WALNUT INDUSTRY OF STATE AMAZES

Special Machinery and Devices for Handling Products of New Groves Attract Attention.

McMinnville, Or., Aug. 27.—Special machinery and devices for handling the product of the new walnut groves of Oregon, as well as the amazing growth of the industry in the Willamette valley, engaged the attention of the group of growers and specialists inspecting the leading tracts of the district. The party was joined along the way by growers from Salem and other valley points, before reaching the end of the first day's tour at McMinnville.

Ferd Groner has erected the first walnut dryer in the state. The Dundee Fruit & Walnut company has adapted the prune washer to walnuts and installed graders for two commercial grades. Charles Trunk & Sons have invented and manufactured a washer and polisher that some of the growers said has done for the walnut industry what the cotton gin did for the cotton industry, made preparation for market cheap and rapid. This machine will do the work of several hundred handworkers and put the nuts in excellent shape for display at the rate of 1000 pounds an hour. So successful is the machine that one will be installed in the Prince groves this year.

The tour has served as a clearing house for the exchange of results of various experiences in the culture and handling of walnuts and filberts. The crop is a fair yield and of splendid quality.

The walnut men were entertained by the McMinnville Commercial club Monday evening and today they are visiting Salem and Eugene. Professor Lewis of the Oregon Agricultural college is delivering a number of brief talks on pruning.

Native of Portland Is Dead in Eugene

Eugene, Or., Aug. 27.—Miss May Larimer, daughter of the late E. C. Larimer of Portland, one of the early settlers of Oregon, and a native of Portland herself, died at her home in this city Sunday at the age of 46 years, after an illness of several weeks. Miss Larimer is survived by four sisters, Mrs. H. H. Armitage and Mrsi Ada McPherson of Springfield, Or.; Mrs. W. H. Andrews and Mrs. H. L. Traver of Eugene, and a brother, I. D. Larimer of Springfield. The funeral will be held this afternoon, and interment will be made in the local I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Union Ticket Office To Open September 3

The union ticket office for lines under federal control operating out of Portland will open for business at the corner of Third and Washington streets on Tuesday, September 3. C. W. Stinger will be agent and Henry Dickson assistant agent. The personnel of the staff will be determined at a meeting of Chairman A. D. Charlton's committee in Seattle Thursday.

Lines accommodated in the new union office are the Southern Pacific, O-W. R. & N., S., P. & S., Northern Pacific, Great Northern and the San Francisco & Portland Steamship line.

Kermit Roosevelt Wins British Cross

London, Aug. 27.—(U. P.)—Kermit Roosevelt has been awarded the military cross for his services with the British army in Mesopotamia, it was announced today.

Roosevelt was a major in the motor service in Mesopotamia. Recently he obtained a transfer to the American army, receiving a captain's commission.

LEMON JUICE TAKES OFF TAN

Girls! Make bleaching lotion if skin is sunburned, tanned or freckled

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle, sunburn and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of Orchard White for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles, sunburn, windburn and tan disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless. (Adv.)

No other remedy will so surely and quickly correct stomach ailments, regulate the liver and improve the general health as a dose of

Beecham's Pills

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In Boxes, 10c., 25c.

Clear Your Skin While You Sleep with Cuticura

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50, Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept 'E', Boston."

ASTHMADOR

AVERTS · RELIEVES HAY FEVER ASTHMA

Begin Treatment NOW

All Druggists Guarantee

Forest Service Employes Build House on Outing

Fifteen men from the district forest service spent Sunday at Eagle creek building a house for Forest Ranger Albert Wiesendanger and his wife and month old baby.

They made a unique outing of it. Women employes and the wives of the men cooked the dinner.

Mr. Wiesendanger has been living in a tent, which was satisfactory during the summer, but autumn is coming and makes it harder for his wife and baby. So A. E. Doyle drew plans for the niftiest kind of a bungalow, just the kind to fit with its surroundings and the forest service men volunteered to build it.

Hammers and saws were busy and by night even the floor had been laid and the building was complete except for the last touches.

Ranger Wiesendanger and his family will move into their new home this week.

PROSECUTION IN CIVIL AND MILITARY COURTS FACED BY CORPORAL

Overstaying Leave and Polygamy Charged Against Young Man at Barracks.

