prophecy. He knew Germany and a number of other nations were very sympathetic with Spain, and might declare war against us should we strike at the Iberian nation. He had seen his old army chaplain under fire, knew him

to be a man of God, and he wanted his candid opinion as to whether if we declared war, it would end in the ancient Valley of Megiddo.

The answer of that army chaplain was "No!" He had made a careful study of the prophecy of Revelation 16: 12-16. He knew that disturbances would arise in the territory contiguous to the Euphrates River, the cradle of the human race, that these would involve the entire world. For years the Mohammedans had ruled those territories. At that time the "Sick Man of the East"—Turkey—was just as sick as he could possibly be without dying and ceasing to trouble Europe, the Near East, and the rest of the world, and that chaplain could understand from a study of the Word that the Turk would finally come to his end, but that following his national demise, the "kings of the sun-rising" would march to Armageddon to engage the so-called Christian nations in deadly combat.

At that time no nations of the East were in a position to fulfill that prophecy. True, Napoleon Bonaparte was reputed to have said, "China is a sleeping giant; disturb him not, for when he awakens, his tread will shake the world." But he was still docilely following the Empress Dowager, who chose to shut China's frontiers against the vulgar foreigners from the West. There was no thought of world conquest. Seafaring men, who had often crossed the Pacific Ocean to carry on commerce with America, had been successful throughout the East in commercial conquests, but they conquered with a sword of gold rather than with military weapons.

Japan had not yet fully awakened from her centuries of slumber. True, she had worsted China in 1895, driving her out of Korea—"the land of the morning calm." Her imported Western artillery had mowed down the flower of China's army, who sought to drive the invaders from the tomb of Korea's founder, Kweija, which is adjacent to the ancient capital of the country, Ping Yang. They came confidently, courageously, in their long black robes, each with a birdcage in one hand and a musket in the other. Ten thousand of them fell in one field, which for years thereafter grew rank with Kaffir corn. But Japan had not yet measured strength with a Western nation, hence the chaplain knew that the hour had not struck for Armageddon, for the East was still devoid of military leadership.

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IN THE November WATCHMAN we answered editorially the question, "Is This Armageddon?" but since then readers have written insistently for a restatement of the facts which point ominously toward the battleground of the ages, the valley of Megiddo. Some evidently recall the editorial in the *Washington Post* written during World War Number One which said: "The coming retribution is a battle of Armageddon. All the world is moving to the conflict. War and justice joined issues when Cain slew his brother, and the quarrel is not yet composed, and perhaps the final adjudication will not come until Armageddon." In speaking of the remaking of the map of Europe at the close of World War Number One, H. G. Wells concluded a statement with the words: "Europe will blunder into a new set of ugly complications, and prepare a still more colossal

to imagine that you can produce the highest kind of character and citizenship by concentrating upon the physical and mental development of boys and girls, and neglecting the definite attempt to develop the religious instinct in them by the sound teaching of the Christian faith, which our Lord, anyway, was convinced was the root from which all true character is produced."

Jesus, our great Exemplar, never lost the balance between knowledge and practice, not even when He was rebuking the extremists. "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye pay tithe of mint and anise and cummin, and have

omitted the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith: *these ought ye to have done, and not to leave the other undone.*" Matthew 23: 23.

There can be no conflict between the theory and practice of Christianity, provided each is assigned its proper place. For one is the complement of the other, and the only way to preserve the balance between them is to keep in close and constant touch with the One who never erred on the one side or the other. And this most certainly cannot be done without reading and re-reading again and again the Bible story of His life and teaching.

THE GALILEAN PROPHET

By Jesse C. Stevens

JESUS visited the beautiful Jewish temple for the last time. At its entrance was the altar of burnt offering where many innocent creatures had been sacrificed, typifying the coming of Him who was the promised "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world." Revelation 13: 8; John 1: 29. The Jews rejected Him. "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not." John 1: 11. He had preached His last public sermon, in which He denounced the Jewish leaders, exposed their characters and hypocrisy with withering plainness of speech, and pronounced in language of awful severity the judgments of God against them for their faithlessness to their trust, which was bringing ruin upon their nation and city. He closed His discourse with a heart-breaking lamentation over Jerusalem, as He bade it a solemn farewell:

"O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets, and stonest them which are sent unto thee, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not! Behold, your house is left unto you desolate." Matthew 23: 37, 38.

A few days before this, Jesus had made His triumphal entry into Jerusalem sitting upon an ass's colt, which had long been the Jewish custom of royal entry. This procession started at Bethany, and as it reached the brow of Olivet, Jesus halted. Before Him lay Jerusalem in her glory—"beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth." Psalm 48: 2. The city was bathed in the golden light of the setting sun. The temple, in stately grandeur with its walls of pure white marble and its gold-capped pillars, was the cynosure of all eyes.

Jesus gazed meditatively upon the scene laid out before them. The disciples turned their eyes upon Him, expecting to witness upon His face a look of satisfaction and admiration, but were surprised and disappointed to see a look of sorrow, to see His eyes fill with tears, and His body rock like a strong tree in a tempest. In a burst of anguish and with quivering lips, they heard Him lament over Jerusalem, saying, "If thou hadst known, even thou, at least in this thy day, the things which belong unto thy peace!"

He was about to recount the many blessings promised through the prophets, which might have been theirs to enjoy,—Thy enemies shall "come out against thee one way, and flee before thee seven ways"

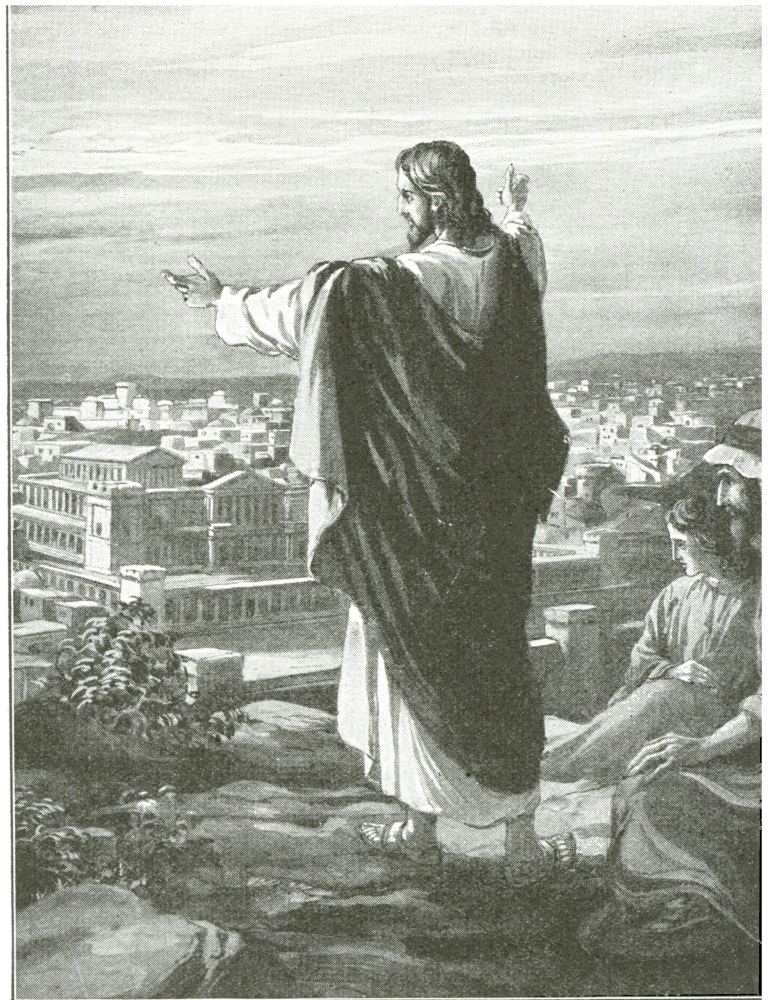
★ *"Before Him lay Jerusalem in her glory—beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth."*

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(Deuteronomy 28: 7); "Whosoever shall gather together against thee shall fall" (Isaiah 54: 15); "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper" (Isaiah 54: 17); "The Gentiles shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. . . . Thy gates shall be open continually; they shall not be shut day nor night" (Isaiah 60: 3, 11); "Violence shall no more be heard in thy land, . . . but thou shalt call thy walls Salvation, and thy gates Praise" (Isaiah 60: 18); "I will extend peace to her like a river. . . . As one whom his mother comforteth, so will I comfort you; and ye shall be comforted in Jerusalem" (Isaiah 66: 12, 13); "Thine eyes shall see Jerusalem a quiet habitation, a tabernacle that shall not be taken down" (Isaiah 33: 20); "Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem, and cry unto her, that her warfare is accomplished" (Isaiah 40: 2); "And give Him no rest, . . . till He make Jerusalem a praise in the earth" (Isaiah 62: 7); "Behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in My people: and the voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her, nor the voice of crying" (Isaiah 65: 18, 19).

These and many more He was about to recount, but He stopped, and exclaimed, "But now they are hid from thine eyes. For the days shall come upon thee, that thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee round, and keep thee in on every side, and shall lay thee even with the ground, and thy children within thee; and they shall not leave in thee one stone upon another; because thou knewest not the time of thy visitation." Luke 19: 42-44.

"How often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth



her chickens under her wings, and ye would not!" Matthew 23: 37. What a beautiful figure of God's tender care of His children! I can remember that, when I was a boy, my mother had a good-sized poultry yard. I used to watch with delight the little fluffy chicks a few days after their hatching follow the mother hen about as she taught them how to scratch for food. A chicken hawk would fly overhead. The mother hen would in her own language inform her children that danger was near and they should come under her wings for protection. They would spread their unfeathered wings and speed to mother whose wings were outspread to receive them. When they were all securely under her wings, she would cover them all safely till the danger was past.

"Behold, your house is left unto you desolate," said Jesus to the Jews. These words were spoken in the hearing, not only of the disciples present, but also of the multitude. Upon leaving the temple the disciples pointed to the stones of the temple, some of which were of fabulous size—forty-eight feet long, eighteen feet wide, and twelve feet thick, Josephus, the Jewish historian, tells us—as if to say, "Master, your pronouncement is almost incredible." But He replied, "See ye not all these things? Verily I say unto you, There shall not be left here one stone upon

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AS PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE APPROACHES

By Roman R. Senson, *Manila Correspondent*



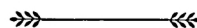
WHEN Admiral Dewey with his fleet entered Manila Bay in the spring of 1898, the Philippines were going through the last stages of the history of Spain's sovereignty. After the Americans captured Manila and took possession of the islands, the first American visitors found the Filipino race over a hundred years behind American and modern civilizations. There was neither law nor order. The great mass of the people were illiterate, the standard of living low, and there was practically no modern foreign nor interisland transportation and communication.

The Americans not only found the country in a state of revolution but also in a condition of guerrilla warfare. This strife existed in nearly every province. Thus farming and agricultural industries did not flourish. Due to this unsettled state of the islands, the first American committee was unable to carry on constructive work. In addition to armed revolution and guerrilla warfare, there was religious strife between the Filipinos and their religious leaders.

[A Filipino of brilliant education and address, Professor Senson has also shown his capacity for administration, and for a number of years has stood at the head of a college of distinction in the city of Manila. He is therefore by birth, education, and experience in a position to state fully and frankly what American occupation has done for the Philippine Islands. He wrote of a situation which apparently was to be ironically changed by the Japanese invader. Ed.]

The insurrection of 1896 was not only against the Spanish government in order to secure a more liberal rule, but also against the friars as the controlling political element in the communities. The Spanish friars had control of municipal affairs, and the Philippine communities were subjected to their rule. Church and state were not separate under the Spanish rule, and it took the Americans many years to teach the Filipinos the lesson of separation of church and state.

