

PASTOR RUSSELL ON MARS HILL

Preaches to the Athenians and
Corinthians.

THE MESSAGE OF ST. PAUL

Reaffirms the Apostle's Argument.
God Offered Forgiveness to All Who
Would Believe in Jesus—Mankind
Has Made Serious Mistakes Respec-
ting the Divine Purpose—Reward For
Those in Harmony With God.



He will judge the world. (Acts xvii, 31.) He said:

Enroute to your city, I visited Athens. As I stood upon Mars Hill and made a short address, my mind reverted to the account of Saint Paul's preaching there, and I have chosen some of His words on that occasion as my text. As St. Paul made no impression there it is quite improbable that I made any. Indeed, the city today might well be described in the language of eighteen centuries ago, as wholly given up to idolatry.

True, it is not today fashionable in civilized communities to worship images; and yet in another sense it is still fashionable. There is still a great worship of man throughout the civilized world, but in a different form from that of old. No longer do we bow before wooden images, but before inward images—the images of our minds, our mental aspirations—with some, wealth and fame; with others, ease and pleasure, and with still others, the creed idols of our forefathers, miserable misrepresentations of the true God.

The Day of Judgment.

Saint Paul on Mars Hill preached Jesus and the resurrection—Jesus as the Redeemer from the death sentence making possible the resurrection of the dead by satisfying the demands of Divine Law against the sinner—the resurrection as the means or agency through which the blessing of the Savior's death will reach Adam and all the families of the earth. As we follow Saint Paul's thought we will surely be blessed by his view of the Gospel.

Addressing the Gentiles, the Apostle explains that for a long time God had "winked" at Polytheism and image worship, "but now," he says, "God commandeth all men everywhere to repent." Let us note the meaning of these words. How did God "wink" at sin and idolatry? And does He still "wink" at it? And why did He change and when did He begin to command all men to repent?

The answer is that for four thousand years idolatry prevailed and God "winked" at or took no notice of it. He did not "wink" at the idolaters' dying in their ignorance and say to the devils, "Take these poor creatures who know no better! Roast them to all eternity!" Nothing of the kind. Our forefathers merely imagined that and by false reasoning convinced themselves, and twisted some texts of Scripture which they did not properly understand in support of this theory and then they handed it down to us to our perplexity and to the testing of our faith in God.

God "winked" at idolatry and sin for four thousand years in the sense of not noticing it, making no comment on it, sending no reproofs, leaving the heathen in their ignorance. The only exception to this was God's dealings with the little nation of Israel. To the Jews He gave a Law Covenant which offered eternal life on the condition of their thorough obedience to the Divine law, the measure of a perfect man's ability, which they were unable to comply with; and hence they died the same as did the heathen. All went to the Bible hell—to the tomb—to, *sheol*, to *hades*, the state or condition of death—an unconscious state, a "sleep."

Jesus the Redeemer.

God was in no haste to send the Redeemer: 4128 years elapsed before Jesus was born, and thirty years more before He began His ministry. Had it been true, as some aver, that millions, for all those centuries were blindly stumbling into eternal torture for lack of a Divine revelation, we may be sure that our gracious God would not have left them without it. Who can think of a just and loving God as *winking* at the going of millions of His creatures to eternal torture? But since they merely "fell asleep" in death, He could very well "wink" at the matter in view of His future plans, which we will consider shortly.

The fact is that no real offer from death could possibly be made until the Redemption price had been provided for the original sin under which they were condemned to death. This is the Apostle's argument, viz., that "now God commandeth all men everywhere to repent." The *now* implies that He did not command men previously to repent; and the reason why He did not

do so is manifest, for all the repenting they could do and all the righteous living possible to them would not have saved them—they would have died anyway. Hence there could have been no message sent to them, for if the messenger had come and had said, "Repent, and live contrary to your fallen tastes and appetites," the people might properly enough have said, "Why, for what reason should we practice self-denial, self-restraint? Would it bring us any blessing of everlasting life or harmony with God?" The truthful answer would have been, "No, because you are already under a death sentence and alienated from God as sinners."