Corporal Stanley Kosmoski, a 22-year-old soldier of Vancouver barracks, is under military arrest this morning, charged with overstaying a recent furlough 16 days, and is also facing civil prosecution on polygamy charges following disclosures made Monday by Mrs. Violet Kosmoski, an 18-year-old girl, whom he married here last April.

Kosmoski, according to records and his own confession to Deputy District Attorney Dempsey this morning, has a wife at Milwaukee, Wis., whom he married August 13, 1917. After being drafted into the army and transferred to Vancouver he met his present wife and married her without procuring a divorce from his bride of last year.

His only reason for attempting to have two wives, he said, was that he was tired of his bride in Milwaukee and wanted a new one.

Army officials at the barracks assured the district attorney's office that as soon as Kosmoski is court-martialed for overstaying his recent furlough he will be turned over to the officers for civil prosecution.

Divorce Suits Filed

Norman B. Iverson, now taking an aviation course at Rockwell Field, San Diego, began suit for divorce in the circuit court Monday afternoon against Florence May Iverson, charging infidelity. He asks for the return of a $100 Liberty bond, bought by his wife with money allotted to her from his army pay. They were married in 1914.

Isaac Labowitch charges cruelty against Ida Lobowitch. He demands that the court compel her to resume her maiden name, Ida Fisher.

Desertion is charged by George R. Hill, formerly of Salem, against Sadie Hill, whom he married in 1910.

Desertion is charged by Lena Pickens and Helen M. Robinson against Charles R. Peckens and Harry N. Robinson respectively.

Carrie F. Allen filed suit this morning for a divorce from W. H. Allen to whom she was married in February, 1886, alleging that he deserted her 20 years afterward.

Desertion is also charged by Thomas Rogers against Mamie Rogers. They were married at Waukegan, Ill., in September, 1905.

Cruelty is charged by Myrtle M. Fosdick against George E. Fosdick to whom she was married in Seattle June 3, 1916.

Montgomery Estate Divided

Letters of administration on the estate of Stella Montgomery, who died intestate in this city July 12, were asked for in County Judge Tazwell's court this morning. The estate, valued at $5000, will go to Bertha Hale, Seattle, Elmer Strumbaugh, Belle Fourche, S. D. and Ella Highshaw of Belle Fourche, daughters and sons of the deceased. The petition asked that Willis Snow be appointed administrator.

Tractor Damages Streets

Complaint has been received by County Roadmaster Eatchel that several streets on the east side have been damaged by the large tractor which was to have been used on the Palastine Hill road work. Mayor Baker was also notified that damage had been done and City Inspectors Tichenor and Mallet were sent out to investigate. City ordinances prohibit heavy tractors with corrugated wheels traveling on paved streets.

Lodge's Speech On American War Aims Praised In England

London, Aug. 27.—(U. P.)—London newspapers generally commented favorably upon the recent discussion of Senator Lodge, Republican leader, regarding war aims.

"The patriotic act of the leader of the opposition of speaking thus in the American senate will dispel any illusions Germany may have had regarding the opposition's attitude, and it will strengthen President Wilson's hand," the Mail declares. "It illustrated the solidarity of American opinion," said the Chronicle.

"War to the Death" Is Kaiser's Pledge

London, Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—"War to the death; conquer or perish together," the newspaper Epocha claims to have learned, is the decision announced by the kaiser following his recent conference with Emperor Charles, according to a Central news dispatch today from Rome. The Epocha asserts that the kaiser declared that no concessions will be made to the enemy and that war on land and sea will be intensified.

Marse Henry's Old Paper Changes View

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—The Louisville Courier-Journal, which under the ownership of Colonel Henry Watterson bitterly opposed suffrage, came out today for votes for women. The new publisher, Judge Robert W. Bingham, has changed the policy of the paper.

VON BERNSTORFF'S NEPHEW HELD AS A SPY IN CALIFORNIA

Baron Muensch and E. M. Zacho, Alleged German Agent At Stockholm, Indicted in S. F.