During the past forty-three years the Philippines have been under the administration and direction of the United States. The experiment has consisted in making a government which was strongly paternal as rapidly as possible. After the Philippine insurrection was quelled, the municipal governments were made autonomous as soon as they were organized. The provinces were made autonomous after four years, and in 1907 an elective insular legislative



* *Lieut. William Porter, whose single-handed exploit of picking off the crew of a Japanese machine gun, with a 30-cal. service rifle, in the battle for Manila, caused him to be called by his fellow soldiers the second Sergeant York. He and other fellow Americans are fighting to make Filipino independence possible.*

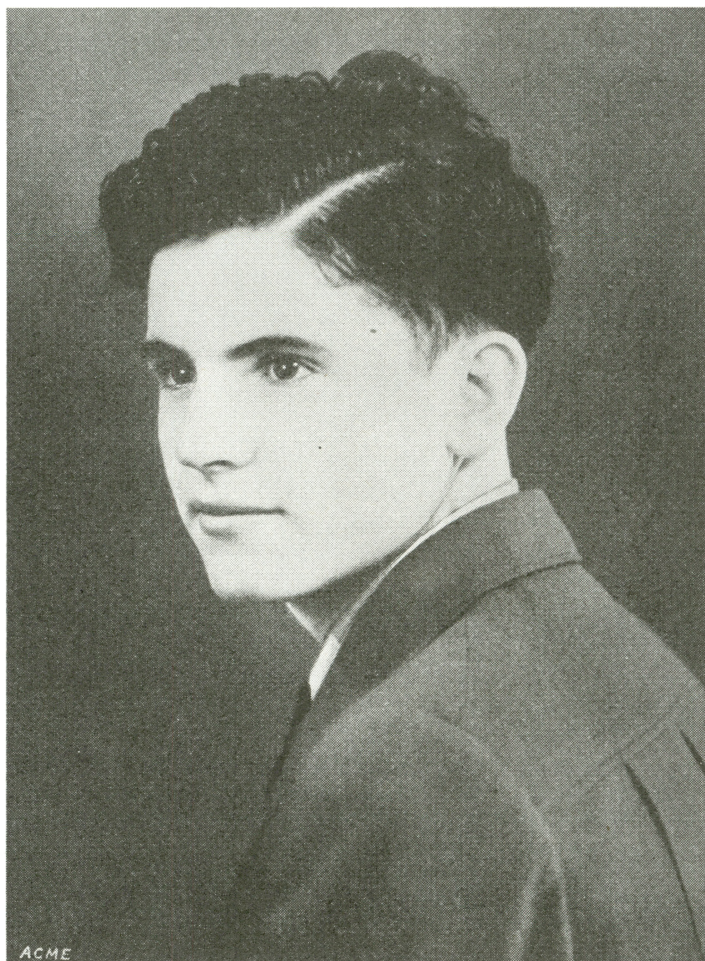
body came into being with the upper house, or commission, and the governor general appointed by the sovereign power. After nine years more the commission was enlarged into a senate, and made elective. While the veto power rests with the governor general as the representative of the sovereign power, the burden of government has been shifted to the Filipino people. The expenses of government are paid entirely by taxes collected from them, except the maintenance of the units of the United States Army and Navy in the Philippines and the Coast and Geodetic Survey work.

The Filipino people have demonstrated splendid capacity for education and government. Largely through public health measures, the population has increased from seven to sixteen million. The death rate has been lowered below that of any tropical country in the Far East. A great network of educational institutions has been set up, extending from primary schools in the remotest barrios to the University of the Philippines in Manila. Port facilities have been built. The mileage of highways has been increased. From the very beginning of American rule in the islands, America would have the Filipinos understand that they came to train and educate the people in the science of self-government. The matter of religion was to be left to individual consciences. The blessings of religious freedom which were denied them during the Spanish regime, America would have the Filipinos enjoy.

As Philippine independence approaches, (the Tydings-McDuffie Law set it for July 4, 1946) there have been some apprehensions in different quarters that the Church will again assert herself and try to place the government under her control. She is now laying a very strong foundation for the realization of this goal. The Church is lining up all elements in the country behind her program. Some ranking officials are threatened with a loss of prestige if they do not agree with her.

In his memorable speech at the Opera House, Honorable Manuel L. Quezon, the President of the Philippines, gave utterance to these significant words: "The Organic Law of the Philippines provides for the complete separation of church and state. In spite of this, however, the social cancer has not wholly disappeared; in fact, unless the people open their eyes and uproot such an evil, it would not be surprising that at the end of a few years, we would be found again in the same condition in which we were in 1896. It is certain that we no longer see the civil authorities paying public homage to the ecclesiastical authorities, and that the latter no longer pretend openly to possess the power to control the government. But, ladies and

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SWORDS OR PLOWSHARES?



By Wesley Amundsen

DO YOU remember Armistice Day in 1918? Do you recall the joy that raced through the world when the thunderings of war ceased and the blood dried upon Flanders fields, where today the poppies grow? Do you remember how men said, "This is the end of war, nations will most certainly never permit themselves to be drawn into another such inferno of hell as were those frightful years of 1914-1918"? Then it was that preacher and statesman took for their text the words of Micah the prophet, "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks: nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Micah 4:3.

But some Bible students failed to be convinced that the time had come for wars to cease. They recognized that this call to peace came from "many nations," not from God. They refused to believe that the golden era of peace and prosperity was now ushered in, and that men would love one another in the way God has said that they should. They prophesied that another war was in the offing, and that the next war would be greater than any past war. But,—well, you remember, how it was back there,—men "pooh-poohed" the idea, and said that all future disputes would be settled by arbitration boards, or committees. But it just has not turned out the way so many men hoped it would. The world has gotten itself into tremendously serious difficulties, and men by the millions are dying on the battlefields in what is known as the greatest war, with the deadliest weapons, ever fought in the history of the world.

History repeats itself, and prophecy points out the future. And that is the way we see it. God tells of times of war in the last days (Revelation 11: 18) prior to the coming of the peace which is even beyond the comprehension of men today. In the language of Joel the prophet, God says: "Proclaim ye this among the Gentiles; Prepare war, wake up the mighty men, let all the men of war draw near; let them come up: beat your plowshares into swords, and your pruning hooks into spears: let the weak say, I am strong." Joel 3: 9, 10.

Germany has been beating plowshares and pruning hooks into instruments of war for over seven years. England and other nations commenced in more recent years. Today the leaders of the United States of America say our country is to be the "arsenal of democracy."

In the December, 1941, *American Magazine*, Donald M. Nelson, then Director of Priorities for the U. S. Office of Production Management, tells us of the tremendous sacrifice which Americans are going to have to make in order to keep the wheels of industry spinning so that we can produce enough munitions of war for every nation fighting on the side of the Allies. He says in part:

"I anticipate that we are going to spend one hundred billion dollars, maybe more, before we are through." And then he goes on to tell what will be consumed in this staggering sum, a sum of which you and I

as laymen have not the faintest comprehension. We have built new munition plants which are turning out more explosives than ever before in our history. Mr. Nelson asserts our airplane factories have increased their output at least thirty times. More men are engaged in wartime industry than ever before. Everything is geared for beating the plowshares and the pruning hooks into tanks, guns, airplanes, battleships, and all the rest of the equipment that it takes to make up a modern, fighting army and navy. Look over the list of things which are now going into war munitions:



Soap materials, plasterboard, soft drink equipment and material, safes and locks, biscuits, false teeth, roofing materials, paper board, writing paper, ribbons, hosiery, tapestry, tape, shoes, and as he says "even caramel candy" are used. Added to this list are automobiles, washing-machines, cotton, juke boxes, marble pin games, toy electric trains, copper weather-stripping, fancy ash-trays, fine gutter-spouts, cuspidors, aluminum pots and pans and gadgets as well as rubber materials. Yes, it is a bit more than just the plowshares and the pruning hooks now. War has invaded every home and every community. It is no longer a war among the European nations, it is already a world war, for the whole world is feeling and suffering the effects of it.

On another page in the same issue of the *American Magazine*, is shown a wonderful photograph in colors, of one of the hugest of the electric steel furnaces in our land.

—>>> ** Somewhere in eastern Ontario in a century-old town is a huge factory, built up from a lowly blacksmith shop, which is efficiently beating plowshares into the tools of war. For more than one hundred years it had been turning out farm implements. Now it is making war instruments, chiefly rifle grenades. Our picture shows soldiers throwing these grenades made by the former manufacturer of plowshares.*



For "twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, this Gargantua of defense daily erupts 260 tons of white-hot metal, the lifeblood of mechanical warfare. Steel for cylinder linings and bearings, machine tools and airplane parts, gun barrels, and tanks, . . . steel to make America impregnable." And that is a picture of the plowshares and the pruning hooks being boiled into molten, white-hot metal, which will be used for both defense and offense all over the world.



But what about that text of Scripture which speaks of turning all these war machines and engines of death into agricultural instruments? To what does it refer? When will that day come when the world will be released from all of these interferences with our normal pursuit of happiness and pleasure? Both the prophets Isaiah and Micah speak of this event and what they say is this:

"Many people shall go and say" (Isaiah 2:3); or "And many nations shall come and say" (Micah 4:2). What are they to 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 His ways, and we will walk in his paths. . . . And He shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people [strong nations, says Micah]: 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." Isaiah 2:2-4. And that is just what "many people" and "many nations" were saying in fulfillment of divine prophecy, for these prophets tell us that this is what men will be doing in "the last days." (See Isaiah 2:2; Micah 4:1.)

In the midst of the thunder of war today we hear the voices of those who speak for peace. In the midst of the hatreds of men, we hear them speaking of the things of God, of the law of God, of Christianity, and the need of defending it; but their voices are scarcely audible because of the commotion occasioned by men whose ambitions led them to wring the very lifeblood from the hearts of those who stood in the way of their selfish triumphs.

The time for turning the spears and swords into more peaceful instruments is not now, for God has "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 everyone that dwelleth therein shall languish, with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven; yea, the fishes of the sea also shall be taken away" (Hosea 4:1-3), yet eventually He will establish His people in a land of peace.

"For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered nor come into mind. But be



★ For centuries the world regarded the statement, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," as a truism. Now the hand that rocks the cradle is occupied in the Women's Fighting Service, as indicated by this British photograph. Such conditions result when plowshares are beaten into swords.



ye glad and rejoice forever in that which I create: for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy. And I will rejoice in Jerusalem, and joy in My people: and the voice of weeping shall be no more heard in her, nor the voice of crying. . . .

"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." Isaiah 65:17-22.

Another prophet speaks in words that are quite similar:

"And I will bring again the captivity of My people of Israel, and they shall build the waste cities, and inhabit them; and they shall plant vineyards, and drink the wine thereof; they shall also make gardens, and eat the fruit of them. And I will plant them upon their land, and they shall no more be pulled up out of their land which I have given them, saith the Lord." Amos 9:14, 15.



When will that be?—Not during the thousand years spoken of in Revelation 20, but after. There will be no millennium of delight upon the earth, but "when the thousand years are expired," and the devil and all his host have been cast into the lake of fire and brimstone, together with the beast and the false prophet, then will be realized that which John said: "I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away. . . . And I John saw the holy city New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." Revelation 21:1, 2.

