COL. ROOSEVELT IN CHIEF CITY OF NEBRASKA

Omaha, Sept. 2.—Entering Omaha today without any special demonstration by the people of the town, Colonel Roosevelt was escorted quietly to the Omaha club, where breakfast was served to a small company, including Senators Burkett, Brown, Dolliver and others.

After breakfast Governor Shallenberger and Mayor Dahlman of Omaha, called on Roosevelt, and at noon he was the guest of the Omaha field club at an informal luncheon of 400 guests.

Colonel Roosevelt will deliver his Omaha speech at the auditorium late this afternoon.

Shortly after luncheon the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic and Spanish American war visited the field club and shook hands with Roosevelt and were briefly addressed by him.

Auritorium Speech

At the auditorium this afternoon, Colonel Roosevelt addressed a great crowd, saying in part:

"Now there is no use of a nation claiming to be a great nation unless it is prepared to play a great part. A nation such as ours cannot possibly play a great part in international affairs, cannot expect to be treated as a weight in either the Atlantic or the Pacific, or to have its voice as to the Monroe Doctrine, or the managment of the Panama Canal, heeded, unless it has a strong and thoroughly efficient navy. Within the last decade the American navy has been about trebled in strength, and much more than trebled in efficiency, due to its extraordinary progress in marksmanship and maneuvering. So far from this increase in naval strength representing on our part either a menace of aggression to weaker nations or a menace of war to stronger nations, it has told most powerfully for peace. Everywhere in Europe the cruise of the battle fleet around the world was accepted, not only as an extraordinary feat, reflecting the highest honor upon our navy, but as one of the movements which tended markedly to promote peaceful stability in international relations. No nation regarded the cruise as fraught with any menace of hostility to itself; and yet every nation accepted it as a proof that we were not only desirous ourselves to keep the peace, but able to prevent the peace being broken at our expense. No cruise in any way approaching it has ever been made by any fleet of any other power; and the best naval opinion abroad had been that no such feat was possible, that is, that no such cruise as that we actually made could be undertaken by a fleet of such size without innumerable breakdowns and accidents. The success of the cruise, performed as it was without a single accident, immeasurably raised the prestige, not only of our fleet, but of our Nation; and as a distinct help to the cause of international peace.

"As regards the Panama Canal, I really think that outside nations have a juster idea than our own people of the magnitude and success of the work. I wish our people realized what is being done on the Isthmus. If a man of intelligence who had never left this country asked me whether I would advise him to make a short trip to Europe, or a trip to the Panama Canal, I would, without hesitation, advise him to go to the Panama Canal. He would there see in operation the completing of one of the great feats of modern times. Colonel Goethals and the men working under him are rendering a service to this country which can only be paralled in our past history (by some of the services rendered in certain wars.

At Kansas City last night Colonel Roosevelt said in course of his speech:

There are certain matters which should never be treated as party matters; and foremost among these is the great and vital virtue of honesty. Honesty should be treated as a prime necessity to our success as a nation. The minute that a question of honesty as against dishonesty is involved, then we must all act together as Americans, without the slightest regard to party affiliations. Honesty is not a party matter; and the first man to attack a scoundrel of any party should be the honest men of that party. When in office, I always proceeded upon the theory that there would be need of my opponents raising a cry of "Turn the rascals out," because I would turn them out myself just as soon as, by vigilant and intelligent industry, I could discover them. The present Senator Bristow, for instance, was in the postoffice department when information reached me which convinced me that there was extensive rascality being practiced in the department. This information came to me through the then first assistant postmaster general, Mr. Wynne—an admirable man whose honesty I knew to be beyond proof. The active work of the investigation was done by another postoffice official in whose honesty, courage and energy I had absolute confidence—the present Senator Bristow. When he got through I knew that all the rascals whose rascality could be detected were out of office and that all of them had committed acts which we could proceed against as criminal were indicted or imprisoned. As we dealt with the crooked public official, so we dealt with the crookel private citizen; with the rich swindler in New York or Chicago as with the horse-thief or homicide in Indian Territory. We never attacked a man because he was a man of one political faith or another, because he did or did not passess wealth; and we never shielded him because he was poor or rich, because he belonged to any particular church or to any particular party. But I also wish you especially to remember that we never hesitated to shield him and stand up for him once we were convinced that he was improperly attacked. There is no greater foe of honesty than the man who, for any reason, in any capacity, attacks, or seeks to attack, an honest man for a crime which he has not committed. Falsely accusing an honest man of dishonesty is an act which stands on the same level of infamy with that of the dishonest man himself; and is no higher duty to attack the dishonest man than it is to exonerate the honest man falsely accused; and I should be ashamed to hesitate the fraction of a second longer in one case than in the other."