Hence, God merely overlooked or "winked" at the ignorance and superstition of the period from Adam to the close of the 4161 years. But as soon as Jesus had died, "the Just for the unjust," to make reconciliation for iniquity—immediately the message went forth—God offered forgiveness and reconciliation to those who would believe in Jesus and would accept the Divine terms. Such have their sins forgiven. Such may come back to fellowship with God. And, in the next Age, such may eventually attain full human perfection by restitution processes, up, up to all that was lost in Adam and redeemed at Calvary.

God's Appointed Day.

Let us note carefully what the Apostle says respecting God's appointed Day for the judging of the world. He says that the command to repent now goes forth to all men everywhere, "because God hath appointed a [future] Day, in which He will judge the world." The Apostle does not refer to that Day as already begun, but as merely appointed or arranged for in advance. He means that in arranging that "Jesus, by the grace of God, should taste death for every man," God was arranging that every man might have a judgment or a trial, to determine whether or not he will be worthy of this blessing which Jesus' death provides him an opportunity to secure. The Day was future in Saint Paul's time, and it is still future, because God has other work which He proposes shall be accomplished first, before the world's Day of Judgment or trial shall begin.

The world's trial Day or period of judgment, or testing as to worthiness or unworthiness for everlasting life, will be one of the thousand-year days mentioned by Saint Peter, who said, "A day with the Lord is as a thousand years." The same period is called elsewhere the "Day of Christ," the Day or period of Messiah's glorious reign. By the righteous ruling of His Kingdom, by the suppression of Satan and sin and the scattering of darkness, ignorance and superstition, by the shining forth of the Sun of Righteousness with healing in its beams, that glorious Day will bring blessing to the world in general—opportunity for each individual to come into judgment or trial, the result of which will be either the reward of life everlasting or the punishment of death everlasting—"everlasting destruction from the presence of the Lord and from the glory of His power."

That great thousand-year Day is still future; and, meantime, the Apostle's words respecting mankind are still true: "The whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together"—"waiting for the manifestation of the sons of God." (Romans viii, 22, 19.) If the nineteen centuries' delay in the introduction of this great Day seems long, let us not forget that it is less than half as long as the period which preceded—the period prior to the coming of Jesus and His dying, "the Just for the unjust." Nor is the entire period long from the Divine standpoint. For as the Prophet declared: "A thousand years in God's sight are but as yesterday," or even shorter, "as a watch in the night." The six great Days of a thousand years each, in which sin and death have reigned, are to be followed by a great Sabbath of rest from evil—a thousand years of refreshment, rejuvenation, upbuilding, restitution.—Acts iii, 19-23.

"The Mystery of God."

The purpose of the nineteen centuries between the time when Jesus died as man's Redeemer and the time when He will take His Throne as the Restorer of Adam and his race is spoken of as a Mystery, because the great work of grace herein accomplished is measurably hidden from the world. To the Jews do not understand it; they expected that Messiah's Kingdom and their own national exaltation would have come long ago. They cannot tell *now* why they have been for eighteen centuries outcast from the Divine favor. It is a mystery to them.

The Scriptures tell us who may know or understand this Mystery and when it will be finished. They say, "The secret of the Lord is with them that fear Him, and He will show them His Covenant." They tell us that in the days of the voice of the Seventh Angel, when he shall begin to sound, the mystery of God shall be finished, which He hath kept secret from the foundation of the world. Saint Paul refers to this mystery, saying that it was "hidden from past Ages and Dispensations," and that it "is now revealed to the saints." He explains what it is, namely, that we should be fellow-heirs and of the same Body with our Redeemer—Ephesians iii, 6.