At the second coming of Christ wars between earthly nations shall cease, and God's people will be taken from this earth

to be with Him in heaven for the thousand-year period. It is at the end of that time that He will re-create the earth. The new earth will become the home of His people, and they will live in peace and happiness forever. Every man will have his own home, free from all burdens such as are encountered in the world today. Every man will have his own vineyard or farm, which will provide him with all the necessary foods for himself and his family. There will be no warmongers of the present type or of any other, in that land. Humanity will be free from all cares and sorrows, free to plant and to harvest without molestation. Perfect unity will prevail, and all will be one in Christ Jesus. There will be no international boundaries, no Atlantic or Pacific sea lanes to be guarded. There will be no Eastern or Western powers seeking to divide the world into certain spheres of influence. Nor will trade wars find their way into that land of peace and prosperity, but every man will sit under his own fig tree and none shall ever make war any more. Well may God's people sing A. Cleveland Coxe's beautiful hymn:

"Oh, where are kings and empires now,
Of old that went and came?
But, Lord, Thy church is praying yet,
A thousand years the same.

"We mark her goodly battlements,
And her foundations strong;
We hear within the solemn voice
Of her unending song.

"For not like kingdoms of the world
The holy church, O God;
Though earthquake shocks are threaten-
ing her,
The tempests are abroad.

"Unshaken as eternal hills,
Immovable she stands,
A mountain that shall fill the earth,
A house not made with hands."

Is This Armageddon?

(Continued from page 3)

THE ORIENT AWAKE

But that day is now past. Even America is awakening to a realization of the fact that perhaps Emperor William II of Germany correctly appraised the Japanese when he called them "The Yellow Peril." Japan's slogan for the past three decades, "The Orient for the Oriental," begins to take on a new significance. It is more than a slogan, it is a threat. While Europe has been bleeding herself white in fratricidal conflict, the Japanese have been nourishing themselves for the "day of slaughter." From America, the Arsenal of Democracy, she has carried our treasures of steel, copper, oil, and many of our bombers. She has been training her pilots against China with her most ancient planes. As soon as they were trained, they were retired to the reserves, and others took their places, to receive a training against the day when she would strike with her modern bombers, which she was conserving.

While deprecating her treachery, we must acknowledge that the Japanese were sagacious in their preparation for the present war. They waited until they were sure that the flow of our resources had been effectively dried up, and then they struck,—and with what stunning force! It surprised no one who has lived in the East, but to most Americans it was disillusioning. The world beheld a nation ready to challenge the manpower of the West, and those who know Japan are fully aware that she will never be satisfied with the conquest of the East. She must be stopped or she will overrun the world.

Can she do it? If she can convince the peoples of the East of her invulnerability! That is why she strikes with such impetuosity. She must impress with her superiority the nations which have looked to the West for leadership. She must make them know that to resist her is to tempt fate. If she can so impress them, she will then hope to bring about a situation envisioned by Sir Cyprian Bridge, who wrote in the *San Francisco Argonaut* twenty-one years ago: "There is only one problem, and it is the problem of the coming conflict between the two halves of the human race, the white and the colored: it will be in the Pacific. Asia could draw upon about one thousand millions of colored people, as against five hundred millions of white people."

JAPAN'S MOTIVES AND AIMS

But you ask, Why would Japan march the entire distance across the Asiatic continent against the West? Why would she drive to Armageddon? During the World War, while in Japan, I was told by a high ranking official of Japan, "We are watching to see what is going to happen to

Turkey. Turkey is an Oriental power that is neighbor to the Occident. If Turkey is overthrown and her territories divided among the European powers, it will remove the last buffer state between the Orient and the Occident, and will be the signal for us to march to our destiny." Fear of that very contingency, together with the defection of Russia during the first World War, prevented Britain and France from carrying out the terms of the secret treaty of London, which provided for the postwar dismemberment of Turkey and giving Constantinople to Russia.

The threatened sympathetic rising of millions of Mohammedans forced the Allies to re-evaluate the situation. Britain was threatened with the loss of Egypt and her possessions in the Near East. Yahya Siddyk, an Egyptian writer of note, graphically summed up the situation when he wrote: "Europe is even now stricken with senility. . . . It is our continued contact with Europe that favors our evolution, and inevitably hastens our revival! It is simply history repeating itself; the Will of God fulfilling itself despite all opposition and all resistance. . . . Europe's tutelage over Asiatics is becoming more and more nominal, the gates of Asia are closing against the European!"—*Literary Digest*, October 14, 1922.

France dared not risk her newly acquired mandated territories in Syria, for of that time Leone Caetani, Duke of Sermoneta, said: "The convulsion has shaken Islamic and Oriental civilization to its foundations. The entire Oriental world, from China to the Mediterranean, is in ferment. Everywhere the hidden fire of anti-European hatred is burning. Riots in Morocco, risings in Algiers, discontent in Tripoli, so-called Nationalist attempts in Egypt, Arabia, and Libya are all different manifestations of the same deep sentiment, and have as their object the rebellion of the Oriental world against European civilization."—*Literary Digest*, October 14, 1922. Yet the Turk lived on, though he had certainly been sentenced to death and was rather badly carved at the close of the war.

TRADE ROUTE TO THE EAST

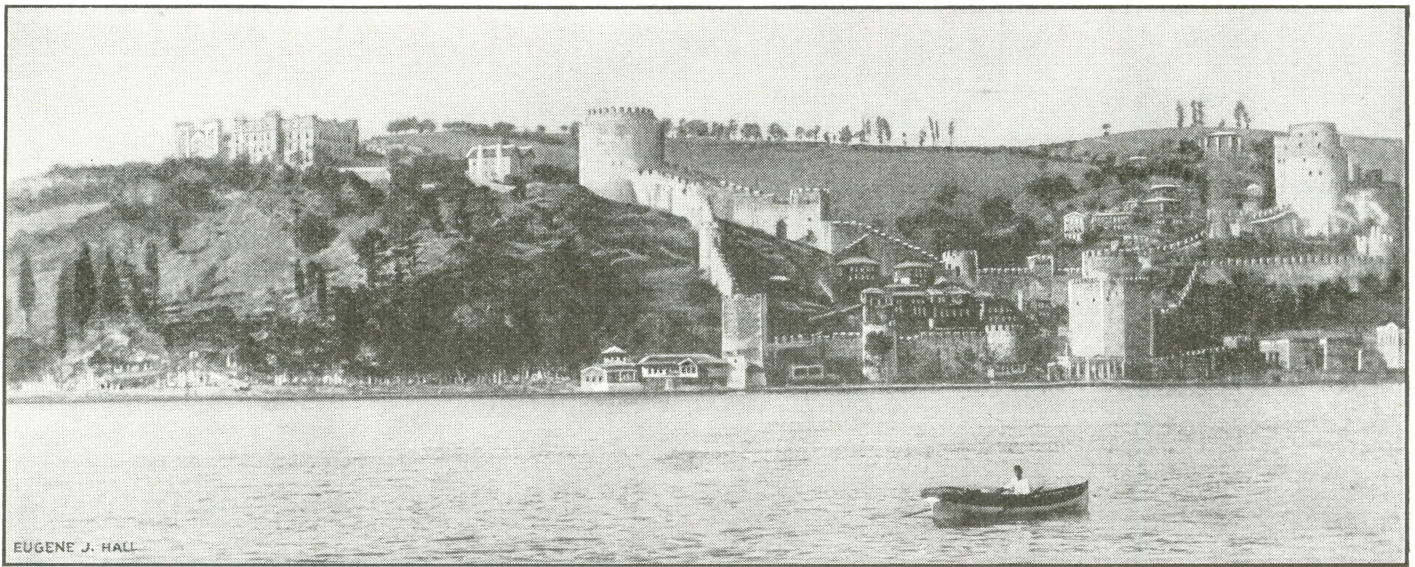
But now there are additional reasons why men should covet the territories adjacent to the Euphrates—almost one half of the world's oil supply is to be there found. Mosul, ancient Nineveh, is a veritable reservoir of mineral wealth. Mr. Hitler knows that, and has risked everything but the invasion of Turkey to obtain it. His staff visualized the dangers of the Russian invasion, but they thought them fewer than to risk arousing the Mohammedan world by violating the territorial integrity of that Oriental buffer state. Vainly had they tried to lead the Turks into an Axis accord. Their most astute

ambassador, Von Papen, was given that responsibility when accredited to Ankara, but while he kept the Turk from coming to the aid of his ally, Greece, and from fulfilling the terms of his alliance with Britain, Turkey sensed the Russian threat to his borders too great to adventure his future until after Russia had been conquered and Britain driven out of Egypt.

Even though Germany struck at Russia, it was known that she was still possessed of the ambition of former times, which was so succinctly expressed by Maynard Owen Williams in the *Christian Herald* of May 31, 1916: "Germany is fighting to win a commercial triumph over the sea route to the East. . . . Turkey is on the shortest line between the population centers of the world. Germany is fighting for that trade route." "Palestine is the great center, the meeting of the roads. Whoever holds Palestine commands the great lines of communication, not only by land, but also by sea," said the London *Fortnightly Review*. And that trade route and those great lines of communication are just as important to the nations of the East as they are to Germany, Russia, or Britain. That is why the battle for world dominion will finally center in the territories which have so long been held by the Turk.

During World War Number One Britain and France thought to forever put to an end the threat to security of that trade route and those great lines of communication by eliminating Turkey. On November 10, 1914, Prime Minister Asquith of Great Britain, when speaking of the interests of the Turk on the side of the Central Powers in the war, said: "It is not the Turkish people, it is the Ottoman government which has drawn the sword, and which I do not hesitate to predict will perish by the sword. It is they and not we who have rung the death knell of the Ottoman dominion, not only in Europe, but in Asia. . . . The Turkish Empire has committed suicide and thus dug with its own hands its grave."

Following the close of the war, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, David Lloyd George, in addressing the House of Commons, was reported in the London *Daily Telegraph* of July 23, 1920, to have said: "The great powers had kept him [the Turk] together not because of any particular confidence they had in him, but because of what they were afraid might happen if he disappeared. . . . The late war has completely put an end to this state of things. Turkey is broken beyond repair and from our point of view we have no reason to regret it. He broke every promise he ever made. He sold every friend, including Great Britain. . . . Therefore we could not trust him again. He might sell us again even if he signed a bond. Turkey is no more, and nothing will put



EUGENE J. HALL

★ Fortifications of the Dardanelles at Constantinople, which guard the trade route to the East.

Turkey together again as an empire; he is broken, and that is what we have to face."

"AND NONE SHALL HELP HIM"

That men generally expected to see Turkey come to his end is indicated by reading an editorial in the *Los Angeles Times* published during the World War, which said: "Today the Turk in Europe is practically at an end. . . . Constantinople, its position of wonderful advantage, must fall into new hands, and all are wide open to catch the prize." But when the prize was offered to the United States we discreetly refused it, for we knew that it would mean that we should be embroiled in a great conflict, which would involve the interests of the trade routes from the West to the East.

And the Turk continued to live. Why? Because Daniel 11:45, in speaking of the king of the north, whose territories the Turk occupies, said that when "he shall come to his end," "none shall help him." Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Bulgaria were helping the Turk, hence it was not time for the Turk to come to his end. Constantinople, as we write, is still in Turkish hands. The nation sits perilously astride the Bosphorus, employing all the sagacity with which he has been endowed for centuries to keep his perilous position from becoming untenable.

