

What is the International Bible Students Association?

(Published by request of Miss Elsie Osborn.)

This association sprang up spontaneously and gradually during the past thirty years, but particularly during the past ten years. It is composed of thinking Christian people of various ages who are studying the Bible reverently and profitably. There are no limitations as to membership, except such as could be properly applied to any true Christian: (1) Faith in God as the great Creator and Heavenly Father; (2) Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ as the world's Redeemer; (3) Faith in the Bible—that it is the inspired Message of God, respecting His will and purposes in connection with mankind; (4) A clean and honorable life.

Our association finds this platform broad enough for all true Christians, regardless of all denominational lines, quirks and frills. We have no bondage, and any one is as free to leave the classes as to enter. Indeed, following the example of the early Church in this, as well as in other matters, we avoid any special manner or joining these classes, or any special enrollment, or any special commitment as to faith and practice other than the broad principles already mentioned.

The International Bible Students Association has classes in nearly every city in many countries, and you may also desire to know about these and their relationship to each other and to the association.

Each class of the International Bible Students Association is independent, manages its own affairs, conducts its own meetings, and provides for its own expenses. The association provides public instructors and ministers to lecture on the Bible, and to give suggestions as to the methods of the primitive Church, and as to the best means of conducting Berean Bible Classes. No class is obliged to have these lectures, nor to have the literature which the association publishes for their assistance. They all do, however, find it very convenient to avail themselves of these helps to Bible study; and when requested, the association provides the assistance to the extent of their ability—subject to the limitations and the accessibility of the classes and the condition of its treasury funds.

As for the personnel of the classes, they are from all walks of life—laborers and physicians, pupils and teachers, housewives and society people. They are mostly thoughtful, but have been dissatisfied for years, and have been feeling after God, and seeking to satisfy their hungry souls. They are from all denominations—Baptists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Episcopalians, Jews; and a large percentage were once agnostics. These include all nationalities, also; English, Scotch, Irish, French, Italians, Chinese, Japanese, etc. Indeed, we find that all over the world there is an intelligent class who hunger after God, righteousness and truth, and who have nothing satisfactory in any of the creeds, but are now finding a soul-satisfying portion in the Bible itself.

Here, as elsewhere, we are asked if these classes are confined to America. We say, "No, indeed!" Throughout Great Britain, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, India, China, Japan, Australia, South Africa, these classes are to be found, as well as in Canada and the United States. Indeed, the original character of the association was a British one, the office being in London. The international character of the work is the reason for that feature of the association's name.

It is well understood that many of these Bible students were unsatisfied when they studied the Bible from various denominational

standpoints, and that they are now satisfied, and we are asked how we account for this. Do we use the same Bible, or how come it that Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, etc., can gain a clearer light in the International Bible Students Association Studies than in their own denominational lines and classes?

There is a difference. Each denomination seeks to uphold its own traditions of the past, some of which are true and some false. But in our methods all denominational predilections are ignored. We pause not to inquire what Brother Calvin or Brother Wesley taught, nor what others taught before them or since. We go back to the teachings of Christ and the Apostles and Prophets, and ignore every other teaching. True, all denominations claim more or less to do this, but they are more or less handicapped by their traditions and creeds. They look through colored spectacles. We ignore all these and strive to view the Words of Inspiration in the light of the context only, or in the light from other passages of Scripture.

There is another reason why our position is blessed of God—the time mentioned in the Scriptures when the wise ones of God's people are to understand is here. The Scriptures show what all people are beginning to realize clearly—that we are in the dawn of the New Dispensation. All the wonderful inventions of the last eighty years corroborate the testimony that these are the foregleams of a New Dispensation; and that now, when these earthly blessings are increasing is the time when God promised that He would give special enlightenment respecting His Word and Plan, which He declares He purposely kept under a veil, a partial mystery. The mystery of God is to be finished, completed, and the full Plan of God is to be revealed in this New Dispensation already dawning.

We are also asked, "Is the International Bible Students Association affiliated with any of the regular organizations or creeds?" It is not. We purposely avoid all such trammels of thought. Nevertheless, we are sympathetic with all Christian people of every creed. We are realizing that the various denominations were organized not for the purpose of dividing and distracting the Lord's Flock, but each with an endeavor to find the light and Truth. We urge Christians to ignore all sectarian fetters and fancies, and point out that there is but one church, and that there is but one Head of the Church.

Our public meetings are preferably held in large auditoriums, opera houses, etc., for these prove to be common meeting places for people of all faiths, and those without any denominational bias—all who are True seekers, not satisfied with the husks upon which they have been endeavoring for some time to feed.