This clearly means that the entire Church class, sometimes called "the Body of Christ, which is the Church," and sometimes styled "the Bride, the Lamb's Wife," is to be sharer with the Redeemer in the sufferings of the present life and in the glories of the future. The nearly nineteen centuries of this Age, therefore, according to the Scriptures, have been for the purpose, not of giving the world its trial for everlasting life or death, but for the trying, testing, the electing or selecting

of the Church, and her perfecting with her Lord as sharers in "His resurrection," "the First Resurrection."—Philippians iii, 10; Revelation xx, 6.

We have in the past made two serious mistakes respecting the Divine purposes. One was that we assumed with out Scriptural authority that the whole world is now on trial for eternal life, failing to see that it is merely the elect Church, the consecrated class. The other mistake is that we reasoned as though the Church were part of the world and, therefore, that the trial of the Church meant the trial of the world. But hearken to the Scriptures respecting the Church: "Ye are not of the world, even as I am not of the world;" "I have chosen you out of the world;" and again, "Let your light so shine before men that they, seeing your good works, may glorify your Father which is in heaven" "in the day of their visitation."—I Peter ii, 12.

Two Different Rewards.

We should notice also the wide difference between the reward promised the Church and that proffered the world. In both cases the reward will be everlasting life. In both cases this will mean full harmony with God, because "All the wicked will God destroy." And again we read that "Whoever hath the Son hath life, and whosoever hath not the Son shall not see life." So, then, the attainment of everlasting life, either by the Church class or by the world, will mean coming into full harmony with the heavenly Father and with the Lord Jesus, by the merit of Christ's sacrifice. It will mean a full turning away from sin and a full devotion to God and to righteousness.

The difference will be as to nature. The reward for the world will be earthly nature, human nature, with everlasting life in an earthly Paradise or Eden—world-wide. Mankind never lost a spiritual or heavenly condition through Adam's disobedience, nor in any other manner. He never had such a condition or nature, or a right to it, that he could lose it. He was made man, "a little lower than the angels." His crown of glory and honor was an earthly crown. His dominion was over the birds of the air, over cattle and over the fish of the sea. This which he lost Jesus paid the redemption price for at Calvary; and these things lost are the very things which Jesus and His elect Bride will restore to mankind during the thousand years of the Messianic Kingdom. Thus we read: "The Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost."

Partakers of the Divine Nature.

The reward of the Church, eternal life, perfection and harmony with God, will be on the spirit plane—wholly different from the human. Man in perfection will again be a little lower than the angels; but the Church, as the Body of Christ, will share with her Lord in His exaltation, "far above angels, principalities and powers and every name that is named"—the divine nature. This reward comes to the Church under a special covenant of sacrifice, which the Bible specifies.

This Church class, like her Lord, must sacrifice the earthly nature, earthly interests, hopes and aims, and must be begotten of the Father to a heavenly, spiritual nature, in order to be a sharer in the First Resurrection; and she must enter into her reward before the Messianic Kingdom can be established for the blessing of mankind in general—the saving of the world from sin and from death.

Thus the Apostle wrote that the groaning creation "waits for the manifestation of the sons of God." (Romans viii, 19.) "Now are we the sons of God, but it doth not yet appear what we shall be (how glorious, how great), but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him." Our resurrection change will make us like the Savior; as it written, "We shall all be changed, in a moment, in a twinkling," because "flesh and blood cannot inherit the Kingdom of heaven."

"Commandeth All to Repent."

Come back again to Saint Paul's words. He does not say that God commanded the Church to sacrifice, for if sacrifice were a command it would cease to be a sacrifice. Nowhere are God's people commanded to present their bodies living sacrifices, nor to walk in the footsteps of Jesus, nor to take up the cross and follow Him. To the saints these sacrificing features are set forth as a *privilege*—as an opportunity. If they do these things the Divine arrangement is that through the imputation of Christ's merit their sacrifice will be holy and acceptable unto God, and they will be granted a share with the Redeemer in His high exaltation—the reward of sacrifice, of self-denial, of loving, voluntary service to God, the truth and the brethren.