Mr. Churchill, during World War Number One, lost his military reputation by attempting to destroy the Turk, and thus to bring him to his end. His was the strategy to bring the Anzacs from the antipodes and the mighty fleet of Britain into action against Constantinople. The flower of the Anzac armies was destroyed while the British pounded relentlessly with their giant naval guns against the defenses of the ancient city of Constantinople. One morning, to the surprise of the German commanding general, the fleet and the investing force steamed away. Why? The German commander did not know. It has

been authoritatively declared "that Fort Hamidie, the most powerful defense on the Asiatic side, had just seventeen armor-piercing shells left, while at Kilid-ul-Bahr, which was the main defense on the European side, there were precisely ten." "It was ready to fall," said General Sanders. Why did it not fall? Because the word of God had said that when that power should come to his end "none shall help him."

But some day he is going to come to his end. Some day finis will be written, for the Lord has so indicated it, and none will help him. This indicates the drying up of that Mohammedan influence around the great River Euphrates. It was the four sultanies of Turkey—Aleppo, Bagdad, Damascus, and Iconium—which gave power to Turkish arms, and enabled him to fulfill his destiny. The drying up of these resources of power will eventually spell the doom of the Turk.

DESTINY OF JAPAN

The Japanese believe that the end of the Turk will indicate the time when they will march west to their destiny. Do they have any precedent for such a hazardous undertaking? Yes. If you will go back into the history of the ancients you will find it was an Oriental invasion that overthrew the mighty kingdom in the Euphrates valley. During the days of Abraham that invader sacked Ur, the capital city of Chaldea, whose treasures of gold incalculable tempted the cupidity of the Oriental. It was the westward march of an Oriental clan that finally emerged as the Seljukian Turks, whose aid to the Ottoman Turks placed that power in a position of vantage.

GENGHIS KHAN, THE MONGOL

The Middle Ages trembled at the name of Genghis Khan, a Mongol conqueror, who drove his conquests west as far as the River Dneiper, while one of his sons, Tamerlane, or Timurleng, Timur the Lame, invaded the territory even farther west, measured strength with the Turks, and on

the plains of Angora routed an immense army which had assembled to contest his further westward invasion. He ruled from the great wall of China to Moscow, invaded India, and was the terror of every civilized race.

Can it be that the Japanese, unsuccessful in their Pacific wars with the Allied powers, will eventually marshal a host of the East to do battle with the West? No one can definitely forecast that event. Nor can we say with assurance that we are at the present time approaching Armageddon. Certain it is that when the final alignment takes place for that battle, mentioned so specifically in Revelation 16, the Japanese will not be fighting beside the Axis or any other Occidental.

Whatever the outcome of the present conflict, it is certain that the Axis powers have given Japan opportunity to try her ambitious experiment. Often in former days have Japanese said to me, "The time will come when we will rule the world, for we are a warlike people." Will they attain their objective? Positively not! The word of God is explicit in revealing that the next world kingdom will be the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ, which will be set up when sin is no more. But Japan's ambitions may finally lead her to Armageddon, the issues of which struggle will never be decided by human prowess, for before a decision is reached, the divine fiat will be heard, "Thither cause Thy mighty ones to come down, O Lord." Joel 3: 11. That is to be fulfilled when the heathen are wakened, "and come up to the valley of Jehoshaphat" (verse 12), the valley of Jezreel, the valley of Megiddo. Thereafter will be fulfilled the word: "And the kingdom and dominion, and the greatness of the kingdom under the whole heaven, shall be given to the people of the saints of the Most High, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom, and all dominions shall serve and obey Him." Daniel 7: 27.

LAW ENFORCEMENT IN A CRISIS

By J. Edgar Hoover, *Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation*



OF SUPREME importance at the moment is the necessity of protecting all phases of American life and traditions. Every nation's history is marked by periods of unusual stress. At this time, when the ominous clouds of strife hang heavy over distant lands, the thunder of their wars awakens us to the possibility of threats to our own America. There has never before been the need that now exists to seek the truth and to recognize the facts as they are. While other peoples are regimented and assembled to hear the pronouncements of government, we seek the truth without the crushing hand of dictatorships directing or determining in advance what shall or shall not be said.

Upon us of this generation has fallen the responsibility to defend the cherished principles of Americanism. There are times, to be sure, when the cost of peace is too great to endure. No price in peace or war, however, can be put upon our American heritage. Its maintenance means the preservation of life and liberty itself. Today the internal security of a peaceful nation is at stake.

As in the days of the early pioneers, the call goes out to the enlightened and courageous spirit of American womanhood to enlist her intelligent aid in the solution of our present-day problems. The home still remains supreme as the basis of our social order. The very forces that attack the home attack the nation, which is the aggregate of all our homes.

The American home—presided over by you women of America—holds the key to many of our most perplexing problems. In preserving the security of the home, we safeguard the security of the nation. The time has come to erect defensive walls to protect our homes and our body politic from the insidious and malignant germs of foreign isms and the subversive forces of lawlessness. That is the task of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and American law enforcement, aided by every loyal American citizen.

We must unite to resist the insidious propaganda designed to foment unrest and bring about the destruction of our national ideals. There was a time when America was proudly known as a melting pot, in which all peoples living within our shores were fused into truly American citizens, whose hearts and minds were wholly centered upon the future of this land. These

citizens in turn were guaranteed all the benefits, the securities, and the opportunities for which the Revolutionary patriots fought and died, in winning our highly prized independence. In recent years, something has happened to that melting pot. It is unfortunate but true that there has come into being a sub-surface element, shifty, malicious, and dishonest, which with wanton effrontery seeks to turn a great melting pot into a catch-all for the things that could never fuse with our ideals.

Our generation has had greater advantages, even in the depths of our depression, than were ever known by those whose alien ways of living, whose foreign isms, have slowly but gradually filtered into our land. Despite the freedom, the liberties, and the opportunities guaranteed to all within our midst, there are those who

have betrayed America by chiseling at the foundations of this great edifice of freedom. The foes within our gates, like termites, have sought by every scheming means to inculcate their alien ideas into our social order, fouling our cradle of liberty.

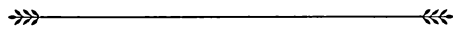
There is no place in our land for the regimenter, or the blustering type of martinet, who, steeped in the bloody-handed egotism of gangster conquest, seeks to make us all salute before him. This is a time when we must think straight and not be misled by the exotic and Utopian pratings of those whose allegiance is pledged abroad.

A good citizen must be on guard against subversion in all its forms. Call it what you will—it is un-American. Our patriotism can best be judged by our diligence in protecting American ideals from the rapists of justice and common decency. To stem the insidious machinations of such enemies, to thwart their plans, to preserve our traditions and ideals, is a sacred and supreme task. Here is a battle between priceless God-fearing principles on the one



★ *"The home still remains supreme as the basis of our social order. The very forces that attack the home attack the nation, which is the aggregate of all our homes."*

★ "Every sincere and earnest American should consider himself an integral part of law and order in this war against the enemies of democracy." Shown are Chinese soldiers in the United States Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey. While the photographer supposed that they were giving the victory salute at the sudden turn of events in the Far East which brought America into the war with Japan on the side of China, those who know Chinese customs recognize that they are indicating by thumbs up that America stands at top rank among the nations of the world for her decision to combat the Oriental aggressor. With the soldiers is Chinese Consul-General of New York City, Tsune-Chi Yu.



hand and pagan ideals and godlessness on the other. Principles and not men must prevail. Democracy is totally alien in deed and thought to the tactics of ruthless racketeering dictators. Yet that is that for which these festering foreign isms stand, while they insult our intelligence and blaspheme Americanism by calling themselves teachers of "Twentieth Century Democracy." What a travesty!

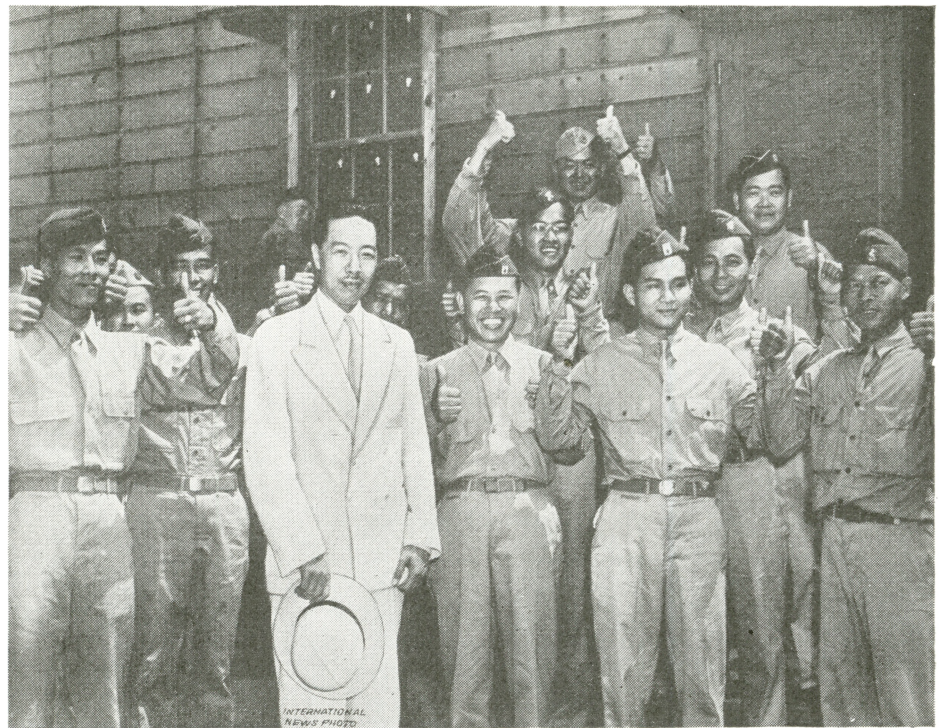
Evil forces in America today seek to undermine law and order. Naturally, these forces do not operate in the open. Evil does not seek the light. It assumes the garments, it adopts the slogans, it hides behind the banners, of Democracy. These evil, subversive forces menace freedom of speech, freedom of thought, and freedom to worship, in every village, town, and city in the land. And they go further, in actually seeking to move into position where they may cripple the vital instruments of our national defense through sabotage.

Fortunate indeed is the rising tide of patriotism on the part of so many of our citizens. It is indeed heartening to those of us in the FBI and American law enforcement, who are charged with the duty of protecting American people, not only from the onslaughts of criminals, but from the devious machinations of those who reflect in their pernicious activities the desires of enemy modes of thought and action. This battle cannot be successfully waged until our citizens recognize the dangers that confront us.



Every hour of the day must be devoted to the support of law and order. Dedication to this effort is true Americanism. You can help by being ever alert in order that any suspected act of sabotage or espionage, designed to undermine internal defense, can be called to the attention of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Every sincere and earnest American should consider himself an integral part of law and order in this war against the enemies of democracy. This co-operation should be limited, however, to passing on to the proper officials all questionable facts or rumors which may come one's way. But our efforts must not develop into a witch hunt. Bands of vigilantes, no matter in what manner they act, or what high ideals they may proclaim, are un-American, unpatriotic, and subversive of



the very things the nation now has the most need of preserving. To cope successfully with the spy demands intelligence, good judgment, and above all, justice and calmness in meeting every situation.

The present task of law enforcement—the battle against the alien-minded and against criminals—is of the same kind and type. A law-abiding nation is a peaceful nation. Only a law-abiding nation can survive. The FBI is receiving complaints of espionage and sabotage at the rate of approximately 214 a day. In addition, every twenty-four hours 4,000 major crimes are committed in these United States. Every twenty-four hours there are committed in our land an average of 33 murders, 160 robberies, 800 burglaries, 2200 larcenies, and 120 aggravated assaults. This does not include the 36,000 lesser infractions that occur daily.

