# ThaUSTRALIAN CHRISTIANA Journal Representing <br> definition of discipleship, and as an expression of the highest ideal for the individual life, you will find nothing more grippingThey were not newly uttered by Jesus on 

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-hou- Under this title a recent brief editorial in the Melboarne "Herald" referred to the evil in the following terms:
Sydney and Brishane are paying dearly for their zambles. In other words, the profits made from the State loteteries are being gaioed at a cruel loss. The wholesale entry of the State Governments isto the gambling bessiness has been an inspiration-the word has deseended to hase uses-to private people. Thousands who would the to explolit their "luck" cannot afferd $5 /-$ or $6 /$ - for a lottery ticket. Profi-makers contend to give them compensation. They have opened shops and sell a seveath or cighin share for a shilling, making a profit we each tieket of $1 / 4$ or $2 /$ - about 35 per cent. The New South Wales Goverament is perturbed because so moch gambling money is slipping through its fingers. There is a discussion as to whether ticket-sefling shoeld be prohilited of whefler the Goverament should encourage the gambling propensities of the poorest by issuing shilling tickets on its own aceount.
Sydney and Brisbane streets proelaim the new gambling interests and associations. Tilket-vendors bid for custom by appealing to asd fostering benighted superstitions. They clalm to be "lweky"; to have sold winning tickels witheot number. In places there are pietorial presentnumber. mentards, in fuises intended to represent the whoatly and the oceult. The small camilter is invited to trust Mis mooey to the futurist and the erostal gazeri to transact his busipess. with "Lrsstal gazer; Dase" "Flush Fan the Fortune Maker." Can the Goverament's eambling gains possibly atone for this viclous system of youthful educastope for this nicios sy public men justify the
tion, or can any set of tion, or can emalisation?

## nd Other Appeals to Cupidity. <br> \section*{The "titles" competitions.}

"The Herald" is right in its view that governmental approval and practice of gambling encourage private ventures. There has been a very wide extension of the evil. Not all the aspects are equally heinous, but many are very objectionable, and all seem to be fostering a wrong spirit. Sonve of these are very conspicuously seen in papers associated with the "Herald" company. "The Sun News-Pictorial?" for imstance, is one of the group which is running the "Obstinate Artist" competitions. "Here, it may truthfully be said, is an amusing competiticn with an undoubted element of skill in it; and it may be asked, What harm can there be? In the first seven weeks, it is announced, $i 6,734$ was thas raised for charity. The prize winners get 40 per cent. of the takings, and for the seventh contest the first prize amounted to $f 1,000$. Now, the constant association of charity purposes with either kambling or the appeal to a chance of luge personal gain on the part of the donor is itself an evil. We are sympathetic with the representatives of our Sou'th Australian Endeavor Union who have urged their young people to leave the matter alone. We note in last Saturday's

## PRINCIPAL CONTENTS.



VOL. XXXYY., Na. 36.
THURSDAY, sEPTEMBER 7 , 1531 .
"Argus" the announcement of a bew series of weekly "Clever Titles Contests"-in which it is said that "our prize winners get the lion's share," while there will be "handsome weekly donations to various charities as soon as the entries warrant is." "Should the total entries total 66,000 , prize money will be $£ 4,000^{-1}$ and first prize $£ 2,000$. So, in words well calculated to appeal to avarice and at the same time salve consciences by suggestions of much benefit to charity, the harmful appeals go forth.

## "Lucky" advertisements.

A worse thing is before us irr another kind of advertising. We refer to the lucky charm advertisements which disgrace the papers which publish them. In these, outmgeous statements are made regarding the saccess in gambling and other ventures which will be likely to come to the purchaser and wearer of a charm. We are urged to "wear the charm that has brought fame and fortune to others": "it will reveal its powers in everything you do"-and so on goes the astonishing appeal to superstition and cupidity. "Amaxing proof of the magic charm" is given-truly the epithet is appropriate, for anything more "amazing" as proof was probably never printed by a venal press. Why should such advertisements have the right to appear? How can newspaper companies which in their articles occasionally condemn gambling condescend to make money out of lying advertisements? It is wrong to print false descriptions of goods to be sold. Should not truthfulness in advertising extend to other things? It is no answer to the foregoing to say that people so foolish as to be influenced by such advertisements need not be considered or protected. This kind of defence would forbid any interference with the horde of charlatans-fortune tellers and others-who prey upon the superstition and credulity of weak people. It is certainly a sad commentary upon the mentality of many of our people that lacky charms find a sale; but it is also a ssd thing that reputable papers are willing to make money by advertising the charms.

Sometimes the ethics of gambling is discussed, and the discussion is likely to centre
round the one question whether a man who can well afford to lose is doing anything wrong when be risks a few shillings. If we consider the gambling system as a whole, its general effects, the "demoralisation" of which the "Herald" speaks, we shall not be misled by such a limited discussion. In the "Spectator" for August 30 the following pertinent paragraph appeared:
"Xen go into a sweep, take up a bet, with their eyes open to the chances. They know the risk and take it. They can afford the loss. It is hard, sarely, to justify a condemnation of so simple and open a transaction. And yet, judged by our Lord's, by their fraits ye shall know them," there are few more vicious habits than this same popular and apparently isnocent pastime. Like most evil things, gambling reveals its true nature is its less direct and contingent results. Its effects are the mose terrible in that they lean to the spiritual rather than to the moral side of things. The habit, once it takes root. insensibly at first, hut nooe the less surely. deadens social sympathy, callouses the beart, and feeds the spirit of avarice. . ... Against this vice, we are glad to know, the church in Australia (at any rate the Protestant section of it) is rallying ber strength. She will have a long asd bitter struggle, but let her remember she has God on her side and a host of Christian hearts in every walk of life to back up her cedeavers."

## Christian Stewardship.

## PRINCIPLES,

1. God is the otwner of all.
2. Man is the steuard of what he possesses.
3. God requires acknowledgment.

\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}Intelligent<br>Cheerful<br>Systematic<br>Proportionate<br>Sacrificial\end{array}\right.\)<br>Giving \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}One's self<br>Service<br>Sustace\end{array}\right.\)

METHODS.

| Keep |
| :---: |
| a strict account |\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}Of your incomse <br>

Of your expenses <br>
Of your gifts\end{array}\right.\)

| Separate |
| :--- |
| unto the Lord |\(\left\{\begin{array}{l}A definite proportion <br>

The first-fruits <br>
At Jeast one-tenth <br>
Usemainder in in\end{array}\left\{$$
\begin{array}{l}\text { Christian living } \\
\text { Christian thrift } \\
\text { Christian service }\end{array}
$$\right.\right.\)

## EFFECTS.

## Financial

Ensures God's blessing Increases church revenue Supplies world's need

Spiritusl<br>Confirms faith Energises prayer Enolles character

IT GL,ORIFIES GOD.
-"Missionary Review of the World."

## THE AUSTRALIAN CHRISTIAN.

## Prayer Corner.

Wait on the Lord; be of good courage, and he shall strengthen thine heart: wait, I say, on the Lord.-Psalm $27: 14$

## ©

A familiar saying of John Bunyan:-
"Prayer will make a man cease from sin, $\stackrel{\text { or }}{ } \sin$ will entice a man to cease from prayer. Pray often: for prayer is a shield to the soal, a sacrifice to God, and a sorrow to Satan."