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—(U. P.)—Two alleged "master spies" of Germany were under indictment here today. One a Baron Allardt von dem Bussche Muensch, said to be a nephew of Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States. The other, Edward M. Zacho, is said by department of justice agents to have been head of Germany's spy system in Stockholm.

Indictments charge them with using fraudulent passports and violating the president's proclamation requiring the registration of alien enemies.

With the return of the indictments by the federal grand jury late yesterday it became known that Baron Muensch has been held in custody here at Fort Winfield Scott for nearly a year. Zacho was arrested in New York and is held at Ellis Island.

The solving of a "highly confidential" German code is said to have been responsible for the downfall of Zacho and Muensch. According to United States department of justice agents, Muensch was a prisoner in Russia. Zacho was sent from Stockholm to Russia by way of the United States more than a year ago to effect the escape of the nobleman. They are known to have stopped in Peking, where their passports are said to have been arranged by the German ambassador, Von Hintze.

Muensch traveled on a Swedish passport as Kurt Brenner. Zacho used his own name and Danish passport. They started for America. Suspicions of two of the crew of the vessel on which they sailed led to a close investigation on their arrival here. Muensch or Brenner, was held. One of his "highly confidential" documents is said to have been found in the lining of his overcoat. Zacho, on the voyage across the Pacific, had affected not to know "Brenner". He got as far as New York before he was apprehended. Another document found in his possession, which gave the American operatives the key to what is believed to be a "super code" direct from Wilhelmstrasse.

Plans and details of Chinese, Japanese and Russian fortifications and armament are said to have been in their possession.

Hun Troops Balk; Every Tenth Man Shot; Others Yield

Zurich, Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—A mutiny of German troops en route to the front is reported to have taken place at the railway station at Berlin. According to the report the troops refused to proceed until machine guns were trained on them.

Amsterdam, Aug. 27.—(U. P.)—A German battalion ordered to the front unanimously refused to go, according to a dispatch from the frontier, published in the Telegraaf. Thereupon every tenth man was shot. The remainder yielded.

O. A. C. Instructors In Draft Retained

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 27.—Members of the faculty of the Oregon Agricultural college, of draft age, will be given furloughs and will be retained at the college. This action has been taken by the war department so that the special war work at the college will not be hampered because of the draft.

John D. Ryan Will Assist Sec. Baker

Washington, Aug. 27.—(U. P.)—John D. Ryan, aircraft head, has been named second assistant secretary of war and will be in charge of aircraft production. Edward R. Stettinius will be war department representative abroad.

Large Numbers in Jap Rice Riots

London, Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—A quarter of a million people participated in the rice rioting in Japan and there were 290 casualties, according to a Reuter dispatch received here today from Osaka.

Mooney Repudiates erman Propaganda And Trusts Wilson

San Francisco, Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—Following receipt of a telegram from the committee on public information in Washington that pro-Germans in Europe are using the Mooney case in propaganda against the United States, Thomas J. Mooney from his cell in San Quentin prison today issued the following statement which was wired to Walter S. Rogers of the bureau of public information in New York:

"President Wilson has done and is doing all in his power in my behalf to the end that I receive a fair trial. I have full confidence that the efforts he has made, together with those of organized labor, will secure ultimate justice for me. While I am very appreciative of all genuine sympathy, I abhor the idea that German propaganda should be made of my case or of my situation and repeat that my confidence in the American government and people is not shaken."

Registration for Selective Service Is Light; 486 Reported

Reports received up to noon today by Captain J. E. Cullison, head of the selective service system in this state, indicate a light registration of boys who have attained the age of 21 between June 5 and August 24, 1918. The total number of registrants from 18 counties and five of Portland's local boards is 486. It is not expected that the number of registrants in this state will go over 750.

Local board No. 2, of Portland, registered the greatest number of those which have reported, its total being 57.

The number of men registered in the various counties which have reported are as follows:

Clackamas, 43; Clatsop, 37; Columbia, 13; Coos, 33; Deschutes, 8; Douglas, 22; Gilliam, 6; Hood River, 6; Lake, 2; Lincoln, 2; Malheur, 14; Marion No. 1, 34; Marion No. 2, 14; Morrow, 9; Sherman, 9; Tillamook, 8; Washington, 41; Yamhill, 26; Portland No. 1, 34; Portland No. 2, 57; Portland No. 5, 24; Portland No. 7, 17, and Portland No. 8, 27.

