

*The Bible is*

TRUE

As proved in this collection of Voice of Prophecy Broadcasts

A Series of Radio Addresses

By

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Speaker

Voice of Prophecy Broadcasts

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## *Foreword*

Week by week, for more years than he cares to remember, Pastor L. C. Naden has been presenting a message of comfort and inspiration to countless thousands of regular Voice of Prophecy listeners. From very humble beginnings, this session has grown in influence and extent until today it is released over sixty radio stations in Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific. The central theme of these broadcasts is a simple and yet passionate belief in the absolute trustworthiness and inspiration of the Scriptures. Pastor Naden has lied with his Bible, believed it, explained it, preached it, and practised it for years. In this volume we bring you a collection of eight of his radio sermons. It was felt that you would appreciate the evangelistic, conversational style in which originally they were presented over the air. These messages have already been an untold source of blessing to those who have listened to them, and we believe that as they see the light of day in this new form, they will continue their Heaven-sent task of winning men and women back to the Christ of the Bible.

ROSS C. PIPER.

*Associate Speak and Editor,  
Voice of Prophecy "News."*

## *Our Wonderful Bible*

IN the homes of many of our listeners there lies a neglected Book, a Book in which it is our aim, through these broadcasts, to arouse your interest, because – “When the days are dark, you need its light; when the times are hard, you need its comfort; when the outlook is discouraging, you need its confidence; and when despair is abroad, you need its word of hope.”

The Bible may not hold the place in your heart that once it did. The ways of a modern world may have crowded the finer things of life out of your experience. The scoffing of a pseudo science may have shaken your confidence in the Old Book. Possibly in your home the Bible is resting, dust-covered, on an out-of-the-way shelf. We want you to take it down and get to know it again and cherish its memory for what it meant to your father and mother, and what it possibly meant in times past to you. If you do, I am sure it will bring a message of comfort to your troubled heart.

The Bible has not lost any of its ancient power. The reading of its sacred pages still transforms men and translates them into the kingdom of God’s grace. And through its pages, God still brings His saving message to a dying world. “But,” says someone, “is the Old Book really reliable? Haven’t the findings of modern science proved it to be out of date and unscientific in its statements?”

Periodically there appear in the press, statements to the effect that the Bible is not trustworthy, and frequently these are clipped out by our friends of radio-land and sent on to us for our comment. We plan, during the next few weeks, to present unassailable evidence of the authenticity of God’s Word, evidence that should convince even the most sceptical mind that the Bible is absolutely true. So, do not be disturbed by the confused voices of this so-called scientific age.

Your Bible has stood the test of the years. In all its pages there is not one note in discord with true science. Your Bible is a book of truth. Hence there is not an untruth in any verse, any chapter, any book within its covers. Time and again the historicity of the Bible has been attacked, its reliability questioned, but time and again the critic has been silenced, and the scoffer put to shame. We believe that God has reserved for this day of unbelief the treasures of archaeology, which have, in a marvellous way, confirmed the authenticity of the Scriptures. Through this branch of scientific investigation alone, we have sufficient evidence to prove, beyond a shadow of a doubt, that “your mother’s old Bible is true. From cover to cover it’s true.”

The Book which men call the Bible has remained unchanged and undeviating for thousands of years. Its writers never contradict one another, and all of its contents have an unwavering unanimity upon every subject introduced into its marvellous pages. But do we find a similar record in the realm of science? The sweep of the centuries witnesses to the uncertainty, the unreliability, of the pronouncements of some of those who are regarded as the world’s great men. Why are their textbooks being continually changed? Why is it that the accepted teachings of the fathers of science are laughed out of court by the children? You know, this word “science” frightens a lot of people, but much of that which purports to be science, is, as the Apostle Paul terms it, “science falsely so called.”

Please don't gather from this that we are ridiculing science or the findings of science. Far from it. We value the findings of true science too much for that. We are merely pointing out that it is difficult to find unanimity among scientists in connection with certain theories, and that the findings of science are changing from time to time. One field in which a good deal of speculation prevails is concerning the origin of this world and how life commenced here.

A young man who was proud of his scientific knowledge approached a Christian teacher one day, and asked him the question, "Where did the world come from?"

Recognising the young man, the teacher said, "Well now, seeing that you are a man of science, let us be scientific. What do you mean by the world? Do you mean this planet, this solar system, the sidereal system, the universe, the cosmos, or what?"

In some surprise, the boy hesitated, then with an embarrassed smile, he said, with an expressive wave of his hands, "I mean the whole shooting match."

The teacher laughed, and said, "That's not scientific, but it's clear you wish to know where the cosmos came from."

"All right. If that's the word I want, where did the cosmos come from?"

"It was created," was the reply.

"By whom, or by what?"

"By God."

"Who or what is God?" he asked.

"God is the Deity who made all things. You may call Him, 'First Cause,' 'Logos,' 'Personified Power,' or whatever else you wish. The point is, behind the appearance of the cosmos there remains a Person who is the Author of all created things. He is Life Inherent."

"All right," said the boy. "We will pass that for a moment and ask this, Who made God?"

"Nobody made God," replied the teacher. "You are not being scientific in your language. I said that God was Life Inherent. In the universe there are but two types of life – creature life is life that is transmitted: the life of Deity is the life that is inherent, thus establishing by existence *per se* a Creator. I said that He was self-existent, and there is no other term for an Infinity that is personified, that is more expressive than Inherent Being. God always was, for there could be no beginning to Deity."

"Oh, come," said the young man. "I can't accept that, for it's not scientific."

“All right,” said the teacher. “I am sorry you can’t see that, but it’s the best we can do. Now let me ask you some questions to which I would also like a scientific answer. Where do you think the cosmos came from?”

“It evolved.”

“Out of what?”

“Out of a nebulous mass of gaseous matter.”

“And where did this nebulous mass of gaseous matter come from?”

The young man frowned in puzzlement for a moment, then said, “Oh, I guess *you* would say that it was created.”

“But I am not answering the question,” said the teacher. “Where do *you* say it came from?”

“Well, I will concede that the original mass of gaseous matter was created.”

“By whom or what was it created?”

“By nature.”

“Very well, then. What or who is nature?”

He hesitated a moment, and said, “Er . . . you know, . . . nature is the, . . . er, by nature we mean what we mean when we say nature.”

Said the teacher, “I am afraid that’s not very scientific or clear. We do not know nature. Just who is it?”

“Well, nature is the first cause of everything – the primary beginning.”

“Then who made nature, and when did nature begin?”

The lad flung open his hands in despair at the teacher’s stupidity, and said, “Nobody made nature at any time. Nature always was.”

The teacher laughed, and said, “I am sorry I cannot accept that. It’s not scientific.” And there they parted both having been taking about the same identical Person under two different names.

The man who thinks his way through the mechanics of creation will find behind all created matter a personal Being of intelligence and power. This Being he calls God. The man who is content to be superficial, and only dimly grasps at the appearance of reason behind matter, is content to say nature, and pass on.

No one can disprove the scientific accuracy of the statement in Genesis that, “In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.” To believe wholeheartedly any

portion of the Bible, we must accept it all. The Bible is all-inspired or it is not inspired at all. Higher criticism, which shatters the faith of many in the Bible, first attacked the historical narratives and prophetic portions of the Old Testament. The Book of Genesis was the first book of the Bible to be dissected and discredited by the critics. Then the historical records were questioned and apparently disproved. Wherever the Bible seemed to conflict with the fragmentary records of Assyria or Babylonia or Egypt, the critics forsook the Bible and accepted the secular records. The existence of certain kings and peoples mentioned in the Bible was questioned because the records of other nations were silent in regard to these peoples. The questioning that began with Genesis extended right through the Bible. The stories of the Flood, of Noah's Ark, of Jonah and the whale, and of Daniel, were all rejected by the critics. But then came the science of archaeology, the finding of which have confounded the critics and wonderfully upheld the statements of the Bible.