I ask not that my course be calm and still: No, bere toa. Lord, be done thy holy will: 1 ask but for a quiet childilike heart: Tbough thronging cares and restless toil be mine, Yet may my heart remain forever thine:
Draw it frome earth, and fix it where thou art.
-C. J. P. Spitta.
(0)

Almighty and eternal God, there is no number of thy days or of thy mercies: thou bast sent us into this world to serve thee, and to live according to thy laws. O dear Lord, look upon us in mercy and pity : let thy Holy Spirit lead us through this world with safety and peace, with holiness and religion, with spiritual comforts and joy in the Holy Spirit; that when we have served thee in our generation, we may be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a holy conscience, in the confidence of a certain faith, and the comforts of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, and perfect charity with thee our Cod and all the world; that
neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, may be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Amen-Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667).


The Mill Face, Longford, Tasmanis.
-Phota. ly courtesy of the Tasmanian Government Tourist Barean, Hobart.
The Federal Conference of Churehes of Christ in Australia will be held in Lauseeston from Oetoler 11 to 18, usder the presidency of Mr, F. Collins, preweher of Martaret-st, charch, Launceston. The secretary, Mr. N. J. Warmhrunn, of 139 High-st, Launceston, reports that up to dugest 26 no less than 175 registrations were made.

In addition to business sessions special evenimg rallies-Home Mission, Yoesth, Social Service, and Fereign Missiop-are planned. Representative speakers from different States will take part. The chief Conference speaker will he Mr. J. W, Black, of England, the president-clect of the World Cosferenee to be held at Leleester in 1995.

# The Great Adventure. 

A. W. Connor.

"And when he had spoken this, he sald wole him, Pollow me."-John 21: 19.

These are great words: "Follow me" Simple and beautiful, they present to us the sum and substance of Christianity. As a definition of discipleship, and as an expression of the highest ideal for the individual life, you will find nothing more gripping. They were not newly uttered by Jesus on that mystic occasion by the sea; but uttered as they are by the risen Christ on the eve of his ascension, they take on a new and deeper spiritual significance.

Recall some previous occurrences of the challenging word. In the idyllic story of how the Master attracted to his side his first disciples, we read that Christ found Philip, and said to him, "Follow me." How simple it seemed, yet how far it was to lead.

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It came to a nameless young ruler, earnest in seeking the best life, and who bravely asked Jesus, "What lack I yet?" And the final word of Jesus to him was, "Come, . . follow me." But unlike the otbers, be made the great refusal, and "went away sortow ful."
The literal following of Jesus in the great itinerary in Palestine was simple. But in the light of the cross and ascension, the words take on a deeper meaning, and on the eve of his going he still utters the words, "Follow me." And still the Christ faces all of us with his call and challenge. It is a call to a great adventure. It means Jesus Christ the way of salvation, the model of life, and the guide of conduct.

Life is a tremendous thing, full of possivilities, opening out into undreamed-of experiences. It may be lived meanly and shabbily, in which the highest things will be stiffed by a sordid materialism. The love of the world and the lusts of the flesh may tay we do nur spest that finall is is populart it it tay we do nur sunerron wlat is populart The We attach no mystie or maple virtoe to thy grip tismal watert, of to the act of obedience honor ordinance. We do not teach a water salk the So far from thls, we teach wils all elearnef illow
consatency, that unleas the ordinaner is if tonsibtency, that unless the ordinanoe is if
case preseded hy faith and a teauiner mppe it is nef worthy the name Christias baptisi. Complell, in his debate wilh De. Mee year yould pat in wery elearly when he said: $I$ h hav foald
have all foel that these words from the heart of the Master are his persomal call to each of us. May none of us make the great refusal.

## What is this callp

First of all, it must mean a great decision for, and acceptance of, Christ as Saviour and Lord. It is thus because of what Christ is in himself, and what we are in ourselves. He is the divine Son of Cod, who is the only Saviour of men. The words are not the words simply of a "good rabbi," The Jesus who calls is he who is the Son of God, the first born from the dead, and
a season of probation, or a period of instruction. nor do we require them to come before the churth to be appreved. As in New Testament times, so now: where there is failk, where therd is repentance and the contesases of Christ as Lord and Saviour, baptism follows without delay.
If it be contended that we make weeess to thi erdizance tob eavy, I would reply, What right have we to place restrictions around this erdinance, which our Lord who gave it has oot seen fit to place there?
As to the mode of baptinu, we unhesitatingly stand for immersion, sot sprinkling of peuring In pleading for the seriptural observance of this divine ordinente we are pleading for the restora. tion of the New Testament chureh.

## Alcohol Alw

At the snumal meeting of the Victerian Band of Hope Union, on Aug. 26, 1733, Dr. W. A. Kemp, viet-presideat, delivered an address of which the inllominn,
who has made peace by the blood of the cross. This is the only Christ adequate to the needs of the world, adequate to my needs. Aisd why? Because of what I am -a simner. So the following must begin in a great act of acceptance and surrender.

1 heard hime call. "Come, follow," that was all, sly gold grew dim, my beart went after him. 1 rose and followed, that vas all.
Whe would not follow, if he heard lime call?
Yes, "that was all"; bet what a tremeadous all it is! He faces you now, as he did those who saw him in the flesh. Do not make the great refusal.

## To whom is this call?

Of coarse it is for all; bet specifically it is first for those who are bewildered. "How can we know the way?" Jesus says, "I am the Way." The way to God, the way to forgiveness, the removal of that which lies between us and God, and peace. "Through him we have the forgiveness of $\sin ^{\text {" }}$ " He is the way to life eternal. "This is life eternal to know thee, and him whon thou hast sent, Jesus Christ." Try him. Yield life to him.

It is specially a call to those who have failed. That includes most of us. We have muddled our lives: we have missed our aim, Freedom we followed, and it led us to the land of bondage, and laxity has not given us final joy. Well, the gospel we preach is that Christ leads those who obey him into the "land of beginning again." If not, what is the meaning of the cross, where "he bore our sins in his own body upon the tree"? Countless followers can speak with passion of him "who loved me and gave himself for me."

It is for all, but specially I stress it as for those on the threshold of life: his call to yoa is the offer of a great deliverance, a great friendship and a great adventure. Would that I could help you to see the nobility of leaving all to follow Jesus. There is a pathos in youth drifting out on the sea of life. We face you to-day with the living Christ. His challenge is "Sell all come follow me."

## This call obeyed.

will call for highest courage. Christ will surely lead you over hazardous and rough roads at times. It will not always be easy. Beyond the baptism of self-dedication in Jesus' life, lay the wilderness of testing. So for us will be the same. Some do not folJow Christ because of a "yellow streak." Furtber on the road our Lord came to a garden of sorrow, and then to a "place called Calvary." Something there he experienced that can never be ours, but we mast be ready to follow. The danger of the fellowship of the world is that it may dull our conscience, deaden our sense of ob1ligation, weaken our resolution, and chill our spiritual life. We must be brave. Cowardice masters loyalty, and ends in base tenial.
I appeal to you to break with the past, to take your stand beneath the cross of Jesus, to confess Christ as Saviour, and dedicate Iife to him as Lord. The coarage of decision, the courage of constancy, will come as we look up at the cross and realise our infinite obligation to him.
-Follow me"! 'Still the Master of men and Saviour of simers calls and invites. Rise up and answer him before your day be done.

