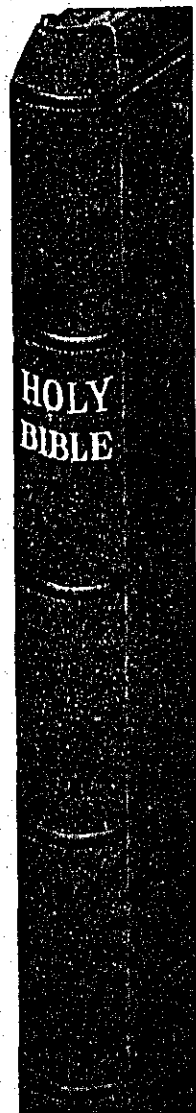


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B. C. 570.

^a ch. 3. 4; 6. 25.

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J. B. Chapman, Editor

THE TEMPTER OF THE PREACHER

By THE EDITOR

IN discussing the possibility of preaching on such a theme as eternal punishment for the impenitent without giving offense, Dr. L. T. Townsend suggests that many shrink not so much from the doctrine as from the manner of presentation. The tones of the preacher's voice, the gestures of his hands and the expression of his face may make the same doctrine, stated in the same terms, palatable or obnoxious.

"If the tear moistens the cheek, if sympathy chokes the voice, and if love wells up from the heart, the preacher may utter the solemn truths of future and endless punishment, and his auditors will return to their places the coming Sabbath."

Dr. Townsend goes on to say, "The true theory doubtless is, that this doctrine should never be discussed by a dyspeptic; never when one is out of sorts with humanity; never as though one wished it true, and never as though one would like to have his personal enemies engulfed. It should be discussed only with the tenderest feelings and always in full view of the atonement of Christ. That was a forceful expression from one of the most eloquent preachers of the Methodist connection in New England; 'One should preach the doctrine of future punishment only when he would have his falling tears heard hissing upon the gates of a burning hell.'"

And this specific remark upon the necessity of proper temper for preaching on a subject, reminds us that there is much in the matter of the preacher's temper, no matter what the theme.

I have known a preacher who, after obtaining the pentecostal experience himself, attempted to preach holiness in the churches of the denomination of which he was a member. His method was, after going to a new charge, to carefully avoid the subject for about six months, on the supposition that the theme would be offensive and that the people "were not ready for it." But one day he would come out with an argumentative discourse from the Bible and the standards of his denomination, and would make it so strong that listeners were practically compelled to "get in or out." And at the close of the sermon he would accuse all who did not agree with him of being disloyal to their denominational history and unworthy of membership in the church. The result was that he was rejected practically every time just after this particular sermon, and was fortunate to be able to continue until the end of the year. He was always sure

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that he was rejected because of the message which he brought, but I was never sure that he would have been so quickly and so completely rejected if he had followed a different plan and maintained a holy temper while preaching holiness. And I do not mean that he showed bad temper, for I believe he was a holy man. But I mean he invited defeat for his program by driving his listeners into the corner with no sort of warning that he was going to do so.

There are some subjects that are not pleasant either to the preacher or to the listeners, and yet these subjects must be preached. Some subjects are delicate and even a slight gesture or tone of voice on the part of the preacher or a slight failure to observe exact decorum while presenting them will make the subject itself vulgar.

Then there are subjects upon which the people need enlightenment—subjects of a somewhat argumentative nature. And there may be some parts of such subjects where the preacher himself is none too well informed. But if he assumes a dogmatic attitude throughout he may turn his listeners against the part of his theme that is vital as well as to give them a lowered opinion of his own honesty and good sense. The human mind is so constructed that it wants to do some of the thinking itself, and if the preacher can show some consideration in matters upon which he is not so certain and which are not so vital, he stands a better chance of carrying the people with him in the vital issues.

I have myself had a theme well thought out (for I seldom make written outlines for my own use), and have gone to the meeting fully expecting to preach on it. But after arriving at the service, I discovered that my own spirit was not sufficiently sobered to be consistent with the solemnity of the theme, or else I was not tender enough for such an appeal to the emotions as I had contemplated, or else I was not intellectually "mature" enough to undertake the teaching task that my theme required, and just out of consideration for my temper and for the sake of consistency, I changed themes at the last moment.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is nothing more important to good preaching than the maturing process. It is a pity for a preacher to be so crowded that he is forced to do his thinking in public or to give out notions which have not yet become convictions with him. Shallow speculation is the foe of sound faith and emphatic delivery.

It is not too early now to be working on the Thanksgiving and Christmas sermon. In fact Easter and the Fourth of July are just over the hill, and if you begin now to think and plan, you will not only be ready, but anxious when the time comes.

I believe it was Jowett who said that the preacher should be so full of his theme and so certain of its importance that when he awakened on Sabbath morning he could say, "Thank God that this is the Sabbath. Today the people will gather and I will have the privilege of preaching to them this truth which burns on my heart."

Especially in a revival meeting, it is often an advantage to preach two or more sermons from the same text. This permits of more concentration and at the same time helps to hold continued interest. But of course it requires preparation and careful marshaling of material.

Mistakes will happen. Some of them are not of sufficient importance to require apology. But the one we made in Basil Miller's copy in the October issue of the Preacher's Magazine is too glaring to permit silence. In his comment on his own book, "Gold Under the Grass," Brother Miller said, "If I am not mistaken this is the first book by a Nazarene writer to be accepted on a royalty basis by any of the large religious publishers." But we made him say it is the best book to be so accepted. Now if this had been said regarding some other's book we are sure Brother Miller would not object if we let it pass. As it is we apologize to Brother Miller and hope this correction will receive as wide publicity as did our error.

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DEVOTIONAL

SOME GREAT PREACHERS I HAVE KNOWN

By A. M. HILLS

18. Dr. Reuben A. Torrey

I DID not find a syllable in any reference books in the city library that came to my hand about Brother Torrey's parents. The brief record was: "R. A. Torrey, born in Hoboken, New Jersey, January 28, 1856." It is probably safe to assume that he was born like other folks. Nothing is said of his ancestry, or their occupation on either side of the house. I learn from the briefest incidental mention of his mother that she was a church member, and that his father was once wealthy, but his business or estate was struck by the financial crash of 1873, and by 1877 when he died it had mostly dwindled away, and in a few months more not a penny was left. Torrey said in a sermon, "I thank God that that money did pass away. It was the best thing that ever happened to me." I have since learned that his father was a banker in Brooklyn, New York.

Now to return to an account of his boyhood in another sermon, preached in London: "How Satan deceived me for many years about 'having a good time,' when I was a mere lad! I went one day up to the third story of our home, where we had a great storeroom in which were stored away the old books out of the library. As a boy I used to sit on the floor of that room and get the books about me and look through them. One day I came across the covenant of the church of my mother, and I said to myself, 'I wonder if I cannot be a Christian? I can say "Yes" to that, and to that, and, say "Yes" to that.' After a time I came to a place where the book said something to this effect: 'If I become a Christian I was to be willing to do anything God said, and go anywhere He said.'

"I shut up the book and said, 'No, just as likely as not I'll have to be a preacher if I say "Yes" to that, and then life will not be worth living.' And I threw that book away, and deliberately refused to take Jesus Christ, and de-

liberately refused to think about it any more. Then I said to myself, 'I am going in for all the pleasure I can get'; and I had a good opportunity to get it. My father was then well off. As a boy of fifteen I was sent off to the university and matriculated for a degree, and my father sent me all the money I wanted. Now, if you put a boy into a university who learns easily, and has no trouble to keep up with his class, a boy with a rich father, who does not ask how he spends his money—if anybody can have a good time, he can. And I went in for a good time. How well I remember a day and night in that sinful life. I had started out one afternoon to have an afternoon and night of pleasure. With a little company of chosen companions I was in a hall that had been fitted up at great cost for pleasure. For a few moments I had left my gay companions, and I stood in the distance, leaning against a pillar and looking at them yonder. And, oh! there was such a cry, such an aching void, such a mysterious despair in my heart, that I leaned up against the pillar in that magnificent hall, and I groaned in the agony of my spirit. I was starving. But I shook it off, and went right back to spend the afternoon and night as I had started out to spend it. What a fool I was!

"But I went on deeper and deeper, and deeper into dissipation and sin to find joy to satisfy my unsatisfied heart. I did not find it, and one awful night, a mere boy still, with all hope gone, with life desolate and bare, life so barren that there was just one step between me and hell—in fact that very night I started to take that awful step, to take my life by my own hand. I sprang out of bed and drew open a drawer to take out the instrument that would end my life. For some reason or other I could not find it. God did not let me find it, and I dropped on my knees and cried, 'O God, if you will take this awful burden from my heart, I will preach the gospel!' And God not only removed the burden, but also gave me a joy I had never dreamed of in this world. All the years since it

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has gone on increasing, with the exception of a short time when I fell under the blighting power of skepticism and agnosticism. All the rest of the time all these years the joy has grown brighter every year. Young men and women, if you want the deepest, sweetest, purest, most overflowing joy there is to be found on earth, come to Jesus Christ."

This is the story of Torrey's wayward youth and conversion as told by himself to vast audiences in London and Edinburgh. The notice of his education in the cyclopædia is brief and a bit uncertain. He seems to have graduated from Yale University a little before he was twenty, and from the seminary before he was twenty-three, and to have studied later in Leipzig and Erlangen, Germany, but does not tell when.

He entered the Congregational ministry toward the close of 1878, and was installed as pastor of a small church at Garrettsville, Ohio, twelve miles from my first pastorate, and he asked me to preach his ordination sermon. He remained there until 1882. He seems then to have been employed as city missionary of Minneapolis from 1883 to 1886, and pastor of the People's church, Minneapolis, from 1887 to 1889. Then he became connected with the Moody Bible Institute from 1889 to 1908. That gave him his throne of influence. The name of Moody and association with him gave Mr. Torrey prestige. He tells us that while pastor in Minneapolis he sought and obtained the baptism with the Holy Spirit, which greatly augmented his power and usefulness. This fact undoubtedly led Brother Moody to select Torrey to be his assistant, and then successor in that remarkable work. It was a great privilege, as well as opportunity to be pastor of that Chicago Avenue church, with its auditorium seating over two thousand, and a great Sabbath school, and a Bible school of four hundred students, all preparing to be Christian workers, preachers and missionaries, and required to do personal work and report on the same—all boasting for that church in that wonderful city. Torrey saw it, felt his opportunity, and rose to the occasion.

God greatly uses those who want to be used in God's way, and will pay the price of usefulness. But it is the one thing the price of which cannot be jewed down. It always costs one hundred per cent!

Probably Torrey's life culminated, as to usefulness, in the Torrey-Alexander revival campaign

around the world. It came suddenly and entirely in answer to prevailing prayer. The story of it is like a religious romance, but probably has never been surpassed in actual history in any age of the world. In the year 1898, at the conclusion of the week of prayer, a burden of prayer came on Dr. Torrey and a little group of his church that the world might once more experience a great revival of religion. They began a weekly Saturday night prayer-meeting from nine to ten. Attendance grew to three hundred. The meeting continued many months with no visible sign of answer. One night the burden was felt so strongly that Dr. Torrey and four or five others remained after the first meeting and prayed till 2 a. m. Sunday morning. For three years these prayer-meetings continued, although there was scarcely a cloud in the spiritual sky as large as a man's hand. The continuance of these meetings was a triumph of sheer faith in God perhaps never surpassed in human annals. It was carrying out Dr. Torrey's motto, "Pray through." It brought victory.

On one Sunday morning Dr. Torrey prayed a prayer he had not intended to make when he entered the room. The prayer was that God would send him around the world to preach the gospel. "When I had ceased praying," he said, "I knew I was going around the world. How I did not know. With a growing church and a Bible school on my hands how could I go?"

The answer came with startling suddenness. Within a week two strangers stepped up to Dr. Torrey at the conclusion of his regular midweek prayer-meeting, and introduced themselves—Rev. Dr. Warren and Mr. G. P. Barber. They were a committee sent by the United churches of Melbourne, Australia, inviting him to conduct a simultaneous revival in that city. In answer to their three years of steady and persistent prayer, but entirely without their knowledge, God had stirred up the churches of that leading city in Australia to desire and pray for a revival, and to send a secret committee to the United States to look over the field and find the leader. It is needless to say that God directed them to Dr. Torrey, and he was wise enough not to reject so direct an answer to prayer.

Mr. Alexander had been a student in the Bible Institute under the professors who taught evangelistic solo singing and chorus leading. He had been traveling in revival work with an evangel-

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ist who, just then, was on a visit to Palestine, leaving his singer unemployed. Dr. Torrey phoned to him six hundred miles, inviting him to be his singer, and to come at once for an evangelistic tour around the world, which he agreed to do. Before he arrived in Chicago Dr. Torrey had started for Japan. The work lasted over three and a half years, and he preached in Japan, China, India, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, England, Scotland and Ireland. The records tell us that during these revivals "nearly one hundred thousand professed conversion." It was unprecedented in this respect that it extended around the world.

The sermons he preached in these various meetings were taken down shorthand and then carefully corrected by Dr. Torrey, and afterward published for the benefit of all. In some of the largest cities he was accustomed to deliver "Noon-day Talks to Business Men on Faith and Unbelief," or "The Bible and Its Christ," or "Why I Believe the Bible."

In Melbourne the Town Hall was packed with 25000 men of all classes at the noon hour each day to listen to these addresses. In Sidney I am told that in the crowd that thronged Centenary Hall there were many prominent business men and members of both houses of the legislature, who gave up their midday meal each day to attend. In Great Britain and Ireland men very prominent in commercial and professional life, a large number of university men, both professors and students, spoke to Dr. Torrey of the help that had come to them from these addresses not a few having been shaken in their faith by the critical discussions of the present day. Many agnostics, skeptics, Unitarians and destructive critics have testified publicly to having been led by these lectures to give up their former erroneous positions. "I have been especially encouraged by the number of my brethren in the ministry who have testified in public and private of the help received." There can be no reasonable doubt that a vast deal of good was done, and scores of thousands of souls were saved, and the flood-tides of unbelief that threatened to submerge Christendom were greatly retarded by the Torrey-Alexander meetings.

But when these brethren reached their homeland, their success was not so manifest. The tides of enthusiasm began to ebb like a spent force. Our partiality for revival work, and our

admiration for these dear brethren of faith and prayer must not make us oblivious to the lessons that may be and ought to be learned from all human effort.

1. It is noticed in the writings of that time (1905-1907) that another evangelist whom I will not name held a series of meetings in Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, and was to have had a meeting later at San Francisco. But the first three meetings were superficial, both in matter and measure, and comparatively fruitless. The San Francisco meeting was cancelled. It aroused a critical spirit in this country about big meetings in general.

2. It was reported from England and Great Britain that the Torrey-Alexander meetings were in some respects divisive in spirit, and excited the opposition of reverent and sane Christian scholarship by antiquated theology not abreast of the best thought of our time. A prominent theologian, still living and prominent, published an article in which occurred this: "When traditions are insisted on as dogmas necessary to salvation, I refuse to be allied with such perversions of divine truth."

3. One of our most influential religious papers published a criticism of the meetings abroad thus: "There was indeed great emotional interest; but what has been their permanent ethical effect? Finney's revivals were followed invariably by higher standards of honesty in business, purity in public affairs, and temperance in personal habits, and the formation of great institutions. Some of the Torrey meetings violated good taste. The theology preached was antagonistic to reason. Any preaching which puts any value on emotional excitement, except as it leads to higher and holier living, is a mistake. Literalism, conventionalism and emotionalism are not the marks of the Christian religion. The modern methods, brass-band work, big-choir work, big statistics, and everything on the score of bigness which were features abroad will not work here. It is not our eighteenth century theology proclaimed with fanfare that is wanted today."

Now, very likely, some of this criticism was unfair and undeserved and was simply the expression of the animus of the critic. But, after admitting all that, there is enough left for serious reflection. (1) All shallow revivalism brings discredit upon all revival effort. How careful we all ought to be not to lower God's standard of piety,

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and daub with untempered mortar! (2) While we defend orthodoxy, as Dr. Torrey did, let us beware of standing so straight that we lean over backward! Let us beware of using old-time phrases and terms which the clearest, purest Christian thought of the day is compelled to reject. Charles G. Finney once said, "Dr. Jonathan Edwards I love; his errors I deplore!" So should we all say. President Jonathan Edwards was a blessed, good man. Some of his theology was simply atrocious. A theological doctrine is not necessarily true because *it is old*; neither is it true because *it is new*. It is easy to err by being ultra-conservative, as sometimes Dr. Torrey was. (3) It is easy to have too much emotionalism in our revival work. The great Finney always tried to avoid excessive outbursts of emotion, as being a positive hindrance to the best action of the reason and the noblest choice of the will. This is one of the standing perils of our modern holiness revivals—excessive demonstration and noisy emotionalism that is not followed afterward by lofty morality and holy living! I entreat Nazarenes to beware!

These criticisms of the Torrey-Alexander meetings tended undoubtedly to bring them to an end in this country. Dr. Torrey accepted a call to the deanship of the Los Angeles Bible Institute, and the pastorate of the Church of the Open Door connected with it, where he ministered to an audience of 4,000 people. This he kept up till near the close of his life. Dr. John H. Hunter has just now written me that Dr. Torrey severed his connection with the Church of the Open Door in June, 1924, and that the church has no vital connection with the Institute.

It seems quite out of place for an insignificant man to criticize so great a preacher. But to err is human, and God's truth is more important than any great man's reputation. Dr. Torrey, following Moody, denied that the baptism with the Holy Spirit sanctified Christians and removed their carnality. In his book "How to Bring Men to Christ," page 106, he says, "The baptism of the Spirit has no direct reference to cleansing from sin. This is an important point to bear in mind for many reasons. There is a line of teaching on this subject that leads men to expect that if they receive the baptism of (with) the Holy Spirit, the old carnal nature will be eradicated. There is not a line of Scripture to support this position." He taught simply the Holy

Ghost for power or service, and denied the sanctification or cleansing of the heart.

1. We confront Brother Torrey's rash statement by scripture. "He shall baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire" (Matt. 3:11). "Giving them the Holy Spirit . . . cleansing their hearts" (Acts 15:8, 9). "And being made free from the sin [principle, Greek], ye became servants of righteousness" (Rom. 6:18). (Twenty of the world's greatest commentators tell us that "sin" in the singular, with the article "the" before it means depravity—inbred sin). "But now being made free from the sin principle [Greek] ye have your fruit unto sanctification" (Rbm. 6:22; R. V.). That is what sanctification is. "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus made me free from the sin principle" (Rom. 8:2). "Knowing this that our old man was crucified with him, that the body of sin might be done away"—destroyed (Rom. 6:6). I have consulted six Greek lexicons as to the meaning of this Greek verb, and the meanings are "abolish," "destroy," "free from," "annihilate," "to do away," "to put an end to." "In whom ye were also circumcised with a circumcision not made with hands in the putting off of the body of the flesh [sarx] in the circumcision of Christ" (Col. 2:9-11). Bishop Ellicott says "the body of the flesh" in this passage is synonymous with "the body of sin" in Rom. 6:6. Dr. Daniel Steele, the noble exegete of Boston University, says on this passage, "We call the attention of every Greek scholar to the strength of the original noun 'putting off.' The word was invented by Paul to show the thoroughness of the cleansing from the propensity to evil. The apostle prefixed one preposition (*apo*) denoting separateness to another (*ek*) denoting outness (and joined to the stem of a verb denoting to strip or unclot) and thus constructed the strongest conceivable term for the entire removal of depravity."

The German commentator, Meyer, pronounced the greatest exegete of the last century, says on Col. 2:9-11: "Spiritual circumcision, divinely performed, consisted in a complete parting and doing away with the body of sin, in so far as God, by means of this ethical circumcision has taken off and removed the sinful body from man like a garment drawn off and laid aside." And yet, in the face of God's own interpretation of this rite, and His plain declaration that God removes the body of sin (sarx), "the old man" of

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depravity from us in sanctification, and the testimony of the best Greek exegetes of the world as to the unmistakable meaning and the teaching of the passage, Rev. Reuben A. Torrey makes the astounding declaration that, "There is not a line of Scripture to support this position!" that God cleanses the heart by His Spirit! We will quote once more Acts 15:8-9, "And God, who knoweth the heart, bare them witness, giving them the Holy Spirit . . . cleansing their hearts by faith." Now that is quite a line of Scripture, and we can quote a hundred of them that absolutely contradict Rev. Reuben A. Torrey, if language has any meaning.

2. We have confronted Rev. Reuben A. Torrey with seven passages of scripture, all unmistakably teaching the cleansing of the heart from depravity by the Holy Spirit. We will now confront Rev. Reuben A. Torrey with a passage of a sermon preached in London by Dr. Torrey, the famous traveling evangelist. His text was the one I started with, Matt. 3:11: "He shall baptize with the Holy Spirit and fire."

"(2.) The second thing that fire does is fire refines, or purifies. In Malachi 3:1-3 we are told of the purifying power of fire. There is nothing that purifies like fire. Water will not cleanse as fire does. Suppose I have a piece of gold, and there is some filth on the outside of it; how can I get it off? I can wash it with water. But suppose the filth (alloy) is inside of it—how will I get it out? There is only one way; throw it into the fire. And men and women, if the filth is on the outside it can be washed away with the water of the Word; but the trouble is that the filth is on the inside, and what we need is the fire of the Holy Spirit penetrating into the innermost depths of our being, burning, burning, burning, cleansing. What a refining came to the apostles on the day of Pentecost! How full of self-seeking they had been up to the very Last Supper! At the Last Supper they had a dispute as to who should be the first in the kingdom of heaven. But after Pentecost they no longer thought of self, but of Christ. How weak and cowardly they had been right up to the crucifixion! They all forsook Him and fled, and Peter denied Him at the accusation of a servant girl, with oaths and curses. But after the day of Pentecost that same Peter faced the same council that condemned Him to death and said, 'If we be this day examined of

the good deed done to the impotent man, by what means he is made whole, be it known unto you all, and to all the people of Israel, that by the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth, whom ye crucified, whom God raised from the dead, even by him doth this man stand before you whole.' Ah, friends, cleansing is slow by ordinary methods, but a baptism with fire does marvels in a moment.

"(3.) In the third place, the Bible teaches us that fire consumes. In Ezekiel 24:11-13 we are told of the consuming power of fire. And the baptism with fire consumes, in fact it cleanses by consuming. It burns up all dross, all vanity, all self-righteousness, all personal ambition, all ungovernable temper.

"We had once at the Bible Institute in Chicago a young woman who was much that a Christian should not be. When we heard she was coming all of us in authority thought she never ought to have come to the Bible Institute. I thought so when I heard she was coming, for I had known her in the school from which she came, and I knew she was one of the most unmanageable pupils they ever had in the school. She was stubborn, wilful, proud, quick-tempered, boisterous, loud and pretty much everything a girl ought not to be. When I heard she was coming, I thought, 'What in the world does she want at the Bible Institute?' But her uncle was one of the best friends the institute ever had, and so, out of consideration for her uncle, we admitted her. Now, we require of every student in that Bible Institute that some definite work to save the lost should go hand in hand with Bible study, for Bible study, unless it is accompanied with actual work for the salvation of souls, will dry up a man's soul quicker than almost anything else. We required that woman to go into the tenements, the homes of the poor and the outcast. One afternoon this girl had been visiting in Milton Avenue and Townsend Street, two of the poorest streets in Chicago. After a time she became very tired with climbing up and down the stairs, and going in and out of the filthy homes, and instead of returning to the institute, she walked on in a very rebellious frame of mind to the Lake Shore Drive, the finest avenue in Chicago, along the shore of the lake. As she passed by those magnificent mansions there, she looked up at them with an eye that danced with pleasure, and said, 'This is what I like. I have

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lead enough of Milton Avenue; I have had enough of climbing stairs and going into tenements. This is what I like, and this is what I am going to have.' She came back to the institute and went straight to her room, still in a very bitter and rebellious frame of mind. The tea-bell rang before the battle was over, and she went to the table and took her place and sat down, and there at the tea-table the fire of God fell right where that girl was sitting. She sprang from her seat and rushed over to a friend at another table, and threw her arms around her, and exclaimed, 'I am a volunteer for Africa!' The fire of God in a moment burned, and burned, and burned, until that young woman was so changed, her actions, her views of life, her tastes, her ambitions, her very face was so changed in a moment that when her old friends saw her and heard her they could hardly believe their own eyes and ears. Afterward she went back to that same school down in Massachusetts where she had been such a hindrance, and with burning words poured out her heart to the girls there, and with mighty power led them to 'the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.'

"Is not that what we need tonight, a fire that will burn up this pride of ours, this selfishness of ours, this worldliness of ours, burn up all these things that hinder the world from coming to Christ, because we make men think that Christianity is unreal?"