R. D. Jennings Is Electric Line Agent

R. D. Jennings has been appointed agent in the ticket office of the Southern Pacific electric lines in Portland, taking the place of C. W. Stinger, who becomes agent in the Union ticket office after September 1. Mr. Jennings was formerly district freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific at Spokane, and prior to that was agent at Hillsboro.

Boche Flyer, Drunk, Fires On Hollanders

London, Aug. 27.—(British Admiralty Wireless.)—(U. P.)—A German aviator landed in Cadzens, Holland, last week and immediately opened fire with his machine gun. The civilian population hastily sought shelter. Subsequent investigation proved the airman was very drunk. He was interned.

ARMY BILL IS PASSED BY SENATE

(Continued From Page One)

war labor board for adjustment, agree to abide by its decision, and immediately return to work pending the board's award, shall not have their deferred status canceled and be inducted into the military service, as provided in the anti-strike provision of the bill.

Seventy-three senators were present and all voted in the affirmative.

The Reed-Thomas amendment would absolutely prevent further strikes. The Cummins amendment recognizes the right of workers to strike but provides that after having demonstrated their dissatisfaction they must not continue to hold up production of war essentials.

The senate rejected by a vote of 54 to 9 an amendment by Senator Fall of New Mexico who would have extended the draft ages from 18 to 60 and would have classified all registrants for military or industrial service.

The amendment would have made members of congres liable to the draft. Those who voted for it were Senators Calder, Fall, France, McCumber, New, Townsend, Watson, Frelinghuysen and Sherman.

Gasoline with a Continuous Chain of Boiling Points

RED CROWN GASOLINE

Only a straight-distilled, all-refinery gasoline can have the continuous, uniform chain of boiling points necessary to give easy starting, quick and smooth acceleration, steady, dependable power and long mileage.

Combustion starts with the lowest boiling points and flashes instantaneously through the medium to the highest. In Red Crown, the Gasoline of Quality, the full and complete chain is there; in "mixtures" some link is always missing.

Look for the Red Crown sign before you fill.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (California)

$100,000 LOSS IS DUE TO LIGHTNING

Twenty Fires Started in Lake County; Warner Valley Co. Heaviest Loser.

Lakeview, Or., Aug. 27.—An electric storm Sunday set at least 20 fires within a radius of 30 miles from here. Lightning set a hay stack on fire in Warner valley and high winds spread the fire over a large area, burning many crops of hay.

The Warner Valley stock company is one of the heaviest losers. The company places its loss at $100,000. Three hundred men from Lakeview, Fort Bidwell, Cal., and other towns fought the fire yesterday. The forest service reports forest fires are not spreading.

Forester Buck Returns

C. J. Buck, assistant district forester, has returned from the Fremont, Ochoco and Deschutes national forests, where he has been inspecting fire organizations. He found the organizations complete, and methods of forest fire prevention and control quite satisfactory.

Polish General Who Is In German Prison Honored at Meeting

At a celebration held in honor of General J. Pilsudsky, who organized the Polish forces, proclaimed Poland an independent republic, contributed to the defeat of the czar, prevented Poland from being dragged into war against the allies, and is now in a German prison, the Polish national committee of defense, at the Polish hall Sunday, drew up resolutions expressing homage to the national hero. They acknowledged him also as the follower of Kosciusko and future leader of united Poland.

The council expressed its gratitude to the United States and President Wilson for the efficient prosecution of war against autocracy and the friendly position toward Poland, and proclaimed its absolute loyalty to this country.

Seattle Aviator Is Killed In Florida

Miami, Fla., Aug. 27.—(I. N. S.)—Theodore Canfield of Seattle, Wash., was killed when his airplane dived into Biscayne bay late yesterday. The machine fell about 700 feet.

CHANGE OF THE SABBATH NOT AUTHORIZED BY BIBLE

EVANGELIST L. K. DICKSON READS FROM ROMAN CATHOLIC WORKS THEIR ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR OBSERVANCE OF SUNDAY AS SACRED DAY OF REST.