Wherever it may lead, our great Captain will go on before, and the end of the great adventure will be eternal life. Follow me! That is the path to freedom and victory.
"Nake me a captive, Lord,
Aad thea I shall be free:
Force me to render up my swood,
And I shall congoeror he:"
"What will the end be? No one can say. But the man who trusts God is launched upon a mighty ocean, starts on a far journey, begins to listen to a vast range of mystic masic, enters upon the imagery of a stupendons poem, is carried from year to year into the midst of the beauty and strength of God."

## The Challenge of the Heights.

From a Beccalagreate Address by C. M. Gordon, M.A.

We are told that there is always a bis rush tor the best seats at the benquet. Bark there in the days of the grrat Teacher the Pharisees and rablis had a spocial weakness the pharisees and The mod is illestrated perfectly ty the learmed Rabbi Simeon ben Shitah. He was obce henored by an invitation fromit King Jansoce henored Simeon accepted with alacrity, esotered the reyal hamgort hall wilt somethis 5 of Napoleonic erandeur, marched with stately tread to the very front where sat the king and queen and seated himself betwoen them, quoting Seripture as he did so-Exale wisdon and she shall exalt thee and make thee to sit amoes prineea! ${ }^{\text {p }}$
It was to rebuke this proud spirit, this spirit of self-assertion and social arrogance, that Jesus drew this inimitalle comparison between the two guests at the marriage banquet- ene strutting to the front in all his self-importance and pomposity and immediately findiag bimself demoted; the other in a spirat of courtesy asd refinement takios a back seat and immediately finding himself promoted-the bost on the oceasion eoming to him and saying. "Friend, so up higher."

## Invitation and Challenge.

That is the invitation and challenge I wish you to bear to-nigth. 1 wish you to realise viridly that the whole universe is inviting you and challenging you to go up higher. I wish you to realise in a very deep and real and reverential way, that God who is both the Creator and sood Father of us all, is placing bis hand upoe each one of youe to-night and saying, "My friend, so up Mighes."
There was a time when primeval chaos relgoed. There was seitber light nor life nor beauty aor love opon the earth. But God's voice rais through the vast reaches of the universe and the movemest toward light and life and beauty and love began. The chaos became a cosmos. All the beauty and bounty-of the carth to-day is in response to this spward urge which God planted in the beart of his universe. The seed in the soil throbs to it, and the viletets and primroses drive their way to the surface with resistiess momentum. A billion blades of grass atab theif way to the sunlight. The trees thrive upward
becatse they look at God all day and lift their leafy arms to pray. There is in the soel of every greea thing an insatiable appetite for the upper air and the sunlight.
Likewise you ought to derive great encouragemest from the study of human history. Man in the main has responded to the challenge of the beights. For man the Greeks had a wonderful name. They called him "Ho Anthropos"the spuard looking one, the only creature oo earth that gezes loog at the stars and aspires to reach bejond them.
You gradates, of coarse, are well-fiformed young men and women and you could doubtless deucribe to me the amazing miracle by which the Century of Progress Exposition was opened the other day at Clicago. And you can, perhaps, tell me the passage in your Bible which meations Areturas.
You recall that God speaks to Job out of the whirlwiad and asks him many questions, and amone them this: "Canst thou guide Arcturus and his sons? Job, of course, was silent in the face of a question like that. But if God were to ank that question of a modera Job he could at least reply. "No, we caa not guide Areturns in his orhif, but we made Arcturns opea for wn the Century of Progress Exposilion in the city of Chicago." Areturus is a star of the firt magaitude about 250 millios miles away from our elithic We gathered ip a ray of light from Arcturus, foccased it epon the switch fo the great Hall of sclence, so that its eaerig turned the
switch and glooded with marvellous light the building asd srounds of the Century of Procress Exposition. How tar up has man elimbed to be able to work a minale so tremeadous and dramatice and amating1
Some of oar would-be teachers at the present day would have you belleve that no lofty purpose underlies your lifs. Yos are a mere "bioiogical mecident" or a "easmale by-prodoct" Jast as the universe produced those monsters of antiquity, such as the broctosaurus, the dinosaur or the plerodectyh, and then rothlessly tossed them aside and buried them in oblivion, so will in treat pou. I hope you will not entertain such a disgusting philosoply - Des not for a single instant.

## Not Highly-arganimed Compeand.

There are other men of seience who would hame you believe that wos are only a hifhly=or-

Almighty and eternal God, there is no vnber of thy days or of thy mercies: thou it sent us into this world to serve thee, d to live according to thy laws. O dear ord, look upon us in mercy and pity: let rHoly Spirit lead us through this world Th safety and peace, with boliness and igion, with spiritual comforts and joy in : Holy Spirit; that when we have served se in oar generation, we may be gathered Ito our fathers, having the testimony of a ly conscience, in the confidence of a cerin faith, and the comforts of a reasonable, eligious and holy hope, and perfect charity fith thee our God and all the world; that

oulsy cinanger their lives by trying to reach the top of unconquered Everest. When Mallory was over here in $1 / 22$ lecturing on the projeet, he had this to say:
-If you caanot understand that there is something in man which responds to the challenge of the mountains and goes out to meet it, that the struccle is the atrecslo of life itself upwand and forever upward, then you weet see why we go.
Those two young men perished in the attempt, but whes last sean thay were not far from the top and their faces were atill upward. That is the spirit, I trust, in which you young people will go out to meet the challenge of the heights.

## Heights to 8 cale.

Some folks have a depressing sespicion that there are no more heights to scale. They are disposed to ssit down with Alesander the Great and weep because there are mo more worlds to conquer. It is well to remember that whil Alexander was shedding his coplous tears there were-still thousands of worlids to be conqueted Some are dirposed to ask, "Why he a Columbus since there are no more Americas to be discoveredf I ask you to remember that there is a'new and greater Amoerica, not oaly to he discovered but to he ercated. I sincerely hope that all of you younc people will make a worthy contributios to the creation of the sew and nobler America. Let we fell you, young people, that
you are not stepping Westwari; you are ned irovelliing toward sunsels or toward speat mat fading days. You are travelling toward gleriona recurring sentises and wondrous surprises, amaz. ing diseoveries and the most resplendent age ing discoveries and the all the better and best the world has ever sou bigher up the road, and i envy you for what your eyes are going to lehold.
I ask you to notice that there are two theorits of promotion-promotion by pull and promotion by pash. In promotion by pull you trast to the other fellow to so pell the wires and manipulate the circumstances as to get you onto the heights, Promoticn by push is the promotion you achlere Promotica the exertion and coltivation of your owa powers and whieh you richly deserve. That is the only kind I hope you will be interested in. When Eilhu Noot went to New York as a youne an unknown lowyer, influential friends offered him letters that woeld give himentree to poered ful New York conmectioes. "No, thank you," said young Root, I am going down to New Yoek to find out whetber I am a man or a mouse. ${ }^{-1} \mathrm{Br}$ preferred to rise not by the pell of oflers hot by the inner upward push of his own sool.
The late President Theodore Roosevelt dild not wish to become Presideat by aceident. The political bosses of his day did not wish lise to be President at all, so they engineered Mim inte the somewhat innocuous position of Vice Prestdent. Then came the cowardly assassination of President MeKinley, and Roosevelt became President by the accident of that unspeakable crime. But in 1904 he stood on his own sturdy legs, fought his own great hattle, and was triumphantly elerted. After hearing that he was alectel he walked across the room and said to Min hoosevell, "Well, my dear, we are mo lobger an aceident." I do not want you to reach the beights by accident, but by the fime direction and exertion of your own aspiring esergles.