"(4). *Fire warms and melts.* I found a tract among my papers. Where it came from I did not know. It had printed in large letters over the top, 'Wanted, a Baptism with Fire.' I said, 'That is precisely what I need. If there is anybody on this earth that needs fire, it is I.' I was born, and had grown up, cold as an iceberg. So I read the leaflet, and sought and obtained the 'baptism with fire.' The great need of the day is men and women on fire. Brethren, that is what we need in the pulpit, ministers on fire. What cold men most of us preachers are! Orthodox enough, it may be, and we present the most solemn truth with great force of reason and beauty of rhetoric, and most convincing eloquence. Men admire our preaching, but do not repent. Why not? Because we are not on fire. But put a minister on fire in the pulpit, like John Wesley, and Whitefield and Charles G. Finney, and people melt."

Now the question arises, How can that passage

in the book of Mr. Torrey's, which flatly denied that the baptism with the Holy Spirit cleansed the heart of carnality be reconciled either with the scriptures quoted or with this eloquent sermon on the "Baptism with the Holy Spirit and Fire"? They cannot be reconciled. How do I explain such a remarkable discrepancy? I don't explain it. I can't. I just leave it with God among the unexplained mysteries of the fallible workings of the human mind.

Did it not hurt Brother Torrey's influence and usefulness? It certainly did. I was once Brother Torrey's guest in the Bible Institute in Chicago. My book, "Holiness and Power," had recently been published, which has been translated so many times in foreign languages, and seems to be a text book used around the world. A young Japanese preacher had become dissatisfied with his ministry in Japan, and wanted "a new method"! He was recommended to go to the Moody School in Chicago. He came to this country and studied under Brother Torrey—six months, and was as hungry as ever. One day Juji Nakada came to my room and asked me to pray with him. I suspected what he wanted, for I had learned from the pupils of Brother Torrey's mistaken teaching. I prayed with him, and got the book, "Holiness and Power," into his hands. By the reading of the book in a few days he was sanctified by the baptism with the Spirit; and he went back at once to Japan and became her greatest soul-winning preacher, often seeing two hundred at the altar in a single service. He has been for years the superintendent of the holiness churches of that country. Twice Brother Nakada has told the above story in the chapel of Pasadena College.

When Dr. Torrey was holding meetings in Japan Brother Sasao, one of the best interpreters in Japan, was his interpreter. One day in an address Dr. Torrey denied the cleansing of the heart by the baptism with the Spirit, and taught his old Keswick doctrine of suppression. How Sasao interpreted that passage I do not know. But at the close he sought a private interview with Dr. Torrey. He told his experience and what the Holy Spirit had done for him. He said to Dr. Torrey, "The doctrine of suppression may answer for the people of America, but it will not answer for the Japanese. And if you ever have another such passage in a sermon, denying the cleansing of the heart from its carnality, I will

never interpret for you again!" Brother Sasao told me of this incident when we were together in England. What a rebuke, from one born a heathen!

Since I began to write this article Rev. Dr. John H. Hunter sent me a five-page article of his in "The King's Business" on Dr. Torrey, which was published in that magazine January, 1929, furnishing me many facts, especially about his later life. He said:

"It will be readily seen that Dr. Torrey thus blazed the trail for the Bible institutes that are now so numerous all over the world, and which, with minor deviations, follow the original. One of Dr. Torrey's innovations was the adoption of a definite statement of Christian doctrine held by the institute in Los Angeles, which is signed every January by every member of the board of directors, the faculty and heads of departments, and from which there can be no deviation."

This article further states that in the revival campaign around the world 20,000 souls professed to find Christ in the orient in six months, and 95,000 in Great Britain and Ireland in the following three years—making in all 115,000.

I find the following books written by him:

"The Voice of God in the Present Hour"	\$1.25
"The Person and Work of the Holy Spirit"	1.00
"Difficulties and Alleged Errors and Contradictions in Bible"60
"Practical and Perplexing Questions Answered"60
"Anecdotes and Illustrations"	1.00

For Revival Work

"How to Bring Men to Christ"75
"How to Work for Christ"	2.50
"How to Promote and Conduct a Successful Revival"	1.00

Revival Talks and Addresses

"The Bible and Its Christ"75
"Revival Addresses"	Cloth 1.00; paper .50
"Real Salvation and Whole-Hearted Service"50

For Bible Study

"What the Bible Teaches"	2.50
"How to Study the Bible for Greatest Profit"75

For the Christian Life

"How to Succeed in the Christian Life"	Paper, .25
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"How to Pray"	Cloth, .60
"How to Obtain Fullness of Power in Christian Life"60
"The Baptism with the Holy Spirit"60
"A Vest Pocket Edition for Christian Workers"	Leatherette, .25

All these can be obtained from the Nazarene Publishing House.

What a noble work to leave behind after one has gone to rest from his labors!

In 1924 Dr. Torrey resigned his positions in the institute and church to be free to write some more books. He moved to Asheville, North Carolina so centrally located as to be within easy reach of his children.

As a teacher, Dr. Torrey impressed one with a sense of his mastery of his material. He seemed to know his Bible from cover to cover. He could always give chapter and verse for every statement he made.

As a preacher he has been described as follows:

"Dr. Torrey is a man of plain speech. His language is stripped; every word is used in its plainest, best understood meaning—a spade is called a spade. Sin is no mere imperfection in human nature—it is high treason against the Almighty! Dr. Torrey is a man of conviction. The Bible is to him the very Word of God—no less. He is a man of clear intellect. There is no vagueness about his creed. Dr. Torrey is a man of compassion. Though his addresses have power to brand and burn, the orbs that light his face are no cold, pitiless, passionless eyes. As the tender words of Christ and His apostles come from his lips, those luminous eyes fill, and a look of eager yearning comes into his face, as if he comes on a message of help."

During his mission in Liverpool, Dr. John Watson (Ian MacLaren) wrote to a newspaper:

"First of all, one must be impressed by the speaker's personality. His bearing is that of a gentleman of Christ. What struck me most was his intellectual sanity. From the beginning to end of his address he was persuasive and reasonable.

"But the most winning feature in his address was its graciousness. It was evangelical in the proper and final sense; it gave one an attractive and comforting idea of God.

"May I add, that I have not the honor of knowing Dr. Torrey, and that his theological standpoint may not be exactly mine; but I left that meeting convinced that the preacher was a single-hearted lover of the Lord Jesus. If these lines should come to Dr. Torrey's notice, it may encourage him to know that a fellow-servant of the Master went back to his work with a warmer heart and a stronger faith."

Before closing I would like to emphasize the place that prayer had in Dr. Torrey's life. He always disclaimed any credit for himself in the results achieved. In his opening address in every mission he read the sixty-second Psalm, and called special attention to the fifth verse: "My soul, wait thou only upon God, for my expectation is from him." He assured his hearers that if their expectation of a great revival was fixed upon him or his preaching, or on Mr. Alexander and the choir and their singing, or upon their organization, they would be disappointed: But if they were depending upon God, then the blessing would surely come. Dr. Torrey spent hours in prayer every day. One of the last entries in his diary reads: "Now I have more time to pray." Shall not we who remain more closely imitate this man of faith and prayer?

And there is another lesson for all preachers. One may read a whole volume of his sermons and not find one sentence that would suggest a smile. His aim was too serious to play the buffoon in the pulpit.

An English tribute to Dr. Torrey:

"Adieu, Great Heart! The God who gave thee graces

That we may still enjoy the messages

Thou hast left to us on the printed page;

Thy 'How to pray'; 'How to win men for Christ';

'The Holy Spirit'; and 'His Baptism';

And many other works, will still inspire

The Church's faith and zeal, though thou art gone.

Thou hast well fought, and in thy Master's strength

Grandly didst conquer in the holy fray.

Thy works and words were lesser than thyself!

Thy bitter hate to sin, thy stern rebukes;

Thy love for Christ and souls, and thy combined

Courage and tenderness, will long abide,

A mem'ry to urge on the hosts of God.

May we the same straight path of faith pursue,

And meet around the Throne, Brave soul, adieu."

EXPOSITIONAL

STUDIES IN THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

By OLIVE M. WINCHESTER

Censorious Judgment and Moral Discrimination

(Matt. 7: 1-6)

After the delineation of the worldliness of anxious care, Jesus considers in the closing chapter of the Sermon on the Mount certain outstanding features which either mar or help the life of the "pure in heart," the Christian. The connection at times is not close, but all are related in that they are essentials to be observed in true Christian living. Every precept brings home a pertinent lesson, which if practiced in the life of the believer will save from some of the pitfalls of error in Christian conduct and make the life richer in grace.

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ment of the injunction, that the habit of severe criticism in a harsh, censorious spirit is condemned. When we note the parallel passage in the Gospel of Luke we find a corroboration of this meaning. "And judge not, and ye shall not be judged: and condemn not, and ye shall not be condemned: release and ye shall be released" (Luke 6: 37, R. V.). Moreover we find this use in Romans, wherefore the apostle says, "Wherefore thou art without excuse, O man, whosoever thou art that judgest: for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest dost practice the same things" (Romans 2: 1). Here the signification is very plain when we know the bitter spirit with which the Jew judged the Gentile. Thus the import of Jesus' command becomes clear.

As was the wont of the Master, He adds the reasons why we should not give ourselves to bitter criticism of others. "That ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you." Viewing the matter from an egoistic standpoint alone, it is wiser to refrain from severe condemnation of others, for there is ever present in the world a law of reaction. When we in prejudice and unfairness pass judgment upon others we need to beware lest it return again to us, as says Jenkins; "Injustice is a rebounding force. Every Haman, sooner or later, hangs upon his own scaffold. Never prize fighter won world belt by beastly blow but later came to the knockout himself. Never monarch usurped throne but he or his descendants later lost the crown to one stronger than he. Every devastating Napoleon meets his Waterloo. Acquisition through violation of rights not only destroys that which is holy, but turns about and destroys him who desecrates. 'They turn again and rend you.'" If we ruthlessly ride on in overweening confidence, thrusting aside with unkind words those who differ from us and condemning all who do not accept our point of view, there will come a day when back to us will come the severe judgments we have passed, and we will find ourselves under like condemnation. Far better for us to remember, "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy." Far better for us, even though often we cannot understand the act, to consider whether or no the motive may be right, or whether some misfortune in life may not have perverted thinking and powers of discrimination.

and understanding in an individual, than to pronounce judgment without mercy.

"The quality of mercy is not strained, it dropeth as the gentle dew from heaven:

It is twice blessed, it blesses him who gives and him who takes."

Not only should the consideration that ultimately it is always wiser for ourselves to refrain from unkind and malevolent criticism, but again we should bear in mind that we also are compassed with infirmities. "And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye. Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me cast out the mote out of thine eye; and lo, the beam is in thine own eye?" The word for "beholdest" in the original means more particularly to see the exterior while the word for "considerest" has the signification, to think intensely about. Why is it then that we view the fault of our brother just as it stands out before us without any examination of its underlying causes, but fail to give any serious attention to the much larger fault in our own lives? Why is it that we turn to our brother and ask him to let us remove with ruthless hand this little fault that he has, and at the same time there stands out in our lives this glaring weakness? "Thou hypocrite, cast out first the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." The faults within our own being have obscured our spiritual vision so that try as we may, we can not judicially estimate the faults of others.

Laying in the background of the injunction given along with the appended reasons was no doubt the haughty, self-righteous Pharisaic spirit. The word hypocrite would indicate this. This word is not frequently used by Jesus and when it is it is applied to these false teachers of religion. The Pharisee regarded the common multitude accursed, he was not as the penitent publican, nor was he like unto the sinful woman, so he estimated himself. But the unmerciful spirit, the self-righteous conceit, and the bitter hatred and contempt of all who received not their teaching proved more calamitous to their own spiritual life and to the nation than the sin of the publican and of a Mary Magdalene. Accordingly when we in self-righteous estimation of ourselves seek to arraign before the court of our judgment

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the errors and sins of others without forbearance or mercy, may it not be rightly said, "Ye know not of what spirit ye are"? When from our hearts all this hauteur and pride has been removed, we will see ourselves as compassed with infirmity, as having once been sinners, and in humbleness of spirit, will we help an erring brother. "Many an irritating fault, many an unlovely oddity, has come of a hard sorrow, which has crushed and maimed the nature just when it was expanding into plenteous beauty; and the trivial erring life which we visit with our harsh blame may be but as the unsteady motion of a man whose best limb is withered." Quoting this passage Smith continues, "Alas that we should ever forget this! It is pitiful to strike in the dark and learn afterward that we were striking a wounded creature."

While we should ever seek to avoid the censorious spirit, yet in so doing we are not to be without moral discrimination. Jesus exercised this; He discerned the thoughts of men and accordingly did not trust Himself unto them. As says Bruce, "Moral criticism is inevitable. Jesus himself practiced it. He judged the Pharisees, but in the interest of humanity, guided by the law of love. He judged the proud, pretentious and cruel, in behalf of the weak and despised. All depends on what we judge and why. The Pharisaic motive was egotism; the right motive is defense of the downtrodden or, in certain cases, self-defense." Thus it is that the exhortation, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast your pearls before swine, lest haply they trample them under their feet, and turn and rend you," follows as a complement to the preceding admonition. There are two extremes in our attitude toward men, one that with critical eye we censure every fault and shortcoming, and the other that we trust with a full heart all that we meet without exercising a discerning spirit. Both of these attitudes have their snares and pitfalls.

Before, however, discussing further this command, we should note the meaning intended by the words, "holy" and "pearls." There are instances where it might refer to the gospel itself. In the teaching of Jesus, we remember that He changed from the direct statement of truth to the use of parables, and when questioned by His disciples for the reason, he replied, "Unto you it is given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given." Bitter

opposition had increased to such a measure that to continue the direct, pungent teachings, such as the Master had been announcing from time to time, would have caused His enemies to have turned and rent Him. There are men so carnal that the word of truth cannot be spoken to them. If they come to the congregation, they come only to pervert and to deride. To enter into any personal conversation with them or discuss with them the great privileges of the gospel would be indeed a casting of "pearls before swine." Thus interprets Wesley. He admonishes, "Be very unwilling to pass this judgment on any man; but if the fact be plain and undeniable, if it is clear beyond all dispute, if the swine do not endeavor to disguise themselves, but rather glory in their shame, making no pretense to purity, either of heart or life, but working all uncleanness with greediness; then cast not ye your pearls before them. Talk not to them of the mysteries of the kingdom; of the things which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard; which, of consequence, as they have not other inlets of knowledge, no spiritual senses, it cannot enter into their hearts to conceive. Tell not them of the exceeding great promises, which God hath given us in the Son of His love. What conception can they have of being made partakers of the divine nature, who not even desire to escape the corruption that is in the world through lust? Just as much of knowledge as swine have of pearls, and as much relish as they have for them, so much relish have they for the deep things of God, so much knowledge of the mysteries of the gospel, who are immersed in the mire of this world, in worldly pleasures, desires and cares. Oh, cast not those pearls before these, lest they trample them under their feet," lest they utterly despise what they cannot understand, and speak evil of the things which they know not!" Olshausen interprets in like manner by stating, "He who forbids our judging (which decides man's culpability), commands us to form an opinion (which marks only the state). This latter is absolutely necessary for the child of God, in order to distinguish the false from the true. Dogs and swine denote the common natural condition, which shews itself in shamelessness, carnality and lust; these things the Christian must know as such, and not bring what is holy into contact with them; for their internal condition does not admit of their receiving it, and

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it reacts destructively on himself. Holy pearls denote the holy doctrine of the kingdom of God."

In the interpretation given by these two writers we have practically the same line of thought, but we feel that the general rule may apply to other instances than those given by Wesley and Olshausen. Experiences such as they recount may occur in our lives, but generally they do not constitute the usual routine of life. On the other hand there are instances which are the more frequent in our mingling one with the other. The innermost secrets of our hearts cannot be expressed to everyone; the friends that understand us are few. To tell all of our hopes and desires to every passerby is not wise; there is a discretion that is becoming every child of God, a reserve that gives poise and dignity. Someone has said, "Do not explain, your friends do not require it, and your enemies will not understand it." To be constantly talking out all the movings of the heart, its trials and tests, indicates a weakness of will in self-control. Even the secret whisperings from the Lord should not always be proclaimed in the public congregation; there are some things that are given us from above to hold as sacred treasure within our heart, known only to ourselves and the Lord. To

eagerly tell forth every assurance that our Lord has given us is not always wise. "Hast thou faith, have it to thyself before God" (Rom. 14:22). There may be conditions affecting such an assurance that must be fulfilled by us; there may be delays which will ensue, and others listening may stumble in trust in confidence when they do not see the quick fulfillment of that assurance. In such cases as we have mentioned the ones to whom we are not to impart the hidden mysteries of our heart may not merit the classification of dogs and swine, but the general principle of reticence is applicable and needs to be observed.

In developing this section from a sermonic standpoint, two texts stand out particularly, the first, "Judge not." This might be analyzed by the interrogative method beginning with the question, "What do we mean by judging? following with the question, "What are the reasons why we should not judge? The theme on which these questions may be based could be, "The censorious spirit condemned." The second text is, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs." The theme for this, "The necessity for moral discrimination." To develop, we could define what we mean by moral discrimination, why it is necessary and when it should be exercised.

HINTS TO FISHERMEN

By C. E. CORNELL

"Pinch" Hitting

Loud hallelujahs and pounding the pulpit will not make up for an empty mind.

Fill up on your subject and then turn on the spigot and let 'er caper.

Revivals do not blow in on every breeze. They are the result of certain laws and conditions as the production of the electric light.

The preacher must pray a "good deal" or else be juiceless in the pulpit.

Wearing out your shoelather in calling is no substitution for study and prayer.

The secular demands of the modern church are enough to make the preacher backslide. It takes grit, grace and gumption to hold on.

The preacher who never "strikes fire" will not kindle a blaze in the pew.

A praying church is usually a paying church. When a preacher talks or acts discouraged, the complaint soon spreads in the pew.

It was Job's faith that made him rich, not his sheep and cattle. "According to your faith be it unto you."

A Message from the Common People

Text, Mark 12:37.

Introduction.—A mistaken reading of Scripture is often responsible for grievous errors. To take a text without regard to the context is often a pretext for something that might have been said if the text had not been there.

Why?—Why did the common people listen to Jesus with gladness? Was it because He preached a gospel acceptable to the common people? Is

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there something wrong in our presentation of the gospel now, in these days of half-empty churches? Let us look into this matter.

When?—When did the common people hear Jesus gladly? That day when he upset the Pharisees and discomfited the scribes. The scribes and Pharisees were their sworn foes. So the common people listened with delight, and applauded the words of Jesus with hilarity and glee. It was so delightful to see their foes dealt with in this fashion.

Where?—Not in Nazareth, where He was brought up. There they tried to kill Him. Not in Capernaum, where He exercised such a gracious ministry. He cried: "Woe," on Capernaum, Bethsaida, Chorazin, cities filled with common people, because of their unrepentant attitude. Not in Jerusalem. There they cried: "Not this man, but Barabbas," and Barabbas was a robber. It is true they crowned Jesus in Jerusalem, but remember it was a crown of thorns, fit emblem for One of whom they cried: "Crucify him! Crucify him!"

How?—How was it that the rich young ruler went away sorrowful? How was it that when many turned away from following Him He turned to the disciples and said, "Will ye also go away?" How was it that Judas betrayed Him? That Peter denied Him? That others forsook Him and fled?

Has the temper of the common people changed by the passing of the years? Let us make a comparison.

Then—A comparative few to whom the kindness of Jesus was so overwhelming continued to listen, even when He pressed on the conscience high ideals and arduous duties, but with the New Testament open before us we see that it is a monstrous perversion of the facts we find there to maintain that the common people of Palestine accepted gladly the teaching of Jesus the Son of God.

It is true that He had His period of passing popularity, but at last He cried, "O Jerusalem! Jerusalem! How often would I . . . but ye would not."

Now—Let us face the facts, and avoid illusions as much as we can. Human nature still shrinks from the cross. Jesus is still heard gladly when His teaching fits the program in hand, and bolsters up the pet theory. All parties claim Him then. But when it comes to accepting Him as Savior, Sovereign, Master, Lord

the crowd disperses. A Teacher of high ideals and uncomfortable commandments, who says, "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross daily." That teaching is not very popular, even now.—REV. J. E. WILLIAMSON, in *The Expositor*.

The Book of the Law

This book of the law shall not depart out of thy mouth; but thou shalt meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest observe to do according to all that is written therein: for then thou shalt make thy way prosperous, and then thou shalt have good success (Josh. 1: 8).

"The little worries which we meet each day May lie as stumbling-blocks across our way, Or we may make them stepping-stones to be Of grace, O Lord, to Thee."—A. E. HAMILTON.

He Knows Best

Perhaps He sees that the best waters for you to walk beside will be raging waves of trouble and sorrow. If this should be the case, He will make them still waters for you, and you must go and lie down beside them, and let them have all their blessed influences upon you.—HANNAH W. SMITH.

Rest

There is a rest that remaineth for the children of God. Rest of soul, rest from worry, rest from the distracting and jangling disturbances of life. A deep, sweet, holy, restful calm; deep down underneath the stormy surface. There is where the beauty of life is; where the soul revels in comfort and rest. This rest of soul is one of the products of entire sanctification; without holiness there is no such rest. Without the cleansing of the carnal heart there can be no perfect rest. Sin of any kind is a disturbance. Get rid of all sin, and enjoy a continuous Sabbath of rest, let the waves come as they may.

He Is There

In "pastures green"? Not always; some times He Who knoweth best, in kindness leadeth me In weary ways, where heavy shadows be. So, whether on the hilltops high and fair I dwell, or in the sunless valleys, where The shadows lie, what matter? He is there.

—HENRY H. BARRY.

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Something Lost

Wealth lost—something lost!
Must bestir thyself to get more.
Honor lost—much lost!
Must win fame, that the world may forget.
Courage lost—all lost!
Better thou had'st never been born.—GOETHE.

Do Not Worry

Worry kills, work never. Worry saps the juice out of life and superinduces a half hundred other physical and mental diseases that take all the joy out of life. Someone has written:

"The world is wide
In time and tide,
And God is guide;
Then do not hurry.
That man is blest
Who does his best
And leaves the rest;
Then do not worry."

"It ain't no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line
Bait your hook and keep on tryin'
Keep a-goin'."

The Midweek Prayermeeting

Keep it out of a rut. Plan the best Bible reading or talk that you can give. Give this meeting, called the spiritual thermometer of the church, your careful and prayerful attention. Make it so attractive that the entire church will come out. This a wide-awake pastor can do. Almost any "old thing" will not do. Keep it fresh by keeping yourself fresh.

Heard God's Voice in the Waters

And his voice as the voice of many waters (Rev. 1: 15).

Dr. J. H. Jowett once said, "I challenge you to read one of the letters of the apostle Paul without finding a praise. He would stop an argument any time to sing a doxology. He is always breaking out in praise. When I was writing that sentence in my notes I remembered that that very thought came to me once in the Island of Arran, that exquisite island off the Scottish coast, full of falling rills and torrents. I remember being very much struck with the fact that you could never get out of the hearing of the sound of falling waters. If you went through a meadow there was some musical rivulet; in the dark valley was the music of some falling stream; if

you climbed the slope there were the wide waters with their music, and on the hills the melody of some rippling rill—you could not get away from it. I thought of that verse in the Apocalypse that says the voice of God is like 'the sound of many waters.'"

Conversion Makes Men Genuinely Honest

Gipsy Smith tells about one of his meetings in South Africa, and says, "When I was in South Africa, a fine, handsome Dutchman, over six feet high, came into my service and God laid His hand upon him and convicted him of sin, and the next morning he went to the beautiful home of another Dutchman and said to him, 'Do you know that gold watch?' 'Why, yes,' answered the other, 'those are my initials; that is my watch. I lost it eight years ago. How did you get it, and how long have you had it?' 'I stole it,' was the reply. 'What made you bring it back now?' 'I was converted last night,' was the answer, 'and I have brought it back first thing this morning. If you had been up I should have brought it last night.'"

One Night of Revelry and Its Results

A middle aged married woman, clerk in a store, rather attractive and courteous, the mother of three beautiful girls and wife of a hard-working husband, smoked cigarettes and drank bootleg whiskey. The habit grew on her until she was known to be drunk. Recently she went on a jamboree with two men and another woman. The auto driver raced over the boulevard at fifty or sixty miles an hour, tried to take a turn in the road, dashed over the side of the road; the auto turned over four or five times, all were seriously hurt. The young married woman especially. Her skull was fractured and a blood clot on the brain. She was unconscious for weeks and finally had to be sent to the insane hospital in a mentally hopeless condition. All the result of one night of spreeing. This mother may never return to normal, the three children must be put in a home for friendless children, the home is broken up and a husband left without a wife. Oh, the awfulness of sin!