ARREST MADE FOR SETTING FIRE IN RESERVE

J. H. Gregg, who says his home is in Portland, is the first man to be arrested in this part of the state and perhaps in the whole state since the forest fires began a short time ago charged with setting out fires in the government reserve. His arrest was effected in Eugene today by Deputy United States Marshal N. S. Hamlin, of Portland, upon information furnished the United States marshal by Supervisor C. R. Seitz, of the Cascade national forest, whose headquarters are in Eugene.

In the complaint against Gregg he is charged with setting out fires in the timber, underbrush and grass at High Prairie, near Hazel Dell on August 18. As a second count he is charged with starting a fire without watching it or taking precautions against its spread.

Gregg, who is said to be a "floater," having been employed in one of the railroad construction camps in the vicinity of Hazel Dell, has been watched by the employes of the forest service since he was first suspected of setting out fires in the reserve and was followed to Eugene. The United States marshal's office was at once notified and Deputy Hamilton was sent up from Portland last night.

Gregg was taken before United States Commissioner W. W. Calkins this forenoon and placed under $2500 bonds to appear for examination on September 10, time being given him to secure witnesses. In the meantime he is in charge of the deputy marshal.

INSURGENT WINS VICTORY IN IDAHO

Congressman Hamer is Badly Beaten by Burton L. French

Boise, Idaho, Aug. 31.—The sweeping insurgent victory in this state is the now assured nomination of Burton L. French, "progressive," over Thomas R. Hamer, regular, for Congress, is the one paramount feature of yesterday's direct primary, returns from which are still very meager.

French carried almost every county in the state, even those of the southeastern part, where Hamer was supposed to be entrenched. Reports from all parts of the state show that nothing is absolutely certain, except the overwhelming defeat of Hamer by French and the strong probability of the nomination of Brady as Republican first choice for Governor. Nothing but fragmentary reports have been received from most portions of the state, though a few precints have made full report.

Brady has developed unexpected strength in the towns of Southern Idaho, having carried every town from Weiser to St. Anthony, with the exception of Gooding and Hailey.

The Democrats nominated James H. Hawley over John C. Rice for Governor, Arthur Bowen over Seawell for Representative in Congress anr O. V. Badley for Secretary of State, the only three offices over which there was a contest. Hawley carried the southeast, south and north by handsome majorities. Rice was the prohibition or local option candidate and made a strong showing only in the western counties. Hawley carried Ada county and Boise, it is estimated, by 1000 majority.

There were several other surprises on the Republican tickets as the result of the vote cast in all sections of the state. For secretary of State Hon. E. Hyatt received strong support in almost every county and won. The Land Board fight was won by John T. Mirrison over D. C. McDougall for Attorney-General, and Grace M. Sheperd over S. Belle Chamberlain for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

A hard fight was made on State Treasurer C. A. Hastings, who now concedes that he is defeated for the nomination by O. V. Allen, a Boise merchant.

GOTHAM'S CENSUS SHOWS 4,766,883

Washington, Sept. 1—Greater New York has a population of 4,766,883 under the thirteenth decennial census, according to figures issued tonight by the Director of the census.

This makes New York the second largest city in the world, and as large as any two foreign cities, excepting London.

Since 1900 the population of the metropolis has increased by 1,326,681, or 38.7 per cent as compared with 3,437,202 under the last census.