Also Produces Evidence From Protestant Commentators That They Have No Scripture to Support Them in Keeping First Day Holy.

That Jesus Christ never changed the observance of the Sabbath from the seventh day of the week to the first at his resurrection, but that the change was made by the Roman Catholic church three hundred years after his resurrection, was the declaration by Evangelist L. K. Dickson in his lecture at the big tent pavilion, Thirteenth and Morrison streets, last night on "Who Changed the Sabbath?" and he substantiated his remarks by producing statements from reliable authorities in the Catholic church, who acknowledged that they were responsible for the change.

Mr. Dickson also read extensively from Protestant commentators who declared that there was no record in the New Testament of any change having been authorized either by Christ or His Apostles, and that those who observed Saturday as the Sabbath were following the teachings of the Bible. He showed that the Catholic church met the specifications of the prophecy given in Daniel 7:25 which in effect declares that a power would arise that would think to change the times and laws of God.

He appealed to his audience to cease following in the footsteps of the life-long enemy of the true church, and return to the observance of the true Sabbath, the day which Christ observed.

Evangelist L. K. Dickson

In introducing his lecture, Evangelist Dickson said:

"My text is found in Psalms 89:34: 'My covenant will I not break, nor alter the thing that is gone out of my lips.' In our studies in the past we have found that the Sabbath is built upon a foundation that knows no decay and which cannot be changed or altered by the will of men, for it was made by God in the beginning for men in every generation. As we traced its history, we found that it was not confined to Old Testament times only but that Christ in his example and precept taught his followers to keep the seventh day of the week. The record of apostolic times and of the days which marked the founding of the early Christian church we found to be made up of Sabbath keeping with more than 80 recorded religious meetings held upon the seventh day of the week, and not one upon what we now call Sunday. The only record of a religious service on the first day of the week we found to take place upon what is known now as Saturday night. And in tracing carefully down through the ages in more modern times through our day into the new earth we found the word of the prophet teaching that the Sabbath of the commandment would be taught and practiced by God's true followers, and that there would be a great reformation calling men back to this great institution, promising those who respond all the blessings of the new earth.

"It is sometimes asserted that Christ changed the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week at the time of his resurrection, and that since that time the first day has been observed in memory of that event. If the first day of the week (Sunday) is observed as a sacred day in memory of the resurrection of Christ, it could not take the place of, or be exchanged for, the seventh day Sabbath; for that was made the Sabbath, 'the holy of the Lord,' in another way, and for altogether other reasons.

"Who made the formal change in the day of rest? We have found that God did not; Christ did not; the apostles did not. And when we are making this statement we are giving the consensus of opinion of leaders in religious thought, not only of our day, but in all the history of the church, as the following quotations will show:

"Neander, the greatest church historian of later than apostolic times, says: 'The festival of Sunday, like all other festivals, was always only a human ordinance, and it was far from the intention of the apostles to establish a divine command in this respect, far from them and from the early apostolic church to transfer the laws of the Sabbath to Sunday.' —Hist. of the Christian Religion and Church, page 186, Rose's Trans.

"Buck's Theological Dictionary, a leading Methodist work, page 403, says: 'Sabbath, in the Hebrew language, signifies rest, and is the seventh day of the week; a day appointed for religious duties, and a total cessation from work, in commemoration of God's resting on the seventh day—and it must be confessed that there is no law in the New Testament concerning the first day.'

"The Christian at Work, Presbyterian, in an editorial April 19, 1883, said: 'So some have tried to build the observance of Sunday upon apostolic command, whereas the apostles gave no command on the matter at all. . . . The truth is, as we appeal to the literal writing of the Bible, the Sabbatarians have the best of the argument.' Again, 'We hear less than we used to about the apostolic origin of the present Sunday observance, and for the reason that while the Sabbath and Sabbath rest are woven into the warp and woof of scripture, it is now seen, as it is admitted, that we must go to later than apostolic times for the establishment of Sunday observance.' id. Jan., 1884.