Christian Crowns

The Incorruptible Crown (1 Cor. 9: 24-27).
A Crown of Rejoicing (1 Thess. 2: 19, 20).
A Crown of Righteousness (2 Tim. 4: 7, 8).
The Crown of Life (Jas. 1: 12).
A Crown of Glory (1 Pet. 5: 1-4).

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HOMILETICAL

THE POWER OF THE HOLY GHOST

By W. B. WALLER
(ACTS 1:8)

I. THE NATURE OF THIS POWER

1. Was it, as they anticipated, political power?
2. Was this power in question intellectual power?
3. Was it the power of working miracles?
4. Nor did this power consist in the ministerial commission.
5. But wherein did this power consist?
 - a. It is the power of spiritual earnestness.
 - b. It is the power of holy zeal.
 - c. It is the power of witnessing for Christ.
 - d. It was the power of heart purity.

II. THE SOURCE OF THIS POWER

- "When the Holy Ghost is come upon you."
1. There is but one inlet to this power.
 2. Why do I believe in the power of the Holy Ghost?
 3. How did the disciples receive this power?
 - a. They waited for it.
 - b. The disciples prayed for it.
 4. The power that was given to the early church was constant and corporate.

III. THE USE OF THIS POWER

- "Ye shall be witnesses unto me."
1. We shall be His witnesses in uncompromising Christian service.
 2. We shall be His witnesses in our vocation in life.
 3. We will witness for Him in our home, where some of the most trying things of life come.
 4. Then, we shall witness for Him in the trying hour of death.

WORKMEN WANTED

By J. W. BOST

TEXT: "Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest" (Matt. 9:38).

Introductory; Jesus and the multitude.

I. THE LABORERS.

1. They must be sent of God.
2. They must be furnished by Christ.
3. They must be thrust out with prayer.

II. THE LABOR

1. To think for Christ.
2. To speak for Christ.
3. To give for Christ.
4. To suffer for Christ.

SERMON BRIEFS

of the late Rev. J. T. Maybury.
Prepared by B. H. M.

TEXT: 2 Thess. 2:13.

I. GOD'S TRUTH THE INSTRUMENT IN OUR SALVATION (Rom. 10:13-17; John 8:33; 17:17, 19; Eph. 1:13).
Buy the truth. Support a holiness preacher. Be not of those who will not endure sound doctrine and support a man-pleasing ministry.

II. GOD'S SPIRIT THE AGENT IN OUR SALVATION
A. Convicted, converted, assured, sanctified by Holy Spirit (Rom. 15:16).
B. Three kinds of sanctification.
1. Ceremonial
2. Personal
3. Pentecostal
(Matt. 3:11; Acts 2:8, 10, 19) etc.

III. OUR FAITH THE CONDITIONS OF SALVATION
A. Regeneration (John 3:18, 36; Acts 13:39; 16:31).
B. Sanctification (Heb. 4:2; Acts 15:9; 26:18).
C. Faith is believing the truth.

IV. HOLINESS IS THE EVIDENCE OF SALVATION
A. Through sanctification of the Spirit, etc.
V. CHOSEN FROM THE BEGINNING
A. God's eternal purpose and plan.
1. That we should be holy, etc.
B. If saved, we are elected, and vice versa.

TEXT: 2 Tim. 1:9.

INTRODUCTION. An analysis of this text reveals what God did—saved and called. When He did it—before the world began. By whom He did it—Christ. For whom He did it—bankrupt, insolvent, worthless humanity. We furnished the emptiness for Him to fill; need for Him to supply; nothingness for Him to make something out of.

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I. WHO ARE CALLED WITH HOLY CALLING

- A. The world is not called to entire sanctification.
1. See ministry of John the Baptist (Luke 3:3-17).
 2. Of Jesus (Mark 1:14, 15).
 3. Of apostles (Mark 6:12; Acts 13:38; 14:15; 17:30).
 4. Commission (Luke 24:27).
 5. Epistles written to churches call to holiness (1 Thess. 4:7; Heb. 3:1; 1 Peter 1:15).

II. MANY DO NOT UNDERSTAND HOLY CALLING

- A. Note what the following callings mean:
1. Business.
 2. Professional.
 3. Scientific.
 4. Military.
 5. Agricultural.
- B. But holy calling means:
1. To be sanctified and live a holy life.
 2. Read, pray, testify, sing, preach and work for holiness.

III. NOT CALLED TO WORK HOLINESS, BUT TO RECEIVE IT (Rom. 5:17).

- A. Brought to our mouth and heart (Rom. 10).
- B. God will have all the glory for our holiness.
- C. Holiness of Pharisees was of self, ours of Christ, e. g., Simon, the pillar saint, or styllites (from Greek, stylum—a pillar). He spent nine years in a narrow cell, and never moved out. Then prepared one pillar after another, then stood on one sixty feet high. His neck was loaded with iron chain, his lips moved in constant prayer. He bowed till his head touched his feet. Fasted, ate one meal a week, and in Lent went forty days without food. Pilgrims came from all over, traveling from Britain to Syria. Stood on this pillar 37 years. Died in A. D. 460, age 72. He was imitated by Benjamin near Constantinople 33 years. In the winter he was covered with snow and ice. Fasted until it was a mystery to disciples how he lived.

IV. UNHOLY CHRISTIANS DISAPPOINT

- A. God.
1. His purpose and grace for us to be holy was before the world began.
- B. The world.
1. As they expect Christians to live holy lives.
 2. Lose faith in Christianity and Bible when they see it not.

C. Own conscience.

1. God put in every man's conscience, an element that will never let him rest till sanctified, unless conscience is abused.

V. MANY THINGS IN PROFFESSED CHRISTIANS INCONSISTENT WITH HOLY CALLING

- A. Worldliness.
Church has enough money to put 100 missionaries on the field right now, and even more.
- B. Covetousness.
- C. Failure to walk in the Spirit.
- D. Lack of love.
- E. Meager prayer life, etc.

CONCLUSION. A holy God gives a holy call to us to have a holy heart to live a holy life, to enter a holy heaven.

TEXT: Rom. 6:18, first clause.

I. FROM WHAT MADE FREE?

- A. Sin.
1. Define sin (1 John 3:4).
 2. Lawlessness.
 3. Internal principle (Deut. 29:18, Psa. 95:10, Jer. 17:9, Matt. 15:19).
 4. Outward act (Jer. 44:4).

B. ILLUSTRATIONS

1. Butcher boy burnt by whiskey men because his father was an active reformer. Was a fiendish act, but only a fruit of character.
2. A Christian man resolves to keep sweet, but flies off. Something deeper than his will, or desire. What a man is determines what he will be outwardly.
3. A man hates another. Slanders, lies, and finally kills him. Three outward acts from one principle within.

II. GOD'S ATTITUDE TOWARD

- A. Hates it and removes it (Rom. 1:18; 1 Pet. 4:17; Rev. 21:27).
God and sin eternal opposites. "Outer darkness."

III. FULL SALVATION MAKES MEN FREE, FROM

- A. Read text. Being helped to put sin down! Is it?
1. Restrain old man, and keep him back? (Eph. 4:22).
 2. Ye shall be a little cleaner? (Ex. 36:25).
 3. Ye shall strive to lead a holy life? (1 Pet. 1:15).
- B. Hospital a place to be treated.
1. So holiness meetings, for Christ is the Physician, the truth of the Word is the sharp instrument, the workers

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are the nurses, and the blood is the remedy.

2. Christ's healings are a sample of salvation.
3. How many germs in leper? Demons in Mary?
4. How many shot left in your boy?

IV. HOW DOES GOD MAKE FREE FROM SIN?

A. By the provisions of the atonement (1 John 3: 8; Rom. 5: 20).

B. By provisions of the Word.

1. Sin not. An absolute prohibition, no compromise.
2. Service and works not enough.
3. No man can be a Christian who will acquiesce to a state of sin. Are to be "holy as."

C. Note that

1. We cannot have, we cannot maintain salvation, except by forsaking all known sin.
2. Cannot sin and retain smile of God. Nor refuse to do His will.

V. WHEN FREED FROM SIN

A. Now.

1. Atonement ever potent.
2. Measure of light is measure of responsibility.
3. Know truth, act on it, e. g., doctor is called to cure, case put in his hands; so Christ takes our case.

B. Small thing to be saved from all sin, but great thing to be filled with all the fulness of God.

ILLUSTRATIVE MATERIAL

Prepared by J. GLENN GOULD

The World Passeth Away

Says Dr. Rufus M. Jones, "I have a friend who has, at the age of forty-five, reached almost to the top of the medical profession. He has twice been sent to China to help reorganize medical practice in that country. His medical clinic was recently declared by the head of one of the leading hospitals in London to be the foremost single clinic in the world. And yet this man is doomed to die with an incurable disease. For more than a year he has gone to bed not knowing that he would be alive in the morning. He has undergone a tremendous stripping. Almost everything that has seemed within his grasp has faded like the autumn aster and the hazel flower. But the eternal stars have come out in full glory. He has been filled with a joy he had never known be-

fore. He has discovered a richness that is beyond belief. He wonders how he missed so much of life in those old days of health. He is writing many letters to his friends telling them of the joy crowded into these happy days in the valley of the shadow of death. We have all made too much of death, he says; it seems to be hardly more than changing one suit of clothes for another—putting off an old suit for a new one:

'Overhead more near
The eternal stars appear.'

Rotten at the Heart

Professor Henry Drummond, in his "Tropical Africa," has a chapter on "The White Ant," which lives on wood, and unseen eats out the heart of the tree as soon as it ceases to live. "You build your house, perhaps, and for a few months fancy you have pitched upon the one solitary site in the country where there are no white ants. But one day suddenly the doorpost totters, and lintel and rafters come down together with a crash. You look at a section of the wrecked timbers, and discover that the whole inside has been eaten clean away. The apparently solid logs of which the rest of the house is built are now mere cylinders of bark, and through the thickest of them you could push your little finger."

If a man has only the outward veneer of righteousness while the heart is being eaten out with selfishness, then it is plain that, like a rotten tree, his fall is near.—G. B. F. HALLOCK.

The Thrust of Tenderness

After Mr. Harvey produced his wonderful steel plate armor, inventors of projectiles endeavored for some time, in vain, to make a shot that would penetrate it. The hardest, toughest shots would be destroyed on impact with the face of the plate. By an extraordinary and paradoxical device a shell was finally rendered capable of passing through a ten-inch Harveyized plate. The inventor simply placed a cap of soft steel on the point of the shell.

It is a human impulse to meet wrath with wrath, hardness with hardness; but both in morals and physics experience proves that a little gentleness accomplishes more than unyielding rigidity.—REV. C. J. DOLZ.

God's Compassion

There is a very noble picture in the National Gallery. Christ is upon the cross, which is shrouded deep in the gross darkness; and at first that is all one sees. Yet, as one looks longer, out

of the blackness there looms up a Figure, with His arms tenderly upholding Christ, and His face stricken with an agony more awful than the Savior's own. So it is that God always lives, afflicted in all our afflictions; and the mystery, the awe, the terror of Calvary is that where Christ hung God hung, that His heart, too, was broken there.—A. J. GOSSIP.

A Great Christian

At an emancipation celebration the Rev. Charles A. Tindley, D. D., pastor of Tindley Temple, the great Negro Methodist Episcopal church in Philadelphia, is quoted as saying, "I am not responsible for the color of my skin. The Supreme Artist of the universe fashioned it before I was born; but if I keep my body clean with soap and water, place some gray matter under my kinky hair, and put the grace of God in my heart, I shall count one in the great scheme of things."—*Expositor*.

The Resurrection in Symbol

Dr. F. W. Boreham quotes the following from the journal of Michael Faraday, the celebrated chemist. He is spending a holiday in Switzerland, and is visiting a little cemetery: "July 19, 1842. Very fine day; walked with dear Sarah by the lakeside at Oberhofen, through the beautiful vineyards; very busy were the women and men in trimming the vines, stripping off tendrils and leaves from the fruit-bearing branches. The churchyard was beautiful, and the simplicity of the little remembrance-posts set upon the graves very pleasant. One who had been too poor to put an engraved brass plate, or even a painted board, had written with ink on paper the name of the being whose remains were below, and this had been fastened to a board and mounted on the top of a stock at the head of the grave, the paper being protected by a little edge and roof. Such was the simple remembrance; but Nature had added her pathos, for under the shelter by the writing, a caterpillar had fastened itself, and passed into its deathlike state of chrysalis, and, having ultimately assumed its final form, it had winged its way from the spot, and had left the corpse-like relics behind. How old, how beautiful is this figure of the resurrection! Surely it can never appear before our eyes without touching the deepest thoughts!"

The Demon of Jealousy

Thomas Shepard was an English Puritan, a Pilgrim father, and the founder of Harvard. He

had, it seems, a brilliant ministerial neighbor. And his neighbor's sermons were printed on Saturdays in the New England Gazette. So, for that matter, were Shepard's. But his neighbor's sermons read well, and were popular. Shepard's read but indifferently, and were despised. And on one memorable Saturday a particularly brilliant and clever sermon appeared in the Gazette. Everybody read it, everybody talked of it, everybody praised it. And the praise of his neighbor was like fire in the bones and like gravel in the teeth of poor Thomas Shepard. It was gall and wormwood to his very soul. That Saturday night the spirit of the old Puritan passed through the Garden of Gethsemane. When midnight came it found him still prostrate before God on the floor of his study. His whole frame was convulsed in an agony of sweat and tears, whilst his brilliant neighbor's clever sermon was still crushed and crumpled between his clasped hands. He wrestled, like Jacob, until the breaking of the day. He prayed until he had torn all bitterness and jealousy and hatred and illwill out of his heart. And then, with calm and upturned face, he craved a blessing on his neighbor and on his neighbor's clever sermon. Time has taken good care to vindicate Shepard. He is the friend of us all, whilst we do not even know his neighbor's name.—F. W. BOREHAM.

When Moody Got the Blessing

"I can myself go back almost twelve years and remember two holy women who used to come to my meetings. It was delightful to see them there, for when I began to preach I could see by the expression of their faces they were praying for me. At the close of the Sabbath evening services they would say to me, 'We have been praying for you.' I said, 'Why don't you pray for the people?' They answered, 'You need power.' 'I need power,' I said to myself; 'why, I thought I had power.' I had a large Sabbath school, and the largest congregation in Chicago. There were some conversions at the time, and I was in a sense satisfied. But right along these two godly women kept praying for me, and their earnest talk about 'the anointing for special service' set me thinking. I asked them to come and talk with me, and we got down on our knees. They poured out their hearts, that I might receive the anointing of the Holy Ghost. And there came a great hunger into my soul. I knew not what it was. I began to cry as never before. The hunger

increased. I really felt that I did not want to live any longer if I could not have this power for service. I kept on crying all the time that God would fill me with His Spirit. Well, one day, in the city of New York—oh, what a day! I cannot describe it; I seldom refer to it; it is almost too sacred an experience to name. Paul had an experience of which he never spoke for fourteen years. I can only say, God revealed Himself to me, and I had such an experience of His love that I had to ask Him to stay His hand.

"I went to preaching again. The sermons were not different; I did not present any new truths, and yet hundreds were converted. I would not be placed back where I was before that blessed experience if you would give me all Glasgow. It is a sad day when the convert goes into the church and that is the last you hear of him. If however you want this power for some selfish end, as, for example, to gratify your ambition, you will not get it. 'No flesh,' says God, 'shall

glory in my presence.' May He empty us of self and fill us with His presence."—D. L. MOODY.

Salvation by Faith

Four years after the *Titanic* went down, a young Scotchman arose in a meeting in Hamilton, Can., and said, "I am a survivor of the *Titanic*. When I was drifting alone on a spar that awful night, the tide brought Mr. John Harper, of Glasgow, also on a piece of wreck, near me. 'Man,' he said, 'are you saved?' 'No,' I said, 'I am not.' He replied, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved.' The waves bore him away; but, strange to say, brought him back a little later, and he said, 'Are you saved now?' 'No,' I said, 'I cannot honestly say that I am.' He said again, 'Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved,' and shortly after he went down; and there, alone in the night, and with two miles of water under me, I believed. I am John Harper's last convert."—DR. AQUILLA WEBB.

PRACTICAL

MEAT IN DUE SEASON

By F. M. MESSENGER

IN the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, that marvelous discourse on His second coming, the Lord Jesus says,

"Who then is a faithful and wise servant, whom his lord hath made ruler over his household, to give them meat in due season? Blessed is that servant, whom his lord when he cometh shall find so doing. Verily I say unto you, That he shall make him ruler over all his goods" (Matt. 24: 45, 46, 47).

The original language does not carry the thought of rulership, but rather of stewardship. The Revised Version reads, "Whom the Lord hath set over his household to give them their food in due season." The thought we gather from this is, having given a concise, detailed description of the signs of His coming and of the end of the age, when these signs like the bursting fig tree buds do appear, it will be timely and expected of these stewards to acquaint themselves with the pro-

phetic picture and its fulfillment as it occurs, and keep His household fed up and instructed on these important themes.

Just prior to His final leave-taking from this earth, the Lord gave specific instructions for a perfect church organization: "And he gave some, apostles; and some, prophets; and some, evangelists; and some, pastors and teachers; for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the ministry, for the edifying of the body of Christ." We believe that the great body of Protestant Christian churches have lost sight of this order of things.

The original twelve men were fully inspired, for to them was given the task of making our New Testament Bible and such inspiration has not since been imparted to us, but the order of organization has not been abandoned.

Some of these were prophets. We are not to add to, take from, modify or change what has been written, but we never needed prophets

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more than we do now, in order to dig out and elucidate what has already been prophesied.

A careful study of this twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew's Gospel should convince an unprejudiced mind that it deals directly with history as it is making today, and the great importance and necessity for Christian people to understand these things was never greater than now. "Who then is that wise and faithful servant whom the Lord has appointed over his household to give them their food in due season?" This question indicates that the Lord knew prophetically that many of His sincere, well-meaning stewards would, when these momentous things were in process of fulfillment, be so engrossed in some denominational work, or doctrinal propaganda, that their eyes would be withholden from seeing and their minds from grasping them, prompting the question, "Who then?"

"In due season." In Martin Luther's time, the Church was nearly dead on its feet with the idea of salvation by works and it needed a new, live restatement of the doctrine of justification by faith which was most effectually fed to them by Martin Luther and his coworkers. After a lapse of time a great revival was needed and some young men in England saw that men were sanctified wholly after being converted and the Bible doctrine of the second work of grace was pushed by the Wesleys, Whitefield and their scores of coworkers. This was followed by the greatest of revivals since Pentecost—covering two continents.

The two works of grace were meat in "due season" in Wesley's time, but the Methodists, to a considerable extent, lost Wesley's vision and something like fifty years ago, the Lord called out from their midst and anointed a score of flaming evangelists through whom He precipitated another great revival, more specifically based on the second work of grace; but greatly to be regretted (although holiness was the meat then needed) the Methodists were quite generally post-millennialists and they ruled out, almost entirely, all teaching concerning the second coming of our Lord, notwithstanding the Bible, which they professed to believe and to teach, is burdened with the blessed theme from cover to cover.

We are delighted to acknowledge that organized holiness is now probably over eighty per cent professedly premillennial in its views, but its stewards lack knowledge concerning it and, if

they are to feed their people this meat, they will need to acquaint themselves more fully as to how to prepare the meal. "Who then?"

We offer the following as a few of many proofs that it is "due season" to acquaint ourselves on this subject and emphasize it more in our preaching:

First—the near approach of the midnight hour of this dispensation which will usher in the seventh thousand year or the Sabbath of rest which we call the millennium.

Second—the gathering of the Jews at Jerusalem.

Third—the rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of a few.

Fourth—restlessness of the laboring classes, feeding fuel to the flames of Socialism and Red Communism which is spreading like a prairie fire.

Fifth—the sudden rise of Mussolini as supreme dictator over Italy.

Sixth—the rapid and heretofore unknown increase in scientific and all kinds of knowledge.

Seventh—the running to and fro prophesied by the prophet Daniel. With our marvelous inventions we have mastered every means of travel and almost annihilated space.

Eighth—the dreadful falling away or apostasy prophesied by Saint Paul, in the form of Modernism, resulting in atheism, which is sweeping over the churches.

Ninth—the fearful increase of lawlessness which is to precede the coming of the lawless one.

The prophetic picture painted by our Lord in the twenty-fourth chapter of the Gospel according to Saint Matthew comes down to us today as a Benjamin's mess laden with the aroma of strong, spiritual meat. History, which has been writing itself during the last decade, and still continues to write in our daily newspaper headlines, magazine articles, neighborhood happenings and in hundreds of other ways, is speaking to us in tones of thunder, saying, "Due season! Due season!! Due season!!!" The Lord's household is lined up in double formation with empty mess-kits awaiting to be served. The Lord is making a roll call of his servants with the query "Who then?" What will the answer be? Shall I don my steward's regalia and prepare to serve, or, shall I pass it up and "let George do it"? If the latter, it will be "George" who will receive the promised blessing, and not I.

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EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION

Experiences of a Young Preacher

By W. G. SCHURMAN

I HAVE thought that it might be interesting to our readers for me to relate some of my early reminiscences as pastor. I lived in Nashua, N. H., in 1903, and attended the camp-meeting at Grandview Park, Haverhill, Mass., over Labor day of that year. Rev. Isaac Hanson put me up to preach and God gave me a number of seekers. I was employed by the W. D. Brackett Shoe Company of Nashua at the time. God had been talking to me about preaching and I was waiting for Him to open the door. About the middle of September I received a letter from the secretary of the Church of the Nazarene at Lynn, Mass. It was not an official letter but it stated that they were looking for a pastor and that after hearing me preach at Grandview Park she had gone home and told the church board that she believed she had found the man to take the pastorate of the church.

The letter stated, "You will receive an invitation from the church board asking you to come down and meet with them at a special called meeting," with that thought in view. I have never forgotten with what trembling I went to the big city of Lynn and sat in with the church board that night. They asked me a thousand questions which I answered to the best of my ability. They asked me about *theological* subjects of which I had never heard and candidly acknowledged I could not answer but told them that I loved God, was converted on the 2nd of March, 1894, sanctified wholly on the 17th of February, 1900, that God had called me to preach and that I was looking for some small place that nobody else would have, and confessed that I was not at all anxious to become pastor of the First church at Lynn.

They finally concluded that if I would resign my position with the shoe factory and come to their church as pastor on a six months' trial that they would give me a call. They were frank in stating that they were not sure that I could make good. I had had no experience. The Lynn church was one of the strongest in New England at that time, and I was green timber. If I failed in six months, I would have no come-back but would go back to my work in Nashua, for Mr. Brackett had assured me that if I decided at the end of six months that I had made a mistake, he would be

glad to take me into his employ again. On the other hand, the church encouraged me to believe that if God had called me I would make good. They had no parsonage, nor did they appoint a committee to find a place for me to move in with my wife and three children. I took one whole day at my own expense to look over the city to find a place where I could take my family, and at last secured a house about one mile from the church. I took the pastorate about January 1, and was ordained that same year, such holy men as A. B. Riggs and John Short participating in the service.

Oh, those early days! What thrills we had. Church packed and people standing around the walls for one and one-half hours during the service Sunday night, while men and women wept their way to God at our altars. Many times in the service I never got to preach. The Spirit of God would come on the people while we were singing the opening hymn, and the people would sing, cry and march around the church with their hands in the air, making melody in their hearts unto God. We would make an altar call and folks would wend their way to an altar of prayer.

I continued in that blessed pastorate five years. Many the temptation I had to run and to go into the evangelistic field, but intuitively I felt that I would do better by staying where I was and going through the grind. I have never forgotten our first board meeting. Somebody had told us that we needed some new song books. We immediately wrote a letter to a publishing house, purchasing 200 books, and when we came to the board meeting, the question of song books was brought up. I informed them that I had them. They politely informed me that they did not do business that way, that the board did not authorize me to get them, and that their former pastor had urged upon them the wisdom of not spending money unless authorized by the board. Their old slogan was, "Our pastor, Rev. C. H. Davis, never did things that way." I heard that so frequently that my spirit wanted to cry out against it, but in their kindly way they taught me a lot that I needed to know, and forgave my many blunders. I heard so much about C. H. Davis, and he was praised so much in private and in public, I wondered that I was ever considered worthy to succeed a man with such a blessed ministry.