Yes, as the ruins of bygone civilizations were uncovered, historical narratives and chronological records of the Bible were proved true. Moreover, the science of geology has given confirmation of the Flood. The world, the geologists have discovered, is a great fossil graveyard. They have uncovered the records of a cataclysm of immense proportions and of universal extent. From the frozen wastes of the far north, where vast numbers of prehistoric mammoths have been uncovered, to the vast continental plateaux, where fossils of fish and other marine creatures are found heaped together in great burial grounds, the earth cries out there was a flood. Furthermore, modern science has discovered laws of being and of motion that confirm the Genesis record. God created, is the testimony of the scientist as he faces the unsolvable mysteries of life and matter.

The Bible is coming into its own again as the authoritative Book of the Ages. The twentieth century believer in God's Word is fearless in his defence of the faith once delivered to the saints. He knows that the Bible is historically sound, medically scientific, astronomically true, geologically accurate, and biologically correct. The Bible is not primarily a Book of history, nor does it profess to be a Book of science, but wherever the Bible includes an historical statement, or alludes to a scientific fact, we may be sure that that history is right and that science is accurate.

As we conclude this introductory talk on the Book of books, we remind you all that the Bible travels the highways and byways of all lands of earth today, lighting hearts and sounding forth the message of salvation to all men who will listen. It is the Guide-book to the Celestial City, the key that unlocks the gates of the New Jerusalem. There is life, eternal life, in the Word of God, for this blessed Book leads men to Jesus, the Light of Life of the world. And the world needs, as never before, this Guide-book of the ages, for where in all its literature can be found a living testimony of life and hope, outside of the Bible? This Book of books lives and gives life. Years have multiplied into centuries, and centuries into millenniums, and yet this grand old Book is still the world's best seller. Why? Because of its wonderful message of love divine; its wonderful Saviour so true.

God grant that we may all treasure its teachings until we meet its Author face to face.

**Hold to the Book**

*Anchor your faith to the Book of God;  
The story it tells is true,  
And in it, across the ages dim,  
Jehovah still speaks to you!  
Chains that bound it are rusted now;  
Foes that assailed are dead,  
But the Book moves on with dauntless mien,  
And a bold and fearless tread.*

*Anchor your faith to the Book of God;  
The years pass by, but still  
It speaks in hallowed words of peace  
The message of God's goodwill!  
No fret of time can mar the page;  
No tyrant can destroy,  
It lives, and to the heart of man,  
Pictures eternal joy!*

*Anchor your faith to the Book of God;  
Its challenge is sublime,  
And ages hurled against its might,  
Break on the sands of time  
As waves on adamant steep,  
That rise no more to view.  
Anchor your faith to the Book divine  
Our God still speaks to you!*

- R. HARE.



## *Babylon's Glory and Ruin*

### FORETOLD IN PROPHECY

IN 1939 the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company deposited a time capsule fifty feet beneath their building on the grounds of the New York World Fair. This capsule, weighing 800 lbs., contains among other things, a ten-million-word description of this twentieth century civilization, and the instructions buried with it for the curious, are that the capsule is not to be opened until the year A.D. 6939, fifty centuries in the distant future.

Beside the micro-film containing the record of our day, there are two books in this parcel – one a booklet of instructions, the other a Bible. The reason the Bible was placed in the capsule was stated by the Westinghouse officials as follows: “The Holy Book, of all books familiar to us today, will most likely survive through the ages. Therefore the Bible that we placed in the time capsule will be a sort of connecting link with the past, present, and future.”

Ah, friends, the Bible is the world's indispensable and indestructible Book, and were it possible for time to continue another fifty centuries, it would still be found in the homes and hearts of men. Unfortunately, with many the “Bible is buried beneath the cares and activities of life, buried by cynicism and doubt.” But we sincerely hope and pray that, through these broadcasts, and particularly these addresses dealing with the authenticity of the Scriptures, many will have their faith revived and established in God's Holy Word.

Our message today deals with one of the remarkable prophecies made in connection with the destruction of old Babylon. This ancient city forms the basis of one of the most striking prophecies in all the Word of God. For centuries Babylon stood on the fertile plains of the Mesopotamian Valley. The soil of the surrounding country was so productive that Herodotus declared it produced ears of wheat three fingers in width.

Babylon was later adorned and beautified by the master-builder Nebuchadnezzar about the year 600 B.C. Prior to this time the world had never seen its equal. Surrounded by massive walls that towered some 200 feet in height, and guarded by 100 brazen gates, it stood as a challenge, impregnable to all invaders. Concerning its beauty and many attractive features much could be said, but the hanging gardens alone, which rose terrace above terrace, watered by a screw, were not only a magnificent sight to behold, but were also a masterpiece of engineering. As many of our listeners know, they have been recorded in history as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.

Now that we have noticed a little concerning the glories of this ancient city, I read to you from Isaiah, chapter 13, verses 19 and 20. Notice while I read: “And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation: neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there.” And in Jeremiah 51, verse 26, in the latter part of the text we read concerning Babylon: “But thou shalt be desolate for ever, saith the Lord.”

IN view of what we have already noticed concerning the power and glory of this city, I am sure you will agree with me when I state that that was a very remarkable and daring prophecy to make concerning its future. Far from being ambiguous, there is a ring of certainty about it. This is no vague general prediction, but a startling array of minute particulars given about Babylon before she reached the zenith of her power.

Now, the first prediction that we will study concerning Babylon, is the one which states that Babylon “shall be desolate for ever,” without inhabitant. I ask you, my radio friends, is Babylon inhabited today? Is there one in our vast radio audience who would be willing to state that this prediction has not been fulfilled? I am sure no one would dare do that, for today Babylon lies in heaps and ruins, and so accurately has this statement been fulfilled in her experience that some have gone so far as to suggest that this prophecy must have been made after the desolation occurred. This, of course, is easily offset, for there is no sceptic alive today with any sort of educational background who denies that these writings were in existence at least 250 years before the birth of our Lord; and yet many of the details of this prophecy were not fulfilled until hundreds of years after our Lord was crucified. Today the ancient site of Babylon, which was admittedly one of the most fertile regions of the world, is a desolate, uninhabited, unproductive, waste land.

Here is another point of interest. In the founding of great cities their location is usually well chosen, and though they may receive some temporary setback, or even lapse into decay, the inhabitants of the earth still cluster around them. This is so in the case of Alexandria, Antioch, Athens, and Damascus. These cities have all remained for thousands of years; but Babylon, the greatest, the grandest, and the richest of them all, has sunk into utter oblivion, and all this came to pass in agreement with the words of an obscure Hebrew prophet, uttered some 2,500 years ago.

The prophet also declared, “Neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; neither shall the shepherds make their fold there.” When this prophecy was made, the Babylonians were a mighty race, and the Arabs but a few scattered tribes almost unknown to the rest of the world. Today the Babylonians are gone, but the Arabs have increased and still remain. They continue to live in tents as a nomadic race. Had the prophet not been inspired he could not have foreseen that the Arabs would continue to live in tents, and that they would continue to traverse the soil of old Babylon to this very hour. Neither could he have foretold the fact that the Arabs would shelter within the ruins of other cities, but always leave Babylon severely alone.

It is a fact that even to this very day, you can neither buy nor bribe an Arab to stay overnight in the ruins of old Babylon, thus fulfilling the statement of the prophet, “Neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there.” As proof of the fact that this otherwise fearless people are afraid to camp for a single night in the mounds of this ancient city, I quote a statement from a French traveller. He says, “I saw the sun sink behind the Mujelibies and obeyed with infinite regret the summons of my guides. . . . I could not persuade them to remain longer from the apprehension of evil spirits. It is impossible to eradicate this idea from the minds of these people.” - Mignon’s *Travels*, p. 235.