But to the world in general the Lord issues a command, viz., Repent; turn from your sins; come back to Me; seek My face; seek to know and do My will. The basis of this command is the Divine declaration that God's grace has provided redemption in the blood of Jesus, a reconciliation through His blood, and that by and by the whole world will be on trial for life or death everlasting, in a great Day of trial, which God has ordained and over which Christ and the Church will supervise, as Judges.

Whoever comes to a knowledge of this great Divine arrangement through Christ has an incentive to live righteously, soberly and godly in this present time. Whoever hears and heeds this command is laying up for himself a good treasure of character and preparation for his life or death trial in the great Judgment Day of the Messianic Kingdom. Whoever ignores this knowledge and "sows to the flesh" will find himself reaping to the flesh further weakness, further degradation and severer stripes or punishments in that great thousand-year Judgment Day.

HALT TO BE MADE IN TARIFF BILLS

Congress May Adjourn Before
National Conventions.

SENATE MAY YET COMPROMISE

Progressive Republican Members of
Upper Chamber Believe Common
Ground May Be Reached With Dem-
ocrats—Wool Bill Will Be Last.

Washington, March 11.—Curtailment of the Democratic tariff revision program, with a view to "speeding up" congress to permit adjournment before the national conventions, is now the expressed aim of the Democratic majority in the house.

Republicans and Democrats in the senate and house are chafing over delay in actual legislation that threatens to crowd congress later on. Democratic Leader Underwood of the house, chairman of the ways and means committee, indicated that the wool tariff revision bill, which is to be reported probably within ten days, will be the last of the revision measures at this session of congress. The idea has been discussed by leaders of both parties in both houses and those who have conferred have expressed the view that congress was likely to be away from Washington before the gathering of the Republican clans at Chicago, on June 18, and the Democrats at Baltimore, on June 25.

Tariff Revision to End.

"I think our tariff revision bills will end with the woolen schedule, which we expect to report within ten days," said Underwood. "There is no use for us to go any further until we find out what the senate is going to do with the bills already passed and what the president is going to do. We have passed a steel bill. We have passed a sugar bill, and then we will have a wool bill."

"We will have made our record in the tariff with these schedules and I am opposed to going any further if the work is wasted."

"Will congress adjourn before the national convention?" Underwood was asked.

"I am doing everything in my power to bring that about and I confidently believe that it will be accomplished. As soon as the sugar bill is out of the way I may bring in the excise tax bill. I have not quite made up my mind whether to follow with it immediately after the sugar bill is passed, but probably will, as I view the situation now. If not the appropriation bills will be taken up. The diplomatic bill, postoffice bill, legislative bill and others are all ready. These can be hastened through."

"I see no reason why adjournment cannot be reached before the conventions."

The Democratic program in the senate is to stand solidly behind the house steel bill and, in a general way, to support the Democratic measures that come over from the house. The regular Republicans, standing on what they assert to be definite assurance that the president will veto any revision legislation not based on tariff board reports, will solidly oppose house bills not based on such reports.

Wool Provisions Doubtful.

The house Democrats are talking of a free wool bill, though Democratic Leader Underwood insists that even silk or rubber would not raise the necessary revenue to offset the loss from free wool. Political conditions make the fate of any such measure on which the house ways and means committee will begin final work next week, problematical in the senate.

While progressive Republican senators, it is reported, are not acting generally in concert on the tariff, some of them believe that, falling concessions from the regulars of their own party, some common ground may be reached with the Democrats to achieve revision success in the senate. Senator Cummins is now preparing a measure with this end in view. Democratic Leader Martin and some of his party colleagues share in the belief that this co-operation may be possible after Democratic senators have gone on record for the straight Democratic measures. It is a question how far the progressives and Democrats, respectively, may be willing to yield.