There were a lot of things I did not know then

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and I am sure God must have helped for I built better than I knew how. I frequently praised 'Brother Davis' ministry and told of the wonderful monument he had left to his memory in that city. I found out that a number of folks liked that, and people who were strong admirers of Brother Davis became equally as strong admirers of W. G. Schurman. I confess, before God, that I did not do it to make friends, but I could not have hit upon a wiser course if I had known how to do it. Years afterwards I read a book written by Rev. J. O. Peck in which he gives some points on how to succeed as a pastor. One of his suggestions is that we honor our predecessor. He says, "The many friends of your predecessor will observe your state of mind toward him as manifested in words or in silence. If he was very popular, your earliest way to kindred favor is through him. You can ride into the hearts of his friends on his popularity. Their idol is your swiftest steed in the race. You desire success for the cause; you must enlist all forces at your command, especially at the beginning of your pastorate in a given charge. Even though he may have exhibited many defects in his pulpit and pastoral work, your predecessor has friends, and if you have not perfect charity toward him they will quickly observe it. Let me state what my custom was when entering upon a new pastorate. A single example will suffice. On leaving college I was, unexpectedly to myself, appointed to a large city church to succeed the most popular minister in the conference. I was a total stranger to all when I arrived on Saturday night. I was billeted at the home of one of the stewards. We sat down to supper, and soon after grace was said the lady suddenly turned to me and said, 'I never loved a pastor as I do Brother Mallalieu (now bishop), and I shall never love another so!' Such was my welcome! In reply I spoke in glowing words of my predecessor, commending him and his work in the strongest terms.

"The next morning I went into the pulpit and prayed for Brother Mallalieu by name, and with great sincerity and earnestness. Joyful shouts filled the house. In opening my sermon I again warmly eulogized the beloved pastor whose term had just expired, and said, 'We meet as strangers. We desire success in our church work. There is one bright omen. This church and the new pastor alike love and honor Brother Mallalieu.' His

friends from that morning were my friends. My craft sailed into all hearts by the breezes perfumed with his praise. That lesson was never forgotten. Rival his admirers in speaking well of your predecessor and you have captured his legions. This is not hypocrisy, even if you know of imperfections in his work. There are always enough good points to make a case. A jealous, carping, criticizing successor is sure to lose the race. Magnanimity always wins."

The warmest admirers of Brother Davis became my warmest friends, and I attribute much of the success I had in my first pastorate to winning the friends of that good man to help me run the old ship of Zion in Lynn, and, cannot you see, brother, how much better that is than to write in your church paper about the bad conditions in which you found the church when you came to be pastor? No matter who the man is, he is bound to have friends, and no matter who it may be, there are bound to be some good points about him that are worthy of commendation. Besides the wisdom of this course, I am sure it is the Spirit of Jesus Christ. I know of some men who have ruined their prospects for success by carelessly reflecting on their predecessors.

Here is an illustration which I am sure my readers have seen only too frequently: "When I came to this church it was pretty near dead. They reported 89 members last year but all we could find were 36; a number of bills left unpaid; coal bill had not been paid for two years; church property greatly run down, etc., etc." You can readily see, I am sure, that the friends of the former pastor would resent this report, even though it might be true. I am learning more and more that there is a reason for the success of those great pastors like J. O. Peck, Theo. Cuyler, and other great spirits like them. Fortunate indeed, was I to have stumbled upon the right course, for I confess I did not know how to appreciate the worth of such a proceeding until years afterward.

There will always be some man on the church board who seems to have the pre-eminence. He is not necessarily a church "boss" as he is frequently and unkindly called, but one who is genuinely interested in the cause of Zion. I have been exceedingly fortunate in not having any such person as a church boss in any pastorate I have had, or else if he was there, I did not

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realize it. A very prominent man in my first pastorate was Brother D—. He has since gone to his reward. We had a probationary system when we went to Lynn, and every candidate for membership had to go three months on trial without a break before he was received into membership. If during some dark hour he were called on at class meeting and he failed to testify, he was considered backslidden, and must make a public confession of his failure, and a public statement that he was going with God, and then put on probation again for three months. I protested against such a procedure. I said that some good, consecrated soul might be deceived by Satan and kept from giving public testimony of his spiritual standing, and it seemed to us unfair to not make some allowance for the one or two months that he had run successfully up the shining way. I remember one good young lady had been put on probation three times, which would make nine months in all, and she felt so ashamed that she said she would die and be lost before she would ever go before that church board again, for let me remind the reader that when they were put on probation they met the church board and were asked any question that the board chose to put to them, such as, "How did you fall away from grace? What sin did you commit? Are you sorry for your failure? Do you promise that if we receive you again on probation, you will take more time to pray and read the Word?" You can readily see how embarrassing it was for a sensitive person to go through such a process.

I did everything I could to change this system but it could not be done in a minute, and this young lady of whom I speak, while she attended the meetings, never made another effort to unite with the church. She married one of our fine young men and died in giving birth to her first-born. We buried her with her baby in her arms, and we felt confident that she went to be with Jesus, and I am sure that it softened the hearts of those good people who, not because they were mean or cruel or hard-hearted, but because they loved the cause of God and like the early Puritan stock from which they came, felt that Zion must be protected. At any rate, I do know that the system was changed and I think was never again adopted, so far as I know.

Fearful, however, of any compromise and desiring to impress the public with their sincerity

of purpose, it was suggested by this good man to whom we have just referred that inasmuch as the people were received into the church publicly, when they backslid and gave up their Christian profession their names be read from the pulpit publicly. My spirit revolted against this, and I remember asking someone to take the chair while I spoke against the motion, but I was overruled, and the majority vote prevailed. I took this to prayer as I did all of my problems, and asked God if I was wrong to show me, and if I was right to make it known to them. Two months had not gone by before the daughter of this good man lost her testimony, and according to the rules of the church, upon showing no signs of repentance and contrition when visited by the membership committee, it was voted that her name be dropped from the roll, and that her name be read from the church pulpit as having been dropped. I will never forget the agonizing look in this dear man's face. He got up and with tears acknowledged that there was no experience he had ever gone through that had caused him more pain than to be in a public service and hear his daughter's name read publicly as being dropped from the church.

This was my opportunity to again make my plea. I remember saying, "Can't you see, dear ones, that when it is someone that is not closely associated with us, we think it is perfectly proper to read their names out publicly, but when it means one of our own flesh and blood, it assumes a different aspect." I asked that a new motion be made and that our rule of procedure be changed, and it was unanimously adopted.

The next barrier I met was when some of our people desired having an individual communion set. Previous to this we had all drunk wine from two silver goblets, and while I think it can be safely said that no disease has ever been traced to the communion cup, yet some of the people felt that it would be more sanitary to have individual cups. It was brought before the board, and this same good man objected. He tried to show that the Lord passed the same cup to Simon, James and John from which He himself drank, and that which was good enough for the Lord was good enough for him. He would trust God to keep him from contracting disease in that manner. The majority prevailed, and it was voted that an individual set be purchased. Inasmuch as the following Sunday was Communion Sun-

day, the pastor was authorized to go to Boston and secure the new set. Our dear Brother D— withal had a beautiful spirit, but openly confessed that he was fearful that the Lord would not bless the service as He had been wont to do, for our communion services were times of great refreshing; the people cried and shouted, prayed and got blessed.

I think I spent most of that Saturday night in prayer and I asked God, in my own way, that if He ever blessed a service to bless that one. I knew I was right. I knew that if God did not bless it it would affect all of the saints, and confirm that man's opinion that God was displeased with our change of mode. Well, when Sunday came there was much speculation as to the service, but I do not know as I have ever seen a congregational service where there seemed to be more glory on the people. It completely cured our dear Brother D— of his strange notions about the communion service and he, I think, was as thoroughly convinced that God was pleased with the new mode as we were sure that He had blessed the old way of receiving the sacrament. This Brother D— was one of the holiest men we have ever met. He lived the life, was a liberal giver, never absented himself from the service when it was possible for him to be present, and died in the triumphs of the faith. May his tribe increase.

My first experience with the so-called "Tongues" people came to me during my first pastorate. A man, whose name I have forgotten, opened up a little mission in a suburb of the city of Lynn, and while under the influence of some strange spirit declared that the cities of Boston, Salem and Lynn were to sink beneath the sea level, but that it had been revealed to him that everyone who would take refuge in his mission would be kept alive. Because of the dire calamity that was to fall upon these cities he had been warned, like Noah of old, to make provision for the same and he bought dollars and dollars worth of food in the form of dry cereals that would keep for a long time.

It is really wonderful what some people will believe. Some dear, good people who showed signs of human intelligence actually followed him, among them one man from our own church who, while he had not received the gift, was earnestly seeking it. He wrote me a letter warning me not to dare lift my voice against this great move-

ment, else I would feel the judgment of God. I had no intention, however, of doing so. I never have preached against any of those strange cults that opened up near the churches which I have pastored. It gives them too much free advertising. They are never happier than when you preach about them or take issue with them. I never even answered the dear man's letter of warning, but kept on preaching repentance and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ. Since I have been in Chicago, I received a letter from this man, assuring me that he was my friend and that he loved God and was doing his best to get to heaven. He never received the gift he so earnestly sought. That was probably the best thing that ever happened to him. I have never been inside of a "Tongues" meeting in my life. God baptized me with the Holy Ghost on the 17th of February, 1900, and like the Irishman that our Brother John Short tells about who got sanctified at the old Douglas Campmeeting, "I have wanted nothing or nobody since that time."

I have a perfect right to watch the lives of people as they have a right to watch my life, and any gift or, in fact, anything else that anyone may claim to have received from the Lord that does not make him more like Jesus Christ I do not want, regardless of how spectacular it may appear.

"I'm satisfied with Jesus here,
He's everything to me;
His dying love has won my heart,
And now He sets me free."

I believe that some of our dear brothers have seriously erred in combating these things that periodically make their appearance every few years to confuse the church of God.

I remember shortly after I received the blessing of full salvation, before I entered the ministry, the high-lights of the Burning Bush came to Boston and literally swept scores of the sanctified people off their feet, and succeeded in getting them down to an altar of prayer and having them throw away their confidence and seek for something they never did receive. In the midst of all of their fiery preaching I was never even tempted to seek at one of their altars. I had the blessing of a clean heart and knew it. We deem it a sad reflection on the experience of full salvation for one of its advocates to claim to have received this great grace, and then, under

the fiery exhortation and all to frequently unscriptural tests given, to see that some person wend his way up the aisle under the gaze of hundreds of people to seek what he had in that same meeting professed to have received some years before.

These different cults have risen up around me in every pastorate where I have had the privilege of preaching the two works of grace, but they have never gotten any free advertising from me, and so far as I can recollect, I have never permanently lost one person from my membership to follow these other "isms." Our job is not to preach against people and things, but to preach Christ and Him crucified, and after thirty years in the ministry, I am more satisfied than ever that God can satisfy the human heart so it will not run after false fire.

After serving my first pastorate for five years, I had a delegation call upon me to see if I would be interested in receiving a call to another church. I had no more idea of going there than I have tonight of going to the moon, but they assured me that after prayer, God had seemed to direct them towards me, but I told them plainly I had no leadings in that direction. As the conference came to a close, they asked me if I would make it a subject of prayer. This I readily agreed to do with the thought that I could write and tell them that after prayer, I felt no leadings to accept, but what was my surprise to find that when I got on my knees and asked God to make it clear what I should do and telling Him I was willing to make the change if He so directed, to find the burden of the local church roll off my shoulders, and a cry in my heart for the success of the work in the city from which the delegation had come.

I immediately went before the church board and rehearsed the matter to them, and I will never forget the philosophy of one good man (after others had spoken and said that they did not want to release me for I had just given my consent to stay another year) who said that if the Lord did not want me in Lynn I would not be of much use as their pastor, and while he regretted my going, he could only say "Amen" to the will of God. The salary in my new pastorate was \$300 a year less, and no parsonage, but God so definitely spoke that I felt safe in making the move. I left my family in Lynn, and went to my new pastorate. I left a church united in

Christian love and found the new church considerably divided. One faction told me that I ought not to pay too much attention to what Brother H— had to say as he seemed to be the leader of the opposition, while Brother H— informed me that these other dear brethren would have to go down before the Lord and confess openly before we could expect the blessing of God upon the church. I saw immediately that it would not be best to preach on such subjects as the "Old Man," the carnal mind, and similar themes. I think the first sermon I preached was a missionary sermon—that is always safe. The next sermon I preached was on the "Cross of Christ," and if I am not mistaken, the third one was on "God's Kind of Love." Two men on my church board who received the sacrament at my hands, were not on speaking terms though they both testified to the great grace of full salvation. I told the two factions, not publicly but privately, that I had come to be pastor of the whole church and proposed to be, regardless of whether they thought I was doing right or not. I believe Jesus would do it, and I was going to follow that course.

I did not try to put these two dear brethren out of the church, but studiously kept away from any theme that would make either faction feel that I was aiming at them personally. I took such subjects as "the Blood," "the Cross of Christ," "the Atonement," "Heaven," "Jesus the Friend of Sinners," "Peter the Backslider and the Love Christ Manifested to Him," and kindred themes, and was rewarded in seeing, one Sunday morning while I was preaching about Jesus and His attitude toward Judas in the upper room, when knowing that Judas was to betray Him kept it so secret that the other disciples never even suspicioned it, these two dear brethren rise up simultaneously in their seats, walk toward each other and embrace right in front of the pulpit. Needless to say, things broke loose. The blessing of God came down and the people wept and praised the Lord. I remained in that pastorate five years, performing the last sad rites for one of these dear precious men the last Sunday of my pastorate—the other having gone to be with Jesus some years before.

It has been my fortune or misfortune to have been on the Advisory Board for a number of years, and of course, you preachers who read this article know that many of the difficulties of

the pastor come before said board. I look back over the years, and am made to say, "O God! how thou hast helped us to build better than we knew how!" It is not a spirit of compromise to be kind to sinners in the church and out, and if love does not win some of these poor souls back to the cross of Christ, and if love will not help some poor, misguided soul who has followed every "ism" and cult of the day, nothing else will save them. Well does the Scripture say, "Love is the fulfilling of the law." Speaking of compromise, there comes to my mind an incident. I had been preaching on the filthiness of the tobacco habit, and had made the statement that it was such a stinking, noxious weed that not even a hog will chew it, but that some church members, made in the image of God, are slaves to it. A prominent woman in the church came to me at the close of the service, and informed me that she had, after much persuasion, induced the young man who kept company with her daughter to attend our service, and then, of course, I had to insult him by my reference to the tobacco habit. She felt that I ought to take back some of the things I had said, because, while he was a fine young man, he was an addict to the filthy weed, and I will never forget what she said, "Mr. Schurman, I feel that you owe an apology, and we want to extract from you a promise that you apologize for what you said tonight at the first opportunity." Here now, was a real case of compromise. Would I go back on what I had said if what I had said was the truth because this prominent woman tried to tell me what I should and should not preach? I do not think I know what fear is. I do not say this boastfully—I am not afraid and never have been of the face of clay—in fact, I am not very cowardly outside of the ministry. I have walked the streets of Chicago at the midnight hour. As pastor of the Lynn church, I have gone through the "tenderloin district" that was noted for its unsavory reputation, and have done the same in some of my midnight calls on the dying in the city of Haverhill, and have never, up to the present time, met with anything that looks worse than myself. I am not naturally afraid.

I looked at this good sister, and said, "My dear woman, what did I say in the pulpit tonight that demands an apology?" She informed me that I made the statement that tobacco was such a filthy weed that a hog will not chew it,

but that some church members, made in the image of God, will do what the hog will not. She said she felt that the comparison was not fair, and I said, "My sister, I did say that, and I guess I do owe an apology and promise you now that the first hog I meet I will apologize to for comparing a good clean hog to a filthy tobacco user." My, how her eyes blazed, and how she turned and went away, but God knows how to take care of those things. It was not a week, in fact it was only two days, until she was on a sick bed and she sent for me to come and pray for her, which I gladly did, and so far as I know, she is my friend to this day.

I mention this incident in an attempt to show the difference between Christian courtesy and compromise. I have seen many a church torn to pieces because board members did not agree with each other or with the pastor. I am sure that God's kind of love is the cure for many of these ills, but when it comes to people dictating to the pulpit and, because of friends, desiring to muzzle the pastor and tell him how to preach, I want to say to the glory of God that for thirty years, few have attempted but none have ever succeeded in telling me what to preach. I trust the reader will not think this savor of boasting. I give God the praise and the glory because I have kept, through the help of the Lord, unmuzzled and unhindered in my presentation of what I believe is God's truth, and I have never shunned, knowingly, in my life to declare the whole counsel of God. Other men may or may not have done it, but I insist that no man has been more faithful, according to the light as I saw it, in preaching what I believe to be the Word of God, and the Lord has blessed me with a thousand blessings and honored me with thousands of souls, for which I give Him the praise and glory tonight.

RICHES

I wish that I could walk until
I found the pot of gold
That's hidden at the rainbow's end—
(At least I've oft been told).
But if I went, like other folks
Who after riches run,
I'd have to turn my back upon
The glory of the sun.

—IRENE MARY DAVIDSON.

DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGES AND SUGGESTIONS

By BASIL W. MILLER

Religious Conditions

New York City and religious conditions. One cannot conceive of the general breakdown of religion as it is found in this, the world's greatest city. It is estimated that the population of metropolitan New York is around 11,000,000. Many of the old downtown churches, once prosperous and well filled, today are being supported by home missionary money raised in the West and sent here to support preachers who do not believe in the inspiration of the Bible nor the deity of Christ. Every "ism" on earth flourishes here. We have our Mohammedan worship, our Buddhist temple, Jews by the millions, both orthodox and modern, our ethical culture societies, etc. And the latest is the new Religion of Humanism, which entirely casts aside the Bible and all such sacred influences, and worships man. The founder of this was once a Baptist preacher, who then became a Unitarian, next a Universalist, and now this is his creed. He is to be remembered as being the Unitarian minister, Potter, who debated with Dr. John Roach Stratton concerning modernism and fundamentalism.

Most of the preachers of the larger denominations, such as the Methodists, Presbyterians, and more especially the Lutherans and Reformed church, wear the garb of priest (collars turned backward and the clerical vest). Formalism is at its height, and vital religion has almost ebbed out. It is difficult to get people to attend services, and especially is this so among those churches which are putting on a vitally religious program. Where the movies, smokers, billiard rooms and gyms are had in the churches then attendance competes with the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. H. A. and Y. W. H. A. (the Hebrew young men's and women's association corresponding to the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.).

The city is a mass of moral putridness. Among many of the churches there does not remain any sacredness for those things upon which our churches have been founded. From the standpoint of the amusements, none could be worse. The courts are now trying a certain theater director

because on his stage time and time again the actresses appeared entirely unattired, and such activities are becoming common. On the beaches nudity is at its worst. It is impossible to describe the conditions when, say at Coney Island, a million and a half people will go to the beach in their most scant suits.

In the seminaries of the city conditions could be no more undesirable than they are. At Union Seminary this summer men have been lecturing to the students, who are preparing for "the Christian ministry" as they affirm, who would do credit to anything Bob Ingersoll ever taught.

Methodism and Holiness. This past week I had occasion to visit the Methodist Book Concern here in the city, and in looking over the list of books in their required preachers course of study, I noted that Wesley's *A Plain Account of Christian Perfection* was listed. With this were such books as Betts and Hawthorne, *Methods of Teaching Religion*, Lewis, *A Manual of Christian Belief*, and Clarke, *Outline of Christian Theology*. I naturally wondered how the church could correlate such books as these last named and the one by Wesley. It teaches holiness as a second definite work of divine grace, subsequent to regeneration, and in not one place, nor anywhere else did Wesley deny this statement of holiness or sanctification. Yet the other books in places deny even the necessity or desirability of conversion, and cast holiness away with a sneer. The book by Dr. Lewis, who is professor of theology in the Drew University, interprets religion in the modern age as a matter of adjustment to present day thinking. Betts states that the modern program of religious education makes conversion unnecessary. Clarke's book on theology, for instance, does not have a single reference to the witness of the Spirit. Of course the doctrine of the witness of the Spirit was the basis of the Wesleyan theology. For Wesley argued if one was justified by faith, or sanctified wholly, and did not have the witness of the Spirit to his adoption and cleansing, then he could never be certain that the work had been wrought in his heart and life.

None can ever affirm that Wesley dropped the witness of the Spirit, or the doctrine of sanctification from his theology. Until the very last year of his life you find these doctrines and ex-

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periences standing out in bold outline in his writings. In his early tract on "The Character of a Methodist," you will find that his teachings on every point were "stronger" than those of the Church of the Nazarene. Next to an angel in requirements stood the Methodist in the sight of Wesley. Then his rules, signed by himself and his brother Charles would well fit into our Manual. Wesley founded the Methodist church upon the doctrine of "inward and outward holiness," as he expressed it, and he appealed to his own personal experience to verify his theology.

Wesley fed at a fountain of deep piety and spirituality. He read the writings of the early mystics, such as Tauler, under whose instruction Luther received spiritual insight. He studied the works of Law on *Christian Perfection*, a book which even today we ministers should be acquainted with. Last week I went through the Works of Tauler in French (9 volumes), and was amazed at the deep spiritual tone of this early writer. He knew God, and his soul was illumined by divine light. I also read Law's book and it sounded like the work of some radical "holiness" preacher.

Sheldon's works, which are used in the Methodist Course of Study, on every vital point deny the statements of Wesley. It is to be remembered that Dr. Sheldon, for years professor of theology in the Boston University, has written the theology which is the standard work for Methodists, and which is taught their preachers. Miley's Theology was in the course of study for some time, but Miley savored too much of Wesleyanism true and unadulterated; and when Sheldon wrote his work in which he denies the direct witness of the Spirit to the Christian's adoption, and the genuineness and instantaneousness of sanctification, it was adopted in place of Miley. Such has always been the case. When the church drifted away from the moorings of her founders, she did so first through her schools, and her courses of study. What the church puts into her young preachers through their books studied she will reap in the coming days in her pulpits.

Note again on this drift away from holiness: Adam Clarke was the theologian of the early Methodist church, whose basic principles were those of Wesley, throughout runs the doctrine of the necessity of conversion, the necessity and possibility of sanctification as a second definite work of divine grace, and the possibility of the wit-

ness of the Spirit to the fact that these divine works have been wrought in the heart of the believer. When Clarke's and later Whedon's Commentaries were the doctrinal standards of that great church she remained true to holiness as a definite work of grace, wrought subsequent to regeneration. But today the Methodist Book Concern has sold the plates of this commentary to another fundamental, and holiness publishing plant, and that house is now printing the holiness commentary, without a peer. Of course we do not say that Clarke is correct on all points of science, and biblical scholarship—but his basic doctrines are sound to the core.

And now the Methodist Concern, called the Abingdon Press, has published a one volume commentary on the Bible, known as the *Abingdon Bible Commentary*, which has absolutely sold out to the basic principles of modernism. Clarke and Whedon in their commentaries are soundly Wesleyan; but this new commentary denies the foundation upon which Wesley built the church.

Methods of Preaching

Series of Sermons. The great preachers, who have made an indelible stamp on their generation, preached series of sermons, and many of these ran for years. This is true of Joseph Parker. His sermon series was finally published as *The People's Bible*. This set of some twenty volumes were all preached as sermons. The same is true of Maclaren. He preached all the material, with but minor exceptions, which is now found in his matchless *Expositions of the Holy Scriptures*. Series of sermons enable the pastoral preacher to treat of the great fundamental principles of the gospel as he cannot do otherwise. Then it is a means of arousing interest and holding a congregation. It also makes it possible for the minister himself to grow in knowledge.

Series of sermons train the preacher to think through a subject, and give him the power of finding new material, which otherwise would not come to light. Series of sermons do not fit the lazy minister. To make them successful they require study, time in preparation, and meditation, to carry them to a successful conclusion.

Series of such sermons broaden one's ministry and put within the reach of every preacher themes and texts far greater in number than he will ever be able to use. Let us note some of the

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series one could well preach. He could use such subjects as, "The Doctrines of the Bible," "The Great Men of the Bible," "The Books of the Bible." On each of these subjects there is sufficient material to preach every Sunday morning for an entire year. On the subject of "Holiness" a score or more of most excellent sermons can be preached. Or one could select the theme of "Christian Perfection" and preach several months on it. Note the different sermons possible on this last subject: "John Wesley and Christian Perfection" (material to come from Wesley's *Plain Account of Christian Perfection*); "Christian Perfection a Command"; "Christian Perfection a Possibility"; "Christian Perfection a Definite Experience"; "The Nature of Christian Perfection"; "What Christian Perfection Is Not"; "What Christian Perfection Is"; "Seeking Christian Perfection"; "Is It Instantaneous or Gradual?" "Maturity after Sanctification or Christian Perfection Made Mature"; "The Benefits of Christian Perfection"; etc.