DIED

At his home on Camp creek, September 1, 1910, J. B. Wale, of heart trouble.

LUMBERMEN OF WASHINGTON GO TO ST. PAUL

Seattle, Sept. 2.—Three of the principal lumbermen of the state of Washington, Alexander Poulson, C. F. White and G. S. Long, departed for St. Paul last night to present to the delegates of the national conservation congress their views on the need of better protection of the national forests. They will recommend that the forest service should put a large force of men to work cutting down old snags and removing accumulations of dry timber from forest reserves. Snags, they assert, offer the greatest danger to forests. Also they want trails cut in all directions through the forest reserves, to aid employes in promptly reaching forest fires; that the forests should be laid off into plots of convenient size, separated by wide fire trails, which should be cleared of dead wood and underbrush, and that an efficient fire patrol service should be established.

$3677 RECEIVED FOR HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSES THIS YEAR

Deputy County Clerk Jesse Fountain has footed up the number of hunters', anglers' and combination licenses issued from the clerk's office this year up to last night, together with the amount received from them. For the seven months, 960 hunters' licenses have been issued, bringing in a revenue of $960, indicating that no one residing outside the state has secured a license from the local office, although it is probable that there have been a few, but in order to save $9 they have given their residence place as Oregon; 1503 anglers' licenses, netting $1-515, and 596 combination hunters' and anglers' licenses, bringing in the sum of $1,-192, at $2 each. The total amount received from these sources for the seven months is $3677.

SPRINGFIELD SCHOOLS OPEN SEPTEMBER 19

Springfield, Sept. 1.—The Springfield schools open on September 19 and the school board and faculty are preparing for the most successful year in the schools' history. New teachers, new equipment and a big new building, to be ready by next Christmas, all will be at the service of 500 or maybe 600 students. The school is better equipped in all ways than it ever was before.

There have been several additions to the teaching force. There will be a total of 17 teachers and it is possible that this number will be increased after the school begins. The new teachers are: Roscoe Lyons, a graduate of the University of Oregon, who will handle the physics department in the high school and be assistant principal; Frances Kelly, of Eugene, who will teach in the high scool, as well as Miss Nora Sorensen, of Springfield; Miss Spong, of Springfield, who will teach the primary department in West Springfield, and Miss Beeman, of Coburg, who will be principal of the West Springfield school. Miss Copenhaver will also possibly teach in the Springfield school.

One of the features of this year's high school will be a completely equipped laboratory. Over $100 has been spent this summer for instruments and equipment for the physics department. This will be taught under Roscoe Lyons, who has had four years of the work in the University.

The new school house is badly needed but arrangements cannot be made until the last of December when the new building is promised to be ready. This will relieve the crowded condition for some time to come.

MARRIED

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Farrington, on Oak street, August 31, 1910, at 8 p. m., Julius Rones and Miss Grace Farrington, Rev. J. S. McCallum officiating. The groom is candy maker at the Koh-i-noor and the bride was formerly employed there. They are both well-known and have many friends who will tender congratulations. They will reside in the Marquam residence on East Eleventh street near Willamette.

At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Carroll, in Eugene, September 1, 1910, at 8 p. m., Professor John V. Bovard and Miss Camille Carroll, Rev. Freeman D. Bovard, father of the groom, officiating, assisted by Rev. D. H. Trimble

At the residence of the groom's parents, Hon. and Mrs. R. A. Booth, in Eugene, September 1,1910, at 8 p. m., Floyd W. Booth and Miss Edith Prescott, both of Eugene, Rev. Robert Booth, of Salem, the groom's grandfather, officiating.

At St. Mary's Episcopal church in Eugene, September 1, 1910, at 8 p. m., George F. Houghton and Miss Marguerite M. Dunn, both of Eugene, Rev. P. K. Hammond officiating.

At the home of the bride's parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Sanderson, in Eugene, September 1, 1910, in the afternoon, Rev. Victor Hovis and Miss Vera Sanderson, Rev. J. S. McCallum officiating. They left on the evening train for Washington points.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all humors, catarrh and rheumatism, relieves that tired feeling, restores the appetite, cures paleness, nervousness, builds up the whole system.

Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets called **Sarsatabs**.

MAY CONTINUE TO WORK ON SIUSLAW JETTY IN WINTER

Major Morrow Says South Jetty May Be Completed Next June

Work on the new south jetty at the mouth of the Siuslaw river has progressed so rapidly, according to Major Jay J. Morrow, carps of engineers, United States army, who, with Major J. F. McIndoe has just returned from there, that the trestle is now out about 1800 feet, says the Portland Journal. The enrockment is only a few bents behind, being as close to the end of the jetty as is possible, and he says that if the contractors have good luck the structure will be completed by next May or June.

Major Morrow and Major McIndoe reached the mouth of the Siuslaw by the overland route, and the former says that the stage trip of 60 miles, from Eugene to Mapleton, was very enjoyable except for the fact that it was very dry and dusty. It partook of the nature of a pioneer trip, inasmuch as bridges were burned out by the forest fires and the stage had to go out of its way many times to ford different streams.

Some of the fires were burning in that section at the time, but Major Morrow says that as there was not much wind they were making little progress. In the burned districts there, he says, about half of the timber that was burned and left standing will be saved in the next year, as there are a number of sawmills in that vicinity.

From Mapleton the majors reached Florence, at the mouth of the river, by steamer. They went out on the jetty and examined it, finding that the work started last February by the port of Siuslaw, under the direcetion of the port's engineer, W. C. Carroll, was progressing in fine shape.

A barge load of 350 tons of rock is used every day and it is expected throughout the winter. At any rate they will be able to keep going for at least two months longer.

FOUR HUNDRED CARLOADS OF APPLES

Hood River, Or., Sept. 1.—Hood river applegrowers will awake tomorrow to find that the biggest and what is said to be the finest crop that they have ever grown was sold tonight to Steinhardt & Kelly, of New York.

It was not until Joseph Steinhardt, who arrived here today, had conferred with the directors of the Union many hours that he made what is said to be the biggest purchase of fancy apples on record.

The purchase will amount to between 250,000 or 300,000 boxes,or over 400 carloads, and includes besides the thousands of boxes of Spitzenbergs and Newtowns, Jonathans, Ortleys, Arkansas Blacks, Winter Banana and other high-priced varieties. The transaction involves close around half a million dollars.

The fact that Mr. Steinhardt practically cleaned up all fancy apples that the Union had to sell will be a surprise, as it was not thought that they would be purchased by one firm this year.

STATE PRINTER GETS BIG RAKE-OFF

Salem, Or., Sept. 2.—The State Printer has compiled and the proof sheet has been stricken off the last form of the initiative measures and arguments for and against the same which are to be sent out in pamphlet form to all of the registered voters of the state by the Secretary of State within the next week or ten days. The matter for the initiative measure pamphlet covers 220 pages of printed matter, besides the cover page, and 145,000 copies will be stricken off for distribution.

The composition and presswork upon this compilation will cost between $70 and $75 per page, or over $15,400, aside from the cost of paper, binding and postage. The estimated cost of the paper, binding and postage, the latter being an average of 5 cents per pamphlet for the 145,-000 pamphlets, into which enclosure will also be placed the corrupt practices pamphlets, will be an additional $25 per page, or $5,500, bringing the aggregate cost of printing and issuing the initiative pamphlets up to the grand total of approximately $25,000.

BORN

To Ora Inman Nichols, Aug. 31, a daughter. As the little one died interment was held in the Inman Cemetary, near Elmira, Evangelist M. F. Horn, officiating.

In Eugene, August 24, 1910, to W N. Long and wife, a son.

In Eugene, August 31, 1910, to Clarence Elliott and wife, a daughter.

In Eugene, September 2, 1910, to Arthur Surdam and wife, a daughter.

Miss Hettie Davis went to Albany last evening to visit friends for a week.

PEOPLE'S PULPIT...