We are often told that considerable interest and comment attaches to the fact that our association uniformly advertises its meetings with "Seats free and no collections." This has become quite a trademark with our association, because it is so different from the usual practice; and an explanation was requested as to the object of this, and as to how we get along without money, or how money is raised to meet the expenses, which are often large.

As thinking people, we have for years noticed that the money question has been the burning question in nearly all religious meetings. The church members are usually assessed up to the extent of their willingness or more, and the public collections are specially taken to "milk the goats"—to get money from the worldly. We do not find this method to have Scriptural

sanction, and we are seeking to follow the teachings and example of Jesus and the Apostles.

The work started along the lines of these examples thirty years ago seems to commend itself to all Bible students. They received help freely; they are glad to extend assistance to others without money, without price, without collections. Nor are collections found to be necessary. The association receives whatever contributions are sent in to it for the carrying on of the work. Such moneys are not put up as Foundation Funds, nor consumed in expensive buildings, but are used promptly, freely, in the dissemination of free literature and in providing free public meetings. The association is content to spend what the Lord thus sends to it, and does not go into debt, nor make appeals for more money.

Each local class, in arranging for public meetings, follows the same course. Nevertheless, in the case of the new classes or those financially weak, the general association helps with the expenses. All meetings conducted by the association's representative speakers and under its auspices are strictly free.

"Since you are not gathering people into different denominations, and since your International Bible Students Association has no creed but the Bible, what would you say that your association aims to gather the people into, and what reply would you make if one should charge you with trying to build up a new denomination at the expense of others?"

Our association endeavors to bring all Christian people into relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ as His members. We recognize that the different denominations contain true people of God, and we are in full sympathy with such, and are glad to co-operate with them in any manner for the furtherance of the Lord's work in harmony with the Scriptures. Our only opposition to sectarianism is that it attempts to divide God's people, insists upon the theories of the Dark Ages, and refuses to recognize the Bible as paramount in authority. We urge Christian people to stand for the Divine Character, Plan and Word, even though this should mean opposition and persecution from those of the sectarian spirit.

The International Bible Students Association labors specially for Christian unity, on the Bible basis, in harmony with the words of the Apostle, that "By one Spirit we are all baptized into one Body." Anyone desiring further information address I. B. S. A. 13 Hicks st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. C. H. S. Wins Most of the Events

The first interscholastic track and field meet of Central Oregon was held at Redmond Saturday, May 10. In spite of unfavorable weather conditions a large crowd was present and enthusiasm ran high. The track was very heavy yet some good records were made. If the present attitude of the various schools may be considered a criterion the meet will be continued an annual event. It is hoped that the number of schools taking part will be increased and that another year will see teams from Burns, Klamath Falls, Lakeview, Fossil and many other schools competing.

In the meet of last Saturday the C. C. H. S. scored 72½, Redmond 41 and Bend 12½. The home team entered in every event and with the exception of the 440-dash secured more than one place. In the pole vault and the broad jump no other contestant was in the class of the locals and all points were tucked away under the C. C. H. S. banner. In the high jump first and second was secured by the C. C. H. S. boys, while Bend divided honors for third place.

Team Lost.

Team Bay Geldings weight about 1100; one branded F on left shoulder, other branded F on right. Last seen on Bear creek. Notify Foster & Hyde.

Cookery Points

Candy Making at Home.

Salt Water Taffy.—This taffy, especially near the seashore, is a great favorite and is sold in large quantities. It is made by simply taking a vanilla taffy recipe and cooking it at a slightly lower temperature. When it is done remove it from the stove and stir into it a tablespoonful each of butter, salt and plain glycerin, says the Mother's Magazine. Pour out and handle the same as other taffy, leaving it white or coloring and flavoring it in different ways. The proper way to finish this candy is to cut it into small pieces with a pair of large shears and wrap them in thin wax paper to prevent sticking together. This makes a peculiar waxy piece of candy, leaving the last taste in your mouth slightly salty.

Caramels.—Three cupfuls of sugar, three cupfuls of corn syrup and one quart of cream or half milk and half cream. Put sugar and corn syrup on fire with one pint of cream and cook until it forms a good soft ball; then add half the remaining cream. Stir and cook the batch as high as it was before; then add the remainder of the cream and cook until it forms a medium firm ball when tried in water. Flavor with vanilla and pour out on a well greased slab or on to a well greased platter and cut up when cool. If you should wish to make chocolate caramels you can add enough chocolate to color it when nearly done. If you have any scraps of candy left from your other batches you can use them in making chocolate caramels, coating them as so much sugar. This is a fine way to use them up. Of course if you wish to you can make these caramels by cooking them only twice instead of three times, as I direct you to do, but they will not be quite as good. The better your cream is the better your caramels will be. You may make them with evaporated milk such as is sold in cans.