The young preacher need never fear "running out of a text" or a sermon on which to preach when he is always planning such series of sermons. This material multiplies rapidly. At present I am running two such series side by side, one is on "Christian Perfection," and the other is on "The Witness of the Spirit." We have not greatly stressed this last point in our preaching, but after all it is the foundation of our assurance that "the work is done."

Conserving our Sermon Material. Many of us preach ten years and have nothing to show for this mass of material gathered. If the material should be written for these sermons, preaching two every week for ten years, one would have over 1,000 sermons. Counting these sermons at 40 a volume, the preacher would then have 20 volumes of sermon material. Or if he were an author, he would have gathered sufficient material to make 20 books. Say half of this material was duplicated, still one would have 10 volumes of material from his preaching alone. The reason the great preachers have been able to write so many volumes was that they prepared their preached sermons with a view of publication. Take Jowett for instance. He has left some 15 volumes of sermons and addresses. But he prepared these sermons as diligently as though they

were to be printed, as indeed many of them were. The same is true of Talmage. I have in my library 25 volumes of sermons from Talmage. But he gathered his sermonic material carefully, and when preached they were ready for the press. One can go through Spurgeon's sermons, some 20 or more volumes, and find the material which this great preacher used in his pulpit. If any preacher is satisfied with his preparation being any less diligent and thorough for his preached sermons than he would were they published, he should be ashamed to go into the pulpit with the Word of the Lord, whose ambassador indeed he is.

Two practical notes are sounded in this discussion: First the preacher should prepare his sermons diligently, as much so as though they were to be published, or he were trying to sell them to some publisher. And second he must conserve this material. The first thought demands thoroughness in preparation, a wise, meditative selection of text and theme, study and prayer in gathering the material, diligence in putting this material in form. The second calls for some method of conserving or making tangible this preparation. Many methods are in use. Some ministers write their sermons *in toto*. This was Jowett's method. It is strenuous indeed. Much is to be said in favor of writing one's sermons. Written form gives clarity of expression. Others preach their sermons and then write them out. This was oftentimes followed by F. W. Robertson, that young Englishman who did so much in the past century to turn the tide of preaching to a stronger form. Others file only their sermon notes. Where this is the case care should be taken in outlining the sermon diligently, in the selection of the theme, in the arrangement and the explicit statement of the various points. If we work in our early ministry with the thought in view of conserving our material in written form, we will be far better off in the latter days of our preaching.

One asks if it is wise to rephrase these old sermons. Certainly it is permissible to do so, even in the pastorate, when one changes to another, or in the same pastorate when it is very long. But possibly with the exception of evangelists, every preacher should diligently recast, revise, change for the better every preached sermon before he attempts to rephrase it. If one does not do this he will be inclined to become lazy in his preparation, and will fail to grow. On

this score it comes to mind what a minister recently said about Hugh Black, one of the great preachers of the present time. He said that Black was not the preacher he once was, because he was "rehashing" too many of his old sermons, and was not "digging out new ones." This comes from a theological professor in one of the seminaries of our city.

To grow every sermon must be rebuilt, refashioned, recast. But whatever the method selected, whether or not they are rephrased, let us give more diligence to conserving our preached sermons. Recently I ran through a list of the published works of John and Charles Wesley. It took fifty pages of printed matter just to give a list of these written works. In 17 large volumes the writings of Wesley are now conserved. Here are his *Journal*, his sermons, his letters on doctrine and controversy, his articles to the *Arminian Magazine*. Wesley wrote on practically every subject: history, physics, theology, etc. Among these works one finds a two volume commentary on the Bible. Though his volume on the Old Testament is scarce at present, still his *Notes on the New Testament* are being published even today.

The Nazarene Monthly. We have read with much interest the first two volumes of the Nazarene Monthly. Dr. Chapman's last volume on *The Holy Spirit*, though brief, is a masterpiece on the subject. We are now in the formative period of our church. Some twenty years have passed by. Those with the next thirty will make the church. The doctrinal and experimental basis of the church is now being laid. One hundred years from now, if Jesus tarries, we will look back upon the founders of our church with the same pride that the early Methodists looked on Wesley. What the church will be in fifty or seventy-five years, we who now live and labor are making it. I prophesy, coming back to the Monthly, that this Nazarene Monthly will go down in history as the greatest venture of its type, and one of the greatest molders of the doctrinal thought of our church. And fifty years from now eagerly men will be looking for copies of the yearly issues of this monthly, printed during the first years of its existence.

FACTS AND FIGURES

By E. J. FLEMING

Tabulations from the 1930 District Assemblies indicate that the Church of the Nazarene has now passed the 80,000 mark in membership.

Figures for 1929 show that the five following districts head the list with a membership as follows: Pittsburgh, 5,508; Southern California, 5,109; Chicago Central, 4,559; Ohio, 4,343; Western Oklahoma, 3,789. There will be some changes in the ranking order of these districts for 1930.

The five largest churches for 1929 are as follows: Bethany, Oklahoma, 759 members; Los Angeles First, 612; Chicago First, 527; East Liverpool, Ohio, 503; Pasadena, California, First, 489. There will likewise be some changes in the ranking order of these churches for 1930.

In 1929 we had thirty-four churches with a membership of 200 or more.

The 1930 District Assembly reports reveal a very encouraging increase in church membership, as well as in all the other departments of the work.

The annual report of the International Council of Religious Education of February, 1930, reveals that the population of the United States under twelve years of age numbers 27,550,031, based on the most recent government reports. The statistics of all religious denominations, including Protestant, Catholic and Jewish, indicate a total enrollment of 13,848,759 in church schools, or just about one-half of the total, leaving 13,681,275 children under twelve years of age untouched by, any church organization, and receiving no religious instruction whatever.

The world's population according to latest figures is something over two billions, and is divided among the continents as follows: Asia, 950 millions; Europe, 550 millions; North and South America, 230 millions; Africa 150 millions; Australia seven millions.

During the last two years 13,000,000 illiterate adults in Russia have been taught to read. Russia now has compulsory education for all children between the ages of eight and fifteen. The

official organ of the Soviet government says that no nation in the world has shown such rapid progress against illiteracy.

The Library of Congress now contains more than 4,000,000 volumes. Including pamphlets and papers separately listed there are 6,600,000. This is the largest library in the world. It receives 800 newspapers daily and these are bound and preserved.

Gifts to philanthropy in the United States during 1929 reached the tremendous total of \$2,450,720,000, or an increase of \$120,120,000 over 1928, the previous year, according to the John Price Corporation of New York. The amounts under various headings were as follows: religion, \$996,300,000; education, \$467,500,000; gifts for personal charity, \$279,760,000; organized charitable relief, \$278,710,000; health, \$221,510,000; foreign relief, \$132,000,000; the fine arts, \$40,000,000; play and recreation, \$20,900,000; miscellaneous reform organizations, \$14,040,000.—*The United Presbyterian*.

In 1885, forty-five years ago, the Presbyterians and Methodists began definite work to establish the Christian Church in Korea. There are

today 3,300 church buildings and 3,800 other places where Christian services are held. The total membership is 108,000. Of Sunday schools there are 4,000, having in all 15,000 teachers, and 185,000 pupils. There are twenty-two hospitals and twenty-five dispensaries. Sixty-eight medical missionaries are in service. For the work in hand the several boards grant annually 1,900,000 yen and the native churches contribute about 1,300,000 yen.—*Watchman-Examiner*.

The value of church edifices in the United States is set at something more than \$4,000,000,000. According to recent tabulations the largest twelve denominations have property as follows: Baptist bodies, \$469,835,000; Christian Science, \$69,416,000; Congregational, \$164,212,000; Disciples of Christ, \$114,850,000; Jews, \$100,890,000; Lutheran bodies, \$273,409,000; Methodist bodies, \$654,736,000; Presbyterian bodies, \$443,572,000; Protestant Episcopal, \$314,596,000; Roman Catholic, \$837,271,000; Unitarians, \$27,713,000; Universalists, \$15,826,000.—*Watchman-Examiner*.

A special tax was recently decided upon by the German Cabinet for bachelors. All bachelors must pay ten per cent in addition to their regular income tax.

The Preacher's Magazine

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J. B. Chapman, Editor

ALMOST A SUCCESS

By THE EDITOR

I HAVE seen a man who was converted in his early youth and thought then he should give himself to the ministry. But while going to school he became somewhat uncertain and has been tossed about in regard to his work in life all these years. He is a good man, a sincere man, a competent man. In fact he has nine-tenths of the qualifications regarded as necessary for the ministry, and he has almost succeeded. If he had possessed a few more desired qualities, or if he had possessed such qualities as he has in a little more outstanding degree, or if he had given himself a little more whole-heartedly and constantly to the task, he might have been a useful and happy pastor right now. But as it is, his situation is pathetic. He is past fifty years of age and yet his apprenticeship is incomplete. He is not sure what he should do, nor is his opportunity pressing. While he has been casting about, those in search of pastors have been thinking also, and now they are as uncertain about him as he is about himself. He may find his place yet! but to say the least, his present situation is a trying one. And from the point of view of the observer, the fact that he is almost a success makes his apparent failure the more pitiable. If he had been utterly unfitted there would almost be consolation in the great distance by which he fell short. But to be "so near and yet so far" is a sight to make good men weep.

But it strikes me that there is danger that any of us shall be content to approximate success. If the church does not actually die on our hands we are tempted to feel that the situation is "not too bad." And if we are tolerated and allowed to continue on, even in the days of our youth and early maturity, we feel that there is really nothing to be anxious about. But age is creeping on. Opportunities are passing. Reasons why others should show us charity are becoming fewer, and if we do not do more than "almost succeed" pretty soon, we shall find ourselves gradually moving toward the rear pews and the devil will tempt us to bitterness and self-reproach. He will seek to take our crown and then to destroy our souls.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

If you have a high budget or any other difficult task, get at it early and keep at it unlaggingly—this is the genius that wins.

The preacher is nine-tenths of the program. Some preachers always have a slow-moving, formal church. Some always have a zealous, fiery people. The preacher largely creates the atmosphere. And say what you will, it is remarkable how much a people will do and how easily they will do it in an atmosphere of pentecostal power and zeal.

It is proper and right that the preacher should know "where he is going" as a matter of order in service. But it is a mark of deterioration for the meeting to be so obviously "programmed" that any outburst of spontaneity spoils it. A preacher put it this way, "I always go to the church with a definite program, but that program is subject to revision on short notice. I always go to the pulpit with a sermon plan well wrought out. But if the atmosphere of the meeting indicates a different course, I am willing and glad to follow the immediate leading of the Spirit."

It is said that John Wesley sat by a Quaker in the meeting, and the Quaker asked, "Do you plan to speak if the Spirit moves you?" Wesley answered, "I plan to speak that the Spirit may move me." And it has often been noticed that God directs the man who is on the move quite as often as He does the man who is only just ready to move. It has often been demonstrated that an automobile can be much easier steered while on the go than while standing still.

Some men would go to the pulpit empty and uncertain that the Spirit may lead them in the course they should take. But a more successful plan is to go well filled and as well directed as possible in order that the Lord may lead. Experience has shown that God more frequently leads the preacher who is prepared than the one who is not.

We are blessed, we think, with considerable credulity, but we have never yet been able to fully accept the idea that the church is dead and cold and unspiritual, while the preacher is on the mountain top. That is, if that preacher has been with that church very long. For it would seem that the preacher would either convert the church or the church would backslide the preacher.

Better enlarge the item for books in your budget for the new year. For a carpenter can as well work without tools as a preacher without books. And there are few men who are such mechanics that they can build a house with only an ax, a hammer and a drawing knife. There are some parts of the work that require more refined tools.

And as you plan for the new year, plan to go into the work with all your might, not sparing yourself. But plan also for a suitable vacation, and make it a rest, not merely a change. My observation is that the preacher who never takes a vacation does inferior work. Either quality must prevail or quantity. Both cannot hold the pre-eminence very long.

Lately I have compelled myself to keep a good book at hand all the time. This is not for the purpose of becoming a "book worm," and of neglecting important business just in order to read. But I keep the book as a guaranty against a waste of time. I read it whenever I am compelled to wait a little on a train or street car or on the preparation of a meal or upon a friend who is a few minutes late to an appointment. I am not the fastest of readers, and yet have been surprised to find that it takes three or four fair sized books to furnish me with this leisure-reading for the week. In fact it has come to where I do most of my reading in what might easily be waste time.

DEVOTIONAL

SOME GREAT PREACHERS
I HAVE KNOWN

By A. M. HILLS

Rev. C. J. Fowler, D. D.

I BEGAN to be invited to speak in campmeetings the first summer after the publication of "Holiness and Power" in 1897. Of course I came in contact with Dr. C. J. Fowler, who was then the president of the National Holiness Association, and had been for some time. I saw at once that he was a king among men, and even among the campmeeting preachers. He was easily first of them all.

"He belonged," writes Dr. George McLaughlin, "to the second generation of holiness evangelists. He came on the stage of action just as the pioneers of the movement had passed off, or had retired from active life. McDonald, Wood, Lowrey, Hughes and their contemporaries had about laid their armor down, and were basking in the glories of the setting sun. The second generation included some remarkable men—Caradine, Morrison, Rees and his wife, Huldah, McLaughlin, Smith, Walker, Robinson, Huff and others were proving no mean successors of the pioneers. Dr. Fowler was among them, and became the third president of the National Holiness Association, which position he nobly adorned for about a quarter of a century.

"He was a man of rugged character, like the native mountains among which he was cradled in his New England home. He had a remarkable, logical mind. If he had chosen the law, we have said many times, he would have sat on the judicial bench. His preaching was, like Finney's, baptized logic mightily fired with the energy of the Holy Spirit. We have seen congregations moved like the trees of the forest in a storm, under his wonderful climaxes.

"One of the ecclesiastics of his denomination who was not at all in sympathy with the doctrine of holiness, once said to us in commenting on his irresistible logic, that 'Fowler with his inexorable logic, would damn half the church, and the other half would feel that they did not have

much chance.' While this was not a fair representation of the spirit of Dr. Fowler, it was acknowledgment of the force of his sanctified logic that swept much opposition off its feet, and led people who came to scoff to remain and seek salvation from all sin."

He inherited the logical mind from his father, Judge Fowler. He was the youngest of four children. In his early life he was far from God, and was embarked on a course of life that would have brought him, no doubt, to an early end. But he was wonderfully converted. It was such a marked change as to cause much comment. His educational advantages were few. He attended none of the higher institutions of learning except for a very brief time. He was a self-made man. God gave him some rare endowments of pulpit delivery. He went to preaching almost immediately after his conversion, and great revivals that gathered hundreds into the fold of Christ were the immediate results of his efforts. He was called "the New England evangelist." After a few years of successful revival effort, he took the pastorate. And in the midst of a successful pastorate, he was entirely sanctified.

Always in love with spiritual and revival movements, and always of a candid and open spirit in search of truth, he was arrested by a holiness convention in a neighboring church of his own denomination. He attended and examined the work. At first he was disposed to criticize, and expressed himself openly as a critic. As he left the church one afternoon, after he had openly expressed his criticism, and was walking the street, a voice said to him, "Those men have something that you do not have. If it had been you, you would have struck back, but they did not." He replied, "Well, then, I will have what they have." He announced himself to his own church as a seeker after entire sanctification. He took a humble attitude before the men of his own church, and the next night about two o'clock the blessing came. He testified of it publicly and privately. From that hour his

wonderful pulpit power increased. It led him to an evangelistic life from ocean to ocean. In the great centers of population; in the great campmeetings of the country; at the general conferences of the M. E. Church, he preached holiness. He went as a flaming evangel, and multitudes were saved and sanctified under his mighty, unctuous preaching. Like Inskip, he never retired, but died in the harness. He died at the close of a great campmeeting, where he was urging the church to seek the fullness of the blessing of the gospel of Christ.

I was his companion preacher in quite a number of meetings, often by his own invitation. I found him very sensitive to the spiritual atmosphere in which he preached. Once, in the middle of his sermon, he was so impressed by the presence and opposition of the powers of darkness, that he abruptly ceased preaching, and called the saints to prayer for the Holy Spirit to come with prevailing power. They cried mightily to God; then he arose from his knees, and finished his sermon with power.

It was between my second and third visits to England that he was invited to officiate at the great Easter Convention at Star Hall, Manchester. Miss Crossley and Miss Hatch, who convened and managed the assemblies, were greatly impressed by his manner of preaching, as "peculiarly adapted to reach the English people." It was a great compliment for them to give; as they had been trained and their tastes formed by the reverent, dignified and noblest pulpit orators of the world. Against those just rules of pulpit decorum, Dr. Fowler never sinned.

On my third visit to England I procured a pamphlet which was published in Manchester. It was prepared by Dr. Fowler on the subject, "How to Keep Sanctified." Whether it was ever used here, I know not. I shall quote from it largely in this article, both to reveal to students his style, and also to elucidate a most important theme, from a master in Israel.

HOW TO KEEP SANCTIFIED God-kept

"Nothing is clearer in the Word of God, and in the experience of his people, than the fact of salvation from sin. This is not only true, but this salvation may be permanent. It must be constantly and unbrokenly kept. More than this, the power and blessing of this salvation may ever increase. Bless God!

"Still it is true that this salvation may be

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lost. This beautiful experience may be snatched away. Indeed, one may become a real and an awful backslider, from even so great a grace. This is clearly taught in Scripture, and in the experience of people all-around us.

"These opposite truths should cause people both to rejoice and yet to tremble; to take heart and yet to take heed. The fact that salvation may be lost should put all on their guard.

NO EXPERIENCE SUSTAINS ITSELF

"We have all heard the statement, and most of us have made it, 'Get holiness and it will keep you.' This has been said to people who have been tempted to think that if they would get sanctified they could not keep it.

"In saying to such, 'If you get sanctified it will keep you,' we have intended to state what was true; but the fact is it is not just so. No experience keeps an experience. We are not sustained in a state of salvation by that state, but by Him who gave it to us.

"That the experience of holiness places one in a safer place, and girds him with an added power, is unmistakably true; but it does not keep one. Experience may properly be called it. Some object to our teaching sanctification as a 'blessing'; they prefer to speak of the 'Blesser,' rather than the blessing, of Him instead of it. There is truth here mixed with confusing error. Sanctification or holiness is an 'it.' 'Faithful is he that calleth you who also will do it.' But this blessing is from the Blesser, the 'it' from the 'Him.'

"For keeping, we must look beyond the gift to the Giver. One is not kept sanctified by sanctification, but by the Sanctifier. Peter: 'Kept by the power of God.'

I. Life demands attention.

"Physical life demands attention. However powerful and promising, it does not sustain itself. Here is a young man of splendid form and force. He has broad shoulders, strong limbs, straight back, good blood. In a word, he is well. Is this splendid life of his self-sustaining? Is his health to continue just because he has it? Let this strong young fellow ignore certain laws that condition the continuance of those powers, and see how long his strength and quickness of step will remain with him. Let him neglect sleep, food and exercise, and see how soon he is as weak as any other man who boasts of no strength.

"As there is an outer man, so there is an inner

man. There is a spiritual as truly as a physical, and it too needs attention. Life is a tenacious thing and allows no interference without protest. Take the form of life as seen in a dog. To protect itself against violence, it will bite and fight to the bitter end. Take man, he does the same. He is justified in taking even the life of a fellowman who seeks to encroach upon the liberty of existence which belongs to him. This is simply saying that life is sensitive, insistent, exacting, resentful and resourceful that it may be protected. This is nature. It is just the expression of the great law governing intelligent life.

"But no life is comparable to the spiritual. It does not give itself up easily, and He who gives it and seeks to conserve it does not retire at once from the soul at the approach of danger. Therefore we believe that spiritual declension and death do not come suddenly. They are reached by a downward going, more or less gradual. If spiritual food and spiritual rest and spiritual exercise be lost sight of or ignored, then declension follows, which, if not rallied from, ends in final death. The soul needs care for spiritual preservation.

"II. *Spiritual life, if it be maintained and developed, demands stated private prayer.*

"Prayer is the language of love, loyalty and dependence. If one loves another he seeks communion with that one. He finds his heart going out in genuine loyalty, and finds, also, that this person in the affections is no inconsiderable factor in the life.

"The young people, genuinely loving each other, want, and should want to be much alone, with no company save themselves. We are dwelling upon true affection, as it exists among the true and pure. Love demands the quiet and secrecy of one heart. So the heart that carries love for the divine Bridegroom demands the quiet and secrecy of private prayer.

"Family and social prayer are not private prayer. We do not believe that holiness people are lacking in those things. One will go far to find a holiness man or woman who does not practice family prayer, and as to social prayer, prayer in the church circle, they are not at fault there. But when it comes to closet prayer, we are forced to the conclusion that great fault lies at our door. In the closet the battle is lost or won. The battle, alas! too frequently seems to

be lost. Who but grieves that so many need to come up to our meetings for repairs.

"Do not misunderstand me. We are not deploring the coming, if there is a demand for it; but we grieve that the demand exists. This repair business is so prevalent that our minds have been occupied with a study of the secrets of this situation, and we are forced to the conviction we are stating.

"Astounding as the statement may seem to be, we are forced to make it, that many holiness people do not practice secret prayer! And that is a secret, if not the secret, of the failure in personal experience and incompetence in Christian service.

"We do not mean that there is nothing that passes for this kind of prayer. There is a saying prayers, as at the bedside at night, or at some hurried, well-nigh begrudged time in the day, but it does not have the value that warrants it being called private prayer. Such exercises are hurried and brief, and finally become formal. There will be excuses enough for this, and some of them may seem reasonable, but the end is weakness, if not death.

"Not a few people who read these lines know that, painful as it is, we are speaking the truth. If the causes are many, all the greater is the need of private prayer.

"God is no respecter of persons; but God has great respect for conditions. He would give grace, and that constantly to all, but does not, because He cannot. Isaiah asserts that 'They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength.' Do we covet such strength? Then let us not forget it is given to those that wait upon the Lord.

"But does some tempted heart ask, 'Is not this strenuous? Is not this making a life of holiness a task and a burden? Yes, if love knows such a thing! Did the true heart ever find the evening walk too long, or the quiet chat a burden, or the time given to plans for the future a drudgery? Then is Christian love overtaxed in time given to prayer—talking with God?

"III. *How shall we protect our souls at all hazards from these necessary interruptions?* This is a vital and practical question, with many who read these lines. We have no right to demand no interference with our prayer-time, for such interference is often necessary. But the demand of our soul-life found a way. It was to do as at times our Lord did—have the prayer hour before

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the day begins—before the household was awake and before the duties of a strenuous life were upon us. So our own personal prayer-time is in the early morning when no one wants us save Him who needs no sleep.

"In our own happiness of soul; in our conscious strength against temptation; in our opportunity to cover a wide field in prayer to God; in a constantly growing conviction that we are getting ahead in all that engages us; in a widening vision of what God can and is going to do; in a deepening sense of the privilege of communion with God; in being advantaged every way, have we something to show for our method of secret prayer. We are not stating the duty of another as to when the stated prayer-time shall be, but we do mean to declare its necessity; we do fear its scarcity; we do emphasize again and again that the failure so apparent and confessed has its secret here, more than elsewhere. . . . *Prayer will emphasize character*—what we are, and because of this, secure to us a conquest when in labor for others, otherwise impossible. *Take time to be holy.* Jesus said, 'Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God.' The food of the soul is the Word of God. What bread is to the outer man, God's Word is to the inner man. Suppose we neglect or refuse food, what then? The answer is with all, it is *weakness and death.* What then of the soul nature? To fail to supply the inner life with the Word of God is to realize this same result—*spiritual weakness and death.* There is a familiar song, 'Take Time to Be Holy.' To become holy may not involve so much time; but to *continue* in holiness does take time to a noticeable and proper degree. The market men stamp their goods with 'Rush.' That stamp seems to be on everything in our age. Everything must be done at steam-engine speed, or faster. The automobiles outstrip the railway express. They are not fast enough; we must fly! The telegraph is too slow! We must talk by radio or listen to a concert half around the world! People are in too much of a hurry to allow themselves to be holy. Having been made holy, they are tricked into the loss of the blessing by the mad rush of daily life!