An immense threat lies in America's crime army of 4,750,000 persons who have exhibited their lawlessness. It cannot be denied that a certain lack of patriotism exists in the craven make-up of anyone who deliberately and maliciously violates our laws. Spydrom, you can be sure, will find the ranks of lawlessness fertile grounds for recruiting traitors and Benedict Arnolds. To the lawless, America means only a place in which to rob, to thief, to destroy, and to plunder. Therefore, in these troubled days, when you strengthen the hand of law enforcement, you add power to the muscles of liberty.

I am happy to advise you that every possible precaution is being taken to prepare us to meet any emergency which may arise. The foundations have been laid; the walls have been erected. Trained and competent men of law enforcement spot the land. America's "West Point of Law Enforcement," the FBI National Police

Academy, has already graduated a national faculty of over 400 police instructors. Competent and highly trained, these representatives of law enforcement are located in every State of the Union.

They constitute a reserve force for the FBI. Beyond that, most of them are engaged in police training in their home communities. They are the men upon whom our people can justly depend for protection. Unfortunately, the citizens in some communities have not been fully alert to the availability of these men, otherwise some of them would not have been the victims of petty jealousies and corrupt political machinations, which have prevented them from initiating local police training programs so necessary for improved scientific crime detection and our internal defense. The duties which law enforcement now must assume are such that these officers must have the support of all civic-spirited citizens in order that once and for all this great body of public servants may be freed from the stifling influences of greedy and corrupt political domination.

Our national defense demands well-equipped and well-trained Army and Naval forces. Our internal security demands the best in law enforcement, with adequate facilities and equipment manned by public servants of the highest degree of character and intelligence. And greater yet, these men of law enforcement must be backed by an unflinching bulwark of determined citizens, consecrated to holding high the banners of law and order.

All fathers and mothers in the land must train their children in decency, honesty, and the sacredness of citizenship. There must be a reaffirmation of the sanctity of the home and greater diligence

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★ Ernest Christian Sibberson, pastor of a deaf-mute church in Topeka, Kansas, learned the deaf-and-dumb language in order to speak to the deaf-mutes of his church. He discovered that while in the words of Scripture "their ears were heavy" to sound vibrations, yet their eyes were alert to recognize the truth.

[An age-old tradition teaches that the ostrich, in order to hide itself, buries its head in the sand, where it can see nothing, hear nothing, and do nothing. Mr. Crane suggests that there are those doctrinaires who assume the proverbial ostrich attitude with reference to certain Biblical doctrines. Ed.]

THOSE who oppose the keeping of the seventh-day Sabbath often seize upon Deuteronomy 5:15, where Moses urged Israel to honor the one who had so mightily delivered them from their bondage in Egypt, by keeping His Sabbath holy. By an extreme and unwarranted interpretation of this text they endeavor to make it teach that the Sabbath was given to the Jews alone as a token of their deliverance from bondage in Egypt; and that since Christians were never in Egypt, they are under no obligation to keep the Sabbath.

A little thought given to this text will show the utter inconsistency of such interpretation; for if this were true concerning the Sabbath, it would be true also of all the other commandments, which, according to Leviticus 19:36, 37, were enjoined for the very same reason; and therefore Christians need not keep any of the commandments. What a shame so to pervert the word of God!

Furthermore, if the Sabbath was to be observed *only* by those who had been delivered from Egyptian bondage, then it is evident that no Jew born in Canaan would be under any more obligation to keep the Sabbath than Christians would be today. Most of the Jews who were delivered from Egypt died in the wilderness, and doubtless none who had been in Egypt were alive at the end of one hundred years from the time they entered Canaan. Imagine the young Jews reminding their parents that they were never in Egypt and need not keep the Sabbath! How absurd and unreasonable such an interpretation of this text is, and yet it shows to what lengths people will go when they close their eyes to the truth.



Instead of the Sabbath ending with those who had been delivered from Egyptian bondage, we hear the Lord declaring its never-ending obligation when hundreds of years later, just before the Jews were carried into Babylonian captivity, He promised if they would faithfully keep the Sabbath, He would never allow Jerusalem to be destroyed, and would never cause Israel to cease from being a nation forever. (Jeremiah 17:24, 25.) Had the Jews heeded this warning and accepted this promise, they would now be safe in their own land, free from the hand of oppression.



ARE YOU OSTRICH MINDED?

By I. A. Crane

But they refused, and to this day are reaping the results of their rebellion. Ezekiel, who prophesied contemporaneously with Jeremiah, declared that apostate Israel "hid their eyes" from God's Sabbath, and that He was "profaned among them." Ezekiel 22:26. The same determined blindness exists today among many professed Christians. If people today would not "hide their eyes" from the truth they would see—

1. That the Sabbath did not originate with the deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage, but that it was set apart in Eden before man sinned. (Genesis 2:2, 3.)

2. That had man never sinned there would have been no death (Romans 5:12), and that therefore the world would now be inhabited with sinless people who had always been observing the original Sabbath set apart at creation.

3. That the seventh-day Sabbath was given not only to the one small nation of the Jews, who had been set free from Egyptian bondage, to be observed during the few centuries of their possession of Palestine, but that it is given to all the nations of the redeemed, who have been delivered, not merely from the bondage of Egypt, but from the bondage of sin and death; and that it will be observed by these immortal, redeemed ones, not for a

few brief years, but throughout all eternity; not in earthly Canaan, but in the beautiful glorified new earth. (Isaiah 66:22, 23.)

Many people today are hiding their eyes from the Sabbath and the fullness of its meaning. Are you?

The Galilean Prophet

(Continued from page 4)

another, that shall not be thrown down." Matthew 24:2. This remarkable prophecy was literally fulfilled thirty-nine years later.

Jesus and His disciples wended their way to the Mount of Olives, and there with the city and temple in full view they sat for a while. From Mark's Gospel it does not appear that all the twelve were with Him on that occasion. At any rate Mark informs us that it was Peter, James, John, and Andrew who asked Him the questions, "When shall these things be, and what shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" Matthew 24:3. "When shall these things be?" That is, when shall come the destruction of Jerusalem, and of the temple, and the end of the Jewish state? "What shall be the sign of Thy coming, and of the end of the world?" That is, when shall come the

(Continued on page 19)



EVEN the most skilled artisans and mechanics do not guarantee their work to stand abuse. In some ways, man is like a machine. Is he perishable? Or was he so made that he could stand any amount of abuse and still live on indefinitely? Was it ever intended that he should live forever, or is he, like the bicycle or toy train, a thing of but short duration? To all such queries concerning the nature and destiny of man we may find answers in the word of God.

Let us consider, first, the Creator's purpose in making man upon the earth. Some persons are constantly changing; they try this plan a while, then they think something else would be better; then they grow weary of that, and look for still another way of doing. But the Maker of heaven and earth does differently. He has said, "I am the Lord, I change not." Malachi 3: 6. He is "the same yesterday, and today, and for ever." Hebrews 13: 8. It is logical, therefore, that He would not be constantly abandoning one plan and making another. "Whatsoever God doeth, it shall be for ever: nothing can be put to it, nor anything taken from it." Ecclesiastes 3: 14. Paul speaks of "the eternal purpose which He [the Father] purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord." Ephesians 3: 11. When God made our world, it was not like the fleeting dreams of those who build air-castles: He intended that His work should abide.

And what of the workmanship? It sometimes happens that a guaranteed article is returned because of a flaw discovered by the buyer. But not so with the works of the Creator. "He is the Rock, His work is perfect." Deuteronomy 32: 4. When He had completed the work of creation, He "saw everything that He had made, and, behold, it was very good." Genesis 1: 31. "Everything . . . was very good;" there was no defect either in man or in any part of the world that was given him for a home.



Yet the facts that God intended that man should live for ever, and that there were no defects in any of the Creator's works, are not sufficient reasons for supposing that man was created an immortal being. Man was given life, but it was to be prolonged only on condition of obedience. Sin is contrary to the divine plan; it is an abuse of our powers and privileges: and just as the watchmaker cannot guarantee his work to stand all kinds of abuse, so God cannot grant immortality to man when he violates the laws of his being. Our Creator was too wise to give unconditional immortality to any being that might possibly sin.

We are not left in doubt on this matter. There are some very plain statements in the Scriptures concerning immortality,—who has it, who will receive it, and when it will be given. In the few times that the words "immortal" and "immortality" are

IS MAN IMPERISHABLE?

By Clyde Rosser

found in the Bible, it is clearly shown (1) that none but God naturally possesses immortality, (2) that only the righteous will ever receive it, and (3) that it will be conferred, not at death, but at the resurrection of the righteous.

In 1 Timothy 1: 17, Paul says, "Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honor and glory for ever and ever"; and in the last chapter of this same epistle, verses 15, 16, he says that God "only hath immortality." That we were made in the image of God is no proof that we have immortality. In the family photograph album there are many images of different friends and relatives, each image perfectly recognizable; and yet these images differ greatly in some respects from those whom they represent. They are made on perfectly flat pieces of paper or card; and yet they unmistakably resemble faces, which are not flat at all; they are images of living beings, and yet none of them ever possessed the least spark of life. In like manner, man, though made in the image of God, does not have all the powers and attributes of his Maker.

But while man does not now have immortality, he is promised the reward of eternal life if he will "by patient continuance in well doing seek for . . . immortality." Romans 2: 7. This immortality has been brought "to light through the gospel." 2 Timothy 1: 10. In another place we are told that "this mortal must put on immortality." 1 Corinthians 15: 53. If we already possessed immortality and could not possibly lose it, how absurd, how supremely ridiculous it would be to say that immortality is brought to light through the gospel, and that we must seek for it and put it on! A man might in utter absent-mindedness feel in all his pockets and search every probable place for a pair of glasses that he already had on. But when God speaks, He always means what He says. When He calls man "mortal," He means that he is mortal. When He promises eternal life to those only who seek for it according to His word, He does not mean that everybody is immortal by nature.

Of the time when immortality is given we read in 1 Corinthians 15: 51-53: "Behold, I show you a mystery; We shall not all sleep, but we shall all be changed, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet 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." The events Paul here mentions, the sounding of the trumpet, the resurrection of the

dead, and the translation of the living righteous, take place at the second coming of Christ (1 Thessalonians 4: 16, 17); and it is then that immortality is conferred upon the righteous.

"But," some may ask, "what becomes of the soul? Does not the soul survive after the death of the body?" Nowhere in the Bible do we find such expressions as "immortal soul" or "never-dying soul." Instead, the Scriptures abound with exhortations to heed their warnings, and so deliver the soul from death and destruction. "Incline your ear, and come unto Me: hear, and your soul shall live." Isaiah 55: 3. "He which converteth the sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death." James 5: 20. Speaking of God's judgments on the Egyptians, the psalmist says, "He made a way to His anger; He spared not their soul from death." Psalm 78: 50. Life is promised to the soul that heeds the instruction given in the word of God; but "the soul that sinneth, it shall die." Ezekiel 18: 4, 20.



When man was created, "the breath of life" was breathed into him, and he "became a living soul." Genesis 2: 7. The record does not say that God brought a soul and put it into the body He had formed; it says that "man became a living soul." The soul is not a separate entity that can live apart from the body; it is merely the living being that resulted from the union of "the dust of the ground" and "the breath of life." "Soul" is defined in the dictionary as "the incorporeal nature of man, or principle of mental and spiritual life. . . . A person; an individual." It is with such meanings as these that the word is used in the Scriptures. If "man became a living soul" when he received "the breath of life," then, naturally, when the breath leaves, the soul will cease to exist. When Adam sinned, he was shut out of the Garden of Eden "lest he put forth his hand, and take also of the tree of life, and eat, and live for ever." Genesis 3: 22.