Popcorn Balls.—For about six or eight quarts of well popped corn take one cupful of sugar and one cupful of corn syrup, with a little water, and cook to a soft ball; then add a little vanilla to it and slowly pour over the corn, stirring it well to get it all covered. Now moisten the inside of your hands slightly with cold water, as this prevents it from sticking; take a small portion and press lightly into a ball. If you wish you may color this strap pink and flavor with strawberry. The corn syrup prevents the batch from going to sugar while stirring it through the corn.

Hickory Nut Brittle.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of corn syrup, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of salt and hickory nuts.

Cook sugar, corn syrup and one-half cupful of water until it begins to turn color. Then set off fire and stir in salt and butter until it is dissolved, put in enough hickory nuts to make it very thick and pour out into a pile on a greased slab or platter. Take a table fork in each hand and pull the batch apart into small pieces, flattening them out, and push aside to cool. Run a long knife under the batch and double it up occasionally while picking it apart, as this prevents it from hardening to a chunk before you can get it pulled out. This is beyond a doubt the most delicious piece of nut candy that ever was made. Black walnuts may be used, but for flavor the hickory nuts are far ahead of the walnuts.

Woodland Goodies.—Make this batch the same as directed for hickory nut brittle and use in it a mixture of several kinds of nuts, such as almonds, pecans, English walnuts, Brazil nuts and hickory nuts. Handle the same and pull out as you do hickory nut brittle.

Fig Brittle.—Cook two cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of corn syrup and half cupful of water until it commences to turn color, then stir in gently a quantity of figs cut into small pieces and pour out on well greased platter. Loosen before cold, then break up to suit.

Glaze Nuts and Fruit.—Boil two cupfuls of sugar, half cupful corn syrup and one-half cupful water until it begins to turn color; then remove kettle from stove; set in a pan of hot water to keep syrup soft. Use your dipping wire and follow directions given you in dipping bonbons, except in dipping in this syrup there is no crust to break each time, and you must not stir syrup any more than necessary, as it may grain it. You may dip any kind of nuts, dates with seeds removed, pieces of figs, candied cherries and also candied fruit cut up in small pieces. When you dip these out always drop them on to the bottom of some clean tin pans which have been very slightly greased. They will not stick to the tin at all if you will jar the pan slightly in order to loosen them before they are perfectly cold. Candies of this kind will become sticky in damp weather, so keep them in some air tight can or jar.

Mayonnaise of Salmon.

To one can of salmon, minced fine, mix a dressing as follows: Yolk of one raw egg, a spoonful of mustard, four tablespoonfuls of oil, one tablespoonful of vinegar, pinch of salt, very little cayenne pepper. Put mustard in with the egg, stir one way and add oil drop by drop. Then beat until creamy. When stiff add the vinegar, then pepper and, lastly, salt. Garnish the dish with parsley or celery tops.

Woman's World

White House Clerkship May Go to Miss Hill.



© BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

MISS ALBERTA HILL. The friends of Miss Alberta Hill are trying to induce President Wilson to establish a White House precedent by appointing her to the position of record clerk of the executive mansion. The office of record clerk was created by congress two years ago, but it has never been filled.

Miss Hill by her index work at the Democratic national headquarters during the Wilson campaign called forth much favorable comment from every one who had anything to do with the management of this bureau.

In an entirely different manner Miss Hill also earned the gratitude of Mr. Wilson. She made a number of speeches in the interest of his candidacy and also did a lot of unpretentious but effective private missionary work. Miss Hill is the daughter of Mrs. Alberta Hill, formerly the wife of a wealthy resident of Chicago. Her childhood days were spent in Japan, and she is an ardent suffragist. Several years ago Miss Hill and her mother traveled in Australia and while there made an extensive study of municipal problems with reference to equal suffrage.

Miss Hill once said that she had three ambitions—the election of Woodrow Wilson as president, the salvation of American politics and her own election to the assembly of New York state. The Democratic success in November she believes gratified the first two. The third she hopes to come true in 1921, for she feels sure that by that time the women of New York will have the ballot.

FASHION COLLEGE AT BERLIN.

Professor Doege to Start Institution to Fight Parisian Ideas.

The Berlin capital is developing a revolt against the predominance of Parisian fashions. Professor Doege, the eminent expert in the history of costumes, proposes to found a university of women's fashions.

He says this is the only possible way of delivering Germany from the domination of Paris in fashions. The past attempts of German artists to effect this aim have failed, owing to their lack of practical knowledge and the absence in Berlin of a costume tradition. The university will have a library of past fashions.