Private Killed by Policeman.

Newport, R. I., March 11.—Edward K. Jones, a private of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth coast artillery, was killed by a shot fired by Patrolman Gentile while he was trying to disperse a crowd of disorderly artillerymen from Fort Adams. Gentile claims his pistol was accidentally discharged.

Man Hurt in Wolf Trap.

Ashland, Wis., March 11.—Reaching for a piece of meat behind a log that he did not know was attached to a wolf trap loaded with high explosives, George Wright, resident of Madeline Island, was nearly killed. His hand was torn off and his body mutilated from the effects of the explosion.

Woman Hurt in Fall From Clouds.

Paris, March 11.—Mrs. Driancon, while making a flight at Issy, dropped from a great height. She managed partially to right her machine before it struck the ground. She was severely injured. Her husband was recently killed in an automobile accident.

CHRISTABEL PANKHURST.

Suffragette Daughter of
Famous Agitator, Who
May Join Mother in Jail.



TAFT TAKES NINE OUT OF THIRTEEN

Gets More More Than 100 De-
legates for State Convention.

Des Moines, March 11.—In nine of the thirteen Republican county conventions held in Iowa President Taft secured more than 100 instructed delegates to the state convention.

Clark Democrats are jubilant over the result of the four Democratic county conventions, three of which instructed for the Missouriian. Marshall county sent an uninstructed delegation.

Cummins leaders report a gain in Audubon county, where the delegation was divided. The delegation has five more progressives on it than it had two years ago.

Caucuses were held in a portion of Buena Vista county and in all of the Taft precincts. According to telegraphic information received at Cummins' headquarters, the results footed 82 to 5 in Cummins' favor. Eighty-three votes will control the county convention and with the Cummins precincts yet to choose their delegates, a clean Cummins victory seems certain.

The result in Buena Vista in the Eleventh is particularly pleasing to the Cummins forces, according to John Briar, Senator Cummins' secretary.

The Cummins men are figuring all of the Roosevelt delegates elected as Cummins strength on ballot in the state convention. They are much elated over the split in Mills county and its result in Page, which went for Roosevelt.

Despite the big lead in delegates elected that has been gained by the administration forces, progressive leaders insist they have the strength in the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Tenth and Eleventh districts that is going to control the state convention and the election of the four delegates at large to the national convention.

After a bitter fight the Cummins forces won in Warren county. Madison and Marion counties will have Taft delegates at the district convention in Des Moines tomorrow. Dallas has a split delegation. Senator Cummins will win his first two district delegates to the national convention from the Seventh district.

Increase in Iowa High Schools.

Reports to the state department of education are to the effect that there has been a considerable increase in the attendance at the high schools of the state, as a result of the state tuition law. Under this law the pupils from rural schools who have graduated from the eighth grade are permitted to enter town high schools and compel the home district to pay the tuition. Because of this law there are many students from the country going into the high schools.

Boosting Beef Industry.

A campaign was launched at Des Moines to revive the beef cattle industry in Iowa, when a meeting of the executive board of the Iowa Beef Cattle Producers' association was held to plan the work which will be done by Rex Beresford, who is employed as a beef expert by the association. Arrangements have been made for beef cattle trains to be run over the railroads of the state during the months of October and November.

Dairy Special Leaves Dubuque.

Dubuque, Ia., March 11.—The state dairy special under the direction of Hugh G. Van Pelt, state expert, Commissioner W. B. Barney and Assistant J. J. Ross, left Dubuque for a tour of the Illinois Central lines in Iowa to conclude in a week at Sioux City. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Dubuque.

Jury Disagrees in Census Fraud Case.

Tacoma, Wash., March 11.—The jury in the case of Elmer L. Amidon, accused of census frauds in Tacoma, failed to reach a verdict and was discharged. A second trial will be held. Amidon was a census enumerator here and was charged with being implicated with frauds that added 35,000 fictitious names to the roll.