## Go With God to Heights

And permit me to say in closing that we reach the heights by friendship with the higheatfrirsdship with God. Memember, it is God who comes to you dering your commencemeat season and lags his hand upoa your shoolder, saying. "Friend, so up higher." Clinb to the heights of unsullied bonor, of clean and wholesome liviag. of fine listegrity of character, of splendid social misistry, of logal devotion to greal eauses, of generous service to mankind. Ross po with Gibd to the beights. He will greatly help you to reach them. And you know, when the day of your life is well doese, and your life's race is well rua and your Western horiava is all aglow with sunset colors, abd the reaper death comes quietly and gently to hase his sickle on your gardes gate, then in the very esperience of that hour you will hear God's volce saying to you, "My friend, come up higher." Aad soon you will go to live with God in that lorely land beyond the evening star.
I am told that far up on Matterhora there is a little chapel, where the guides atop to pray before they vesture on the last steep aseent. Whes elimbing parties reach that little chapel even the thooghtless and sceptical among them apcover their heads and become silent and reverential There is a litule chapel up there on the heighti. There is peace up there on the belghts. There is clear and beautiful vision op there on the heights. There is lofty spiritual satisfuction up there on the beights. There is God up there on the heights.
a Apstralin will be held in Lanneeston Collins, preacher of Marcarvt-st. charch 19 High-at, Lawneeston, reporta that up
rallist-Home Mission, Youth, Social Ive apeakers from different States will V. Black, of England, the presidest-elest

# A Peculiar People. <br> <br> (1 Peter 2: 5.) <br> <br> (1 Peter 2: 5.) <br> A. Allen. 

(Concloded.)
III.

We are Pecaliar in Our Rejection of Heman Creeds and Books of Disclpliae for the Falth and Government of the Church.
We believe the Bible alone to he sufficient. We belleve the Scriptures as gives of God meet all the perposes of a guide to faith, a rule for our life and a law for the gevernment and discipline of the ehurch. As Panl has sald: "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable foe doctrine, for reproof, for correction, foe imatruction in righteoushess, that the mail of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished wnto all tood works."
What more can we ask than what is here clained for the Seriptures? They are profitable for reproof: that is, they are mufticient to silence heresy; They are proflitable for eorrection; no other book of disciplise is needed. They are profitable for itastruction is righteoesness; in these may be fousd all that we need for developmest in righteousness and persinal holiness.

Remember, this is God's estimate of Mis Word and his deseription of its purpose and use. Other reasons may be adranced that time will mot permit ese to say, much aboil. No man, no body of men, has the right to say what faith lo essental. That prerogntive belongs to God only. Again, ereeds of man's composition are useless. If they contaie more than is in the Bible, they contals too meeh; if they contain less, they contais too little; and if they contais only what is in the Bible, they are unnecessary and useless. They tend to divide the chmereb, as time has proven.

## IV,

We are a Peculiar People in Ose Division of the Bible and the Exelusive Authority We Aseribe to the New Trestament.
We hold and teach, as do others, the Inspiration of the whole Bible. We hold the New Testament only as a book of aetbority to us. The Otd Testament was a book of authority to the Jews: but, with the establishment of the mew covenant of which Christ is Mediator, the old covenant closed the authority of its work, and gave way to the awthority of the Scriptares of the New Testament.
We belleve the Old Testament is necessary for our understanding of the New Testament, and that it eontains for us many examples of faith and godliness. Yet we are not under law but under grace. The law was given to one nation, the gospel as found in the New Testament is for the whole wide world. The law was sever of wuthority to any but a Jew; neither ly Bible ner purchase was it ever gives to us. With us the New Testament only is the book of authority; and if we plead for restoration we must plead for the exclusive authority of the New Testament.

## v .

We are Peruliar in Regard to the Ordinances of the Chareh-liaptiem and the Lord': Sapper.
(a) Baptism.

To correct a common misconecption, let me say we do not believe in what is popularly understood by the phrase "baptismal regeneration." We attach no mystie or magie virtue to the haptismal waters, or to the act of obedience in this ordisance. We do not teach a water salvation. So far from this, we teach with all clearness and esesistemey, shat unless the ordinaser is in each case preceded hy failh and a genuine repentance it is not worthy the nane Christian baplism. Mr. Camplelli, ia his dehate with Dr. Rice years ago put it very clearly when be said: "f have said
a thousand times that if a person were to le immersed twice seven times in Jordan for the remission of sias, of for the reception of the Hely Spirit, it woold avail mothing more thas the writting of the face of a babe, unless the leart ts changed by the Word and Spirit of God," You cannot have anything elearer than that. We temeh that, acconding to Seripture, haptiam is for the remission of slass but we also teach that baptiam is enly ose of the divinely appoisted cenditisens apon which Gisd promises to forgive the alien's sias. We do not plare boptism by itself, hut look for faith and repentance to 80 with it and before it.
We are peculiar, too, in that with reference to the subjects of haptism, or the persees who are seripturally qualitied for baptism, we do not require of any one seckling baptism to ohserve a seasoin of probation, or a period of instruction, nor do we require them to eseme before the church to be approved. As in New Testament times, 10 now: where there is faith, where there is repentance and the confession of Christ as Loed and Savisur, baptism follows withoot delay.
If it be contended that we make aceess to this ordinance too easy, I would reply, What right have we to place restrictions around this ordlnance, which our Loed who gave it has not seen fit to plase there?
As to the mode of haptism, we unhesitatingly stand for famersion, not sprinkling er poaring: In pleading for the acriptural observance of this divite orditance we are pleadiog for the restordtion of the New Testamest chareh.
(b) The Lord': Sayper.

We are peculiar in our weekly ebservance of the loorfry supper. We teseh abd practise that the Lord's sapper should be ebserved eack Lodd's day. The Christians in the begiening cer:tainly met on the firat day of the weel. We-learn that one purposg, If not ah

## ficiency Campaign.

wes for Digrger and Better Bible Schools.
an approved percentage attendance of teachers and staff; a set percentage of teachers attending a given mumber of lectwres on teacher Iraining: a pertentage increase of scholars in the increase campaign.
Bannefs and Certificates to be Awarded.
To slgnallse the attainment of the 1933 Front Rank Standard liy the selools, a eertifichte for framing will be persented to the schools by the department. flanners will be presented to those galining the highest standard io each of the three grades.
Schools to be Graded.
In order to give all schools an equal chance to win a hasner, they will be divided into three grades: (a) Schools with an enrolment of over 150; (b) Schools with an anrolment of over is
 cootending for the faith, onet for all delivered unto the saints. Amen.

If we yield eurselves unto God, and simerely accept our lot as assigned by bim, we shall count up its coentents and ciliretard its emensajoas, and, be it as feeble as a cripple's and as narrow as a child's, shall flad in it resoerces of good sarpassing our best economy and sacred claims that may heep awake oer highest williJames: Martiseas.