An institution of this kind exists at Paris, and Professor Doege has already obtained approval of his plan from many eminent persons, including the artists Westphal and Schultze and numerous dress reformers.

At a meeting called to discuss the project a woman speaker said that the university should be directed by a famous artist and the practical side controlled by an expert in tailoring and millinery. In order to keep in touch with the life of fashion the university should have connections with the most important shops and with some of the better theaters.

Attractive and Useful.

Powder chamols that are attractive and particularly useful on account of their shape are made as follows: Cut a strip of chamols and a piece of ribbon three inches wide and about nine inches long, cutting one end the shape of an envelope flap. Sew these together by overcasting the edge. Then turn the straight end up about two inches and sew the sides together to form a pocket or envelope. Finish the edge all around with a dainty valenciennes or Armenian edging and sew two tiny pieces of ribbon (something to match the wide ribbon on the outside), one on the flap and the other at the point where it folds like an envelope. The pocket will hold quite a quantity of powder without spilling, and a small quantity at a time can be shaken out on the long flap for use. A girl's toilet articles are hardly complete without one of these, and any woman who can make fancy articles will find her supply can readily be disposed of.

Hint For Bazaar Workers.

When making pretty articles for bazaars, such as aprons or pinafores, one woman always cuts out the pattern in tissue paper and folds it up neatly to sell with the apron, etc. One can always get an additional sum for it, and if the pattern is a good one the buyer is pleased to have it and pay the extra amount of money.

Millinery

Your Hat is always stylish and just right if bought of Mrs. Estes, the popular Milliner.

Mrs. Estes
Corner 2nd and Main Streets
Prineville, Ore.

Bids to Build Schoolhouse.

Sealed bids will be received by the board of directors of School District No. 28 of Crook county, Oregon, at the office of the district clerk, eight miles east of Haystack, Oregon, up to 10 a. m. Saturday, May 17, 1913, for the erection of a schoolhouse in district No. 28, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the district. Bidders must apply in person at the office of the district clerk to see plans and specifications. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a bond in an amount equal to the amount of the contract. The board of directors reserve the right to accept the bid, which in their judgment is best, or to reject any and all bids.

5-8-2t A. G. KINNE, clerk.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., May 12th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Edward L. Hensley of Prineville Oregon, who, on September 10th, 1906, made homestead No. 15325, serial No. 03990, for s½ sec. 1, section 17, and s½ sec. 2, township 13 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the county clerk at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 24th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: William H. Lottin, William H. McCoy, Richard M. Powell, George Turner, all of Prineville, Oregon. 5-15p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., May 1st, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Hiram M. Smead of Post, Oregon, who, on June 11th, 1910, made homestead No. 07004, for s½ nw¼, s½ sw¼, and s½ sw¼ section 2, township 17 south, range 19 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before the county clerk at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 13th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank M. Post, Edward E. Gillenwater, Caleb Davis, Hannah H. Brummer, all of Post, Oregon. 5-8p C. W. MOORE, Register.

Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the administrator of the estate of Mary Wilkins, deceased, that in pursuance of an order of the county court, made on the 7th day of April, 1913, in the matter of the estate of Mary Wilkins, deceased, the undersigned will sell at private sale after the 23rd day of May, 1913, in Prineville, Oregon, all the right, title and interest of said Mary Wilkins, deceased, at the time of her death and all the right, title and interest in addition to that of said Mary Wilkins at the time of her death in and to all of the following described real estate, to-wit: Lots Five and Six of block Eight in the Fifth addition to Prineville, Oregon.

Terms and condition of sale—cash. Dated this 24th day of April, 1913. A. H. LIPPMAN, Administrator of the estate of Mary Wilkins, deceased.

Notice to Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, by the undersigned, the executors of the last will and testament of Reuben Borton, deceased, to all creditors of said deceased and all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with the proper vouchers to the undersigned at the office of M. R. Elliott in Prineville, Oregon, within six months from the first publication of this notice.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1913. M. R. ELLIOTT, REUBEN H. BORTON.

Notice for Publication.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at The Dalles, Ore., May 5th, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that Thomas Dealy of Alfalla, Oregon, who, on June 30th, 1906, made homestead No. 15245 Serial No. 03949, for s½ ne¼, nw¼ sec. 1, ne¼ sw¼, and s½ nw¼ section 33, township 18 south, range 16 east, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof to establish claim to the land above described before the county clerk at his office at Prineville, Oregon, on the 17th day of June, 1913.

Claimant names as witnesses: George Millean, James T. Moffitt, Thurman Moffitt, all of Prineville, Oregon, George W. Jones of Bend, Oregon. 5-8-p C. W. MOORE, Register.