Sermon by CHARLES T. RUSSELL, Pastor Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Messiah's Coming Kingdom Spiritual

"Behold, a King shall reign in righteousness, and princes shall rule in judgment" (Isaiah xxxii, 1).

Brooklyn, Sept. 4.—Pastor Russell preached today in the Academy of Music, our largest Auditorium, the "Tabernacle" being of insufficient capacity. He had a very attentive hearing. There were many Hebrews in the large audience. He said in part:—

"Coming events cast their shadows before." Startling shadows are all about us. A great change in the affairs of men is indicated and acknowledged by all thoughtful, intelligent people. The world's pace during the past fifty years astonishes everybody. New conditions meet us on every hand. The majority of books written half a century ago along scientific lines are considered rubbish today. Rules and customs and theories of the past, supposed to be immovable and absolute, are abandoned as worthless—in chemistry, in manufactures, in art, in finance and commerce. All these changes necessitate a new view of social conditions and a re-examination of the relationship of religion and the Bible to man and his conditions, as seen from the present viewpoint. The business and social world have been compelled to keep pace with the steps of progress, some of them gladly and some of them reluctantly. But religionists have been placed in a most awkward position. Religion and moral sense constitute the backbone and fiber of the best progress in civilization. The perplexity of religious thought, and its manifest inability to adjust itself to the changed conditions, is working a serious disadvantage to all disposed to look to the Almighty for guidance in life's affairs.

The increase in worldly wisdom, the improved human conditions, the advancement along scientific lines in material prosperity have turned many of the world's brightest intellects away from God and from the Bible. Many of these, still professing Christianity in an outward, formal manner have really abandoned it in favor of a theory of "civilization." They have wandered from the Divine Revelation, the Bible, into paths of speculation—their own and other men's. They have cogitated that the reverse of the Bible statements is the Truth—that instead of man falling from the image of God into sin and death, he is rising from a brute or monkey plane upward, gradually, to Divine heights. Instead of looking for a great Deliverer, Messiah, Savior, Life-Giver, they are hoping to be let alone by any outside influence, that certain fancied laws of Evolution might help them upward and onward to glory, honor and immortality.

The result is that religious thought today everywhere and in all denominations is chaotic. The whole of Christendom has practically become Agnostic—admitting that they do not know the Truth nor how to adjust their reasoning faculties to present consecration. They are in an expectant attitude—seeking light. Nevertheless many fear the light lest it shall make manifest cherished errors or selfish hopes and ambitions which must be abandoned. But they are still pretending to know many things which we and they know that they do not know. But daily the strain becomes more intense. Gradually everybody is recognizing that there is a great crisis along every line—that the people are awakening and thinking and will no longer receive their errors.

Converting the World to God.

Fifty years ago Christian people, full of faith in the Bible which they seriously misunderstood and read with sectarian spectacles of various colors, were fully agreed that God had given his Church the commission to convert the whole world and to establish Messiah's Kingdom, when the nations would learn war no more, but beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Zealous Christian people urged that the heathen were going down to a hell of eternal torment at the rate of ninety thousand every twenty-four hours. And noble men and women sacrificed their earthly interests for the assistance of the heathen—to prevent that awful catastrophe, to help thwart the very program of God which some other Christian people of an earlier day had declared was predestinated and foreordained as unalterable. Good was certainly attempted. We trust that some good was accomplished. We know that some harm was done, in that fallacious conceptions of the character and plan of the Creator were promulgated amongst the heathen, which have hardened and embittered some of them.

But by and by practical people sought for statistics, and now know that there are twice as many heathens in the world as there were a century ago. Of course, there are unthinking and unstatistical people who refuse knowledge and who are today claiming with a commendable zeal, but a reprehensible ignorance, that large contributions of money would enable them to capture the whole world for God. Nevertheless, the masses no longer see the matter as they did, and can no longer be swayed to the same extent. Thinking people refuse to believe that God for centuries has sat calmly viewing the situation, allowing millions to go to eternal torment. They refuse to believe that their hearts and sympathies are more tender than those of their Creator.