## Alcohol Always Alters.

At the annual meeting of the Vietorian Band of Hepe Union, on Sug. 25, 1593, Dr. W. A. Kemp. vice-prenident, deliwered an address of which the following is a summary :-
The recarring problem of strong drink is unlversal in the commanities of the world and claims bonest conslderation, as the trafic in alcoholic liquors plays a definite part in the social, seonomie and fadustrial life of the people.
Amongst the wses of alcohol, it is elaimed that it has certaln food values. A true food must provide a fuel which the body ckn use is a sogret of enericy for repair asd for reserve, and

Div, IV,-1, Phyllis Phillips (N. Adrlaide), 90; 2. Thelme Borgar (Goolua), 85; 3, Joan Masaing (Mile End), 83.
Div. $\mathbf{V}=1$. Jean Gaetgrus (Maylands), 92]; 2. Leela Macdonald (Bordertown), 89; 2, Barlara Lawrie (Maylands), 872.

Div, VI- 1, Alice M. Armald (Grete-st.), 85 ; 2. Halert Kimber (Nallsworth), 81 ; 3, Hobert Duna (Balahlava), 78

Div, VII, -1 , Alfred E. Mereer (Grote-st), 95; 2. Mary 1. Wehb (Balaklana), 94; 3, C. W. Harris (Goolwa), is.

## Teachers,

IKiv. VIIL-1, Joan II. Greem (MIBe End), S0 2. F. Frick (Saint Morris), 7i: \& C. Newho' to be lacking. the weight of evidence proves an alseration foe the worse. The effect senernily Is to produce a C3 result.

Aleohal Aliers the 目uman, Mentally-
Self-criticiam is the highest and lalent develoged portion of the intellect and combines
self-conseiousness, self-knowledge and critical judgreent, and these are essential to deliberative will.
Three stages are noticed as alcohot hampers the mechanism of self-control: (1) the sease of perception is lessesed; (2) skilled movements are maladjusied: (3) the processes of jodgonent are interfered with and finally sespended.

## Alcohol Alters the Human, Spiritanally.

The woed of God has strong condemnations of the drunkard. Alcobol mumils the higher sense of self-hood, leading to loss of desires for right atd higher things. Ideals are destroyed and thepaess to God defined.

Alcohol Alters Thisgs Nationally.
The ceosonic waste caused by the traffic in aleohblic Diseors is strongly evideneed fas reduced property values, ennecessary taxation, and loss of physical enercy. Alcohol lowers the value of life, prombtes selinsh interests and is a menate to child life at exwry stage of developnent, pre-hatal and ante-natal.

## The Need.

(1) Encoerage willing abotimpoce: (2) Previde prophylactic treatment: (3) Help the diseased. But parambust, hish above all, most urgest and important, (4) Educate the young people. Prevention is better than cure. The dangers of the use of alcohol need to be pershistently urged, so that bogs and girls may grow up healthy and atrong, We all lieed to be reo minied of Sir Victor Morsley's remark: "Doont worry about me, I gas't live forever: it's the youns who matier."

## The Home Circle.

or the hest seats at the hascurn, tharises anit the days of the great Teacher the Pharisees and rabbis had a special weakness in this direction. The mood is tliostrited perfectly by the learned Rabbi Simeon ben Shitah. He was oese honored by an finvitation from King Janneass, Rabbi Simeon acoepted with alacrity, entered the reyal banquet hall with something of Napoleonie gras. deur, marched with stately tread to the wors froot where sat the king and queen and seated bimself between Ibem, quoting Scripture as he did so-Exalt wisdom and she shall exalt thee and make the to sit amoes prives! ${ }^{\prime \prime}$
It was to rebuke this prood spirit, this spirit of self-assertion and social arrogance, that Jesus drew this inimitalle comparisos between the two guests at the marriage banquet-one atrettiog to the front in all his self-importance and pomposity and immediately finding himself demoted; the other in a splrit of coartesy and refiement taking a back seat and immediately finding himself promoted-the host on the occasion


## WEALTH-AND WEALTH.

I number among my acquaintances two men well up in years. They have lived a long life, and soon they will reach the end of the road. Ose of these men has led a very suceesstul bustness life, and has accummisted a great deal of movey. He began work as a poor boy, and worked his way to the top of the ladder. In. eidentally, be is poisted out by people as a man whe has made something of bis life-put momething into $n$ and drawn out his reward in cold cash.
Now, the ofber mas I refer to began in moch the same circumstances as did the frst man. But to-day be if still comparatively poor. He has only enough money to see Bim comfortably, if he is carefol, through the remainder of his life. His cocupatioe wal that of a gardener.
I talked with both these men recently. The firat one said to me: "T've worked hard all my life. TVe had'worries and troobles, and T've passed through good times and bad times-and Fre come oot what I am to-day. Since I have retired I have been almont miserable. I have mose money than I can ever use. I should br spending and enjoying this mooey that 1 have spent a lifetime accumulating, but now that TVe got it I want to keep it. I can't part with it. The great pity of the thing is that I have only a few years left to live-and I can't take my moecy with mer
I fell sorry for this man. He found be couldn't spend his money and still have it, so he was destined to spend the remainder of his life hausted log figares and dollar-and-eent sicos.
What the gardener told me was a creat contrast. He sald to me: -To most people 1 have not made much of my lite- 1 haven't in terms of money. Instead of accumulatieg money, I have accamulated a vast knowledge of the things I have sluays loved-llowers, plants, trees, oh, all of naturel Thls knowledge will be a source of plesisure to me until I die. And I am content! ive put inte life a certain amount of work-and what Dye cot ouf of it cannot be messured with a yardstick. As long as I have fust enoogh money to afford me the eecessitites of IIfe 1 shall be happy. And whes God sees tit that I should pass on, I shall mot complain, but shall be ready."
This mas has a tiay gardea in which he spends many happy hours with the sunstine poaring down on his senile and stooped shoulders. He dives freely of bis knouledge, and yet retains it himself. He crous beautiful flowerr, which he handles with loviag care. There is aluays a theery litite smile playing about his lips. If you admire his Eoweri, he will proudly glve you some.

All of us follow differeat pathe through bife. All of ts have differcmithopes ambitious and atpirations. There are thonsands of Jobs in the world from working in stuffy aflices to working in dusty factories. Bot no matter what secopsation we follow in life we should manago in coe way or another to store sp knowledge that will enalle us to apprectate the beautifal things of nature, so that along with the necestary hard esh we carn, we may, throughout our whole lives, have something worth while to ofll our thonghts and make us belleve that everything is, after all, worth while, and our world is as wonderfol a plate to live in as we care to make li. -Erle Fenton Gleed.

## A TASTE FOR BOOKS.

of the making of books there is no end." That is an old saying. bat 1 l is a hendred times more true now thas when it was celned. Books are friends, at least many of them are. They are good company. They show ses a fime time. They please and instruct ws. They bring to us the best thought of all the ages. They enable us to live with people who have been dead thousasds of years. They bring us the ripe wladenes of the foremost thinkers of other lands. They ehable us to know how preceding generations plaged and worked and thought.
Having no taste for books is like having no desire for frieods. If we are 10 minded we can turn our spare moments to good wecount by cultivating a liking for literature. But we shall need to be diserimieating. If you desired to furnish your home, yoe would not perchase the first pieces of furniturs, the first pletures, and the flist chies and silverware your eyes fell upon. Yeo woold first form an stea of what you would like to have, and then you would so here and there looking for it. You would pass by infinitely more than you weuld purchase.
If books have the power to edacate, to uplift, to deligM and to inspire, they alto have the power to undermine, to pollute and to destray, and many are the witagsers in both cases. A had volume has no way of encapiag ysur fingers If you are determioed to have it. And what is more, it has no way of keepling from pouring its polson finto your mind if you are resolved to read it. Gilsbon sald be would not exchange the taste for books for the riches of the Indies. And be is right, bat the teste for reading must be preserved and furned to good weeount by a studied care to choose only the best booksSelected.