"IV. *This mad rush must be resisted!* At least it must be to the extent of giving ourselves time to be holy. We feel that we have little time to pray. We think we have little time

to read the Word of God. Alas! what then? Not a few who read these lines know. The fact is, we reverse the order of things. We do not mean to do it. And, alas! so many do do it! Business and cares come first, as against the matter of being holy. Theoretically it is not so, but practically it is so. In our *thinking* we do not allow this, of course not; but in our *living* we do. The home cares, the shop, the farm, the mill, the trade, the school, the dressmaking, and a multitude of legitimate activities, none of which should be, or can be, wholly ignored, get so nearly our whole time that only a fragment for the soul is left, and a fragment that is so hurried and stinted, if not actually begrudged, that it carries no value sufficient to keep the soul. We must face this fact—the sooner the better. *Whatever we do or do not do, we must be holy!*

"V. To keep our experience we must constantly *acknowledge God.* He is not only the most intelligent and loving being of all intelligences, but He is also the most sensitive and appreciative. None feel as quickly and deeply as He, and none so appreciate the devout attentions of the creature. If God be a Person, He has these feelings, and if He is God, He has them in an infinite degree. The long-suffering of God in dealing with the misdemeanors of men is far from an evidence that He is unmindful of them. God would be acknowledged, and He must be by those who would secure and maintain His favor. 'In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths.'

"We are now seeking to emphasize a feature of devotion with which, it is possible, we are not so familiar as with other features. By an acknowledgment of God we mean an expression to God, and an attitude before Him alone, of appreciation of Him and His goodness. Someone has given an interesting division of prayer in these words: 'Prayer with its face toward God, and prayer with its face toward men.' The first might be illustrated by the language, 'O come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.' Here is prayer in the aspect of worship, of adoration, of appreciation; prayer of recognition or praise. The other aspect finds expression in such familiar language as 'Ask, and ye shall receive.' Here prayer is a supplication seeking to get something from heaven.

"Of this latter phase we need not speak. All holy people hardly need this to be defined.

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But this former exercise we wish to emphasize. Most people are before God only when something is *wanted.* The *asking* of prayer is that with which we are most familiar, if not the only form we know; and yet it is not prayer's highest form. We are not saying that the time is ever with us when we are not in need, and may not ask; but we are meaning to say that there is that which is higher, richer, diviner and far more profitable to one's soul than the asking form of prayer. Asking, if not selfish, is often laden with self-interest as its motive.

God is good in Himself and in all His relations to mankind, especially to those who trust Him. One turns his prayer around, or better, he turns himself around from the attitude of seeking to the attitude of praising, when he adores Him from whom every good comes. 'O God, how gracious Thou art! What hast Thou not done for me and for mine! Thou art good to all. Thy tender mercies are over all thy works. Men forget Thee, but Thou art full of compassion and grace. I love Thee, I worship Thee. I adore Thee. Glory be to Thy name forever.' Such is not the language of a suppliant, nor of one who wants something. It is rather the language of a praiser, of one giving thanks and adoration for the benefits and blessings already received from the loving Father of mercies.

"All this poured into the divine ear from a grateful heart in secret is a sacrifice peculiarly pleasing and acceptable to the most High. No one is more likely to get blessings in the future than he who gratefully acknowledges the mercies of the past.

"Then there should be the recognition of God before men. This is declaring to others what God has done for our souls. 'I will take the cup of salvation and call upon Jehovah. I will pay my vows unto Jehovah in the presence of all His people.' A praise and testimony meeting is pleasing to God, and he who participates brings Him glory. It is both a duty and a great privilege to praise Him for what He has done in redeeming us from sin. The devil especially hates all praise of Jesus and the cleansing blood, and suppresses it whenever he can. For, if holy people are betrayed into hiding their light, what will become of the reputation of God? Is He a Savior from sin, in the sense of deliverance and maintenance? Does He keep that committed to His trust? Does he really sanctify and satisfy? If anyone knows this when, alas! the most

do not, what becomes of God's reputation, we ask again, if those who *do know* fail to testify to this before men?

"V. In order to maintain the sanctified experience it will be necessary to emphasize in our thinking and in our faith the *positive aspects* of this work.

"a. *The Indwelling of the Holy Spirit.*

"There are two sides to this work and this grace of sanctification—the *negative* and the *positive*, the *cleansing of the heart* from all indwelling evil, and the coming in of the empowering Holy Spirit. These are not two experiences as to *time*, but are simultaneous or coetaneous. Yet as to the order of thought and divine operation the nature is emptied or cleansed from depravity, and instantly filled with God. The *negative* is the divine removal, subtraction, from one's nature of the corruption with which we are born. The positive side is the addition of the Spirit's fulness when He has come into His temple to dwell. This is our hope. Here is our power. This Presence in us is the source of our fulness of peace, of joy, of love, and of all that stands for the fulness of grace.

"His presence is the secret of our constant victory against all the contending forces that would disrupt our faith and destroy our souls. As no power is comparable to His, so no power can possibly overcome the heart that has enshrined within this Holy Spirit in His fulness. This great and all-important truth must be recognized. God is within, and He is our Keeper. Whatever of submission to Him, of faith in Him, of appreciation of Him, it takes to have Him come into the life, just so much it takes to have Him abide. Having Him we need nothing else, and can have nothing more.

"b. If we are to keep sanctified we must give attention to the sanctification of others. This experience is not only for us to enjoy ourselves, but also to communicate to others. This should be our delight. No single truth can be so dear to God as entire sanctification, since it makes men holy, like God himself. Holiness is God-likeness. God loves and must love that which makes men like Himself.

"The holiness movement is a movement by itself. It is not a church movement. We must speak here with care. We are not saying that it is antichurch—opposed to church—for it is not; but we are saying that it is not a movement

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which the church, as such, has fathered and fostered.

"The holiness movement is made up, with the rarest exceptions, of church members; and reliable holiness associations demand that their members be related to some church. Yet no denomination of Christians, formed this movement, and no denomination looks after it. It exists independently of all, and in many cases it exists notwithstanding the wishes of many to the contrary. [John Wesley well-nigh started this movement, and the Church of the Nazarene now stands for it. So Dr. Fowler's words must be modified a bit.] We were not sanctified by regular means and methods of the church, but by the means and methods of the movement itself outside of any church.

"c. *Therefore to abide we must honor the holiness movement.* The Spirit of God would have the method sustained which He has providentially instituted to carry on this work. The regular ministration of the pulpit and prayermeeting should be giving attention to this, and should secure these results. But, if they do not, God will have it done by other means, as He is now doing in the holiness movement.

"This means that we need to support this work by our prayers, sympathy, and outward activity in attending its meetings, and in the giving of our money. We do not mean that we should withdraw these from our own church and denomination, but we do mean that we should honor and help the movement which God used to get us sanctified, and do it in ways of practical value.

"Facts are abundant in the personal history of multitudes that prove the position we are taking. In the several decades of this movement a great many people have come forward at holiness meetings as seekers of the experience of entire sanctification, and a great many ministers and laymen of our churches have claimed the blessing, and evidently for a time have enjoyed it. But only for a time. Our close and wide observation for twenty-five years has convinced us that this failure has been largely due to a *failure to be identified with the movement itself—a failure to be an avowed and recognized holiness witness and advocate.* We know of no person who has kept a ringing testimony to this grace outside of those who have been open and constant advocates and defenders of this faith. We do not mean that they have necessarily been members of any holi-

ness association, but we do mean that they have been identified with the holiness people, and the movement as such.

"d. *Holiness literature is essential to the holiness movement.* There are two reasons for this:

"1. A general church organ cannot be an advocate of a particular church interest. For instance: A church paper cannot devote itself to missions, or to temperance, or to church extension, etc. Not that the church paper does not favor these, for it *does*, and advocates them. But it cannot *devote* itself to them, because its work is of necessity, general. Hence the church has separate organs, representing all these interests, missions, extension, temperance, etc.

"2. A church paper cannot *devote* itself to holiness teaching if it would, for reasons that we have cited, and some church papers *would not do so if they could.* This is our second reason for stating that holiness literature is a necessity. [We must read between the lines here. Dr. Fowler was a Methodist, and the papers of his own denomination were often against his noble work of spreading holiness. Thank God, the Church of the Nazarene has a church organ, the Herald of Holiness; which is devoted, heart and soul, to the cause of holiness!] We need *help* to get and keep salvation. Though the eunuch had the written Word to read, he groped in the dark till a human helper was sent to him. God has appointed a ministry and commanded them to "preach the Word." And these ministers must have hearers, which involves attendance upon the preached Word, and attention to it, and a diligent use of the means of grace.

"VII. We need, furthermore, to be forearmed against temptation, by remembering its great purpose in our probation. James utters a startling word when he says, 'Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations.' But he gives a reason for this strange exhortation: 'The trying of our faith worketh patience.' Temptation is a process of discipline. There is no substitute for it in developing our spiritual nature, whether it be the testing that God directly brings (Heb. 1:17), or the soliciting to evil that comes from the devil, which God allows. The fact is the same; it is all for our spiritual bettering, 'in order that we might be partakers of his holiness' (Heb. 12:20).

"It is possible to stand. If indwelt by the

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Holy Spirit, and girded by the whole armor of God, God will not suffer us to be tempted above that we are able to bear, but will provide a way of escape (Eph. 6:11-16). 'Above all taking the shield of faith.' By this we get salvation; by this we keep it: God is solicitous that we continue in sanctification; therefore He has provided for our keeping (Jude 24).

"Stand then, in His great might,
With all His strength endued;
But take to arm you for the fight
The panoply of God;
That having all things done,

*And all your conflicts passed,
You may overcome through Christ alone,
And stand complete at last.'*"

The thoughtful student will note that Dr. C. J. Fowler was intimately acquainted with the deep things of God. He will further be impressed by the sobriety and solemnity of his discussions. I heard him preach perhaps fifty times, and I cannot recall that he ever provoked a smile: He was God's mighty ambassador, on business for his King, with heaven or hell as the issue. He had no time to play with the risibilities of his audience. Follow him, as he followed Christ!

EXPOSITIONAL

STUDIES IN THE SERMON ON THE MOUNT

By OLIVE M. WINCHESTER

A Call to Prayer

(Matt. 7:7-12)

"They who seek the throne of grace
Find that throne in every place;
If we live a life of prayer,
God is present everywhere."—HOLDEN.

FROM the admonition to refrain from censorious judging on the one hand, and to exercise moral discrimination on the other, the discourse carries us on to a paragraph on prayer. We have noted before that the connection in this chapter is not always apparent, but we may have here an underlying current which would establish a relationship. The tasks before us in the preceding injunctions are not easy ones. To keep the spirit pure and free from the bitterness from which censoriousness proceeds requires prayer, and to properly exercise moral judgment also demands prayer, so the command to Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you," may be closely related to the foregoing. As in other needs of our life so in these special instances should we seek the throne of grace and "live a life of prayer."

In meditating upon our passage then the first thought which impresses itself on our mind is the fact that the command is given to ask, seek and

knock. If we had been told that in time of need in the various phases of our life, we might have the privilege of coming in prayer, that would have been blessed, but there is an imperative note here. Moreover it is a command that has continuity to it, for the Greek uses the present tense which conveys, more particularly kind of action than time, and has the force of continued or repeated action. Our heavenly Father is never wearied with our coming. He bids us ask, and keep on asking, seek and continue to seek, knock and knock again.

Not only is the thought of the call to prayer found in this passage, but it is reiterated in the teaching of Jesus. We have the familiar passage, "If two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them of my Father which is in heaven" (Matt. 18:19). Here the promise dominates more than the call, but underlying is the idea of the duty and call to prayer. Likewise in the Gospel of John, we find similar passages. At first they, like the verse just quoted from Matthew, contain as the dominant factor, the promise or assurance that what we ask will be granted to us, but they culminate in a command. Thus we read: "And whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do, that the Father may be glorified in the Son. If ye ask anything in my name, I will do it" (John 14:13, 14). Practically the same promise is reiterated in 15:16. Then in 16:23 once more

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the promise is given followed by the command, "Hitherto have ye asked nothing in my name; ask, and we shall receive, that your joy may be full!" Thus ye see that the command to ask is a general one as well as a particular one and is not limited to any specific instance even though some special passages may relate to specific instances, and furthermore it is important otherwise it would not be repeated so often.

Before leaving this particular point, we should note that always in our asking we recognize that what we ask is in the sense of a favor to be granted. Sinful man and also man redeemed has no claim as of right against Deity. The only plea that anyone can bring is the all atoning work of Jesus Christ. Thus it is that the verb used in these commands and also promises is the Greek word which means to ask as a favor. While we are hidden to come, we should recognize that it is through grace and grace alone that we may come.

"O Thou, by whom we come to God,

The Life, the Truth, the Way,

The path of prayer Thyself hast trod;

"Lord, teach us how to pray."—MONTGOMERY.

Closely entwined with the call to prayer is the promise. This we have seen in the parallel quotations, and it appears even in the verse itself of our text. Then as if to make it the more indisputable, there is a further promise added, "For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened." The command is bulwarked by the promise. When we come and ask, we need not fear lest our petition may not gain an audience, we are repeatedly assured that it will. How much comfort and consolation this brings to our hearts! What rest of faith should it produce in our souls! There may be times when it seems that answer has been denied, but that should not deter us in our persistency in prayer and trust in the promises. In fact the several verbs here would seem to anticipate such circumstances. As one has said, "When conscious of God's presence, 'ask'; when He is hidden, 'seek'; when His door is shut, 'knock!'" Often the "vision is for the appointed time," and we are to tarry and wait for it. The Lord has His own times and seasons, and we are to trust and believe.

"God answers prayer; sometimes, when hearts are weak,

He gives the very gifts believers seek.

But often faith must learn a deeper rest,

And trust God's silence when He does not speak;

For He whose name is Love will send the best.
Stars may burn out, nor mountain walls endure,
But God is true, His promises are sure
For those who seek."—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

In order that we may understand the better how God answers prayer, analogy is drawn for us. A series of questions is asked. "Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask him for a loaf, will give him a stone; or if he shall ask for a fish, will give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father, who is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?" (R. V.) In the Gospel of Luke the entire passage that we have discussed thus far is prefaced by the parable of the friend at midnight. Laidlaw in developing a sermon from the parable used as a theme, "How to Pray, and How God Answers Prayer." Then in enlarging on the second part, he lays down the promise that God answers as man answers, and continues, "That is how God will answer prayer, as certainly as man; nay much more—as well as man; nay much better. Take man at his worst, as a churlish neighbor at an unseasonable hour petitioned on behalf of a stranger; he will take the trouble because he is importuned. Will God not be infinitely better than that when you ask Him? Take man at his best, a father petitioned by his own child for his daily bread, and fish, and egg. Can you conceive anyone so inhuman as to give instead a base counterfeit of stone, or serpent, or scorpion? Impossible. And shall we conceive so basely of the Lord in heaven, our God and Father, as that instead of an answer to prayer we should be referred to a natural law, and instead of a gift from above, we should have but the inward exercise of a mistaken sentiment? Is God not so able as man, nor so wise, nor so good, that He cannot or will not answer His petitioners?"

"All fathers learn their craft from Thee;

All loves are shadows cast

From the beautiful eternal hills

Of Thine unbeginning past."—Selected.

In making the comparison and drawing the analogy, the thought stresses the natural human sympathy of man and his love for his own. Man out of his natural heart is moved with compassion to give the daily requisites to his children. If therefore man still evil, still without the impell-

ing power of divine love will gladly give, how much more would a man in whom the love of God dwells, and over and above that how much more will our heavenly Father "give good gifts unto his children?" What confidence we may have that He will answer our prayers!

With the call to prayer, the promises and assurances attending the call, and the accompanying analogy, we have a strong encouragement in prayer. But answers to prayer are not without the fulfillment of conditions on the part of the petitioner. In other contexts other conditions are stipulated, but here we have laid down the requisite of right relations with our fellowman. "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them: for this is the law and the prophets." We have not been in the habit of associating the Golden Rule with answers to prayer, but the word, "therefore," here would indicate that such an association should be made. It is an inferential conjunction drawing its conclusion from the preceding. The thought then would be, "If you wish, therefore, to receive answers to your prayers according to the promises given, and as a heavenly Father desires to bestow upon you, take heed that you deal compassionately with your fellowman, that you treat him as kindly and as considerately as you yourself would wish to be treated."

Among ethical precepts, the Golden Rule stands pre-eminent. As a brief, succinct compendium of conduct of man toward man it is unsurpassed. There have been some sayings like unto it, but none that equal it. In a rapid survey Smith gives some of the predecessors of the Golden Rule. He begins with a rabbinical proverb. Relating the circumstances, he says, "It is told, for example, of Hillel that once when a Gentile, making jest of the rabbinical law with its multitudinous precepts, promised to embrace the Jewish faith if he would teach him the law while standing on one foot—a proverbial phrase for doing a thing quickly and easily—the gentle rabbi answered, 'What is hateful to thyself, do not to thy neighbor. This is the whole law, and the rest is commentary.' It is told also of Aristotle that, being asked, 'How we should behave to our friends; he replied, 'As we would wish them to behave to us! In view of such parallels unbelievers in St. Augustine's day denied the originality of the Golden Rule; and so did the historian Gibbon, alleging a maxim of the

Greek orator, Isocrates, 'What angers you when you experience it at others' hands, this do not to others.' But in truth there is a wide difference. Aristotle's maxim had to do merely with behavior to one's friends, and those of Hillel and Isocrates were negative: 'Do not to others what you would not have them do to you.' But our Lord's rule is positive: 'Do to others whatsoever you would have them do to you'; and this is an immeasurably larger requirement. No teacher had ever said the like; and it is very remarkable, proving how hard His disciples found it, that when we pass from the Gospels to the early literature of the Church, we read there invariably not His Golden Rule but the negative precept: 'All things whatsoever thou wouldst not have done to thee, do not thou to another.'

Not in this passage alone, however, do we find the association of the relations of brotherhood between man and man as a condition of answer to prayer. Already in our Sermon on the Mount we have noted the command, "If therefore thou art offering thy gift at the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift." Moreover we recall the exhortation that we are to love our enemies, not simply our neighbors, if we are to be children of our Father who is in heaven." In consequence we see that there is a very close connection between our attitude and conduct toward those around us and the answers to prayer we receive. If we are failing to obtain that for which we are pleading, would it not be wise for us to consider how we have treated our brother? Do we need to ask his forgiveness? Have we been lacking in sympathy and lovingkindness? Changing one word (things to men) in the concluding verse of the Ancient Mariner, we might say:

"He prayeth best who loveth best,

All men both great and small,

For the dear God who loveth us,

He made and loveth all."—COLERIDGE.

In homiletical material this passage is rich. The first verse (Matt. 7:7) might be used as a text, and the theme could be, "How to Pray," with the three words, ask, seek, knock as the main divisions. Then verses 8 and 9 might also be a text, the theme being, "Answered Prayer Assured," with divisions, assured on the basis of God's Word, on the basis of human experience,

on the basis of the lovingkindness of our heavenly Father. Finally the Golden Rule might constitute a text with the theme, "Brotherly Kindness." The first divisional head, then would follow—measured by what we desire to be reciprocated, second, its relation to the law and the prophets and third, its necessity for answered prayer.

His Faithfulness.

He views thee in thy day of rejoicing and thy day of sorrow. He sympathizes in thy hopes and in thy temptations; He interests Himself in all thy anxieties and thy remembrances, in all the risings and fallings of thy spirit.—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

HINTS TO FISHERMEN

By C. E. CORNELL

King of Glory

Who is this king of glory? The Lord, strong and mighty (Psa. 24: 8).

1. Infinite in Power.
2. Infinite in Wisdom.
3. Infinite in Love.

Bible Talk on "Power"

Without me ye can do nothing.

He shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and fire.

They were all filled with the Holy Ghost. Preachers with tongues of fire.

Laymen with the power of the Holy Ghost.

Laywomen who know God by personal experience.

The church on fire.

- I. The one great work of the Christian is to be a living and faithful witness for Jesus Christ. This witness is to be one of power. It is:
 1. The witness of personal salvation.
 2. The witness of personal character.
 3. A faithful witness in social and business life.
 4. A witness by word of mouth and good deeds to the people.
- II. Some manifestations of power.
 1. In prayer.
 2. In speech.
 3. In service.
- III. Some questions for our consideration.
 1. To whom is this power promised?
 2. What are the conditions of getting it?
 3. Who may receive it, and when?
 4. Are we to wait until the power is given?
 5. Will a person know when it is given?

—C. H. YATMAN.

Studies on Prayer

Morning:

Prayer—Its meaning.

Prayer—Preparation for.

Prayer—As power.

Prayer—And results.

Evening:

For Better—For Worse.

The Old Lover and the New Flame.

The Fatal Forties.

Sunset and Evening Star.

—HAROLD N. GEISTWEIT.

Wisdom in Small Doses

Trouble expands in the vacuum of a selfish soul, but shrivels in a sympathetic heart.

Man shall yet establish passenger routes between all the ports in the seven seas of space, and shall broadcast his whispers to other universes.

The best society is not where etiquette is most punctiliously observed, but where the sweetest and wisest people meet.

If trouble comes to you, make a place for her in your house, but do not introduce her to all your friends.

A horse has sense enough to reserve its shying for the broad pavement, keeping its head on the narrow turnpike, but a nation loves peace until it arrives at a dangerous point, when it shies over the embankment into war.

No credit ever cancels a debit in conduct. Each stands until repented for.

Jesus opened men's eyes, but it is recorded that even He could not perform the miracle of closing their mouths.

Could the man of a generation ago have seen one of our automobiles, however cheap, he would

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have exclaimed with king Richard, slightly amended, "My kingdom for a horseless!"

All hell turns out to enjoy a war, and the devil leads the cheering.

More and more, the word "undergraduate" is being used instead of "student." The change is in the interest of accuracy.

Perfect goodness is like the horizon. Though we should always be marching toward it, we should never delude ourselves into the notion that we are actually bumping into it.

When I consider war, my regret is not that we come from the beast, but that we have come in the wrong direction.

Our greatest need today is a Christmas present suitable to a man with no bad habits.

Many love letters should be stamped, "Rush! Contents perishable."—JOHN ANDREW HOLMES.

More Persons Reading the Bible Than Ever Before

We are told that the Bible is being neglected, that men are turning away from the Word of God. Then what becomes of all the Bibles printed? The American Bible Society is only one of many agencies producing and distributing copies of the Bible, yet this one agency reports that in 1925 it issued two and one-half million more volumes of the Holy Scriptures than in 1924 and nearly a million and a half more than in any previous year. Other Bible societies and many individual publishers still rank the Bible as the "best seller" and report larger sales than ever before. Is it possible that nobody uses the Bibles bought?

Is it said that only ignorant people in foreign lands now want copies of the Scriptures? Well, it is a fact that the American Bible Society, which issues the Bible and portions in more than 150 languages, used more Bibles in mission lands than at home; yet its increase in the home field amounted to 738,855 more copies than in 1924. When one turns to the report from foreign fields he finds that the most notable progress was made in lands which are said to be most opposed to the Christian religion. For instance, China is in revolution and there has developed organized opposition to Christianity; yet the China agency of the American Bible Society used 4,075,853 volumes in 1925. Add to these figures the product of the British and Scotch societies and it is found that over 11,000,000 volumes were circulated in

China alone. Russia also has been looked upon as a land of opposition, yet government permission was recently given to print copies of the Scriptures on government presses and the American society is now busy at this task. So runs the tale. Who says the Bible is out of date?

The Bible the Greatest Book

The principles of the Bible are the ground work of human freedom.—HORACE GREELY.

All the distinctive features and superiority of our republican institutions are derived from the teachings of scripture.—EDWARD EVERETT.

Hold fast to your Bible as the sheet-anchor of your liberties.—U. S. GRANT.

"To the influence of this Book (the Bible) we are indebted for all the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future."

The general diffusion of the Bible is the most effectual way to civilize and to humanize mankind.—CHANCELLOR KENT.

The whole hope of human progress is suspended on the ever-growing influence of the Bible.—WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Intolerance

Across the way my neighbor's windows shine,
His roof-tree shields him from the storms that frown;

He toiled and saved to build it, staunch and brown,
And though my neighbor's house is not like mine,

I would not pull it down!

With patient care my neighbor too, had built.

A house of faith, wherein his soul might stay,
A haven from the winds that sweep life's way.

It differed from my own—I felt no guilt—
I burned it yesterday!

—MOLLY ANDERSON HALEY in *Literary Digest*.

Prayermeeting Themes from a great Exhortation

(1 Thess. 5:14-25)

Warn them that are unruly.
Comfort the feeble-minded.
Support the weak.
Be patient toward all men.
See that none render evil for evil unto any man.

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Ever follow that which is good.
 Both among yourselves, and to all men.
Rejoice evermore.
 Pray without ceasing.
 In everything give thanks.
 For this is the will of God.
 Concerning you.
Quench not the Spirit.
Despise not prophesyings.
 Prove all things.
 Hold fast that which is good.
 Abstain from all appearance of evil.
 The very God of peace sanctify you wholly.
 Spirit, soul and body be preserved blameless.
 Unto the coming of the Lord Jesus Christ.
 Faithful is he that calleth you.
 Who also will do it.
 Brethren, pray for us.