Another writer declares, “All the people in the country assert that it is extremely dangerous to approach the mounds after nightfall on account of the multitude of evil

spirits by which it is haunted. . . . By this superstitious belief they are prevented from pitching a tent by night or making a fold.” - Rich’s *Memoirs*,” p. 27.

Does not that vindicate all that I have said, and does it not show a remarkable fulfilment of prophecy? In recent years explorers who have visited this region declare that exploration among the ruins of Babylon is extremely dangerous because of the wild beasts, such as lions, jackals, wolves, as well as reptiles and scorpions that inhabit these mounds, thus fulfilling the prophetic statement that wild beasts of the desert would lie there. It would take many hours to exhaust all the details given in this remarkable prophecy, for there are more than one hundred particulars, each of which furnishes us with evidence that should convince the most sceptical mind. And thus we see that the ruins of this ancient city with its broken walls and departed glory are in eloquent testimony to the truthfulness of God’s Word.

In closing this talk today, there is a parallel I desire to bring to your notice. It is this: Babylon, this luxury city of days gone by, met her doom immediately after the handwriting appeared on her wall stating, “Thou art weighed in the balances, and art found wanting.”

The Book that so unerringly foretold the doom of ancient Babylon also predicts the fall of modern Babylon and the passing of our golden age. The prophets of old are indeed unanimous in the assertion that the age will end with a divine visitation, and that God, when His hour has come, will openly intervene in the affairs of men. This He will do at the return of our Lord. One can trace this confident expression in all the writings of Holy Writ. From the days of Enoch, the seventh from Adam, to the time of John the revelatory, predictions have been made concerning the second advent of Christ to this earth.

As we look out upon the sorrows and perplexities of our world, should it not fill our hearts with joy that Jesus is coming back again? We learn from the Sacred Record that He is the carpenter whom God the Father will use to rebuild the waste and ruin in our world, and if you will let Him, He will take your life, broken by sin, and rebuild it for His glory, thus fitting you for a place in His everlasting kingdom.

The supreme purpose of the Book we are upholding in these discussions is to reveal Christ, the Son of God, to men. In Him lies the way of salvation and happiness for men. The sacred pages of this old Book will show you how to live and will teach you how to die. The Bible will glorify your labour and sweeten your rest. It will deepen your joy, and will be a great comfort to you in the hour of trial. If you obey its teaching you will have not only life in this world, but, in addition, life everlasting in the world to come.

Friends, won’t you resolve this day to make *God’s Book* your guide book? We pray that you might come to believe its word, reverence its teachings, and walk by its light till the journey of life is over and you are safe at last in the kingdom to come.

CHAPTER THREE

*The Anvil of God's Word*

*Last eve I stood before a blacksmith's door,  
And heard the anvil ring its vesper chime;  
Then, looking in, I saw upon the floor  
Old hammers, worn with beating years of time.*

*"How many anvils have you had," said I,  
"To wear and batter all these hammers so?"  
"Just one," he answered; then with twinkling eye  
"The anvil wears the hammers out, you know."*

*And so the Bible, anvil of God's Word,  
For ages sceptic blows beat upon;  
And though the noise of Paine, Voltaire, was heard,  
The anvil is unworn, the hammers gone.*

- L.B. CAKE.

- *The Stones Cry Out*

- ARCHAEOLOGY'S CONTRIBUTION TO FAITH

AN old lady once wrote to the well-known writer Beverley Nichols as follows: "Dear Beverley Nichols, Mr. Chesterton once said that the world's greatest crime was to destroy a child's toy. I have only just realised what he meant, and it is you who have taught me. I had a top and it was called 'Faith,' I had played with it for nearly eighty years, and now you have broken it. I do not know whether I should thank you or curse you, but I had thought to die, like a child, with my toy in my arms, and now I shall die like a foolish old woman, and my arms shall be empty.

Friends, what a tragedy! But thank God, that letter was the means of starting Beverley Nichols on a line of study that led him to God.

There is nothing sadder in all human experience than the spectacle earnest men and women sincerely desirous of doing what is right, being misled, and having their faith destroyed in the Guide-book, the Bible. Unfortunately, we have entered a new epoch in the history of the Christian church, for the Bible "that has been the storm-centre of the assaults of the ages, that has withstood the sophistries of Paine, the sarcasm of Voltaire, the irony of Hume, the blasphemy of Ingersoll, and has risen triumphant over their graves, has been betrayed in the house of its friends. . . . The world that was once shocked by Ingersoll is no longer shocked by the stark repudiation of Christ and the brazen rejection of the Bible by professed Christians."

This school of thought within the church, termed "higher criticism," exists, we are informed, to enlighten us, to teach us that the Bible is without historical credibility, that much of its contents is fictitious and utterly lacking in authenticity. How sad that many leaders of modern theology should, in this hour of the world's greatest need, be feeding it the husks of modernism rather than the milk and meat of God's Word!

In our talk today, we plan to bring to your attention the evidence of the science or archaeology which absolutely confounds the modernist and confirms the Word of God. It would appear that the testimony of the stones has been kept for this sceptical age, and in this connection one is reminded of the poetic statement of our Lord, recorded in Luke 19:40, where He said that if His disciples should hold their peace, the stones would immediately cry out. We, dear friends, witness the fulfilment of this statement of our Lord's, for while many of His professed disciples of this twentieth century are holding their peace, the tongueless tombs of the ancients are becoming increasingly vocal, testifying to the truthfulness of God's Word.

And now, for the sake of those who are unfamiliar with the term, we explain just what we understand by archaeology. Archaeology is the scientific investigation of prehistoric antiquities and ruins of any kind that throw light on ancient civilisations, especially the ruins of cities and temples; and also the reading of the cuneiform and hieroglyphic records chiselled in their remains.

It was not until early in the nineteenth century that archaeology began to attract much attention; prior to this, the languages of ancient civilisations had no message for our generation, for the simple reason that no one could read them. But in the year 1799

an important discovery was made, and I refer to the finding of the famous Rosetta Stone. This stone was discovered in lower Egypt by a French captain of engineers. Upon it was found an inscription written in three different languages – hieroglyphics (the most ancient form of writing), demotic characters, and Greek. The investigators worked upon the supposition that here was one message written in three different languages. Happily their theory proved to be correct, and thus the Rosetta Stone became the key that opened the door to the vast library of knowledge of the ancient world.

This was a “great find,” for prior to the discovery of this stone, the Bible could make no appeal to contemporary history. It had to stand alone upon its own foundation, and thus became the centre of attack for every statement that could not be supported except by its own authority. You will see, my friends, just how the discovery of the Rosetta Stone created great interest, especially in the Biblical records concerning ancient times. Here a way was found at last to test these records as to whether they were true, or merely based upon legends. Bible critics were confident that the discovery of this stone would help to prove that the writings of Moses were false, but Bible believers were equally confident, and fearlessly awaited the results.

For many years Bible critics had contended that Moses did not write the books nor give the laws of jurisprudence that are accredited to him. They suggested that his works were the product of a much later age. In fact, they stated that the people living in the days of Moses were illiterate. This belief was founded on the assumption that Moses lived in a rude, barbaric age when written languages were unknown. But all this today is exploded. Through the records found on these stones, men have discovered that long before the days of Moses, even in the time of Abraham, Palestine was a land of books and schools, and that even the servants could read and write.