Those two young men perished In the at tempt, bet when last seen they were not far from the top and their faces wrre still bpwand That is the spirit. I trust, in which yon youss people will go out to meet the challenge of the heights.

## Helrhte to Scale.

Some follas have a depretaing suspleion that there are so more heights to scale. They ar disposed to sit down with Alexasder the Greal and weep because there are no more worlis te conguer. It is well to remember that while Alexander was shedding his coplous tears there were-still thousands of worlds to he conquered fome are disposed to asly, "Why be a Columisat ince there are no more Amerieas to let dis
Young Scribbler and his bride were alone for the first time in their sew home. "Darling." she eried, "I must make a terrible confession to you. I can't cook,"
"Aw' that's all right, dear. I've a confession to make, too. I'm a poet, and there won't be *nything to cook.

## The Family Altar.

J.C.F.F.

Mosdsy.
Lo, this only have I found, that God hath masle man epright: hut they lave sought oet many firventions-Eecles, 7: 2\%.
The first man was created in God's image, yet fell, and ever since "there has been a contigued display of maxifold iegenuity to thwart God's benevoleat purposes for mala."
Headiog-Eeelesiantes 7.
Taesday.
Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, por deviee, sor knowledee, nor wisdom, in the grave, whither knowiedge, mor wisdo.

Fach hour brings us nearer to the land of darkesss and silence, where nothing can be done. Therefore, whilst we have the opportunity, we shomid work diligently no matter what dimiculties contront $n s$.
Reading-Ecelesiastes 9.

## Wednesday,

Let us hear the conclasion of the whole matler: Fear God, and leep his commandments; for this is the whole duty of man-Pecles. 12: 13. Here is a semmary of troe religion. Oer whole dety is comprised in this brief senteace, and oor sobe hope and comfort are sasgested.
Reading-Picelesiastes 11: 7-12: 14.

## Thursday.

I am the rose of Sharon, and the lily of the valleys-Soeg of Solomen 21 1.
In this and other comparisens we have remarkable Illastratioes of our Lond's condescrnsibn. He, King of kings, Lond of lords, the bright and morning Star, Son of the Highest, calls himself the Rose of Sharon, and Lily of the Valleys, "to express his presence with his people in this world, the casiness of their access to hist, and the beauty and sweetness which they find in him, and to teach them to adorn thenuselves with him, as shepherds and shepherdesses, when they appeared gay, were decked with ropes asd Lilles, frarlands and chaplets of flowers.:

## Meading-Song of Soloenon 2.

## Friday.

His mouth is most sweet: yea, he is altogether lovely. This is my belored, and this is my friend, 0 dasgltern of Jerusalcm-Song of Solo= mon 5: 16.
An expression of the chureh's eonfidence in ber Lond and Saviour. To ay who believe he is isideed preclous. The more we look upon him the more beauty we see in bim. His mouth is sweetness itself, and the words which Sow therefrom are agrecal:le and delicious.

Reading-Song of Solomon 5 .

## Saturday:

And many people shall go and say, Come ye, and let us go up to the mounlain of the Lord, to the house of the God of Jacob; and he will teach us of his ways, and we will walk if his paths; for eut of Zion shall 50 forth the law, and the word of the Lord froms Jerunalem_-Isaiah 2: 3.

From all parts of the country Jews jourteyed three times a year to worship at Jerusalem, in viting theie friends to accompany them. So, usBer the Christian dispensatian, Gentlies as well as Jews should embrace ibe rellgion of the Lord Jesus Christ, and cordially ievite their friends to do likewise.
Reading-Halab 2

## Sunday.

And the harp, and the viol, the tabret, and plipe, and wien, are in their feasts; bat they refard not the work of the Lord, seliber cossider the operation of his hands--latiah 5: 12.
History repeats itself. How often, in our day. as then, do men gratify the senses to a akety. yet give es thonght to God or his work.
Reading-Isalah 5: 1-23.

## Prayer Meeting Topic. Septcmber 13.

## CHIUSTLAN UNION IN TIEE TEACHING OF PAUL.

## (1 Corinthians 12: 12-31,) <br> IL. J. Pattersen, M.A.

Nothing is clearer than that Jesus prayed for the unity of the believers. In his teaching he showed the unity existent, "I am the vine, ye are the branches." But in the writings of paut we find the emphasis more prometieced fi fand the problem in actual fact. There were divisions in eongregations and different gospels. "If any man preach any other gospel voto you than
that ye have received, lee him be mocursed" (Gal. 11 9). it seems quite plals to many of us that if the world is to be saved there must be more of a wnity in the Christian chureh.

## Paul's Metaphors.

In oerr reading Pael tikens the church and its members to the members of our body. We are cach contributory to the welfare of the whole. the body of Christ. We, who plead for Christian union, are we as earnest and anxiom for the welfare of the body of Christ is we might bet Pail lets ns know there is one body and one Splitit. There is one ehureh and one head of that church. There is no monstronlty about the metaphor or the reality. There is one body and one head (cf. 1 Cor. 12: 12 and Ephes, 41 15, 16). There is one body and one Spirit (Eph. 41 4).
Puel also likens the chureh to an boly temple in eourse of building. "So then ye are so more strangers and fereigners but fellow eltizens with the saints, and of the houselold of God; and are built upon the fowndation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself belac the chief cornersteme! in whom all the boilding titly framed fogether greweth unto an holy temple in the Londs in whom se alo are bullded torether for an babitation of God through the spirit," His meptaphors are clear. He believed the church to be ose.

## Plain Teaching.

To the Cariolbians he wrote with caraest etttreaty that "ye all speak the same thing. and that there be no dicisions anoong you (1 Cor 1: 10.17). To the Philippians, "t bereech Buodias, and beseech Syntyche, that they be of the same mind in the Lord ${ }^{-1}$ (Phil. 4: 2). These divisions, these quarrellings among memberi of a consrecation, are uaneemly and to be condemned. Pand was not here writing of differentes as between congregations hut differences as within the one congregatlon. To heal soch is as becessary as to wolte various Christian churches in one harmonions whole.

## Pasl and Divisien.

I often wosder what Panl would do to-day in view of the present siltuation. Mayke we would be somewhat astonisbed at bis action. He eertainly condemned division in fact and division in name. Both are wrongs but of the $t$ we divislon in fact is the worse. We have mo more right to divide a congregation to suit our ends than to gstablish another church under a nume other than that asnetioned by God. When the Spirit of Christ is not manifest through all the eosgregation, there is a need for teaching is relation to oneness in Christ. We have so Wherty to divide the church either in name or in spirit. it may possibly happen that there is more of a unity of perpose and spirit as between two distinetly separate cobgrepations than lestween members of one congregation. Bet be that as it may, Paul's desire was for a charch united in name and fact. For him division was rontrary to the Spirit of Christ. Clrist is met divided in hody. Let us endeavor to "keep the wolty of the Spirit in the bond of peace."
TOPIC FOR SHPTRMBEI 20 .-KINGS IN A GaVE-Joshua 101 1-27.