"The Question Corner, the Christian Union (Congregational), June 11, 1879, says: 'When, why, and by whom was the day of rest changed from the seventh to the first? Answer, the Sabbath was changed from the seventh to the first day of the week not by any positive authority, but by a gradual process.' Dr. R. W. Dale, Congregationalist, famous in all the churches as one of England's foremost writers and scholars, said: 'It is clear that however rigidly we may spend Sunday, we are not keeping the Sabbath. The Sabbath was founded on a specific, divine command. We can plead no such command for the observance of Sunday. There is not a single sentence in the New Testament to suggest that we incur any penalty by violating the supposed sanctity of Sunday.' The Ten Commandments, Hodder & Stoughton, London.

The Baptist Examiner, Jan. 4, 1894, says, 'Some Baptists are fond of demanding a Thus Saith the Lord for everything, and profess to accept nothing for which explicit authority cannot be produced from the word of God. Probably not a reader of this paragraph would be willing to follow this principle to its legitimate conclusion. It would involve the immediate return to Sabbath worship, the abolition of Sunday schools.'

"Edward T. Hiscox, D. D., author of the Baptist Manual, in an address before a Baptist ministers' meeting held in New York city, and reported in the Examiner, November 16, 1893, said: 'To me it seems unaccountable that Jesus during three years' intercourse with his disciples, giving them instruction as to His kingdom, constantly coming in contact with the Sabbath question, often discussing it in some of its aspects, freeing it from its false glosses, and teaching its true nature and purpose, never alluded to the transference of the day. Also that during the forty days of His resurrected life no such thing was intimated. . . . Of course I quite well know that Sunday did come into early Christian history as a religious day, as we learn from the Christian fathers and other sources. But what a pity that it comes branded with the mark of paganism, and christened with the name of the sun-god, when adopted and sanctified by the papal apostacy and bequeathed as a sacred legacy to Protestantism. There was and is a commandment to "keep holy the Sabbath day," but that Sabbath was not Sunday. It will, however, be readily said, and with some show of triumph, that the Sabbath was transferred from the seventh to the first day of the week, with all its duties, privileges, and sanctions. Earnestly desiring information on this subject, which I have studied for many years, I ask, where can the record of such a transaction be found? Not in the New Testament—absolutely not. There is no Scriptural evidence of the change of the Sabbath institution from the seventh to the first day of the week.'

"Alexander Campbell (Christian), in a lecture in Bethany college in 1848, said: 'Was the first day set apart by public authority in the apostolic age? No. By whom was it set apart and when? By Constantine, who lived about the beginning of the fourth century.' In his "Christian baptism," Vol. 1, p. 44, he says 'But some say it was changed from the seventh to the first day. When? Where? And by whom? No man can tell. NO; it never was changed, nor could it be unless creation was to be gone through again; for the reason assigned must be changed before the observance in respect to the reason can be changed. It is old wives' fables to talk of the change of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day. If it be changed, it was that august personage changed it who changes times and laws ex-officio. I think his name is Dr. Anti-Christ.'

"Dr. Lyman Abbott, one of the best known ministers in the United States, when he was editor of the Christian Union, said in an editorial in that paper under date of June 26, 1890: 'The current notion that Christ and his apostles authoritatively substituted the first day for the seventh, is absolutely without any authority in the New Testament.'

"Section 10, of part 2, of the Augsburg confession of faith, a Lutheran document, as quoted in Cox's Sabbath Manual, is as follows: 'The observance of the Lord's day (Sunday) is founded not on any command of God, but on the authority of the church.'

"Finding therefore the opinion of scripture, and of the best Bible commentators recognized by all leading denominations agreeing that the change has not taken place under an act of God, it is left for the honest inquirer after truth to find the one who would assume a position which would involve a change in one of the great creative acts of God (Gen. 2:2-3), a change in the sign of sanctification (Ezek. 12:12 and 20), a change in the example of Christ (Luke 4:16), and the apostles (Acts 17:21 and 18:4 and 11), a change in the rule and standard of the decalogue (Ex. 20; 8-11). It would take one who has assumed a place above or equal with God, and that one could only be prompted in such a presumptious and blasphemous act by him who is spoken of in Isaiah 14:12-14: 'O Lucifer, son of the morning . . . thou has said in thine heart, I will ascend into heaven, I will exalt my throne above the stars of God: I will sit also upon the mount of the congregation, in the sides of the north: I will ascend above the heights of the clouds: I will be like the Most High.' Only one influenced by this arch-enemy of the government of heaven would presume to tear from the heart of God's law the great memorial of His creative power.