I am sure it will interest you to know that many of the critics of our day assert that the account of the creation of the world, and the record of the Flood as given in the Bible, are allegorical and highly figurative. But the writings upon the stones of ancient cities prove that these records are an inspired literal account of what took place at the beginning of this world and at the time of the great deluge.

We will notice first of all the record of creation. In 1875, Professor George Smith of the British Museum deciphered some Babylonian tablets that correspond with the seven days of the Hebrew account of creation as given in the Book of Genesis. In this Babylonian record there is no direct account of the fall as a result of eating the forbidden fruit, but it is evident that such an account once existed, for Professor Sayce, one of the foremost authorities on this subject, in his book, *Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments*,” page 25, says: “An archaic Babylonian gem represents a tree, on either side of which are seated a man and a woman, with a serpent behind them, and their hands are stretched out toward the fruit that hangs from the tree.” The names of our first parents and also that of the devil have been recorded, too. Adam appears on the monuments as Atham, Eve as Eveor, and Satan as Sathen.

And when we come to the Flood, or the great deluge of Noah’s day, it will interest you to learn, I am sure, that there have been discovered what are now known as the Deluge Tablets. They tell of a righteous man, the tenth in descent from the first man, who was warned by God of a terrible flood that would sweep over the earth because

of man's wickedness. This man was instructed to build an ark. In short, these tablets give a complete epitome of the Flood, even to the sending forth of the raven and the dove by this man when he was upon the waters.

In addition to all this, there are to be found in various lands records that give, in many instances, broken accounts of the Flood as recorded in the Bible. This is highly significant in view of the fact that many of these people were far removed from the Hebrews and could hardly have been influenced by them. Some of the most interesting of these records are found in China, India, Mexico, Peru, Greenland, and among the North American Indians. In the traditions and folklore of these people, there can be found a vast mass of testimony in favour of the Biblical record. While some of the accounts of the Flood are rather vague, there is sufficient evidence here to convince the earnest seeker after truth that they must have originated from a common source. That source, of course, was the three sons of Noah and their families, who eventually repopulated the earth. My friends, just as driftwood floating across the seas denotes the wreck of a noble vessel, so this drift wood, floating down over the centuries, reveals the great facts of creation and the fall of man as recorded in the first chapters of the Bible.

I have been asked by some of my friends if there is any evidence outside of the Bible that proves that the Hebrews once dwelt in Egypt. For instance, is there any statement in the Egyptian writing concerning this great nation that dwelt among them, and do the Egyptians make any reference to such outstanding men as Joseph and Moses who, according to the Bible, were officials of state in Egypt? In response I should like to bring to your attention something of interest that will surely answer these questions in the affirmative.

You no doubt remember the Bible account of Pharaoh compelling the Hebrews to make bricks without straw. I shall refresh your minds on this by reading Exodus 5:7 and 12: "Ye shall no more give the people straw to make brick, as heretofore; let them go and gather straw for themselves. . . . So the people scattered abroad throughout the land of Egypt to gather stubble instead of straw." Confirmation of this was discovered in the recently unearthed city of Memphis, for the lower portion of the walls was found to be made of bricks containing straw, the middle section containing stubble, while the bricks in the upper portion of the walls contained no straw at all. Why, isn't that remarkable! Doesn't that strengthen your faith in God's Word? We should thank God every day for His great Book of truth.

And now, concerning the great famine in Egypt, an inscription found on a rock near the first cataract of the Nile, bears testimony to the fact that the Nile sometimes failed to overflow. This narrative tells of a famine that occurred in the time of the Third Dynasty. A part of the text, indicating the distress of King Zoser, runs as follows: "I am very anxious on account of those who are in my palace. . . . The Nile has not overflowed for a period of seven years. . . . There is scarcely a produce in the fields. Herbage fails . . . children cry . . . the aged heart is bowed down. . . . The storehouses were built . . . but all that was in them has been consumed."

Yet another ancient writing, from about the time of Joseph, says: "I collected corn. . . . I was watchful in time of sowing, and when a famine arose lasting many years, I distributed corn."

Again, among the quaint frescoes of antiquity there is one in particular that has no word of explanation on it. Across the scene there parade fourteen cattle. The first seven are sleek and fat, and in fine condition, but they are followed by seven cows that are thin and emaciated. No word of explanation, of course, is needed to clarify this scene, for it is a striking testimony of the truthfulness of the Genesis story of the seven fat and seven lean kine.

We are here confronted with convincing evidence of the time when Israel dwelt in Egypt. This depiction of a great famine in the land of the Pharaohs, and of the economic measures employed to meet it, as all in complete harmony with the Biblical record.

Here is something else that will interest you, I am sure. A few years ago, a member of the executive of a great oil company was reading in the Bible how the mother of Moses made an ark of bulrushes and made it watertight with pitch. He reasoned that where there was pitch there must also be oil, and so he set out exploring the Nile Valley in search of it. He concluded that if there was oil there 3,500 years ago, it would be there today, and he wasn't disappointed, either, for as a result of his faith in the Bible record, a very rich oil field was eventually found.

Then, concerning that great man Moses, who led the children of Israel out of Egypt, an inscription written by him has been unearthed, in which he thanks the Queen of Egypt for having drawn him out of the water, and for helping him to obtain high honours.

For centuries skeptics have also ridiculed the story of the building of the Tower of Babel. (Genesis 11.) But, friends, as the archaeologists worked in the Mesopotamian Valley, they came to a ridge which bore the oriental name of Birs-nimroud. And when they had finished their enormous task in this vicinity, they laid bare the ruins of an ancient tower, covering an area of 1, 444, 000 square feet, and towering to the height of approximately 700 feet. How interesting, in view of the fact that Nimrod reputedly led out in building the Tower of Babel!

Again, no one who is at all familiar with his Bible has missed the account of the wicked cities of the plain, Sodom and Gomorrah, which the Genesis record declares were destroyed by fire and brimstone rained down upon them from the Lord in heaven.

The late Melvin Grove Kyle has written extensively of his researches around the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah, and no one can study his findings without recognizing here a startling confirmation of the Genesis record concerning the destruction of these two cities. Today, on the south-west shore of the Dead Sea, geologists find salt, sulphur, and asphalt scattered about, testifying to the mighty upheaval that overthrew the cities of the plain and left the ruins as a lurid warning against unbelief and riotous living.

Well, friends, we have confined our talk today to the archaeological findings that have vindicated only one book of the Bible, namely the Book of Genesis. We haven't even begun to touch the great mass of available evidence that supports many of the other books of the Bible, but surely we have brought to your attention today sufficient



evidence from the tombs of the past to fully vindicate the psalmist's statement of old, "The Word is true from the beginning." Psalms 119:160.

## CHAPTER FOUR

*“The more scientists, astronomers, and philosophers find out about their own cults, the more agreement do they discern with the Scriptures. The Bible has never failed to agree with truth in any and every sphere! Some things people have learned outside the Bible they have had to unlearn before becoming wise!”*

## *Science and the Bible*

IN a letter addressed to the editor of the *Melbourne Age*, a correspondent asked a previous contributor to do what he claims to be a difficult thing, that is, produce a single instance of Biblical anticipation of modern science. One of our radio friends, seeing this, clipped it out, sent it on to us, and asked us to answer the challenge. This we are happy to do in our broadcast today, at the same time stating that the Bible has not been given to the children of men as a textbook of science.

In the year 1861, the French Academy of Science published a famous list of fifty-one scientific facts, all of which contradicted some statement of the Scriptures. During the past ninety years, scientific knowledge has so vastly increased that there is not a scientist alive today who holds even one of those fifty-one-so-called facts that were at one time advanced in refutation of the inspiration of the Scriptures.