## Increase and Efficiency Campaign.

## Vietorian Yeung People's Department Moves for Bigever and Better Hible Schools.

Te assist in an advance alone two parallel Lines in BiMe School work, the Victerian Sible Schoed and Yoang People's Department is about to lianch a campaign for efficiency and lacrease. These have been set as objeetives in the campaign In order to be aure that an advamee along one libe shall itot lead to disorganisation in another. An emelewey campaign will at Icast prepare a schsol to more effectively eleal with the influx of new scholars hrought in liy the in: crease campaign and assiat areatly in retaining a large pereentage of these.

## The Inctease 0bjective.

The departmeat has sagestions for a eampaign that should result in the Victorian schools makop the loas that was reported to the last State conferctice. It is loped that all the selisols which reported decreases will make strebwous efferts to malie up their losses daring the procress of the campalen.

## Graater Eficiency.

Teachers and lenders are to be asked to take ten lectures each of an half an hour's duration, from an approved teat book. The locterer may be appointed by the local school; the text book will be ebosen also by the locel selioel, bet it wast be appreved lyy the department. Saitable books aret Moalnger, "Training for Secrice"; Weigle, "The Pupla and the Teacher", Hocking. "The Student Teacher."

## A 133s Standared to be Sel.

It is proposed to set a standard to be known as "Pront ilank Standard. ${ }^{\text {T }}$ This will include a astisfactory percentage attendance of scholars:

## SCRIPTURE EXAMINATIONS, 1333.

S.A. PRIZE WINNERS.

## Schelars.

Div. $\mathrm{I}-1$, Daphne Phillipa (N. Adelaide), 5S: 2. Kevin lambert (Gawler), 91; 3, Juee Ward (Grote-34).), 81.
Div. IL-1, Alisen M. Verco (Bordertown), 97; 2. Alan Redman (Unley), 66 ; 2, Jack Weir (N. Adelaide), $\%$.
Div. III-1. Betb Masaling (Mile End), 97; 2. Alice Vereo (Blackwood), 954 ; 3, Catherline HeQeen (Nallsworth), 94).
Div, 1V,-1, Phyllis Phillips (N. Adelalide), 50; 2 Thelma Bergar (Goolva), $8 \mathrm{So}_{\text {; }}^{2}$ 2, Joan Manning (3rile Find), 83.
Div. $\mathrm{V},-1$. Jean Gartgeus (Maylands), 92]: 2, Levil Maedonald (Bordertown), 89; 3, Barbara Lawrie (Nlaylands), 87].
Div, VI,-1, Alliee 3L. Arnold (Grote-st.), 85: 2. Hubert Kimber (Nailsworth), 81; 3, Mobert Dunn (Ralaklave), गठ.
Div. VIL-1, Alfred E. Mereer (Grote-st.), 95; 2. Mary 1. Webb (Balahlava), Di! 3, C. W. Harris (Goolwa), 70 .

## Teachers.

Div. VIIt-1, Joan IR. Grees (Mille End), 90 : 2. P. Frick (Saint Morris), $17: 3$, C., Newhold (Saint Morris), 63.
Div, IX $-\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{Mrs}$. Jessie Veree (Hlackwood) 91: 2, Sydney flarr (Balahlava), 34 : 3, Erie S. Caliticoll (Mile End), 78.

Div, X.-1, Miss Viola Mann (Maylands), 97.

- W. Deller.
an approved percentage atteplance of teachers and stalf; a set percentage of teachern altetating a siven mumber of lectures on teacher training: a perventage lincrease of seholars in the Increase campaien.
Dlanners and Certifieates to be Awarded.
To signalise the attainment of the 1933 Front Tlank Standand by the sehools, a eertificate for framing will heo presented to the schools bo the department. Bamers will be presented to those gxining the highest standard in each of the three grales.
Schoels to be Graded.
In eoder to give all schools an equal chance to win a hanner, they will be divided into three grades: (a) Schools with an enrelroent of over 1501 (b) Sebools with an enrolment of over 7 m and up to 130; (c) Schools with an carolment of Is and under.
Tree Umit Set.
In all probability the campaign will be compileted before the middle of December, so that certifieates and basbers may be presented before sehools are updet by the Christmas sehool molidays.
Simplicity an Aim.
At first a much more extenaive campaign was planned, lout for the sake of simplieity many of the ericinat features have been excloded. It is thought that a straight-out State-wide campaign of a simple and wnecouplicated character will gain an unanimoas support. All will agree that it is dealirable to combine in the one effort the Bleals of increase and efliciency.


## VICTOMAN NOTES

The Ne. 2 Stheol of Methods team of the Vietorian Bible Sehool and Young People's Departmant condected a school of methods at Gardenvale on Aus. 2t. Miss E. C. Gill took charge of the primary seetion, Mr. Keith Joaes (chairman of the departement), and Mr. B. J. Combridge were the other two leaders in the coafereace. The compang met for tea, whileh wes presided over ly Mr. P. Sampton, the superintendent of the school.
The Na. 1 team eobeluded its Bible School Institate, held at Thornbury for the schools of the distriet, ed Sept. 2. Three sessions wete condacted on alternate Satuidays by the teaders of The No. 1 taam, vis. Mr. M. 2 . Pattersob asd Mr. W. Gale. The other night was led by Mlss Aisbett and Dr. Kemp. Many expressions of the valee of the fastitute were voliced by representatives of the schoots.
On Ang. 30 adi 3L, Mr. H. J. Pattersean and Mr. W. Gale were in the country looking fer a loeathos for the bext Young People's Summer Camp Coafereoce, which is to be beld at Christimas. They believe they have a particularly listeresting and beevtiful location. An anapuncement is to be expeeted at an early date.

## ON A VICTORLAN BIBLE SCEOOL EXAMUNATION PAPER.

Questlon-Tell the stery of how Jesas raised laxarux.

Answer-And Merry arose quickly and the dews which were with her.

The request that the authorities send a punitive expedition to Arnlem Land (N.T.) The recent murally eaused some discussiont, The community, der of Constable McColl shoeked the cowould be and it is fitting that the murderers in order to brought to Justice, this mot merely in order not brought to susigh but so that the lives of others may not punish hut so that the It is mot proven, howbe placed in Jeopardy. In is mot ${ }^{\text {p }}$, is the best ever, that "a punitive expedition Adelaide Counway of dealing with such a cast, Adelaide said ell of Charches, ia protesting akainst wholesale that it would be likely to produce wher steps massacre such as oceurred in 1928 . Rather conshoeld the taleen to bring the murderers of Conshould be tallen
stable MeColl to justice, but not to wreak wethstable McColl to justice, The Argus" in a brief editorial, says that in its horror at the murder of Censtable MeColl the horror at the marder of emed to support the descommunity masy be inclinedio. It would be usipatch of a punitive expeditioe Ministry to take wise, however, for the Federal suption that while hasty action. There is a presumption dellberately offenders lisow the law and have del lat abobroken it in disregard of its penallies: but aborisines, especially those belonsing to the wild rigines, especiaily north, are in a different caletribes of the far norts, laws of their own which are gory. They have laws of thisir own which are to as vital to there as is the wite to the 1 imit of him. To punish some of them to the limit of him. others a strange law which they do not underothers a sland it would only wake them revengefal and stand; it wooul Modern anthrogological opinioe miore dangerous lodera aish backwand races, favors peaceful contact whele protection, suel particularly those under white protection, such as the Anstrallan aborigises, with as woch re spect as possible for their anclest customs and spectudices."