"The apostle Paul tells us of such an one in 2 Thess. 2:3-4: 'Let no man deceive you by any means: for that day shall not come (the second coming of Christ) except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition; who opposeth and exalteth himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped; so that he as God sitteth in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God.' The prophet Daniel also foresaw the day of this apostate power that would think itself able to change the law of God. He saw him make the attempt to do it. He heard this power speak great words against God. He also saw it wearing out the saints. This is the power that has actually attempted to change the unchangeable. In Daniel 7:25, we read: 'And he shall speak great words against the Most High, and shall wear out the saints of the Most High, and think to change times and laws; and they shall be given into his hands until a time and times and the dividing of time.'

We read again of this self-centered, self-glorified power in Daniel 8:9-12, and again in Revelation 13:1-10, and in each of these passages we are given the same description of the character of the power. Let it be carefully noted according to Daniel 7:25 that the one who has thought to change the law of God is the same one who has spoken 'great words' against God. Christ never spoke words against his father. The one who has thought to change the Sabbath is the same power that put the saints of the Most High to death. Friends, Christ never put his own disciples to death. Then it was not He who thought to change the Sabbath law.

"All Bible commentators agree that each of these passages speaking of this blasphemous power presuming against God refer to the same power and that this power is the papacy. That the papal power is the one spoken of, and that in her history she has met the requirements of this description given by the prophets is evidenced by the 'great words' which she has spoken against the Most High, a few examples of which we will now quote:

"'The Pope has power to change times, to abrogate laws, and to dispense with all things, even the precepts of Christ. He can pronounce sentences and judgments in contradiction to the right of nations, to the law of God and man.' Decret. de Translat, Ep. Cop. Cap.

"We read the following from the Roman Catholic confession publicly prescribed and propounded to Protestants in Hungary and Germany on their reception into communion with Rome: 'We confess that whatever new thing the Pope ordains, whether it be in scripture or not in scripture, and whatever he commands, is true, divine, and salvific; and therefore ought to be held by Lay People in greater esteem than the precepts of the living God. We confess that the most holy pope ought to be honored by all with divine honor, with the greater genuflection due to Christ Himself. . . . We confess that the reading of holy scripture is the origin of heresy, and schism, and the source of blasphemy. . . . A priest of Rome not only when he will but whenever he will offers and creates Christ, and consumes him when created. . . . We confess that the pope has power of changing the scripture, and of adding to it, and taking from it, according to his will. . . . We confess that Mary, the Blessed Virgin, is worthy of greater honor from men and angels, than Christ Himself, the son of God.' This document is a public and authoritative one; it has even taken its place among the 'Symbolical Books' of the church of Rome, and I cite it from one of the most recent editions of the dogmatical collections of that church.' Letters to M. Gondon, by Chr. Wordsworth, D. D., London, Francis and John Rivington, 1848, pages 72-78.

"'I believe in the infallibility of the vicar of Christ (page 30) in the universal pastor; in the Master of the Universe, who possesses absolute and immediate authority over all pastors and sheep, who has the fullness of the power of pardon (page 125), and is the fountain and standard of faith.' Pp. 352-396-400 of the New Creed of Pope Pius X.

"'Given in Rome from our palace, 10th of February, 1817, the fourteenth jurisdiction of most holy Pontiff and Father in Christ, and Lord our God, the Pope, Leo XII, etc.' Rome As It Is, p. 180.

"These declarations are intended to exalt the papacy, to show that he is God. That which is intended to deify man is the speaking of great words against God, as the prophecy in Daniel foretold.

"This power was to 'wear out the saints of the most high,' which was verily fulfilled in the method of torture that the Christians suffered during the dark ages at the hands of this then persecuting power—the papacy. The lowest estimate of the victims of this persecution given by historians is fifty million, some estimating it as high as 250,000,000. And such scenes as the persecutions of the Huguenots, and the Spanish Inquisition are boasted of by this power, as may be seen in the statement which I shall now quote: 'The church has persecuted. Only a tyro in church history will deny that. . . . We have always defended the persecution of the Huguenots, and the Spanish Inquisition . . . when she thinks it good to use physical force, she will use it.' Taken from the Western Watchman (Roman Catholic), Dec. 24, 1908.