Solid Shot for Preachers

Load your gospel gun to kill elephants, not pewees.
 A good hunter never wastes his ammunition on invisible game.
 Take aim on your knees and you will bring down the game.
 Hides are too full of holes to warrant skinning.
 Change the tone of your voice if you would not become monotonous.
 Do not "holler" so loud that you cannot be understood.
 Avoid the stage whisper, the man on the back seat desires to hear what you say.
 Do not spend most of the preaching hour making announcements.
 Too many stale jokes render the sermon ineffective.
 Aim to say something when you talk.
 Its doubtful if you are called to preach, if you cannot find a text in the Bible.
 Put the "fodder" for the sheep low enough down so they can reach it.
 Do not aim to be a polished preacher, but a polished shaft.
 Back up the truth you preach with a prayerful unsolled life.
 Have no "pets," they absorb too much of your time.
 Patience, long-suffering and gentleness should characterize your everyday life.
 Do not talk much about your courage, the people will soon find out if you have any.

The Undiscovered Power of Prayer

Wonders have been wrought by prayer. Language is lame to express the mighty power of prayer. As one illustration: Moses got tremendously in earnest and threw himself in the breach and saved the Israelitish nation from destruction. His importunate prayer was heard. Multitudes of others have prayed and wrought wonders. Dr. Charles L. Goodell has recently said, "Our scientists are telling us that however great may be the undiscovered forces of nature, the undiscovered power of prayer is even greater. They unite with our Christian poet in saying, 'More things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of,' and that 'the whole round earth is every way bound by gold chains about the feet of God.' If these things are so, it is evident that the most important thing in the life of the Church is that she should give herself to prayer. Nineteen hundred and twenty-nine may begin on the Mount for us if we can at times and seasons withdraw from our activities and come apart to meet with God. The year will open with a new vision if we give God time and wait for the unveiling of His presence in our lives. But our vision is conditioned by our obedience to the heavenly vision; let us therefore wait in "stillness of soul before Him."

Human Pastors

"What sort of a minister do you have?" one business man asked another as the men met several years after college graduation, and they were exchanging notes on their respective experiences since they had said good-by to each other.
 "Well," replied the friend without enthusiasm, "he is a brilliant sermonizer, and a good many of our people admire him, but if you want my honest answer, he does not care for his people. His interest seems to be centered in his pulpit efforts, and in making brilliant public addresses before the Rotary, Kiwanis, and other organizations where he is in quite constant demand. But what I want, and I believe that I express the feeling of most of our church folks, is a human pastor who has an affectionate interest in human beings. We get hungry, my wife and I, for a pastor who is a personal friend, genuinely interested in the family, and a man of feeling and regard.
 "That's the sort of a pastor I want, and I don't get him in the man who is at the head of our church. He is the minister whom we called,

The Guidance of the Master Hand

The season was over. The big engine, separator, and water tank left for the night in the lot behind the outbuildings made a spectacle so imposing as to draw to their side every boy in the neighborhood. The next morning Jim went out to get up steam to pull the separator into the shed. A fire was soon roaring, and he went back into the house. An hour passed. He did not notice the excited schoolboys, still discussing the machines.

"Here's where he pulls the whistle," said one. "I know I could start her and guide her, too," said another. "You start her! You couldn't start a wagon down hill!"

"Couldn't I, though! Here's what he pulls. I've seen him do it many a time." And with both hands the boy grasped the big lever and tugged until he got the throttle open.

Jim was just finishing breakfast when suddenly there was a fearful noise. Crack! Bang! Rip! He rushed to the lot. Before he had covered half the distance to it he saw what had happened. That boys might pull the throttle had never occurred to him; he had built the fire and left the engine with rising steam. When the boy had opened the throttle the big engine had trembled as if uncertain what to do with its free strength; then the wheels began to turn, and the machine, making a big half circle, had struck the shed, tipped it half over, burst off the big door, and broken in the side of the wall. There Jim found it.

Friends, there is a force in your lives that is strong beyond measuring. That force, if put to the right use in the right way, will prove a blessing to you and to the world. But what are the dread consequences of throwing the throttle wide open and "letting her go"? Wreck and ruin, sorrow and death, will strew the path of the life that is not under the hand of control. And the only safe hand on the lever is the hand of the Master of lives, the Lord Jesus Christ. Will you submit to Him?—*Youth's Companion*.

The Uttermost Sinner

And thus it is that the very uttermost sinner in all this city this morning is to be looked for in some of its congregations, rather than in any of its slums or in any of its prisons. Those out-cast creatures that fill our sunken places, our prisons, and our penal settlements, may well have committed crimes that we have no temptation

to commit. But by no possibility can they be guilty of such sins, and such heinous aggravations of sins, as some of us are guilty of. They never had the thousandth part of our advantages and opportunities. And it is advantage and opportunity that so aggravate sin, and so incriminate the soul. I should not wonder then that the very uttermost sinner in all this city this morning is sitting in this house at this moment, and is consenting to my words about him with his whole heart. It is quite possible, and there are some good grounds for believing it, that there is some man here on whom privilege upon privilege has been heaped, and opportunity upon opportunity, and grace upon grace, and all conceivable kinds of blessing—both temporal and spiritual—and yet he has sinned in the teeth of all that till he is the very uttermost sinner in all this city. And till it may very well be that what is so much mere hypothesis, and imagination, and indeed extravagance, to all other men now listening to his case, is the most undeniable truth, and the most dreadful truth to him. Ay—and it may very well be that, under the hand of the Holy Ghost, he may be seeing at this moment how near he now is to the last precipice of all, how near he now is to that black line of reprobation beyond which there is nothing but the bottomless pit. But he is still here. He has not yet crossed the black line. He has not yet fallen headlong into that horrible pit. "Save from going down to the pit! For I have found a ransom."—DR. ALEX. WHYTE.

A Momentous Conference

One of the most memorable and important interviews which ever took place between two individuals in this world was held on a raft in the middle of the river Nieman, at the little town of Tilsit, in Prussia. At one o'clock precisely, on the 25th of June, 1807, boats put off from opposite sides of the stream and rowed rapidly toward the raft. Out of each boat stepped a single individual, and the two met in a small wooden apartment in the middle of the raft, while cannon thundered from either shore, and the shouts of great armies drawn up on both banks drowned the roar of artillery. The two persons were the Emperors Napoleon and Alexander, and the history of the time tells us that they met "to arrange the destinies of mankind." And the hastily constructed raft, on which the interview took place, will be remembered as long

as the story of great conquests and mighty revolutions can interest the mind of man. The conference lasted but two hours; it was entirely private between the two emperors, and yet it was fraught with momentous consequences to millions. It was one of the great crises in human history when the currents of power that govern the nations take new directions and break over the bounds and barriers of ages.

Go back eighteen hundred years beyond the treaty of Tilsit, and we can find a private conference between two individuals of far more momentous and lasting importance than that between Napoleon and Alexander. This more ancient interview was not watched with eager expectancy by great armies; it was not hailed by the thunder of cannon and the shouts of applauding thousands; it was not arranged beforehand by keen and watchful agents guarding the interest and safety to the two who were to meet.

It was in a private house at a late hour of the night, and it was brought about by the mingled curiosity and anxiety of an old man to know something more of a young teacher who had recently appeared in his native city. And yet from that humble night conference of Jesus with Nicodemus there have gone forth beams of light and words of power to the ends of the earth. The plans formed by Napoleon and Alexander at Tilsit were reversed and defeated long ago, and it is impossible to trace their influence in the condition of European nations today. The words spoken by Jesus to His wondering and solitary listener that night have already changed and glorified the destiny of immortal millions, and they have more influence in the world now than in any previous age; and they are destined to go on increasing in power until they shall be received as the message of life and power by every nation under heaven.—DR. DANIEL MARCHE.

PRACTICAL

COURTESY

By Ed M. Ax

COURTESY is the keynote to success," for the amount we invest in courtesy we get best paid. Courtesy: "Politeness, originating in kindness and exercised habitually wherever we are and daily," is the definition given by Swett and Marden. There appeared an item in a New York paper stating that a wealthy woman, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Granice, left in her will to an employee of one of New York's trust companies, of which she was a patron, a hundred thousand dollars, to mark her appreciation of his devotion to her interests and comforts, as well as his unflinching courtesy, honor and promptness."

The New York papers also gave an account of the death of a man who was asphyxiated while alone in his rooms in a large apartment house. At the inquest which followed a woman who lived on the same floor with this man said she had heard him groaning, but that he had always been so very rude to women, she did not make any effort to see what the trouble was. People go

blundering through life, flinging out rudeness and discourtesy and snobbishness wherever they go, little realizing how many people they antagonize; how they needlessly prejudice others against themselves.

As to the value of courtesy as a business asset, the opinion of a man who has profited so much by it as did the legatee referred to above is worth having. In giving an interviewer what he considered the best rules for success in business this man said, "I should say affability and courtesy come first. Never let those about you feel that it is a condescension for you to serve them. Let them think it is a favor. One should make an effort to be courteous, for, watch it, you will find that your opinion of yourself and those about you will be better for what you have done to be agreeable. It is amazing how easy it is to keep the habit of being courteous once you have acquired it. It's a little form of unselfishness that soon becomes second nature if you give it a chance."

The gracious "Thank you," so often neglected, the pleasant smile, the suppression of rude, hasty

words that are sure to give pain, the maintenance of self-control, and an agreeable expression even under the most trying conditions, the attention to others which we would wish accorded to ourselves—how easily life can be enriched and uplifted, made cheerful and happy, by the observance of these simple things! And how they help us to get on in life!

Some young people think that because they have business ability and book learning they will have only to knock on the door of opportunity to make it fly open before them. They reckon without the asset of courtesy. They forget that "the art of pleasing is the art of rising in the world." They do not realize that a fine manner is a passport to popularity, and that it opens the way to advancement. Thousands of them seal the fate of a good start by making a bad impression upon the employer to whom they apply for a position. They are ambitious and eager to get on in the world but make advancement impossible by locking the doors of opportunity ahead of them.

On every hand we see people with good ability working themselves half to death, denying themselves the comforts of life, struggling, striving, and pushing to get on in the world, and yet they make very little progress because of their bad manners. They antagonize people and make enemies wherever they go. We find many of these unfortunate people in intelligence offices, trying under tremendous handicaps to get positions. Employers can read their faults in their faces, in every word they speak, in every move they make, and they will not hire them.

"Can you write a good hand?" asked a merchant of a boy who had applied to him for a position.

"Yaas," was the answer.

"Are you good at figures?"

"Yaas."

"That will do, I do not want you," said the employer, curtly.

"Why don't you give the lad a chance?" remonstrated a friend, when the applicant for the position had left the store, "I know him to be an honest, industrious boy."

"Because," replied the merchant, decisively, "he hasn't learned to say 'Yes, sir' and 'No, sir.' If he answers me as he did when applying for a

situation, how will he answer customers after being here a month?"

There are thousands of young men and women in the country today who, like this youth, are handicapping their efficiency and ruining their chance of success by their rude manners.

Thousands of professional men, without any marked ability, have succeeded in making fortunes by means of a courteous manner. Many a physician owes his reputation and success to the recommendations of his friends and patients who remember his kindness, gentleness, consideration, and, above all, his politeness. This has been the experience of hundreds of successful lawyers, clergymen, merchants, tradesmen and men of every walk in life.

"Out of the experience of fifty-six years in the banking business," said a noted banker, "it has been borne in upon me almost daily that courtesy is one of the prime factors in the building up of every career."

There is no other single expression in the English language which does so much either in business, in the home or in public intercourse to oil life's machinery as "I thank you." There is no day in our lives unless we are absolutely alone when we cannot use it to great advantage many times. "I thank you," has made a way for many a poor boy or girl where better ability has failed to get on.

Self-interest, if no higher or nobler motive, should urge people to pay more attention to the seeming trivialities of every day, the opportunities to say a kind word here and there, to do a little deed of kindness, to shed a ray of sunshine upon the path of some toiler by a word, or even a look, of sympathy. A simple "Thank you," a graceful recognition of any services; a soothing, "I beg your pardon," for any unintentional annoyance or inconvenience caused others; undivided attention to those who converse with us, putting ourselves in the background and taking an interest in their affairs; patience to hear others speak without interrupting; kindly consideration of the feelings of others; deference to the old; respect to all—these are some of the simple things which constitute what we comprehensively call "good manners." There is none so poor, none so ignorant, none so old or feeble that he cannot put them in practice.

Someone says that politeness is the art of expressing what you ought to feel; that it is the

lubricant which enables people to mingle without knocking the corners from each other. There is no doubt that no matter how ignorant one may be of the conventional forms of polite society, if he has that true heart courtesy, which Dr. Frank Crane calls "love's habit," his manners cannot be boorish or offensive. The practicing of the Golden Rule is the first and greatest command of all true politeness.

EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATIONS

By W. G. SCHURMAN

A MAN gave his testimony in meeting to-night stating that at 7:15 he felt too sick to come to church and had about made up his mind to stay at home as the thought came to him that he should take care of his body. This fellow is a convert of only three or four weeks and my heart was made glad to hear him say that he believed it was the devil talking to him, and immediately my mind ran back to my early experience when I first got sanctified. At our holiness meetings we would frequently hear the people say "The devil told me." I did not quite understand what they meant until after I got the blessing. Then I knew what the expression in the Scripture, "the accuser of the brethren," meant.

I would not be surprised if some of our good readers may have gone through the same temptation. We were conducting revival meetings in Nashua, N. H., doing our best to plant a little holiness church in that city. An evangelist and his wife were doing the preaching and we secured an old Free Baptist church on Main Street, where we conducted three services every Sunday and every week night except Saturday. Things did not move as we had hoped. Satan really got me to think that the whole trouble was with me. He so far succeeded that I urged my wife to attend one Sunday afternoon, while I stayed at home and took care of our two children, and I remember of going to prayer and telling the Lord how I wanted to see a revival of religion in that town, and while I did not know of anything wrong in my life, the question came continually before me that it was because of my presence that the Lord could not work. It looks so silly and ridiculous to me now that I almost refrain from writing it, and yet it was as real in that hour as anything could possibly be.

While I was praying the youngest child got hold of some matches and sucked the brimstone off them, and of course, had swallowed enough to make her show symptoms of poisoning. I remember of hurriedly getting a bottle of ipecac and giving some of it to her to make her vomit, and then the thought came to me, "I have stayed at home from the service this afternoon in the effort to help God do what I believe He is able to do, and this is the result. What a fool I have been, as if God could not work in spite of me. Am I so important that I can tie the hands of God in a meeting?" I saw immediately that the devil had tricked me. My girl recovered, and I have never stayed away from a meeting from that day to this when I could possibly be present, but that lesson taught me one of Satan's very wise tricks. Shortly after that I read a sermon on the wives of Satan, and while I do not profess to be wiser than he, yet I am sure that he cannot play those old tricks on me as he did in my early days.

I was standing in front of my machine in the shoe factory one day when the suggestion came to me that I should go down to the office and put in my resignation, telling the concern for whom I was working that I was through and was going to preach. It seemed so real to me that I thought it was the voice of God. I hesitated as I did not want to do some fool thing. I had seen other people who said they were called to preach go out and fail, and I did not want to be a failure and yet I remember that while I kept on with my work I looked up and said, "O God! if I knew that was your voice, how quickly I would obey," and the suggestion came to me just as plainly, "You are so far away from the Lord that you do not recognize His voice when He talks to you." About ready to cry I again said, "O God, is this you talking to me? If so, make it clear," and the voice seemed to say, "I am the Holy Ghost talking to you, but you are so far away from the Lord that you do not know His voice. If you were one of His sheep, you would recognize me quickly." Immediately came to my mind a quotation from the Scripture, "When he is come, he will not speak of himself," and I remember stopping my work and saying, "Old Satan, I've got you. Here you are trying to palm yourself off as God trying to talk to me. I refuse to do your bidding. The Lord knows that if He will open a door I will enter, but I

am not going to go out and try to force any door." I look back on it after these years, and I am old enough now to have seen other poor fellows make shipwreck on that same rock. Had I have gone out then with no door to enter, the first difficulty I would have had would have been finances. My family would not be provided for, and then I would become discouraged; and I recall saying, "Lord, Thou knowest that when the door is opened I will enter, but I am not going out to make a fool of myself and disgrace the cause of Jesus Christ."

Not two weeks afterwards—I think in less than a week, to be accurate—I received a letter from the secretary of the Lynn church, to which I referred in my article written last month, and I went out from the shoe factory, bidding it good-by forever, entered the open door and God has kept me busy ever since. I have learned since that this is one of Satan's favorite tricks.

Mr. George Mueller had this same difficulty. Satan urged him to step out and build his orphanage before he had any money in sight, telling him like he told me that "Abraham went out not knowing whither he went," and it was my lack of faith that kept me from making my declaration publicly, but George Mueller said that he refused to be hoodwinked by Satan, and told God that he wanted some token of His approval, and after waiting, I think he said eleven months, he received his first check for one thousand pounds—in other words, George Mueller put out a fleece and told the Lord that when He saw a disposition on the part of the people to help him build the orphanage he would go on and not before. He must know the will of God. Eleven months must have been a long time for him to wait but history shows that he made no mistake in refusing to take a step until he knew God was in the proposition.

I preached nearly every Sunday for several years before I entered the active ministry, and do not ever remember of preaching a sermon in the place where I went from Sunday to Sunday without having some good old brother immediately come to me and tell me that I preached a good gospel but omitted some important truth. Among this number was a brother in Manchester, N. H., who surprised me one day by coming into the factory about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon. He said he had just stepped off the Manchester train at the Nashua depot, where our shoe factory was located, and in which I

was working. He said he had left his horses standing in the field with the plough attached. He told me that God had spoken to him in unmistakable terms and sent him to tell me that I should be baptized by immersion. I reasoned with the man and said, "Why, my dear brother, how am I to know that the Lord sent you?" He was quick in his answer, referring me to the 10th chapter of Acts, where God had come to Peter and given him a message for Cornelius. I remember saying to him, "Why, my dear brother, when God sent Peter to Cornelius He told Cornelius that Peter was coming, and God hasn't said a word to me about sending anyone with a message." He seemed a little nonplussed, and said, "Well, anyway, God sent me; He told me," he said, "to leave my horses standing in the field and catch the train, the whistle of the engine was blowing as it came around the curve and was to stop at the depot, and I obeyed the Lord and left my horses and boarded the train to come down here and deliver the message. Now," he said, "it is up to you; my responsibility ends." I said, "My dear brother, do I not preach the gospel when I go to Manchester?" He said, "Yes, but there is one important truth that you omit, and that is baptism by immersion." I said, "Did the Lord really talk to you and tell you that I ought to be immersed?" And he said, "Yes, indeed, and I want you to believe me when I tell you that that is just exactly what the Lord said." I said, "My brother, herein is a marvelous thing that God should tell you that I should be immersed, and I have been immersed already." Well sir, he nearly fell off his feet. He said, "What, you have been immersed?" I said, "Yes, sir, I have been immersed." He turned and left the factory, but believe me, he was very careful about telling me what the Lord had revealed to him after that incident.

They were a good people in that Mission church in New Hampshire—none better ever lived, but they had imbibed a lot of peculiar doctrines to which I could not subscribe. They were very strong on healing; had no use for physicians, and had more to say about the Lord's curing their aches and pains than they had about His killing the "old man." One morning in the early fall of the year they had a Sunday morning prayer meeting. I always went to Manchester Saturday night and, of course, went to the prayer service. The janitor had

built a fire in the stove in a small room apart from the mission building in which we could kneel and pray. He forgot to open the windows in let in some fresh air, as janitors sometimes do. All at once one good brother collapsed; he fell over on the floor, his eyes rolled and then closed, and his false teeth fell out on the floor. One brother stood over him and commanded the devil, in the name of Jesus, to come out of him. I ran and opened a couple of windows so as to let in some air, and told the good man who was praying that the only "devil" to blame was the janitor and to get a cup of water and pour it on his face, but he steadfastly declared that it was the work of Satan. I ran into the basement of the church, secured some water, and rubbed his face and hands and he came to. Will some of the brethren be grieved with me and think that I am skeptical when I say that I have seen a good deal of that same spirit since where the devil has been blamed for some things that could be traced to some human weakness and frailty. I verily believe that the devil is guilty of many things, and probably is not blamed for much of which he is guilty, but I never could see why we should have to divorce good sense and religion simply because we are followers of the Lord Jesus or believe in the supernatural.

You can see from these things that I have written where I got some of my theological training. I tell you, my dear brethren, after being a pastor for a quarter of a century, I am satisfied that the greatest evidence of being in touch with God is not the spectacular happenings some seem to covet, but the spirit we are able to manifest under trying conditions. I am not at all a devotee of Ella Wheeler Wilcox. I think many folks who may not be strictly orthodox in their teaching can, nevertheless, write some very beautiful truths. The following is a quotation from the above mentioned author:

"It's easy enough to be pleasant

When life flows by like a song,
But the man worth while

Is the man who can smile

When everything goes dead wrong,

For the test of the heart is trouble,

And it always comes with the years,

And the smile that's worth

All the praises of earth

Is the smile that shines through tears,"

To love God with all our heart; to love our

neighbor; to refuse to stoop to the small things of which the sons of men are guilty, is, to my mind, the best evidence of a Christian character.

Perhaps it would be interesting to the preachers if I should relate my first experience with a brother preacher who impugned my motives and accused me of evil when my intentions were good. I had become pastor of the First church at Lynn, Mass. A Mr. S— had been called to become pastor of the little congregation of good folks in Manchester, N. H. The work was not without its problems in that New Hampshire city, and in a communication from our brother he informed me that his crowds were not keeping up. While sitting in my study late one Saturday night, or early one Sunday morning, I was led to meditate on the goodness of God. My congregation had increased, a number had been added to the membership, I was preaching to a full house every Sunday night, and the thought came to me that it might do our brother good to come and preach to a large congregation and would help him over his period of depression, and give him new courage to take hold of his work; so I suggested an exchange of pulpits. To this he gladly agreed, and I made arrangements to have him preach at both services Sunday while I went to Manchester to preach in the mission. I was glad to see my old friends who listened to me so attentively and treated me so courteously while I was still working in the factory and preaching to them on the Sabbath, and the little mission was comfortably well filled. We really had a very fine day, with some seekers at the altar. He had asked me if I could stay over and preach Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights of the following week, and to this I had agreed. So I was in Manchester Monday morning, and he arrived about 11:00 o'clock. I went to the depot to meet him, and we made the plans for that night's service. About 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon I was walking on the street when I met the brother again. I told him I was going down to the 5c and 10c store to get some picture cards, and asked him if he would come along with me, when he surprised me by saying that he did not want to have anything to do with hypocrites. Perplexed and shocked, I asked him what he meant. And he said that the meetings were canceled, and that all he had to say was that he did not want anything to do with hypocrites. You can imagine my dilemma—I

went back to the house where I was stopping, after procuring the cards, went to my room and packed my grip, came down and told the folks I was going home on the 4:00 o'clock train. They asked me the occasion of my hurried exit, and I told them I could not explain it myself, only that the pastor had said that the meetings were canceled, and he did not want to have anything to do with hypocrites.

I learned that he had asked about the meetings when he arrived home and found out that some people who had not been coming for weeks were all present on Sunday to hear me, and he had gone to them and upbraided them for disloyalty to him and had accused me of scheming to get his place. I want the reader to see the situation now, clearly—I was pastor of a church paying me a good salary, we had built a parsonage, we were happy in our new work, and stayed there four years after this incident; had no more intention or desire of going to Manchester than I have now of going to China—in fact, not near as much, but in some strange way he had gotten the idea that I was trying to oust him from his pulpit and take his place. How he could ever get himself to think that I cannot understand to this day, for I am sure that they were not paying him over \$10.00 a week, and I doubt if they were giving him that much. I never tried to explain or deny, or even attempt to make him see things differently. I am sure before he passed away he saw his error, though he never made it known to me. I do know, however, that he told some of his members that he must have been wrong in his accusation for he could not see how a man in his right mind would want to pastor such a crowd as they were.