While the Bible is not a textbook on science, there re to be found within its pages facts of science that were revealed to men by the Creator Himself. Nowhere in this Sacred Volume do we find the scientific inaccuracies and fallacies of the times in which its writers lived. Surely this fact in itself proves that “holy men of God spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost.” The Bible has anticipated many of the discoveries of our modern times. In the Book of Daniel, chapter 12, verse 4, we are told that in the period known as “the time of the end” many should run to and fro and knowledge would be increased. Could anyone deny that here is a forecast and anticipation of inventions that have to do with the dissemination of knowledge and the speeding up of transportation and communication systems? It is hardly more than one hundred years since men were traveling by horse and ox-drawn vehicles, and sailing in vessels of no greater speed than the world had known during its former history. Men are certainly speeding from place to place these days, and the seven wonders of the ancient world are eclipsed by the seventy-times-seven scientific wonders of today.

There you have the first anticipation of modern science revealed in the Scriptures. Next, we note Paul’s statement in Acts 17:26: God “hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth.” Approach any laboratory technician associated with a public hospital and he will tell you that should you bring him seven drops of blood from seven different kinds of animals, he could identify that which came from each creature. But, should you take him seven drops of blood drawn from the veins of say, an Englishman, an African, a Japanese, and four other nationals, it would be impossible to tell which came from which. There is no known method of analysis to identify the blood-drops except that they were drawn from human beings. Who told Paul that God made *of one blood*, all nations of men? While we are on the subject of blood, I am reminded of that statement in Leviticus, chapter 17, where we are told, “The life of the flesh is in the blood.” Anyone who is familiar with pernicious anaemia and leukaemia would certainly concede the truth of that statement. Man’s life is indeed in his blood. We could hardly believe that Moses or any of his contemporaries were in possession of our knowledge concerning the nature, analysis, and function of the blood, and yet that statement is absolutely scientific.

The next Biblical reference which we declare is an anticipation of modern science, is found in 2 Peter 3:10, 11, which reads, “But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the

elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up. Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved, what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conversation and godliness?"

The apostle here is writing concerning a time when the elements shall melt with fervent heat, and says, "Seeing then that all these things shall be dissolved." The word "dissolved" used here is translated from the Greek word *luo*, which has as its main meaning "to untie." This word is used in Mark 1:7, where John the Baptist, speaking of Christ, says that he is not worthy to untie, or unloose the latchet of His shoes. So, a better rendering of 2 Peter 3:11 would be, "seeing then that all these things [elements] shall be untied [or unloosed], what manner of persons ought ye to be in all holy conduct?"

We have here one of the most scientific statements in God's Word. Here, Peter discloses that the time will come when the elements will be untied or unloosed, causing tremendous heat which will destroy this creation.

That's just what the scientists have done in the atomic bomb. They have untied, or unleashed, the forces of energy in the atoms of uranium. Using less than the weight of the threepenny bit they can generate millions of degrees of heat Fahrenheit. Was Peter a scientist? Who told him about the ninety-two or more elements in the atomic bomb? What did he know of loosing, or untying, the forces of energy in the atom?

Next we note what the Bible has to state concerning the shape of the world, and the way it is fixed in the universe. Every schoolboy knows that it is not so long since men were afraid to sail too far away from well-known landmarks in case they sailed over the edge of the world, for they believed the world was flat. And yet in the Bible there has appeared for centuries this statement: "It is He that sitteth upon the circle of the earth." Isaiah 40:22. Moffatt's translation reads, "He sits over the round earth." That is a scientific statement written in the eighth century, B.C.

Then, too, for many centuries there was a great deal of speculation as to how this earth was supported. The Hindus believed it to be borne on the back of an enormous elephant standing on the back of an immense tortoise swimming around in an unknown cosmic sea. The Greeks thought that Atlas, a giant, balanced the earth upon his neck and shoulders. The Bible declares the truth of this matter in one of its oldest books. In Job 26:7 we read, "He stretcheth out the north over the empty place, and hangeth the earth upon nothing."

A distinguished scientist was once asked, "Doctor, what holds the earth in place?" The reply came spontaneously, "It is gravity that holds the earth in place." "But what is gravity, sir?" With a twinkle in his eye, the scientist replied, "Gravity, my boy, is what holds the earth in place." Well, when we sum it all up we discover that this learned scholar provided exactly the same answer as Job, who said, "He hangeth the earth upon nothing." Nothing seems so appropriate, for although Sir Isaac Newton describes the effects of gravity in his three laws, neither he nor any other scientist has been able to solve the mystery of the fundamental nature of gravity.

Now let us look into the field of medicine for a moment. Here, in the writings of Moses, we discover an amazing knowledge of modern medical practices revealed in

the Mosaic code. Virchow, known as the father of modern pathology, said Moses was the greatest hygienist the world has ever seen. Moses, of course, was dependent upon revealed knowledge, and without the benefit of any scientific equipment he taught nearly every principle of hygiene now practiced. In order to preserve and safeguard the health of His people Israel, God forbade the eating of certain animals and fish which He declared unclean. One of the animals mentioned is the swine.

In 1936, two San Francisco doctors, after many months of research, declared that 25 per cent of pork-eating peoples were suffering from trichina infection. (Trichina is a little hair-sized worm-like parasite).

While defining what was clean among fish, the Mosaic code forbade the eating of fish without scales and fins. And since the Lord saw fit to give these instructions, we have always contended that there must have been some good reasons for them. In an intensive investigation of the poisonous properties of fish, Dr. David Macht, a noted authority on drug and animal poisons, squeezed out the juices of more than seventy different species of fish and injected into mice. He also used them in tests on seedling plants, with the results that tissue extracts from poisonous fish killed some of the mice and retarded the growth of the seedlings. When the results of this study were analysed, it was found that *all the poisonous extracts had been derived from fish without scales and which in some cases were also without fins*. Dr. Macht concluded "There seem to be some scientific basis for the ancient classification of edible and inedible fishes, namely those which have scales and those which have not." (American Signs, April 17, 1951.)

Surely Moses knew, too, of the science of prophylaxis – the measures taken to prevent disease. Many of us have seen surgeons preparing to enter an operating theatre clad in their sterile gowns, surgical caps, masks, and rubber gloves. We do not have to go back many years to discover that these precautions were not always taken. But in turning back to the Bible we have a record in the Book of Leviticus, chapter 13, verse 45, of a contagious disease particularly repulsive to the people of that time, and among other methods for the prevention of the spread of this infection, the law of God, as given through Moses, contained the injunction that the infected man must bind a cloth across his upper lip exactly as the physician in the hospital wears the mask today. Here is the statement: "And the leper in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent and his head bare, and he shall put a covering upon his upper lip and shall cry, Unclean, unclean." Who told Moses of the germ theory of disease? We must conclude that Moses spoke by inspiration, and in this way only can we explain this marvelous anticipation of modern wisdom in this ancient Book.

In Numbers 31:19-24 we read that all metal objects captured from the enemy were to be cleansed by fire. This is the same procedure we use today when we sterilize a needle with a flame before probing for a splinter; and all utensils that could not be cleansed by fire in those days, were to be washed.

Then, too, Moses ordered that all persons infected with communicable diseases should be isolated. So you see the practice of quarantining persons with infectious diseases originated with Moses.

I think we have time for just one more example of Biblical anticipation of science. It is found in Job, chapter 38, verse 22. Here God inquires of Job, "Hast thou entered into the treasures of the snow? Or hast thou seen the treasures of the hail? Dr. Frank T. Shutt, Dominion Chemist of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, recently published the results of his seventeen years of research in the financial worth of snow and hail. Dr. Shutt has discovered that there is a definite financial value to snow and hail, as they wash out of the atmosphere nitrogenous substances that fertilize the soil. The action of snow and hail driven through the air, he says deposits upon the land four kinds of chemical fertilizers: free ammonia, nitrates, nitrites, and albuminoid ammonia. These substances he declares, to the value of seven pounds per acre, are deposited in a winter's fall of snow and hail. These are the forms in which the nitrogen of the air can be assimilated by plants as food.