Even the heathen are getting awake to the inconsistency of what has been given them under the Gospel label. They are finding out that the word Gospel signifies "good tidings," and that what has been preached to them is the most awful message conceivable—that all of the heathen and the majority of their civilized neighbors and friends and relatives have been decreed, sentenced, foreordained, to eternal torture because of ignorance, because of a misbelief in respect to which they were thoroughly honest. Perplexed the missionaries ask, What shall we preach? The message of damnation does not sound good to the heathen, and they do not run after it nor feast their souls upon it. The question comes to the ministers and professors of colleges throughout Christendom and they are perplexed what answer to give. The majority of them have become "higher critics" and no longer accept the Bible as the Word of God; they are Evolutionists and no longer believe the Gospel which the Missionary Societies were organized to proclaim. They are in perplexity. And many of them are prepared to abandon the former theory of missions and to continue their work henceforth merely along humanitarian lines. Indeed, within the last twenty-five years missionary effort has turned gradually to secular education and medical practice in the interests of the heathen, with little religious doctrine—and so much the better.

Everybody is agreed that the Kingdom of Messiah cannot be brought about by the wholesale conversion of the world. And logical people see that larger numbers have been lost to Christianity in civilized lands during the last twenty-five years than were ever claimed to be converted amongst the heathen. We say lost to Christianity, because why should anyone be called a Christian who has lost all faith in the Bible—in the Law, the Prophets and the teachings of Jesus and his Apostles? The great cloud of bewilderment which encompasses Christendom is realized by all earnest people—churchmen and others. And no wonder there is a certain dread associated with the dark cloud. What kind of a storm will result? And what will be the effect upon the great religious systems of civilization? It is to join hands against these ominous conditions that the clergy of all denominations are arousing themselves in favor of Church Union or Federation of some sort. But the people—the people feel comparatively little interest in the proposition, which they will not oppose, however.

"The Hour of Temptation."

—Rev. 3: 10.—

The difficulty with the present situation is that we have stupidly and blunderingly misread the Bible. We have twisted what we did read and picked out certain portions which pleased best our fancies and supported best our various creeds. We have neglected the honest, truthful study which we should have given to our Heavenly Father's message. The confusion of Christendom is the result. That confusion and perplexity the Scriptures portray, assuring us that we are in the midst of a great falling away from faith in God and in his Revelation. We see fulfilled all about us the wonderful prophetic and symbolic picture of Psalm 91. A thousand fall at our side and ten thousand at our right hand—only the "Israelites indeed," in whom there is no guile, will be kept from stumbling in this evil day. The chaos which we already see everywhere in evidence is only beginning.

God's Great Remedy at Hand.

The fault of Christendom has been the rejection of the Divine Plan and the acceptance instead of a human plan. The Church was going to convert the world—going to conquer the world for Jesus and present it to him as a trophy. Alas, we have not been able to convert ourselves, which is the particular work the Master gave us to do. Greater humility would have shown us our folly long ago.

Bible Students do not need to be reminded that all through the Old Testament Scriptures God's promises abound, telling Israel and all who have ears to hear of the glorious reign of Messiah and of the success of his Kingdom and how the result will be that "every knee shall bow and every tongue confess to the glory of God;" of how "all the blind eyes shall be opened and all the deaf ears shall be unstopped;" of how the blessing of the Lord will be with Israel restored to his favor and operate through Israel to the blessing of all peoples. We remember the prophecies which picture earthly governments and show us their termination and the establishment of the Kingdom of Heaven on their ruins. We remember the Jubilee picture repeated by the Israelites every fiftieth year, proclaiming liberty for the people and restitution of all that has been lost through sin, and which is to be restored through Messiah's Kingdom.