This leads me to say that I doubt if a preacher ever ought to try to prove his innocence except in very extreme cases. I think we fly too quickly into print, and make too many efforts to explain to the satisfaction of the people that we are not guilty. That was my first experience; I have gotten used to it after thirty years in the ministry. I have been accused of every sin in the decalogue and have been told to my face that it could be proven on me. One good Nazarene woman told me that I had lied, and she could prove it. I never tried to make her—I was afraid she would prove it for when church people start out to do such a thing they will bend heaven and earth to succeed. I am reminded of the story of the politician whom they

had covered with mud with their political mud slinging, and had capped the climax by calling him a hog. He immediately sued the guilty party for defamation of character, and in relating the incident afterward said, "Gentlemen, I made the mistake of my life. They went into my past and dug up everything that my father, grandfather and great-grandfather had ever done; painted it to their own satisfaction, and before they were through really proved that I was a hog," I have always remembered this. I have watched the lives of politicians. When assailed they have very little to say. The present mayor of our city has been accused of things that would blacken the character of a criminal; but he quietly dropped out of public life, kept his name from appearing in the newspapers, and I now hear that he is making an attempt for reelection for another term. Can we not, as preachers, learn something from politicians? I suppose no President has been assailed more than that great Christian statesman, Theodore Roosevelt. Some, I believe, will recall having read in the papers that he was seen walking down the streets of Washington, D. C., staggering drunk. He paid no attention to it until compelled by such adverse criticism that he brought the culprit before the courts, and after investigation proved that the man who made the statement was wrong. The man confessed himself that he could not prove it, but he had copied it from an article written by someone else or spoken from the public platform. Mr. Roosevelt won his case and the guilty party was fined two cents, I think, Mr. Roosevelt saying that he did not want to injure the man but simply wanted to clear his good name out from the filth and dirt which they had piled upon it.

I mention this because of the serious mistakes I have seen made by some dear brethren who, because the tongues of gossip had begun to wag against them, have called board meetings, had church trials and disrupted the peace of their church, when if they had kept quiet it would have blown over and no one would have been hurt. The scripture says, "He that saveth his life shall lose it, he that loseth his life for my sake and the gospel's, the same shall find it." I sincerely believe tonight that if our reputation is left in the hands of God, He will see us through. Let us be careful about dividing a church to save ourselves, for who can harm us if we be followers of that which is good?

One good pastor told me that he could not serve a church where the board was not solidly for him; that if he knew that a man on his board was against him he just could not help seeing him in the service and he was tempted, and sometimes fell into the temptation of speaking along lines that would have reference to the man who was opposed to him. Who of us has not seen a church get a setback for years because the pastor tried to oust someone from the board who could not agree with him: I never had any serious trouble with any church board, though I have had men on my board who were not my staunch friends, and incidentally, a man might have a good deal of religion and still not believe in the policy and plans of an equally good pastor. That does not mean that we must get rid of him. Our job is to win him; if we cannot do that do the best we can, but by all means keep him on the board if at all possible. If he is wrong, he will work himself out, and if he is right, it will do you good, pastor, to work with him and show an excellent spirit toward him. I remember one man who was considerably opposed to me as a pastor. And while speaking on this I want to say, before God, I have never in any way, made any effort to put this or that man on the church board or to eliminate this or that man from the board. The churches I have served have always been free to elect their stewards and trustees as they saw fit. This man was not strong for me and I made it a subject of prayer. He was a good man; he loved God; he had the blessing, but for some reason did not care much for my ministry. Perhaps that was an indication of brightness on his part, but one night while preaching his daughter came forward for prayer, prayed through and went out in the congregation and got her brother-in-law to come forward for prayer and he found the Lord. The girl then wanted Christian baptism. The father was an immersionist. I was invited to the home to baptize this young lady, and she in turn got some of her other sisters interested in baptism, who, though they were serving the Lord, had never been baptized. This man was not very enthusiastic over the service and I prayed God if He ever blessed a service of baptism, to bless that occasion. As we performed the rite, the Spirit of the Lord came on the people, and such a tender, melting spirit pervaded the room that everyone was weeping, the preacher included.

From that day to this he has been my staunchest friend and if I went into his home today he would ask me to pray, and we could kneel together and have holy communion because of united hearts. God does move in mysterious ways His wonders to perform.

Had I tried to remove him from the board I would have lost the whole family. Submitting to some little opposition from him, we succeeded in winning the whole family and retaining them as honored members of the Church of the Nazarene to this day.

I recently read in a religious paper of a Baptist pastor in Washington, D. C., who said that if he had to choose between having an assistant pastor or five hundred subscriptions to his church paper, he would unhesitatingly choose the latter. He felt that five hundred such readers (as distinguished from members who get their interpretations of religion and the church only from the newspapers and popular journals) would mean five hundred men and women of genuine understanding of the service of the Church to mankind, of enriched spiritual insight, of world vision and of deep commitment to the purposes of Christ. That statement made me think—if the denominational paper in the hands of five hundred people could do the service of an assistant pastor in his church, why would it not work the same result in my church, if I could get our folks to read the Herald of Holiness. I can readily see why this would be so. For me to preach a missionary sermon to people who do not read our paper would be to try and kindle a fire with green wood, whereas if they could read the plea of our General Superintendents in the October 8th issue, asking the pastors to lay on the people the necessity of a special offering November 23rd for foreign missions, then when I come along with my missionary message, the fire has already been burning in their hearts, kindled by the reading of the article by the General Superintendents, and the fearful deficit of \$45,000, which the Church of the Nazarene could easily eliminate if every pastor would do his duty, and every member be properly informed.

If the pastor will take the Herald of Holiness into the pulpit about every three months and draw the attention of the people to the good articles on its pages, arouse their curiosity, get subscriptions, get his people informed as to what

the work of the Church of the Nazarene is, it will make his burdens lighter, and materially assist him in raising his budget. What the Church of the Nazarene ought to do is to aim at the fifty-fifty proposition. Fifty per cent of every dollar given by the church to go to the District and General Budget is not an impossible task.

In the editorial columns of the Federal Council Bulletin the editor says that a statement was made the other day that the churches were on a toboggan slide. He denies it and goes on to show that there are 44,380,000 adult members of thirteen years of age or over in the United States. Of this adult church membership a little over 61 per cent is Protestant, 30 per cent Roman Catholic, 6.5 per cent Jewish. Other bodies, including Mormons and Eastern Orthodox, total nearly 2 per cent. During the last twenty years (from 1906 to 1926) the membership of the churches has increased at almost exactly the same rate as the population. He goes on to say that there are almost as many churches in the United States (232,000) maintained by voluntary gifts as there are public school buildings (256,000) maintained by public taxation. There are 21,000,000 pupils enrolled in Sunday schools—only 3,700,000 fewer than all the pupils in all the elementary and secondary public schools. He further says that we are not of those who measure everything by a statistical yardstick and identify bigness with greatness; we are far more interested in the spiritual quality of the church than in its size. Yet figures do tell us something. They at least suggest that it will be time enough to talk about the decline of organized religion when somebody finds some other voluntary movement that can enlist and maintain more than one-half of the people in its membership. The truth is that the growth of the Church in America, entirely without official support and depending wholly on the free response of the individual, has been and continues to be one of the most impressive facts in our national history.

How good that makes a fellow feel. How much better than the calamity howler who from the pulpit declares that everything is going to the "bow-wows." We are saved by faith; we are sanctified by faith; we are kept by faith, and to feed our folks on positive truths will fatten

them much more quickly than stuffing them with meaningless negations.

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun
Doth his successive journeys run;
His kingdom spread from shore to shore,
Till moons shall wax and wane no more."

DEPARTMENT OF EXCHANGES
AND SUGGESTIONS
By BASIL W. MILLER

THE RELIGIOUS PRESS

The Main Question is the title of an article in a recent religious magazine. The author is Dr. Charles L. Goodell, who is secretary of the Federal Council of Churches' Commission on Evangelism. Dr. Goodell is known because of writings on personal evangelism and allied themes. He refers to the procedure in parliamentary bodies of "moving the main question" to get back to the original discussion. So in the midst of our various methods, programs and schemes of advancing the kingdom, Dr. Goodell "moves the main question" concerning the great verities of the Christian life. It is high time that now among the various lines of discussion which have arisen concerning social evolution, the social gospel, the social appeal and the social program that we get back to the main ideal of the Christian life as laid down by Jesus and His followers. After all at its heart the world is athirst for something which will satisfy the soul, and not merely plans to alleviate the discomforts of the body. This Christianity will do. Let us get back to conversion for the soul, sanctification from all sin, growth in grace, and the realities of the coming judgment. These are the fundamentals of the Christian faith upon which our fathers builded their Christian program, and which today stand as a challenge to the Church. Again he moves that the main question be put in the matter of Christian education. We have begun to look upon the program of Christian education as the cure-all for the diseases of our decadent churches. The modern schemists in this field substitute it for conversion, and make it take the place of growth in Christian character after the transforming experience of regeneration has taken place. For revivals they give us education. For the prayermeeting as a place of holy fervor education is held up as the ideal. It is educational

preaching, and not Spirit-anointed proclaiming of the gospel message, which these advocates of educational procedure offer us. Let us turn back to the basis of the Christian life after all, and when this is done we will find that "the main question" is regeneration, being transformed by the Spirit and not reformed by educational practices. When education is the ally of those forces which tend to bring man and God together, when it is servant and not master in the program of Spirit-filled and blessed religious activities, then, and only at that time, has it found its proper place.

Brethren, let us move the main question as to our place in the church world. Are we here to build up an ecclesiastical organization in which we shall find positions of importance and influence for ourselves? Are we to establish churches where our descendants shall find places of work? Are we to build schools that our educators might find a "teaching or administrative position" in a college or seminary? What is our main question? Is it not to conduct revivals wherein men and women shall be saved from their sins, seek to have carnality removed through the Holy Spirit? Are we not to create a spiritual atmosphere wherein the work of the Lord may most advantageously be conducted? Are we not to act as the leaven of righteousness which shall transform the social organism? We are set as lighthouses to shine with holy radiance throughout the dark moral night. We are to lift up the banner of Jesus, calling men to seek and serve the Lord. And from this program, the plan to get God's glory upon us, to live at white-heat for God and a God-blaspheming world, may we never deviate. As the needle runs true to the pole, may we steadfastly seek to create such a surrounding halo of worship and purity for our churches that others will delight to come into contact with us. When other organizations would chase the phantom forms of education and social procedures and cry out the wares of the much heralded modernism, let us keep the glory upon our souls, be saturated with a gladsome desire to serve God in the beauty of holiness. This is our "main question" and to it let us remain true.

BILL STIDGER'S ARTICLES in *Church Management* on the title of "Men Who Have Preached Out of the Overflow" are interesting indeed. His recent book on the subject of *Preaching out of the Overflow* was made from numerous homi-

letic articles appearing in various religious magazines. He set the ideal of every preacher being so-filled with preaching material, gleaned from his Bible study, his knowledge of men and affairs, and his reading, that literally whenever he arose to speak it would be out of this overflowing soul. After all successful preachers do this. Take Spurgeon, for instance. He wrote volume after volume of sermons which he had preached. There seemed to be no end to his material, or to his freshness of treatment of the old themes of sin and salvation. He preached and wrote, as an artesian well overflowing all the time the banks of his mind and soul. Talmage was the same. I have some twenty-five volumes of his sermons in my library, and not once in reading them through have I found even so much as the repetition of an illustration. His soul was filled, and from this he spoke. Some preachers leave the impression when they have finished that they have said all they know. Some pastorates are flourishing the first year or so but they soon grow stale, because the minister has no overflow out of which he could preach.

There must be an "intake" somewhere before the overflow can be very great. The artesian wells of New Mexico which I have seen time and again are fed by the snow high up in the mountains. So the preacher's soul must be fed by continual meditation upon the Word, continual study, deep study, of his manual, which is the Bible, continual reading of sermons, continual intercourse with men of affairs, and a continual gathering of knowledge of the activities of the world. Then preaching becomes a matter of opening the overflow. Feed the intake and the overflow will take care of itself.

LESSONS FOR THE PREACHER FROM THE NEWSPAPERS is the title of another article which I read recently. This was written by the man who formerly was religious editor of the Chicago Tribune. The author points out some lessons which the newspapers can bring to us preachers. *First*, the newspaper teaches the minister to keep his audience in mind while preparing his sermon. *Second*, the newspaper always sticks to its text (which many of us preachers fail to do). *Third*, the newspaper can furnish the minister with a background with which the people of his congregation are familiar. It is estimated that 75 per cent of all those who read, read nothing but the newspapers. Hence the people are acquainted with this material, and the minister can

do well to use this in his preaching. *Fourth*, the newspaper can teach us to preach on those topics which we announce shall be our themes. Ofttimes the minister announces a certain subject, and when he treats it, he in nowise sticks to this topic. The audience is herein disappointed. *Fifth*, the newspaper can instruct us to speak in the language of the people. One rule of newspaper writing is, "Write not only so that you can be understood but so that you cannot be misunderstood." This would be a fine motto for every minister to frame and hang over his study table.

THE DECAY OF PROFESSIONAL EVANGELISM is noticeable as indicated by the Literary Digest. In replying to a questionnaire sent out by Charles Stelzle 100 evangelists are of the opinion that evangelism has failed in this country. Nearly all the evangelists admitted that their work is becoming much more difficult, that the number of converts is small, and that those who are engaged in this type of work are kept busy only about one-half of the time. Thirty former professionals in this line state that they have given up evangelism because they are unable to make a living at it. The average income is noted to be about \$3,000 a year, and the offerings are much smaller than they were ten years ago. These evangelists indicate that they are preaching practically the same sermons which they did twenty years ago. This is most particularly true of their messages on the amusements. This study reveals the fact that evangelistic methods are no longer used in most of the New York City churches. The evangelistic efforts seem to be centered largely in the South and the Middle Western states. It is also indicated that effectiveness has decreased something like from 10 to 80 per cent, as compared with the work of ten years ago. The study brings out the fact that most of the evangelists are fundamentalists, and believe that nothing but "old-time religion" will ever change conditions. It is to be noted that this study has been largely among the evangelists of the older denominations.

METHODS THAT HAVE WON

DOING IT YOURSELF or deputizing someone else to do it pretty well determines one's chances of success in the pastorate. Last week we were talking with one of the men who for forty years has held an honored and useful place among

holiness people of the nation. In discussing one of our leading pastors he made the statement that "Mr. So and So is a better teacher than he is a pastor, for he insists on doing all the work himself." After all the great difference between Wesley and Whitefield was just this. Whitefield, the mighty preacher, did it all himself. Wesley the organizer deputized others to carry the load. Dr. Bresee's success so often we are told was determined by his masterly ability to get others to work with him, and to get others interested in various lines of the work. C. E. Cornell, of sainted memory, is recognized on all hands as one of the greatest pastors of the holiness movement. His success did not lie in his ability as a pulpiteer—for scores are far better preachers than he was—but in his power to recognize his own limitations and to find a task for every member of his church.

One man may be able to do all that must be accomplished in our church, one may fill all the positions from sexton to minister; but it is certainly not wise for one to do so. Finding a task for every member arouses the interest of them all. And a hundred hands at a task make progress much more rapid than two. A wise motto for us would be, "A task for every hand and every hand at his task." Many of the largest business organizations are now insisting that their executives be relieved of all detail work, in order to be able to initiate new movements, to organize better their work, and to deputize those under them to do the necessary work. Then would it not be far wiser for the minister to deputize others to the various activities of the church, so that he might be freed from the annoying details, and that he might find time for initiative work?

TAKING INTEREST IN PEOPLE pays the ministers a large dividend in the form of new material upon which to work, and new members for his church. I have found in my work as a pastor that the average evangelist can not win for my church many more people than those whom I already had interested in the work. He usually is able to get those saved and sanctified and into the church whom I had coming before his arrival. But these new people were won in most cases through the personal touch, through taking interest in them. The old-fashioned pastoral visit is waning in importance. This is especially true in the larger churches. The men work all day and are at home only a few hours each eve-

ning. The result is that the pastor finds it impossible to visit all his men in the evenings, and the pastor is often unwanted at this time. But every wise pastor—and this includes those whose membership runs into the thousands—takes the opportunity of visiting the sick, as soon as he hears of their illness, those in special difficulties, financial or otherwise, and the aged who are unable to attend the services. Some pastors are working out a plan for social evenings with various groups of his church whereby they will be able to visit a dozen families and their friends in one evening. Usually the church is divided into zones, and all the members living in these zones meet at one home for a social evening together. In this way the minister is able to meet with his members, converse with them, and add that necessary personal touch.

Many ministers have worked out a schedule of letter and card writing to their members which is admirable. They will write a letter of congratulation to every member on his or her birthday. Every wedding anniversary is remembered in the same manner. Every person who does something especially worthwhile for the church receives a letter of thanks. Every service of note is thus rewarded. The sick always receive "their" letters, as well as personal visits from the minister. These means make it possible for the minister to "take an interest in people." They multiply his personal touch.

A ONE MAN CHURCH is a failing church. I saw a cut the other day to be used on church stationery, which bore these words, "This Church Is Not a One Man Job." Too often we ministers fail to realize this. Sometimes we want to be the "one man." I have referred to this in a former section of this article. Then when we find some especially capable person we load him up with offices. This one gets the superintendency of the church school, the N. Y. P. S., the Juniors, the various other organizations of the church. Then possibly another becomes treasurer of all the organizations of the church. Another is the official pianist for all activities. And on through the list of offices. The result is that three or four members of our average church hold nine out of ten of the official positions. We hereby fail to develop leadership among the other members of the church. Some of the larger churches make it an unbreakable rule that no member shall hold more than one office at one time. By this means forty persons

are in official positions, instead of ten, and forty persons are interested in the activities of the church instead of ten. Scatter responsibility among the members of the church, and you will find that more interest is taken in the work of the kingdom than otherwise. Every member of many churches is placed on some committee as a servant of the church. Hereby this member becomes interested in the work of the church. There is surely a task for every person of the church, and it is our duty as leaders of the church to discover the task for which each member is suited.

Note the various offices and committees which even a small church should have: Superintendents of the Sunday school, the Juniors, of missionary study work; presidents of the Y. P. S., the W. F. M. S., and the church school classes; secretaries of all organizations of the church as well as the classes of the church school; treasurers of all the same activities; members of visiting committees, flower committees, social committees, evangelistic committees, advertising committees, as well as special committees appointed to take care of tasks arising, such as entertaining of evangelists, of assemblies, etc. Let us remember that every member whom we get interested in some office or committee work becomes a worker in the kingdom and helps push the work of God.

NOTES FROM THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITY

Greater New York City is the world's largest center of population. In New York City proper there are around nine million inhabitants, and the immediate environs, such as Jersey City, include another two million people. This offers the greatest opportunity for home missionary work of any center of population of the world. We have eight churches of the Church of the Nazarene in this city, and another three more in the immediate environs. Two of these are new churches, having been organized this summer. Rev. Paul Hill, of East Rockaway, has built the outstanding church of the eleven. He is just over the city line, out on Long Island. The Hoople Memorial church, where Rev. W. E. Riley is pastor, is in Brooklyn, where over 90 per

cent of the population is Catholic, as also is Utica Avenue church, pastored by Rev. O. L. W. Brown. The Richmond Hill church which I serve, is in the heart of Queen's Borough, recognized as the world's fastest-growing residential metropolis (a section of New York City). All the churches in this section are small as compared with our leading churches in the West. Sunday schools are also small. Our problems are many; the populace is indifferent to our appeals; the foreign element is tremendously large; one out of three people in the city are Jewish. Expenses of advertising our work are very heavy, and to make even a stir amid the many amusements of the city, beaches, parks, theaters, movies, dance halls, etc., requires a small mint.

Nevertheless in spite of all these handicaps it is being done, as Jernigan used to express it, in this city. Paul Hill has built a Sunday school which is a credit to any of our churches. And two new churches have been organized in this teeming center of indifference and Catholicism during this summer.

In coming here from Pittsburgh, with nine churches in the metropolitan area, and two million population, I found that the story of our coming was written up in seventeen of the papers of the city, including such papers as the New York Times, the Evening Graphic, each with over a million subscribers. Letters were on my desk from some of the leading papers asking for pictures and a writeup to be used when I assumed my work here. The New York Times asked me to write my sermons and submit them each week for publication in their Monday issue. Often our ministers furnish texts for the various papers selected from the Bible. The former pastor of this church, Rev. Roy Hollenback, spoke over the radio at the morning devotional hour conducted by the Federal Council of Churches, where multiplied millions across the continent listen in each morning. So in spite of the lack of interest and the massive amount of competition there are compensations even here. Some memorable churches have been built by the other denominations, and we feel that hard work and diligent service, under the anointing of God, will win for the kingdom. McPherson, James Miller and District Superintendent Miller pitched a tent in Jersey City, where a million people live, and recently a new church with some thirty members was organized.

THE OPPORTUNITIES OF NEW YORK CITY are incalculable. One's heart cannot desire anything which is not found here in the line of material and educational advantages. Here are Columbia and New York Universities, the world's largest, the Union and Biblical seminaries, libraries unequaled anywhere on earth. Here is the heart of the publishing interests of America. Here live one out of every eleven inhabitants of the United States. I have at my fingertips every theological book of note which has ever been written. One can get a "worm's eye view" of the city on the subways for 5c, riding all day underground for this amount. You can climb the world's highest building and see the busy mart of Manhattan's world-trade. Here you can visit the world's largest and fastest steamships, as last week we did twice, once to bid our missionary, Brother Penn, and family good-by as they sailed to Africa and once to show a fellow-preacher from Ohio the city. Here it is that Byrd was welcomed home after conquering the South Pole for America. If one is interested in art, the Metropolitan Art Museum is unequaled in America, where one can see the masterpieces of such age-renowned artists as Angelo, Titian, and Ruben. If one loves historic spots, here can be found such places as the scene where the Dutch first settled this section, the famous inn where Washington bid his fellow-officers adieu, the earliest churches famous long before the Revolutionary days. If one enjoys scenic beauty, nothing in America surpasses the Riverside Drive along the Hudson, nor the Storm King Highway coming down the Hudson from West Point, where Uncle Sam trains his military officers, and where Rip Van Winkle, of slumber fame, had his famous sleep of twenty years, and where the incidents of Ichabod Crane took place. If one delights in church architecture, here he can see the famous Episcopal cathedral, unsurpassed in America, and the church builded by John D. Rockefeller on Riverside Drive for Fosdick. And money—well there is Wall Street, and towering banks. And buildings—Fifth Avenue and Broadway are lined for miles with buildings ranging in height from twenty to eighty stories high. Oh, yes, and here is the spot where General Superintendent Williams made his famous address to the Statue of Liberty.

General Superintendent Chapman said to the writer ten years ago while living on the other side of the continent in California that just to

live in this country for one year was a liberal education within itself. True it is. Come over to see us, and we will have you to preach for us at night, and in the daytime will show you the wonders of the "world's largest city."

NEW YORK CITY

FACTS AND FIGURES

Recent statistics give the population of the Holy Land as follows: Moslems, 557,649; Jews, 149,555; Christians, 78,463, and unclassified, 8,850, or a total of 794,517.

11,102,664 copies of Bibles, Testaments and portions were distributed by the American Bible Society in 179 languages last year.

It is reported that 5,000 churches have been returned to Catholic authorities in Mexico since the settlement of the government church conflict a year ago.

A New York jurist is quoted as saying that there is no longer an American home. "We are born in hospitals, entertained in clubs, eat at restaurants, and are buried from funeral parlors."

The Ohio State prison, Columbus, had 4,800 inmates when the terrible fire swept through it. Several papers have made wet capital from the incident, claiming that the cells were "Crowded with Prohibition Prisoners." Governor Cooper states that only nineteen prisoners were under sentence for violating the liquor law. The others are classified thus: 742 murderers, 964 burglars, 293 convicted for rape, 1018 robbers, hold-up-men-and-safe breakers, 296 forgers, and 308 convicted for larceny.—*The Watchman-Examiner*.

The American Bible Society began its service of providing embossed Scriptures for the blind

in 1835, and since that time it has issued 78,614 volumes, which is said to be the largest continuous service of this kind rendered in the United States by any organization.

The National Educational Association, representing 200,000 teachers, passed some splendid resolutions at its Representative Assembly, at Columbus, Ohio, in July. Among them were the following:

"The National Education Association reaffirms its stand in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment and of the laws enacted thereunder. It urges their vigorous and impartial enforcement and pledges its support to an active educational campaign in the schools in behalf of habits of living for which the Eighteenth Amendment stands."

"The National Education Association urges all teachers to emphasize the evil effects of alcoholic drinks, tobacco, and other narcotics upon the human organism. The association condemns the fraudulent advertising of certain manufacturers in the efforts to foster cigarette smoking. It commends for use in the schools selected periodicals which do not carry tobacco advertising."

—*The Free Methodist*.

The failure of Canada's government control of the liquor traffic is pointed out by The Temperance Advocate of Toronto. They report that in British Columbia in 1916, under license, the drink bill was approximately \$12,000,000. The last prohibition year, 1920, it was \$909,884.18. The first year under government sale, 1921-22, it was \$6,344,617.02. The last year reported, 1928-29, under government sale, \$17,848,202. Business failures under Prohibition averaged forty-nine annually. Under government sale 139 annually. Drunkenness in 1918, under Prohibition, 778; 1929 under government sale 3,094. Accidents, 1919—Prohibition—2,822; 1929—government sale—12,319.