Well, there it is. That is the treasure in the snow and hail about which God asked Job, and we have only recently discovered it. Surely all this remarkable evidence of the scientific accuracy of God's Word should lead us to take up the Old Book again and make it the guide of our lives as our fathers did in days gone by.

*The Bible*

*Most wondrous Book! Bright candle of the Lord!  
Star of eternity! The only star  
By which the bark of man could navigate  
The sea of life, and gain the coast of bliss  
Securely! Only star which rose on time,  
And on its dark and troubled billows, still,  
As generation, drifting swiftly by.  
Succeeded generation, threw a ray  
Of heaven's own light, and to the hills of God,  
The eternal hills, pointed the inner's eye.  
By prophets, seers, and priests, and sacred bards,  
Evangelists, apostles, men inspired,  
And by the Holy Ghost anointed, set  
Apart and consecrated to declare  
To earth the counsels of the Eternal One,  
This Book, this holiest, this sublimest Book,  
Was sent. Heaven's will, heaven's code of laws entire,  
To man, this book contained; defined the bounds  
Of vice and virtue, and of life and death;  
And what was shadow, what was substance taught.*

- ROBERT POLLOCK.

### *Science, Noah's Flood, and Noah's Ark*

YEARS ago, an infidel whose constant boast was that he was too educated to believe the Bible, and after thorough study had rejected it entirely, got into holts one day with a Christian teacher.

He said, "Do you believe the story of the ark that Noah built?"

"Yes," replied the teacher, "I certainly do."

A foxy gleam lit the eye of the infidel. "Tell me," he said, "how long was the ark?"

"Three hundred cubits long, fifty wide, and thirty high," was the instantaneous reply.

"It must have weighed several thousand pounds, then," the questioner slyly continued.

"Certainly," was the reply, "It probably weighed several thousand tons."

"Then," cried the infidel in unholy, gleeful triumph, "if the Bible is true, as you claim it is, how could those two priests in Exodus, pick up the ark and carry it across the Red Sea?"

I wonder how many there are in our great radio audience today who know the difference between Noah's ark and the ark of the covenant. The story of the ark, and also of the flood of Noah's day, have frequently held up to ridicule by the opponents of God's Word. They declare that there never was a flood of the size and extent recorded in Genesis, and that had Noah really built his boat according to the specifications given in Genesis, it could not possible have been floated. And what is more, it would have been quite impossible for Noah and his family to be housed in that boat with that great conglomeration of beasts, birds, and insects described in the Genesis story of the Flood.

Well, we have faith to believe that what God's Word says, did actually take place. Jesus believed in the Flood and referred to it, and so did the great Apostle Peter. But let us look to the different branches of science for evidence in support of the great Deluge, shall we? We have already presented some of the archaeological evidence available. The science of geology and paleontology also confirm it. Geology, of course, is the science which deals with the study of the rocks, and paleontology deals with ancient life as ascertained by fossil remains.

It is rather significant that fossil remains indicate that many huge animals freely roamed this earth in ancient times, animals that are now extinct. The well-known historian, H. G. Wells, testifies to a sudden ending of some of these prehistoric creatures by some great cataclysm. In his "*Outline of History*," pp. 32 and 33, in the chapter headed the "Age of Reptiles," he says: -

"Then the record is broken. We do not know how long a time the break represents. Many ages may be missing here – pages that may represent some great cataclysmal climatic change. When next we find abundant traces of the land plants and the land animals of the earth, this great multitude of reptile species has gone. For the most part



they have left no descendants. They have been wiped out. This abrupt ending up of the reptiles is, beyond all question, the most striking revolution in the whole history of the earth. . . . Whatever it was that led to the extinction of the Mesozoic reptiles, it was probably some very far-reaching change indeed, for the life of the seas did, at the same time, undergo a similar catastrophic alteration.”

The science of paleontology is producing an abundance of evidence that man lived contemporaneously with the animals of the Pleistocene period, and that they all perished together in the Deluge.

Recent excavation in a New Mexico cavern revealed a human skull twelve feet below the surface, the bones of several Pleistocene animals in the next eight feet, and then another human skull below them. Dr. William Bryan, of the Los Angeles Museum, who assisted in the excavations, said that this settles conclusively the moot question whether man and the sloth, the camel, and the cave bear, were co-existent in America. (Report in Los Angeles “*Times*,” August 2, 1921.)

Centuries ago, in antediluvian times, there roamed over this earth, immense elephants called mammoths, the remains of which are being found by the thousands, buried in many parts of the world. They are especially well-preserved in the far north where the ground is frozen the year around. Particularly is this so in certain sections of Siberia, where mammoths have been found so well-preserved that dogs and wolves have readily eaten their flesh.

It is interesting to note, too, that the natives of Siberia call the mammoth remains, “Adam’s mammoth” and the fossil wood found buried with them, “Noah’s wood.” (Ref. “*The Mammoth and the Flood*,” Howarth.) That these great beasts were suddenly destroyed is evident from the fact that willow, maple, cedar, and other leaves and branches, are found in their teeth as well as undigested food in their stomachs.

James G. Dana, in his “*manual of Geology*,” page 1007, says, it is evident that these animals “were quietly feeding” in a temperate climate, when the sudden “crisis came.” The summer climate “abruptly terminated,” and became “suddenly extreme as of a single winter’s night, never again relenting.”

A universal deluge is also proved by immense bone-beds in different parts of the world. Some of these indicate that animals of all kinds had gathered together on the highest ground to escape the rising waters, and were together drowned and entombed. Beds, miles in extent, are also found on level ground where they were evidently carried by the water in drifts, and there buried. In one of these beds were found the remains of two thousand hippopotami, many of them being young. In another bed were found bones representing twenty-eight different species of birds and animals, all mixed together with trees and other vegetation. In another, 1,200 reindeer antlers were found. Many of these beds are located in caves where it seems that animals sought refuge from the rising water, as they did also on the tops of the hills and the mountains.

One hill in Europe, a mile in circumference at the base, is so covered in bones from the base to the summit, both inside and out, that it is known as “The Mountain of

Bones.” And at least 135 different kinds of animal bones have been found, with the mammoth remains, in different parts of the world.

On May 7, 1932, the skull of a mammoth was dug up in Florida, with an arrowhead stuck in it, showing that man and the mammoth lived on the earth at the same time. Human remains have been found twenty to thirty feet deep, lying face downward. IN limestone rock near Santos Brazil, have been found several hundred human skeletons, together with other bones, shells, etc. Surely we do not need any more evidence from science, of the fact that this earth at one time experienced a universal flood.

And now, a few thoughts on the ark. One of America’s great preachers was one day interrupted by a man who said, “You can’t claim that the story of the ark was scientifically possible. Why, it was utterly impossible for Noah to get two animals of every kind into an ark the size of the one he built.”

“Let us examine your argument,” replied the preacher. “How many different kinds of animals are there?”

The man looked at him for a moment with a blank expression, and then said, “Well, how many different kinds of animals are there?”

“Oh, no,” said the preacher, “this is your argument. You go ahead and make it.”

After some attempts to evade, he said, “I don’t know how many kinds of animals there are, but I’ll soon find out.”

He was back soon again and said in triumph, “ I know how many kinds of animals there are.”

“All right,’ aid the preacher, “how many kinds are there?”

He replied, “There are one million different kinds.”

His figures, of course, were highly inaccurate as we will notice later, but the preacher let him continue by saying, “Well, what is the argument now?”