"That this power is the one of whom the prophet Daniel speaks 'that he shall think himself able to change times and laws' (Douay version) is evident from the law of God as changed by the papacy. This change may be seen in any of the authorized Catholic cathechisms. The second commandment as given in God's word has been entirely eliminated by the papacy. The greater part of the fourth commandment has also shared the same fate, and is numbered three instead of four. The tenth commandment of God is divided by the papacy in order to make up the number of ten.

"The Catholic church acknowledges she has done the very thing with which she is charged—changed God's law, and God's time. Dan. 7:25. I quote the following from the doctrinal cathechism, page 174: 'Ques.—Have you any other way of proving that the church has power to institute festivals of precept? Ans.—Had she not such power, she could not have done that in which all modern religionists agree with her . . . she could not have substituted the observance of Sunday, the first day of the week, for the observance of the Sabbath, the seventh day, a change for which there is no scriptural authority.'

"In 'Abridgement of Christian Doctrine,' page 58, we read: 'How prove you that the church has the power to command feasts and holy days? Ans.—By the very act of changing the Sabbath into Sunday, and therefore they fondly contradict themselves by keeping Sunday strictly, and breaking most other feasts commanded by the same church. Ques.—How prove you that? Ans.—Because by keeping Sunday they acknowledge the church's power to ordain feasts, and to command them under sin.'

"In a book, 'Plain Talk About the Protestantism of Today,' on page 213, is this statement: 'It is worth while to remember that this observance of the Sabbath, in which, after all, the only Protestant worship consists, not only has no foundation in the Bible, but is in flagrant contradiction to its letter, which commands rest on the Sabbath, which is Saturday. It was the Catholic Church, which, by the authority of Jesus Christ, has transferred this rest to Sunday in remembrance of the resurrection of our Lord. Thus the observance of Sunday by the Protestants is an homage they pay, in spite of themselves, to the authority of the church.'

"By these statements from well-recognized Catholic authorities we have the confession of that power which the Bible prophesied would strive to change the times and laws of God. It is self-evident that Protestants agree with these quotations inasmuch as we have found from the statements of leaders in Protestantism from which we have already quoted, that there is no Bible authority for the change, and that in their practice of Sunday keeping, without Bible authority or the example of Christ, they leave these challenges of the papacy unanswered. The noted church historian, Dr. Prynn, in his dissertation on 'The Lord's Day,' page 163, locates the first command of the church regarding Sunday-keeping as coming from the papal church, in the following words: 'The seventh day . . was solemnized by Christ, the apostles and primitive Christians till the Laodicean council did in a manner quite abolish the observance of it. The council of Laodicea (364 A. D.) first settled the observance of the Lord's Day and prohibited . . . the keeping of the Jewish Sabbath under an anathema.'

"The change from Sabbath-keeping to Sunday-keeping as not made suddenly, but was a gradual process, which took place because of the letting down of the bars of truth by the early church allowing the superstitions and practices of paganism to enter. For many years the church kept both days, the one as the Sabbath, the other as a festival day of the sun, and Constantine the Great, in the year 321, A. D., commanded the observance of Sunday, which he called the venerable day of the sun and not the Lord's Day, under penalty of imprisonment and confiscation of goods. But it was not until nearly four centuries of the Christian era had passed that Sunday-keeping became an article of faith in the church. In the year 364 A. D. the papal church passed this act, as we have found in the Council of Laodicea.

"Is it not high time that Protestantism retraced her steps, and ceased following in the footsteps of her life-long enemy in keeping this day established by the papal church? Shall we not as true followers of Jesus Christ keep the Sabbath He kept, and walk in the doctrines given by her founders, the apostles and by the word of God?"

The subject for the lecture this evening will be "Armageddon—Is this the last war, or will another follow?" Meetings will continue each evening.

Free literature on the subjects that are being presented can be secured by communicating with Evangelist L. K. Dickson, 399 East Forty-sixth street, or telephone Tabor 2264.