COURT FALLS BACK IN WORK

State Supreme Bench Still Con-
tinues to Lose Ground.

STALLION LAW TO BE TESTED

Week Will See Papers of Both Taft and
Roosevelt-La Follette Primary Can-
didates Filed for Contest—Big Day
for Democrats.

Lincoln, March 11.—The supreme court at the present time is from twenty months to two years behind with its work, or in other words a case filed today will be heard in the ordinary course of events in that length of time. What is still more discouraging the court is gradually falling behind instead of digging out under the pile of litigation.

One reason for this is found in the habit which some Nebraska attorneys appear to have of appealing practically every case in which they can induce clients to take such action. The triviality of many of the cases is notable. One instance of recent date is where a case involving an attachment against a \$40 sewing machine was appealed twice to the supreme court and in the finality the costs amounted to more than \$100. Another case of comparatively recent vintage involved a difference of \$8 over a deal in hay and this involved costs of about \$300. It is estimated that more than 50 per cent of the civil litigation in the court involves sums less than \$500 and 25 per cent of it less than \$200.

An aggravated feature of the situation is that the more the court gets behind the more cases will be needlessly appealed, for it offers an opportunity for delay to litigants who have who have that for their sole purpose. They appeal and let the case practically go by default when it actually comes to a hearing and in the meantime have gained time to straighten themselves out or accomplish whatever purpose delay is useful for.

Soon Ready for Contest.

It is expected that the present week will see the papers of both the Taft and La Follette-Roosevelt primary candidates filed and everything cleared in readiness for the primary contest. Up to the present only a few of the candidates for electors have filed, and this requires a simple declaration of the candidates. One thing is apparent and that is the obtaining of the necessary petitions is more of a task than either party anticipated. To organize the machinery and get it working to obtain the required number of signatures and have them distributed as provided by law is of itself a big task. The directions appear simple enough, but many make mistakes and the papers must go back and the work all done over again.

Among the Democrats the big thing is March 19. In the evening there will be the Bryan birthday banquet and in the afternoon of the same day is the conference of progressive Democrats.

Will Test Stallion Law.

Frank Iams of St. Paul has decided to test the new stallion registration law. He is one of the heavy importers of draft and other horses and up to date has refused to have his horses inspected under the law, asserting that it is unjust, an unnecessary burden on horse owners and accomplishes no good purpose. He has brought injunction proceedings and the papers were served on the members of the stallion registration board. He, in common with some other importers, asserts the law is unconstitutional. Another test of the law will come in the trial of the members of the firm of Robinson & North, who have been arrested on the charge of selling a stallion which had not been inspected. This case is set for trial March 18.

Consult Over Colony.

Louis Klein of Chicago has been in Lincoln consulting L. V. Guey, labor commissioner, regarding the settlement of a colony of Chicago Jews who are anxious to locate on Nebraska farms. They are particularly anxious to get located this year and Mr. Guey is hopeful of accomplishing this. He has in mind a tract of land sufficiently large and which is especially adapted to dairying, with which these people are familiar, and it is thought the deal can be consummated and the people move onto the land by the time grass starts.

"Forage" Disease Killing Horses.

A Boostrom, state veterinarian, says that the disease which has killed so many horses in Nebraska the last winter is commonly called the "forage" disease, because it is caused, like the famous cornstalk disease in cattle, from something which is contained in the fodder which horses eat. He has no accurate list of the number of horses which have died, but estimates that from 1,600 to 1,500 have been victims. One peculiarity is that it seldom attacks the tough range ponies or horses of that class, but the better class of animals are victims.

Man's Death Caused by Bite of Dog.

Columbus, Neb., March 11.—Peter Zumbro, aged about sixty years, met his death by being bitten by a large mastiff, owned by Al Duncan. The beast bit him on the leg and ruptured an artery.