“Well,” he said, “I contend that it was utterly impossible for Noah to get two million animals into an ark the size of the one he built.”

“But,” the preacher replied, “he didn’t have to. Out of all the living creatures known to the science of biology, sixty per cent of them live in the water, and the flood wouldn’t hurt them.”

“Well,” he replied, “forty per cent of the two million animals is still a whale of a lot.”

“You are forgetting,” the preacher retorted, “that out of forty percent that live on the dry land, seventy out of one hundred are insects, which do not take up much room.”

The man then became somewhat excited, and raised his voice, saying, “But you have to admit that two elephants would take up a lot of room.”

Whereupon the preacher smiled and said, “But think of all the insects the size of fleas which could be parked on to the elephants, all of them counting, and yet not detracting much from the available space.”

“Well, no matter how you try to whittle it down,” said the man, “even ten percent of two million animals could not possibly get in an ark the size of the one that Noah built.”

“All right,” said the preacher, “how big was the ark?”

And friends, would you believe it, the man didn’t know. Here he was arguing that a totally unknown number of animals couldn’t possibly be parked inside a boat, the size of which he knew absolutely nothing about.

Well, what does science have to say on this subject? Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace in his “*Geographical Distribution of Animals*” states that there are 1,700 different species of animals (not one million), 10,087 species of birds, 987 of reptiles, and approximately 100,000 insects known to man. He figured out the room and feed space necessary for these creatures on the basis of that allowed for the transport of animals on modern ships, and found that the ark was perfectly capable of accomplishing the task for which it was built. The magazine *Science and Invention*, in one of its 1927 issues, gave some very enlightening facts about the ark. Here we are informed that its floor space was 101,250 square feet, or more than two acres. The tonnage they estimated to be 32,000, or if loaded to the limit, 42,000 tons, and that wasn’t a bad-sized boast for those days.

More interesting still, some years ago the Union Iron Works of San Francisco was engaged in making plans for a big battleship which afterwards turned out to be the famous *Oregon*. When the plans for the *Oregon* were under discussion this ship-building company had in its employ a Mr. George W. Dickie, a Scotsman by birth, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He was invited by his firm to work on the plans of this proposed new battleship.

Around about this time Mr. Dickie’s attention was drawn to an article appearing in the press, which made sport of the idea that Noah and his sons could have built a ship that would be seaworthy. So he determined to test the matter out, and went to work on the figures given in Genesis, chapter 5, verse 15, already quoted in our session today. According to the Hebrew measurement, the ark should be 450 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high. To Mr. Dickie’s amazement, the measurements of the ark corresponded exactly with those proposed for the *Oregon*, except that *Oregon* would be one seventh smaller every way. Next day he took the matter up with the officials of the United States Navy Department, the upshot of the matter being that the plans finally adopted corrected that one slight difference, and the battleship *Oregon* was built in the same proportions as the ark.

Later, the editor of the *Los Angeles Times* in an editorial, stated: “One of the surprising facts of history is that it took 2,000 years for the science of marine engineering to develop the highest type of sea-going craft, when the secrets of the true dimensions for the greatest carrying power combined with the least resistance to the

action of the waves, rested all that time in the Book of Genesis.” And the editor closes his account with the words, “O ye of little faith.”

## CHAPTER SIX

*Lew Wallace, the author  
Of "Ben Hur," said: "After  
Six years given to impartial  
Investigation of Christianity,  
As to is truth or falsity, I  
Have come to the deliberate  
Conclusion that Jesus Christ  
Was the Messiah of the  
Jews, the Saviour of the  
World, and my personal  
Saviour.*

### *Sceptics and the Incomparable Christ*

THE incomparable Christ, after His marvelous birth, lived an obscure life for thirty years. He never attended the schools and colleges of His day. He didn't commence preaching until He was thirty years of age, and then His ministry lasted only three and a half years. He was never given a public office. The majority of His immediate friends were humble fishermen. He gathered none of this world's riches unto Himself, and finally, His life ended upon a cross. His own country-men were glad when He was gone, and few mourned His death. But so sure was He that His mission to this world would succeed, that He declared in the shadow of the cross, "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world."

Almost two thousand years have passed by since Jesus of Nazareth made that remarkable declaration, and we witness its complete fulfillment. He alone of all the sons of men has been able to cross the bounds of nationality, of caste, and society. He, today, is adored by great and small, rich and poor, in every nation of the world. Songs of love and fidelity surround His name in a thousand languages; and from east and west, north and south, daily prayers ascend from the lips of millions who would rather die than dishonour His holy name. Great men, mighty men, warriors, statesmen, kings, heroes, and religious leaders have come and gone. Many of them are forgotten, but the name of Jesus goes marching on to greater glory every day.

The prophet Isaiah predicted the advent of this wonderful Man to this world many years before He was born. Seven hundred yrs before His birth in Bethlehem's manger, Isaiah wrote, "For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given: and the government shall be upon His shoulder: and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." Friends, that is why Christ was such an extraordinary man. He was the divine Son of God. "Unto us a son [God's Son] is given." He was God manifest in the flesh. When He died on Calvary's cross that was not His end. For four thousand years the sons of Adam had marched in an unbroken column into the dark valley never to return again, but Jesus changed that order of events. He arose triumphant over death and the tomb, and He is alive today waiting in the courts above for a signal from His Father to return to this world to take His followers to be with Him in the gloryland.

Occasionally we are asked, Has anybody ever set out with an unbiased mind to ascertain the truthfulness of these Biblical statements concerning Jesus? Yes, many have done that, and some of the most interesting evidence along this line is available to us from the pens of one-time skeptics. A number of men with a decidedly skeptical frame of mind have, in the past, set out to disprove the Biblical statements concerning the birth, life, and sayings of our Lord, but they found the evidence in support of the authenticity of the Scriptures so convincing, and so overwhelming, that they ended up in writing, not against, but in favour of the cause of Christ.

The first of these men to whom we refer is Gilbert West. This man set out, years ago, to write a book against Christianity, but, upon close investigation of the evidence, he not only revised his opinion but also embraced and wrote in favour of the Christian religion.

Then there is the case of Frank Morison, the author of the book, "Who Moved the Stone?" This noted lawyer set out to disprove the facts of the death and resurrection of our Lord, and to subject the record to a critical analysis. He was so struck with the simple, clear, and straightforward narrative that, instead of carrying out his first intentions, he wrote his book as a testimony in favour of the glad and glorious gospel.

I suppose there are very few of our listeners who have not read the story, or at least seen the motion picture, entitled, "*Ben Hur*." Possibly you are acquainted with the thought that prompted Lew Wallace to write this immortal story. Well, it came about this way. Colonel Robert Ingersoll and General Lew Wallace were discussing one day the possibility of writing a romance about the life of Christ. Ingersoll turned to his companion, and said, "I believe you are just the man to write such a book. Go ahead, tear down the prevailing sentiment as to His divinity, and prove Him to be a mere man among men." Captivated by its possibilities, Lew Wallace set out to perform this task – but, in studying his main source of information, namely the Gospels, he found himself facing the incomparable Christ. The more he studied the life and character of our Lord, the more he was convinced that Jesus was more than a man among men. He was amazed by the fact that out of an obscure Galilean village, so mean and so low that its very name was a reproach, came this young man, a humble carpenter, who had hardly been outside His own province, but whose first public utterance, the Sermon on the Mount, is the most original and revolutionary address on practical morals the world has ever heard.

Lew Wallace, like the rest of the world, marveled at His sayings, for, "Age has not dimmed their light, lessened their appealing sweetness, or diminished their force. Familiarity has not spoiled their freshness or destroyed their fragrance. His words shine out fearless as ever. The sweetest, calmest, wisest words ever spoken to men." It was this record, my friends, that changed the life of Lew Wallace from an infidel to a humble believer, and he has revealed our Lord in the book, "*Ben Hur*, not as a mere man, but as the divine Son of God.