And the spirit,—have we anything to show that the spirit is immortal, or that it can lead a separate existence independent of the body? The word "spirit" is found many times in both the Old and New Testaments; but nowhere is the word "immortal" used in connection with it. There is one text that mentions "the eternal Spirit"; but that, beyond all question, is the Spirit of God, often called the Holy Spirit, or the Holy Ghost. (Hebrews 9: 14; Luke 11: 13; Matthew 28: 19.)

The word "spirit," as sometimes used
(Continued on page 18)

BEER THEN AND NOW

By Daniel H. Kress, M. D.



HERE is no product today more widely advertised than is beer. An innocent reader would be inclined to conclude, judging from the well-written ads, that life itself is not worth living without it.

The American Brewer, the brewers' chief organ, in an editorial recently stated their purpose to get new recruits to boost their industry. The editorial reads as follows:

"The main objective of the wise brewer today is to win new customers. There are still millions of persons in these United States who are not regular beer users. They offer the greatest opportunity for profits. A new campaign for beer has been directed toward the woman's market. It follows along lines of previous efforts to convince women that beer is non-fattening and continues to feature slim young women as a center of appeal. Brewers are inserting little paragraphs directed to women confidentially, for wives only, 'Bottled beer is easier to serve,' etc. Every brewer knows the old-time angle used, not only to win the elderly beer consumer, but also those of the new generation who have consumed soft drinks chiefly."

The objective of the Brewers Society of England is practically the same. They say: "We want more customers. We want to get the beer-drinking habit instilled into thousands of young men who do not at present know the taste of beer."

The physicians of Great Britain circulated a paper of protest, which "was signed by thousands of medical men." It read: "We, the undersigned, view with serious apprehension the projected campaign which would seek to enlist the young men of the country who do not know the taste of beer into the beer-drinking habit."

It might be well to spend just a little time in studying this product. Beer is a product of fermentation. In this process alcohol is produced. It contains anywhere from three to six per cent of alcohol. A large glass of beer contains almost the same amount of alcohol as in a small glass of whisky. Alcohol always produces intoxication. The degree of intoxication is dependent on the amount taken. The one who takes one drink is one drink drunk. The brain cells are first brought under its influence. The brain wobbles long before the legs wobble.

It is impossible to determine even by the most delicate scientific tests these mild forms of intoxication. Immoral acts and crimes of impulse are not infrequently committed by partially intoxicated men and women.

Doctor Henderson, Professor of Applied Psychology at Yale University, says: "We

used to mean by alcohol intoxication that a man was drunk when he could not walk straight or could not talk distinctly. Since the introduction of the automobile, however, the definition must be changed to that which appreciably impairs the ability of a man or woman to drive an automobile with safety to himself and to the general public."

In this beer campaign now carried forward both in England and America, history is repeating itself. About half a century ago a similar campaign was launched. At that time the searchlight of science was focused upon beer. *The Scientific American* said: "For some years past a decided inclination has been apparent all over the country to give up the use of strong alcoholic drinks, using beer as a substitute. This is evidently founded on the idea that beer is not harmful and contains a large amount of nutriment, also that bitters may have some medicinal qualities which will neutralize the alcohol it conceals, etc. *These theories are without confirmation in the observation of physicians and chemists. The use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of the entire organism, profound and deceptive. Fatty deposits, diminished circulation, conditions of congestion, perversion of functional activities, local inflammation of both the liver and the kidneys are constantly present. Intellectually a stupor, amounting almost to*

paralysis, arrests the reason, changing all the higher faculties into mere animalism, sensualism, selfishness, sluggishness. In appearance the beer drinker may



★ *In room 153 of the Old House Office Building, Edward Page Gaston outlined a drive to bring back Prohibition. Founder and American Director of the World Prohibition Federation, Gaston has confidence that two bills pending in Congress will be passed soon in a surprise move. He is a brother of the late Lucy Page Gaston, famous anti-cigarette crusader, and believes that beer is as harmful now as it was of old.*

be the picture of health, but in reality he is more incapable of resisting disease."

Sir Astley Cooper, an undisputed medical authority, said: "Of all intoxicating drinks, beer is the most animalizing. It dulls the intellectual and moral, and feeds the sensual and beastly, nature. Beyond all other drinks, it qualifies for deliberate and unprovoked crime. In this respect it is much worse than distilled liquors."

The beer drinker stands a poor chance when stricken down with pneumonia, influenza, typhoid fever, or any other febrile disease. His power of resistance has been lowered so that he is liable to drop off from any acute febrile disease. Injuries which to a normal person would be slight are apt to prove serious to the habitual beer drinker. When it is necessary for him to have a surgical operation, the risk is very great. This is recognized by all surgeons. No surgeon cares to operate on a beer drinker.

Under the supposition that by encouraging the sale of beer the use of whisky would be diminished and bootlegging would be reduced, an act was passed in 1830 in England allowing beer to be sold "without a license." All that was demanded was for "two to certify that the retailer was a respectable person." So confident were they that the use of spirituous liquors would disappear, that Lord Brougham, in advocating this measure, said: "It was giving the people what, under present circumstances, might be called a *moral species of beverage.*"

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared the measure would produce "a more wholesome beverage and would improve the morals."

The Duke of Wellington said he was "sure the measure would be attended with the most beneficial consequences." He



proclaimed it's passage "a greater achievement than any of his military victories."

Instead of lessening the demand for whisky, however, it had just the opposite effect. Bootlegging increased. This is not surprising, since alcohol creates a craving for alcohol, and the milder alcoholic beverages pave the way for the stronger.

One writer declared that from his own knowledge he could "declare that the beer shops had made many who were previously sober and industrious, now drunkards, and many mothers had also become tipplers."

The English press, which had favored the bill, changed its attitude and wrote against it.

The *London Globe* said: "The injury done by the Beer Act to the peace and order of the rural neighborhood, not to mention domestic happiness, industry, and economy, has been proved by witnesses from every class of society to have exceeded the evils of any single act of internal administration passed within the memory of man."

The *Liverpool Mail* said: "A more pernicious concession to popular opinion and so prejudicial to public morals in the rural districts, in villages, hamlets, and roadsides of England never was made by the blind senators of a bad government in the worst times."

Magistrate G. F. Drury, Esq., said: "The beer bill has done more to brutalize the English laborer and take him from his family and fireside to the worst associations than almost any measure that could have been devised. It has furnished victims for the jails, the hulks, and the gallows, and has frightfully extended the evils of pauperism and moral debasement."

A committee for the Lower House of Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, reported: "This measure, though introduced in 1830 for the avowed purpose of repressing intemperance by counteracting the temptations to excessive drinking of ardent spirits afforded in public houses, has been abundantly proved, not only to have failed of its benevolent purpose, but to have served throughout the country to multiply and intensify the very evils it was intended to remove."



The *London Times*, in 1871, in speaking of the free beer shop bill, said:

"The idea entertained at that time was that free trade in beer would gradually wean men from the temptations of the regular tavern, would promote the consumption of a wholesome national beverage in place of ardent spirits, would break down the monopoly of the old license houses, and impart, in short, a better character to the whole trade. . . . The results of this experiment did not confirm the expectations of its promoters. The sale of beer was increased, but the sale of spirituous liquors was not diminished."

Germany as well as England had a sad experience with beer. In speaking of the use of beer by the students of Germany, Professor Sinz of the University of Bonn

said: "The flooding of the stomach and brain with beer, so prevalent among our students, I regard as a national evil, whether considered from the hygienic, economic, or intellectual point of view." In speaking of its moral effects, Dr. A. Forel of the University of Zurich, said: "One only needs to study in Germany the 'beer jokes,' beer conversation, and beer literature. Among the academic youth of Germany the drinking of beer has truly killed the ideals, and the ethics, and has produced an incredible vulgarity."

Dr. Edward Hartman said: "Although of all nations, Germany has the greatest capacity for culture, the general culture of its higher classes is undergoing frightful retrogression, because of the beer consumption of its students."

Beer was responsible for Germany's defeat—evidently this was recognized by the Kaiser. He said that, in the next great war, the nation that consumes the least alcohol will win. Germany saw the necessity of a reform. The Associated Press said: "*Berlin, March 3, 1939.*—The Nazi leadership today called on German youth to assume a new 'national duty'—abstinence from alcohol and tobacco."

Adolf Hitler, in appealing to the youth of Germany to abstain from the use of alcoholic beverages, said: "Alcohol is an enemy to mankind. It has destroyed so many valuable men, especially among our own people; it makes them unfit for the nation, to such an extent that, within a century, their number is many times higher than that of those who have lost their lives within the same period on all the battlefields." — *Herr Adolf Hitler, from report of an address by Dr. H. Polzer,*

at the International Congress on Alcoholism, at London, July-August, 1934.

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a practicing physician for thirty-five years, employed as an examiner of applicants for life insurance, and a practicing physician in Toledo, Ohio, for twenty-eight years, has the following to say about the harmful effects of beer:

"I think beer kills quicker than any other liquor. My attention was first called to its insidious effects when I began examining for life insurance. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans—young business men—who seemed in the best health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable diseases. On comparing my experience with that of other physicians, I found they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer drinkers, and my practice since has heaped confirmation on confirmation."—"*Civic Bulletin*," official organ of the Civic League, New York, Jan. 25, 1935.



Robert E. Corradini, executive secretary of the Alcohol Information Commission, says: "The really dangerous man today is not the one who uses alcohol immoderately, but the moderate drinker who is only slightly under the influence of alcohol. He is quite capable of starting and operating a machine, certainly an automobile, but in an emergency he may miscalculate the speed of an approaching car, or the distance between himself and a pedestrian. It is a well-known fact that one of the first

(Continued on page 18)

The DOCTOR REPLIES to HEALTH QUERIES . . .

Medical and hygienic information of value to the general reader is given here by Owen S. Parrett, M. D. Inquirers may address the doctor in care of this magazine.

Nicotinic Acid

What relation, if any, does nicotinic acid sustain to the nicotine of tobacco? Is it made from tobacco? J. E. S.

Nicotine found in tobacco is a violent poison, so great that heavy smokers, between the ages of thirty and fifty, die at twice the rate of nonsmokers, which is a big price to pay for a bad breath.

Nicotinic acid on the other hand is classed with the vitamins as a very important food accessory, from lack of which pellagra and other deficiency conditions may result. It is built chemically on a similar partial arrangement of atoms in the molecule, but it is made synthetically and not from tobacco. It possibly could by certain chemical processes be made from tobacco, but the process would be expensive and is not practical. The only use for tobacco seems to be to kill aphides on plants and lice on dogs; for which purposes it has no equal.

Dizziness

I am troubled, at times, with dizzy spells that are quite severe. I am forty-two. Is it probably caused by high blood pressure? R. M. A.

Dizziness is such a common symptom of so many conditions that one cannot be certain as to the exact cause without eliminating several possibilities. However, any woman at or near the menopause may suffer from dizziness, due mainly to nervousness as a complication of the menopause. The sensory organ of equilibrium is mainly located in the inner ear and derangements of this structure may cause dizziness. Cerebral arteriosclerosis is a common cause in those advanced in years. High blood pressure is less often a cause, unless accompanied by hardening of arteries of the brain. In these patients it is difficult to eradicate this annoying symptom due to the fact that the basic cause is general and progressive.

* * TO JIM * *

By Martha E. Warner



HAVE been thinking about you today, Jim,—thinking of the words you spoke to me the last time I saw you.

You were standing at the door of Grandmother's room and just before you went upstairs, you turned to me and said, "Someday I wish you would write something especially for me, something to help me when I get blue and discouraged."