## Progress at Bambra Road, Vic. <br> Laying of Foundation Stone.

September 2 was an important day in the histery of Bambra-rd, church, Caulfield, Vic. The foundation stone of the new church building was taid by Bro. Robt. Lwall, representative of the Church Extension Committee, and of Swanstonst. chureh. There was a representative gathering of approximately 300 brethren. The whole ingocediegs were carried ent very smootbly. The prayers and the specehes and all details of the ceremony made a deep limpression. Mrs. Kettle and Mlss Henderson, two foundation members of Bambra-Fd, were present. It is thirteen yearn since the cause here was commenced with a hamble beginning. There is now a membership of 275. We thank God for bis rich blessing, and the earnest lahors of past preachers-Bres. Had. don, Chas. Sclrwab, Geo. Tease, and our present preaeher, Bro. F. A. Yesens.

Bro. W, Gale (Y.P. Department), F, T. Saunders (College of the Bible), W. G. Graham (Mal-vern-Canlfield). J. E. Shipway (Carnegie), H. L. Pang (representing Chinese eburch) brought messapes of congratulation and encouragement. Amoegst the written greetings was a telegram Iruis a beloved past preacher of the church, Bro. Chas. Mt. Schwab. On behalf of the chureh Mrs. Yowens presested to Bro. Lyall a silver trowel, and the builder (Mr. C. J. Ratz) presented another engraved trowel to be preserved for all time behind the foundation stone. Bra Shipway delivered the main address of the aftermoon. In it he paid a fine tribute to the work and ins fluence of the preacher, Bro. Yowens, asd his wife, and also commended the grand work of past preachers. In answer to Bro. Shipway's appeal, the thankoffering realised over 〔17, whilst further promises were also made.

Visiters and local oficers were entertained to afternoos tea provided by the ladies of the church, about 50 participating. This proved a fiting elimax to the day's great event many visiting brethren making delightful speeches of thanks to the ladies and reterring to the fine spirit of fellowship that is felt in the brotherhood.

# Aggressive Evangelism. 

EXhelbert Devis.


#### Abstract

Some few yeari ago, in Bngland, the wrehHishops of the Asetlican elrurch appolated a coenmitioe to inquire into the evangelistle work of that chureh. That cormmittee made a bold recommendation when it urged a concentration of the wlole interests of the ellurch for a time wilh disproportiosate attention upon evangelism. The time is ripe for a similar recommendatifon to our Australlas charehes. We Eeed to perss exangelism back frons the margia to the centre of the mind of the chureh. We need a radical rededication of our thinking so that erangelism may take lis true place in eur chrerches, dominating every part of thelr life. We have sluags claimed to be an evangelistic peoples bat is the present appeal the emphasis is upon aggrexsive evangelism. We have reached a time in our history as a people when aggressive evangelisas is imperative, or vei future will be imperilicd. Conditions prevall te-day which call for courageons actlots.


We have the Callege of the Bille, that greas institution which has never looked lack since the day of its inception a quarter of a centary agh, and into which consecrated men asd wompen have gone at the call of the Lond and at the urge of the churches, to prepare themselves for the ministry of the simple sospel of Christ. Soch an institution presupposes that fiells of servioe will be ready for these men when they graduate. At oar present state of progress the supply of preachers has overtaken the demand. Sanlty dictates that we have fields to absorb those whom the churches have challeozed to leave other avecations to enter the minisiry of the church.
The cconomic depression has brought about another condition which sarely fills us with the gravest coneere. Many charehes are dispensing with the services of full-time preachers, with the resuls that there are some splendja men, with years of loyal and swecesstal service to their credit, who are waiting for the opportenity to cootiane the work to which they lave dedicated their lives; a dedication which has cost them moch in the sacrifice of confort and success in life, to which they were as moch entitled as any other man. These are to be foand in several of the States.
It is mot facing the facts homestly to say there are vacant charehes to absorb our men. There are vacant churehes is all the States, plenty of them. Bot what are the facts? In some churches the members have suffered so hecause of ubemployment that it will be long enough before these churches will be able to engage preachers. There are others which, judgias by the progress of the past, will not be ahle to koep a preacher for the mext half ecalury, should the Loed tarry.
Further, as far as really aggressive evangelism is coacerned, we are largely at a standstili. The Federal Evangelistie Committee is hamstrung for want of funds. Fer several years the Home Missionary Committees in all the States have hege compelled to let up on mission work. We are not losing sight of the fact that what we call volunteer missions are belng beld here and there, with splendsd and lasting results. Neither are we overlooking the fact that some churches are now axking for missions. Sompthing more than that is needed. We are needing an Aus-trallan-wide eampaigo that will encompass the whole Commonwealih.
Take what some call the material aspect but which we prefer to call the practical, and whlich, if reason is to be exercised is our spiritual activities, must comse into our calculations. Unkess we are going to glory in a "disappearing lirotherhood ${ }^{\text {" }}$ we must increase our momhers and our resources. It is poasilile to make a fetiah of numbers, and to have a mania for countine
heads; hut lacreasing nombers is the only way we are golag to extend oar borderi, and meet our growing financial obligationa, which development makes necessary. What hope would any Heme Missiobary Commitiee have of parwaing a progressive prograsime? or what chance would ony Forsign Missfonary Commitite have of contributing to world misuionk, with a evempara: tively static merilicralipion or a sympathetie hut non-atheched and non-coutributing constituency and fiminiglisg resoorees? In the final analyshs it is evangellse or foasilise.
Asgressive evangelism is aceded to briild up and strengthen the local congregations that the tadividual churehes may is every way make a greater contributsea to all the brotherbood activities. Aggressive evangellan is needed to bring inte a condition of independence those churehes which, for so many years, have been drawisg upos committee funds, Advance is impossible while we have to stand liy churches year after year. It is needed to build up in difnity. influence and usefolness those chrurches which have been struggling for years, and which mast soon die out, or struggle en in impoteacy for years to come. Let this not be interpreted as refleeting upos any of those small groipa of taithfol men and women which to loyally have steod for New Testarsent Christlanity. Het in so many lisatamees thelr loyalty and labor of tove go for little becasese of their numerical weakness. The farge and stratagic eventres in which seme of these churches are sitmated demand greater coogregations and God-ordained leadershlp to ebable them to make an adegnate appeal to the ecmmunity, Aggressive evangelism is needed to epee new-cbarches in towns which offer woederfel opportunities for ehurches of the mpestolle order. Aggressive evangiflitim is needed if we are still golog to peraing in claiming the best of oer young manhood to train "for the perfecting of the saints, for the work of the miniatry, asd for the edifying of the body of Chirist."
No atteduated, so spasmodic evangelisas, ean poraibly meet the present needs. Bold, aggressive and atventurous mast the policy be that would be adequate to the occasion. Someone has sall, "Evangellstic andor woold reem to domand the enthusiasm of youth, and to belong to the beginaings of religlous movements rather than to their maturity, to the first ferver of new splritaal experience rather thas to the time when the movement has beceese established and institetlisalised." Is there not something in that statement that showld challenge os to deep and honest thinking? We are no longer "youns" in the rellgious world; we have become "established," and are "institutionalised." And the prececapation of organisation, and the strain of making ends meet, have caused many to uncouseiously forget that the first duty of the chureh is to evasgelise, and that that which is the first duty of the chareh is also the first duty of every member of the church. In the light of the present situation, we might press with the greatest urgency the recommendation to concentrate the whole atteution of the church for a time with disproportionate atiention upea evangellsation.

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