Bible Students know also how the New Testament abounds with references to the Kingdom! the Kingdom! the Kingdom! Nearly all the parables that our Lord gave were in illustration of something connected with the Kingdom or the class called out of the world to inherit the spiritual Kingdom. All such know, too, that the Great Teacher proclaimed that Kingdom and taught us and all of his followers to pray for it, "Thy Kingdom come! Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven." They all know, too, that all of the Apostles refer to that Kingdom and point the Church to its establishment for the realization of her hopes—the time when the marriage of the Lamb will take place—the time when God's New Covenant with Israel will go into effect. The time when he who scattered Israel will also gather them, and when the Law shall go forth from Mt. Zion, the Celestial Kingdom, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem, the capital of the earthly princes. God's remedy is just what humanity is coming to realize it needs. In its establishment, as the Scriptures declare, "the desire of all nations shall come" (Haggai ii, 7).

Bible Students are more and more coming to see that this Gospel Age is the time in which Messiah is selecting from amongst men—of Jews and Gentiles—a saintly class and is testing and proving their loyalty to God and to righteousness. These are to be Messiah's assistants—the Bride, the Lamb's Wife. As Abraham typified the Heavenly Father, so the Messiah was typified by Isaac. And Messiah's Bride and joint-heir and co-laborer in his Kingdom was typified by Rebecca. Thus seen the great Plan of God has progressed well.

The Great Day of Wrath.

Our neglect of the Word of God and our study instead of the Talmud and the Creeds of the dark ages have been our undoing. Under all this wrong influence we have failed to cultivate the fruits of the Holy Spirit—meekness, gentleness, patience, long-suffering, brotherly-kindness, love. Instead we cultivated pride, ambition, selfishness. We have done those things which we ought not to have done, and we have left undone those things which we ought to have done. Our help must come from God. According to our understanding of the Scriptures help is near, but coming in an unexpected way. Pride and selfishness blossomed and brought forth a fruitage of strife. The bad example set by Christian people has extended to the world and been thoroughly appropriated. It has become the spirit of the world—of all classes. Now, as faith in the Bible is waning and respect for God and his Word is proportionately waning, what could we expect but that which the Scriptures declare is at hand, namely, the "time of trouble such as never was since there was a nation?" The selfishness which both rich and poor, learned and ignorant, have cultivated will, in that time of trouble, be represented in conflicts between labor unions and capitalistic trusts. The Bible declares that then "every man's hand will be against his neighbor"—all confidence will be lost—the bond of human sympathy and brotherhood will be utterly snapped in riotous selfishness.

The Scriptures identify this trouble with Messiah's taking to himself his Kingdom power and beginning his reign (Daniel xii, 1; Revelation xi, 18). Thank God, the intimations of the Scriptures are that the conflict of that time will be short. It must, however, last long enough to teach humanity a lesson never to be forgotten—that God and his arrangements must stand first and must be obeyed, if blessing is sought.

Messiah's Kingdom Invisible.

When it is remembered that Messiah's Kingdom is not only to bless those living at the time of its establishment, but gradually to awaken the dead from the slumber of the tomb and to give all of Adam's race a full opportunity for attaining life eternal or death eternal, then it will be seen that the Kingdom must be a spiritual one. Then, too, Messiah's Kingdom of light is represented as superseding Satan's Kingdom of darkness—both spiritual. With this thought our text is in full accord—"A King shall reign in righteousness." (Messiah will be that Great King, his Bride being associated with him.) And "princes shall execute judgment in the earth," carrying out the decrees and regulations of the Heavenly Messiah. This is the meaning of the Lord's promise to Israel, "I will restore thy judges as at the first, and thy counsellors as at the beginning" (Isaiah i, 26).

The princes who will execute judgment will all be Israelitish and all perfect men—tried and approved of God. They will be the Ancient Worthies, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and the prophets. These men, great in faith and obedience to God, will be known to the Jews as the "fathers," as the prophecy respecting them declares, "Instead of the fathers shall be the children, whom thou (Messiah) mayest make princes in all the earth." They will be the children of Messiah in the sense that they will derive their resurrection life from him, the Great King. Indeed, the Scriptures assure us that eventually the whole world shall receive new life from Messiah, in offset to the life received from Adam forfeited through sin. Thus amongst the various titles of Messiah mentioned by the prophets we find that he will be the "Age-lasting father," as well as the "Prince of Peace and mighty Elohim and a wonderful Counsellor" (Isaiah ix, 6).