I did not promise, Jim, for I knew you did not realize what you were saying, and come another day you would have forgotten the conversation. In fact I myself had forgotten it until today, and then I started thinking, thinking back six or eight years ago, to the first time I heard about you.

You had rented an apartment on the third floor of my friend's house, and had been bringing up a few personal belongings, rearranging furniture more to your suiting, hanging pictures and such like, preparatory to taking possession the first of the coming week.

My friend, with her arms full of fresh linen for your room, asked me to go along with her. So I went, and was charmed with the pleasant rooms away up and above the noise of the street.



As I looked at the books on the table and stand, I said, "I believe your new tenant is a young man of good character; for look, here is a Bible, and it shows signs of being read again and again; and over here on the dresser is a New Testament."

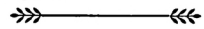
To which my friend replied, "Yes, I noticed them last night when I came up. It does look as if, at last, we had found a good tenant. An older man lives with him; it seems they have roomed together for a number of years. Their landlady died two weeks ago and that meant they would have to have new living quarters. They both seemed delighted with this apartment."

"And well they might be," I replied, "for the rooms are so pleasant. Did you see the picture of this old lady?"

"Yes, it is his mother. She has been dead for quite a number of years. He just about worshiped her, said she taught him to read his Bible. It seems she was an invalid, so he had to care for her besides doing all the other work."

That training and that experience, Jim, accounts for your being such a good housekeeper. That I learned when I visited my friend a year later. At that time you told me so much about your dear mother, how

** "I believe your new tenant is a young man of good character; for look, here is a Bible, and it shows signs of being read again and again."*



you loved her, and how you missed her. Your voice was all choked up, and your eyes full of tears.

Time has not erased the memory of your mother, Jim, and I doubt if it ever will, for I have been told that you do not wait until Mother's Day to lay flowers on her grave; they are there on that day, but they are there

on many other days throughout the year.

In memory of your dear mother you seem to have adopted a dear old lady who lives with my friend. You call her Grandma. You always remember her at Christmas time, on Easter and Mother's Day and on her birthdays. You seem to feel it is your duty and privilege to keep a certain vase filled with flowers for her. You have brightened so many lonely hours for her that she has come to look upon you as her boy.

Over and over she sings your praises. "Jim is so good!" she will say, "So good!" Then hesitating, she will add, "But he has one fault which will ruin him body and soul if he does not overcome it."

You know what that fault is; I do not need to tell you, but I think I will. I will put it down in black and white. It is—drink. You had been drinking that day you asked me to write something especially for you.

But how did I know?—Not because you staggered; not because you were boisterous, for you were not; but just because you were so talkative, so—overly polite, and then besides your breath was a dead giveaway.

Grandma says you have promised her again and again never to touch the stuff. And for a few weeks you would go straight. Then would come a day, two days, when Jim would keep to his rooms. Grandma



knew why you missed saying goodnight to her, and she knew what made you look so ashamed of yourself when you finally did get around to greet her.

You say your greatest desire is to be reunited with your mother and have a home in heaven. But remember this one thing, Jim, there is no place in heaven for the man who drinks; there is not even a corner into which he could squeeze. So unless you right-about-face, heaven's doors will be barred to you, and you will find yourself shut out. *Shut out!* Think of what that will mean. Do you want it to happen?

Time and time again you have tried to overcome this degrading habit, but have failed; and you will continue to fail, just so long as you try in your own strength.

Do you remember the experience of the Apostle Paul as given in Romans 7: 14-25? In Moffatt's translation it reads thus: "I am a creature of the flesh, in the thralldom of sin. I cannot understand my own actions; I do not act as I want to act; on the contrary, I do what I detest." Then he goes on to say, "If I act against my wishes, it is not I who do the deed but sin that dwells within me." (That could be Jim talking.)

But was Paul content to go on sinning and repenting, sinning and repenting? Indeed he was not, he wanted the weight of sin removed. "Miserable wretch that I

am!" he exclaimed. "Who will rescue me from this body of death?" Then came the triumphant answer, "God will!" *God will.* Paul realized the blessedness of those words, for he cried out, in 1 Corinthians 15: 57, "But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

If you, like Paul, let Jesus come into your heart, Jim, victory over sin is yours. Victory over a perverted appetite is yours. God wants you to have the victory, and is waiting now, just now, to give it to you. Will you not reach up and take it? Tomorrow may be too late. Now is the accepted time. Now is the time to form a partnership with God, for with Him you can do all things.

Right here come to my mind a few lines of a poem written by Hannah More Kohaus, which I think I will pass on to you:

"God is my help in every need;
God does my every hunger feed;
God walks beside me, guides my way
Through every moment of the day."

I wish, Jim, you would learn these words, and say them over and over, when you are in your rooms, when you are out on the street, when you meet some of the crowd who greet you with, "Come on, Jim, let's go in and have a drink." Repeat them as you and God walk on, and your heart is shouting victory. Stay close to God, and you will be the man He wants you to be.

May God strengthen your faith and guide your feet in the straight and narrow path which leads at last to heaven and mother.

Weeks have passed since the day you said to me, "Someday I wish you would write something especially for me, something to help me when I get blue and discouraged." So I have written, and not to you alone, but to all young men or young women who are trying to overcome the habit of drink in their own strength. May God add His blessing to the words.

Law Enforcement in a Crisis

(Continued from page 11)

in the discharge of family responsibility. There must be re-established in American youth a respect for lawful authority and truly American traditions. This must be done in the home, which still controls the educational system in our democratic order. We need a re-dedication of old-fashioned discipline and less experimentation with unsound theories and unholy philosophies.

The fact that some Americans lack moral fortitude does not mean that the church has failed; on the contrary, it has not been given a chance. What we need today is a return to the principles of decency, and honesty, and charity among men. What we need is an inculcation of the immortal lessons of the Ten Commandments, and the Sermon on the Mount, in the hearts and minds of all Americans. This is the surest antidote to stem the rising tide of lawlessness. It is indeed a national dis-

SOCIAL QUESTIONS ANSWERED

★

By Arthur W. Spalding

My Boy Tells Lies

What would you do for a boy of nine who tells things not true? Lies trip off his tongue many times a day—nothing really harmful to anyone, but untrue nevertheless.

Mother, you will have to tell me more about him than that he lies. What, in your mind, are lies? Sometimes the culprit is the parent, whose concept of truth is the bare bones of fact, when life requires also flesh and blood and imagination and adventure. The boy rushes in and exclaims in excitement, "I found a partridge sitting on a hundred eggs!" Mother says the boy has told a lie. That's hyperbole, a legitimate figure of speech. If I had been that boy, probably I would have said, "a thousand eggs"—my imagination is just that big. And any real boy, eager for new adventures and discoveries, who sees for the first time a full hatch of partridge eggs, might well exclaim with rhetorical flourish, "a hundred!" That's one way the literature of the race is born.

But maybe the boy does lie. How can you decide? You say, "Nothing harmful to anyone." But lies are harmful; they injure someone. A lie is told for just one reason: to get advantage. And when one gets advantage, someone else gets its counterpart, disadvantage. A child who lies does it either to escape penalty or to get prestige, or, in the extreme, for malice. If penalty is due but avoided, the culprit is harmed by missing the discipline, and very possibly someone else unjustly gets the blame and the punishment. If the lies are boasts of adventure or accomplishment, the child's ego is unhealthily expanded, and so far as the lie is credited, associates are correspondingly lowered in rating. If the child tells the lie purposely to harm someone else and cause damage to him, he has progressed beyond comparatively harmless prevarication. His purpose is to elevate himself by causing another to fall into a pit. Lies are harmful. Mere exaggerations due to vivid imagination are not lies. They may range from the figure of hyperbole, which everyone uses, often without recognition, to rambling tales of wholly imaginary adventures. In the young child of vivid imagination these are

to be expected, because the world of fact and the world of fancy have no distinct boundary lines to him. The older the child grows, the more should experience discipline his imagination, and therefore the less extravagant should his tales become.

The basic preventive or remedy for untruth lies in providing a home atmosphere of reality and appreciation of beauty, which is truth. Many parents are unconsciously the exemplars of falsehood. If they cheat, if they take advantage, if they evade, if they break promises, if indeed they are in any way selfish in their attitudes, they are teaching their children to evade reality, justice, and sincerity. Children so educated will lie when the crisis comes if they find no other way to get advantage. But parents who live unselfishly, ministratively, and straightforwardly with their own family and others, who give rather than demand, who are strict in keeping their promises and in meeting their obligations, even if necessary with sacrifice, put the fiber of truth into their children. They inculcate a self-discipline which is proof against the weakness of evasion and untruth.

Let the parents of this boy adjudge the case with intelligence. Are the boy's declarations and tales lies, or merely the exuberance of imagination? Is damage done to anyone? Is it seriously damaging, or merely the give-and-take of everyday life? What is the observed effect upon the boy himself,—to make him dreamy and impractical, to make him meanly exultant over others, or rather to give him the jaunty bearing of a knight errant? Is the habit a hold-over from infancy which should by now be outgrown? According to the diagnosis should be the prescription. In a certain case, inattention to his tales is the answer; without acclaim they will cease. In another case the unhappy results of the practice should be impressed, and a serious effort to reform should be induced. If the result in any case is serious damage to another, restitution should be required. But if it is merely exuberance of spirits, ride the wave, it will flatten out on the beach.

grace that twelve per cent of all murderers, twenty-nine per cent of all robbers, thirty-three per cent of all thieves, forty-six per cent of all burglars, and fifty-four per cent of all automobile thieves are under voting age.

In solving the crime problem and in insuring internal defense, there can be no

greater motivating force than the women of America, who can demand and insist that the profession of law enforcement be placed upon a high plane of efficiency, honesty, and integrity in every community in America, free from the lecherous barnacles of venal politics. This would accelerate public consciousness to meet the crisis

of today, embodying as it does a conflict between Americanism and alien ways of thinking and living, which threaten our peace, and security, and everything basically American.

Let us resolve, here and now, to enlist our time, our energy, our spirit, and our prayers in the preservation of our American heritage. Let America defend itself first from within! No American could have a greater ambition than the consummation of this worthy task. It would spell doom to the spies and termites within our midst.

As Philippine Independence Approaches

(Continued from page 5)

gentlemen, we must tell the truth; and it is necessary to disclose the fact before it would be too late—there now exist the purpose and the premeditated intention to place the civil affairs of the Philippines under the control of the ecclesiastical authorities. We now have on the table a thrilling case, and again the very hands which have meddled with all the other transcendental questions of the Archipelago once more try to have a part in them."

President Quezon carefully reviewed the annals of ancient and modern empires. In his meticulous survey he had discovered with no small astonishment that established or state religion had brought happiness to no people and stability to no state. He had examined every instance of sacerdotal domination and had found it invariably an example of frightful malignity. He had studied every record of ecclesiastical thralldom in all its horrors and its hideousness, and in every case had found it a paralyzing, petrifying perversity.

Indeed, the most awful abomination, the most deadly disaster, the most satanic sacrilege that could ever befall a nation of human beings, was, is, and will be, always and forever, hitherto and now and henceforth, the abysmal debasement of the people by sacerdotal governance.

In all times and in every clime when political power was wielded by the church, the condition of the people declined, degeneration and decay ensued, culture became corrupt, the lamp of learning darkened and dimmed, all human values were

extinguished; ignorance, poverty, superstition, intolerance, misery, and degeneration prevailed, and humanity itself was palsied, paralyzed, and prostrated.

Where religious establishment was complete, wreck and ruin were absolute. The nations in which religious interference in politics was most general, were the backward nations, and those nations least subjected to such authority were the progressive nations. It is a uniform and invariable rule that the coefficient of human progress is freedom from established religion. The inevitable products of religious domination are stagnation and foulness.

In this very enlightened age and in a land where all are united in the most strenuous efforts to be free, we hope and expect that our representatives in Congress will cheerfully concur in keeping the church and the state forever separate, refusing to permit ecclesiastical control of legislative affairs. Religious establishments by the state are highly injurious to the temporal interests of any community. The gospel does not need any special dispensation from the civil government.

It is evident that when our blessed Saviour declared that His kingdom was not of this world He renounced all dependence upon state power; and as His weapons were only spiritual and were especially designed to have influence on the judgment and heart of man, we are persuaded that if mankind were left in the quiet possession of their unalienable rights and privileges, Christianity, as in the days of the apostles, would continue to prevail and flourish in the greatest purity by its own native excellence and under the all-disposing providences of God.

Beer Then and Now

(Continued from page 15)

effects of alcohol is to give the drinker a certain sense of warmth and well-being. He feels 'pretty good,' and at peace with the world. In this state he will, overestimating his ability, take chances which may end in a fatal accident."

Athletes are not advised by their trainers to drink beer in order to excel in athletics. The beer drinker is not in demand as a bookkeeper, a clerk, a chauffeur, a railroad engineer, or in business of any

kind. Let him apply for any position and say, "I need my daily supply of beer in order to keep fit," and even a brewer would not employ him to drive his automobile, to keep his books, or to look after important business matters.

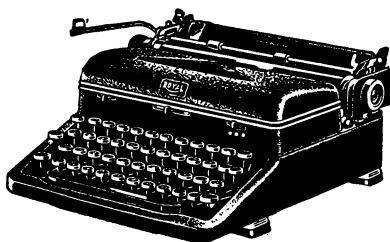
Dr. Charles Mayo, in an address to boys given at Rochester, Minnesota, said: "If there is any man that has ever accomplished anything great through the use of alcohol, I would like to have that fact pointed out. Through alcohol stimulation a man loses his co-ordination. That is why liquor is not an advantage to the brain.

"A man who has to drag around a habit that is a danger and a menace to the society in which he lives ought to go off in the woods and live alone. We don't tolerate the obvious use of cocaine or morphine or opium, and we should not tolerate intoxicating liquors, because, I tell you, these are the things that break down the command of the individual over his own life and his own destinies."

Is Man Imperishable?

(Continued from page 13)

in the Bible, signifies a definite, distinct individual. It is used thus in speaking of the angels (Hebrews 1: 14), and it is sometimes used to signify human personalities, as in Numbers 16: 22; 27: 16. But it is also used in a more generic, or abstract, sense, in which case it is sometimes used interchangeably with "breath." "All the while my breath is in me, and the spirit of God is in my nostrils." Job 27: 3. "As the body without the spirit [margin, breath] is dead, so faith without works is dead also." James 2: 26. In this sense the animals, as well as man, have it. "All in whose nostrils was the breath of life [margin, the breath of the spirit of life], of all that was in the dry land, died." Genesis 7: 22. It is in this sense that the word is used in Ecclesiastes 12: 7, where we read, "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was: and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." The spirit, in this text, is not a living, conscious being that can live apart from the body; it is simply the "breath of life" that was given to man at the beginning: and when the breath leaves the body, life ceases.



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SCRIPTURE PROBLEMS SOLVED . . .

This is a service department where questions on religion, ethics, and Bible interpretation will be answered. Send questions to the editor.

To be answered, questions must be accompanied by full name and address of the questioner. In publication only initials will be used.

Shall We Keep Sunday?

In Scripture Problems Solved Department, in your answer to a question as to which day should be kept, I notice that you stress Saturday-keeping rather than the keeping of Sunday. Do you not believe that the men and women through the ages who have kept Sunday have made their contribution to humanity? Are they all to be lost? 2. Does not Matthew 22: 35-40 stress the attribute of love to God and love to man as the great purpose of the law? 3. Since there is so much work to be done in this world of sin to help men to live better, do you not believe that Jesus, were He on earth today, would keep Sunday rather than Saturday as the Sabbath? Would not work conditions dictate such a course on His part? 4. Is it not a fact that the Seventh Day Baptists as well as the Seventh-day Adventists keep Saturday as the Sabbath, a fact that you seem to have overlooked? A. L. T.

1. The answer to your question is found in James 4: 17: "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." A knowledge of the requirements of the fourth commandment places an obligation upon an individual to observe it; but for many centuries there were those who did not know that Sunday-keeping had been substituted for Sabbath observance. James indicates that such will not be found guilty before God. Of those who did not have the light the Apostle Paul said: "The times of this ignorance God winked at." But he emphasized the necessity of obedience when the light was come by the assertion: "But now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Acts 17: 30.

2. Your question concerning this expression by our Lord will be answered for you by a careful reading of Matthew 22:

35-40. You will notice that Jesus in answering the lawyer's question said concerning the first table, which includes the first four commandments of the Decalogue: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And the second [the second table] is like unto it, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." What are the two commandments? One is the first table, which enjoins love to God, and the other is the second table, which enjoins love to man. What does love do? Said Jesus: "If ye love Me, keep My commandments." John 14: 15. That he was speaking of the Ten Commandments is proved by reading 1 Corinthians 10: 1-4 and Nehemiah 9: 9-14. Therefore since "love is the fulfilling of the law" (Romans 13: 10), love will insure obedience to the law.

3. In your third question you suggest that "there is so much work to be done in this world of sin and strife." What is sin? 1 John 3: 4 says: "Sin is the transgression of the law." Then by your admission of the fact that sin is present in the world, you also acknowledge that the law is being transgressed, and the fourth commandment of that law specifies that you must keep the seventh-day Sabbath, which every calendar shows you is Saturday. Says Hebrews 10: 26, 27: "If we sin willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful looking for of judgment and fiery indignation, which shall devour the adversaries." Now with the assertion of the Apostle John that "sin is the transgression of the law" let me notice verse 26, reading that interpreta-

tion of it: "For if we transgress the law willfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins." It is the willful transgression that condemns.

You conclude by asking whether or not, were Jesus here on earth today, He would keep Sunday instead of the Sabbath because of labor conditions. There are other conditions which make it difficult to observe the law in addition to labor conditions. Sin has made it difficult for a man to obey God, but God makes no compromise with sin and will utterly destroy it. Of these usages which have crept into the church Jesus says: "Every plant which My heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be rooted up." Matthew 15: 13. Should you plead the long observance of Sunday as a day of worship, notice the word of Jesus in the third verse: "Why do ye also transgress the commandment of God by your tradition?" Willful disregard of God's requirements cannot be condoned, therefore Jesus added: "But in vain they do worship Me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Verse 9. No, Jesus would not keep other than the day specified by Him in the law which He gave at Sinai. For concerning that law it is written of Him, when He should be born and live among men: "The Lord is well pleased for His righteousness' sake; He will magnify the law, and make it honorable." Isaiah 42: 21. It was for that reason that the Lord prophesied of Him: "I delight to do Thy will, O My God: yea, Thy law is within My heart." Psalm 40: 8. It was with a due regard for the claims of that law that the new covenant provided that the law should be written in the hearts of those who are under the terms of that covenant. (See Hebrews 8: 10, 11.)

4. Yes, it is a fact that Seventh Day Baptists have been observers of the seventh-day Sabbath, but their numbers have greatly diminished in recent years. Many of them have become Seventh-day Adventists. My revered mother was one, and many others of my maternal relatives were formerly Seventh Day Baptists.

But the words "immortal spirit," and "immortal soul" are not found in the Bible. They may, indeed, appear in hymnals, creeds, and other religious literature; but the word of God teaches that man is mortal. As has been already stated, life was granted on condition of obedience; hence failure to obey means forfeiture of life. Immortality is given, not to all, but only to those who have formed characters in harmony with the law of God.

the two events; namely, the end of the Jewish nation and the end of the world, the destruction and desolation of Jerusalem and of the temple with the destruction and desolations at the second coming of Christ. The evident reason for this is that they had read in Old Testament prophecy that all cities and hence all temples would be laid in desolation at the end of the world (Jeremiah 4: 23-27; Isaiah 14: 24-26), and they doubtless could not conceive of the destruction and desolation of Jerusalem and of the temple until that time.

Jesus plainly answered their questions, and in so doing likewise blended the two events, not only because the disciples blended them, but also because the end of the Jewish nation is a type of the end of this age, and the judgments that fell upon

Jerusalem are a type of the judgments that are to fall upon all wicked nations at the second coming of Christ.

He proceeded, first, to answer the first question, that pertaining to the end of the Jewish state. They asked for a sign; He gave them many signs of the impending doom of Jerusalem, and in His compassion gave to all His disciples of that generation a final sign, so that they would know when to flee to places of safe retreat. And here it should be pointed out that the signs of the end of the Jewish nation, which filled up its cup of iniquity, are also signs, in a fuller sense, of the end of the world and the destruction thereof of the nations of this world, which also will have filled up their cup of iniquity; for one is a type of the other.

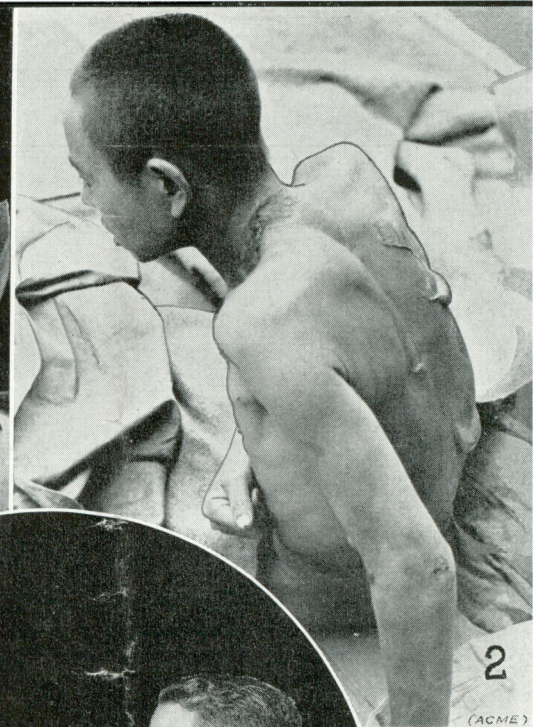
The Galilean Prophet

(Continued from page 12)

end of the gospel age, and the final judgments connected therewith?

The disciples in their questions blended

NEWS PICTURES



1. At the left, a smiling Canadian flying officer who was forced down in the Mediterranean, returned to his base after swimming for eight hours, spending a night on a rocky islet, walking fifty miles along the North African shore, going without water for sixty hours, and eating nothing but a few dates. When this photograph was taken his feet were not sufficiently healed to enable him to wear shoes. 2. Wei Tso-kan, Chinese machine-gun platoon commander at Ichang, who shows the results of mustard gas burns. When the Japanese saw that they were losing the city, they loosed a barrage of mustard gas. These blisters either blow up to the size of ping pong balls, or spread down half the back and hang

heavily from the weight of the water inside. When they break, the body is covered by scarlet-colored patches. The pain is agonizing. He doubtless has such blisters also in his lungs. 3. Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the World War (Number One) Industries Board, renewed his plea before the House Rules Committee for Congressional approval of stringent control of wages, rents, prices, and profits during the war. Listening to him is Representative Albert Gore of Tennessee. 4. Japanese women, praying for victory at a famous shrine. 5. General De Gaulle is shown chatting with Free French fighter pilots, who are members of the R. A. F.