There are other men, of course, who were converted through the first-hand knowledge they gained in archaeological research. For instance, there was Professor A. H. Sayce, who, at the commencement of his investigations was a self-confessed sceptic. But in the books he has written, such as "*Fresh Light From the Ancient Monuments*," I suppose no writer has more reverently upheld the authority of the Bible, and this result was achieved through his study in the field of archaeology.

I would like to cite the case, too, of Sir William Mitchell Ramsay, who from childhood was reared in an atmosphere of doubt. As a Youngman he headed an expedition of archaeological research into Asia Minor and Palestine. He declared he would take Luke's account as recorded in the Book of Acts as a guide, and he would prove that the Apostle Paul could not have made the journeys over the routes ascribed to him. He spent fifteen long years investigating the facts, and then published a large volume entitled, "*St. Paul, the Traveller and the Roman Citizen*," which constitutes a wonderful vindication of the Scriptures, and his findings as recorded in that book were the means of his own conversion. On page 238 of this remarkable work, he says, "Such progress as I have been enabled to make in discovery is largely due to the

early appreciation of the fact that Luke is a safe guide, and wherever I have followed his authority absolutely. . . he was right, down to the last detail.”

And so we see, that men who have investigated the facts concerning the authenticity of the Scriptures and of the statements concerning the incomparable Christ, submit to us evidence that is unassailable, evidence that was to them so overwhelming that it set in motion new trends of thought and changed the whole course of their lives. Why, the whole Bible would be a meaningless book without the one unique character who forms the basis of its message. Prophets of old prayed, psalmists sang, and seers gazed down the centuries, looking for the One who would turn darkness into light, and reveal to the sons of men the way to true happiness and peace. The supreme figure of all history is the Lord Jesus Christ, and of Him the writers of God’s Holy Word declared, “To Him give all the prophets witness.” Yes, all that they predicted concerning His birth, His life, His death, and His resurrection, was fulfilled to the last detail. Even His sayings upon the cross were forecast centuries before He was born.

We have learned from our discourse today how sincere doubters like Gilbert West, Frank Morison, and Lew Wallace, met the Christ in their study of the Word, and then faced the question asked by our Lord Himself so many years ago, “What think ye of Christ?” In response they were constrained to say, “He is the Son of God,” and in making this acknowledgment, claimed Him as their Saviour. We would not conclude this broadcast today without asking you, radio friends, “What think ye of Christ?” There are many in the world who have a profound admiration for Him. They believe Him to be the greatest character in all history, and they unhesitatingly state that if His teachings were carried out, they would produce the highest standard of morality as well as those finer graces that adorn the lives of great men.

Nevertheless, we must see in Christ more than the realized ideal for humanity. We must do more than admire Him. We must do more than merely assent to the beauty of His life and the goodness of His character. If His life is to mean anything to us we must learn to know Him as our personal Friend and Saviour apart from whom we have no hope for the future.

For a moment let me divert your minds from Christianity to skepticism and infidelity, and I ask in all sincerity, What do they have to offer in the place of the “blessed hope” centered in our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ? Do their teachings satisfy the deep wistful yearnings of the human heart? When we are face to face with the great unknown, do they offer hope in the hour of despair? I recall just now that when the infidel Hobbs came to his dying hour, he said, “I am taking a leap into the dark.” What hopelessness is revealed in a statement like that! In contrast we bring to you the confident words of the Apostle Paul, who, while facing the executioner’s block said, “I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, shall give me at that day: and not to me only, but unto all them also that love His appearing.”

We have dealt with this subject at this hour that you might consider again Him who is the way, the truth, and the life. If you make Him the Lord of your life you will come to enjoy His fellowship, His guidance, and His help day by day. You will fear nothing in this life, and when you come to the journey’s end you will have the same



assurance as the psalmist, who wrote, “Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me.”

The Lord Jesus offers to us all today, forgiveness of sins, peace of mind, hope for the future, and life everlasting. Will you not accept Him as your Friend and Saviour this day, and live for His glory till He comes? May God bless you.

CHAPTER SEVEN

*O Word of God incarnate,  
O wisdom from on high,  
O truth unchanged, unchanging,  
O Light of our dark sky!  
We praise thee for the radiance  
That from the hallowed page,  
A lamp to guide our footsteps,  
Shines on from age to age.*

*The church from her dear Master  
Received the gift divine,  
And still that light she lifeth  
O'er all the earth to shine.  
It is the golden casket  
Where gems of truth are stored;  
It is the heaven-drawn picture  
Of Christ the living word.*

- WILLIAM HOW.

## *What Has Christianity Done for the World?*

WITH the statement, "Religion is the opiate of the people" upon the lips of millions: when whole nations are determined to blot the very consciousness of God from their midst: at a time when millions are casting away the faith of their fathers, we do well to pause for a moment amidst the agitations and momentous changes of our times, and consider the important question, "What has Christianity done for the world?" It was the Founder of our faith who said, "By their fruits ye shall know them," so let us take a look at some of the fruits of the Christian faith.

Christianity has already been operating for nearly two thousand years in life's laboratory; so there is plenty of material from which to select, and with which to work.

We note that the nations that lead the world today in international politics, business, science, letters, medicine, and art, are Christian, and while their *total* progress may not be entirely due to the influence of Christianity, most of it is attributable to the principles of the Christian faith. Freedom of thought, body, and soul is absolutely essential to individual initiative and national advance; and it is only in lands where the Bible has free access to the people that the "four freedoms" exist today.

We do not contend that the Christian nations fully live up to their profession. We simply say that Christianity has done wonders for them to the extent that they have followed its light. Though their failures have been many, it remains a fact. Nevertheless, that those nations who have most nearly lived in accordance with the Bible, have developed into superior nations.

An unbiased study of history will reveal that the churches preserved what knowledge there was during the Dark Ages, and as the Reformation developed more and more, educational institutions were founded by consecrated church bodies. Those centres of learning have become our great universities and colleges of the present day. This alone is a great contribution to civilization. But more than this has been done. We have vast public school systems functioning, which had their origin in the efforts of Christian administrators. What the non-Christian nations know about, and have done about, education, has been mostly absorbed from Christian lands. None question the advantages and blessings of our public educational system, commencing with the kindergarten and finishing with the university. This is our heritage, and the indirect result of Christian influence.

And whence came our social service organizations, our orphanages, our homes for the aged, blind, and permanently disabled? They all came through the efforts of Christian men and women who had the Christian spirit of service in their hearts. Today, poor widows receive help; orphans, who otherwise would not stand much of a chance in life, are fed, clothed, and schooled; many helpless aged are spared a beggar's miserable existence; and the blind are cared for and comforted. Poor mothers are given medical attention by visiting nurses, while infant mortality has been greatly lowered through the instruction spread by these same agents of mercy. Who will ever be able to measure the good rendered to individuals, communities, and our nation by the Y.M.C.A., and the Y.W.C.A., the Salvation Army, and other similar Christian institutions?

Further, what has Christianity done in the field of medicine and health? Although much of our early medical knowledge came to us from pagan sources, modern medical science may be termed Christian, for its foundations were laid by Christian doctors and technicians, and its superstructure has been mostly the work of their hands.

For years, Christian lands have had free hospital beds and free clinics. The blessings of these can be fully appreciated only by those who have been forced to appeal to them for medical aid. Then there are visiting nurses, baby health centres, public health services, and organized medical knowledge to fight tuberculosis and cancer, poliomyelitis, and other great scourges.

Neither paganism, agnosticism, nor atheism gives to us a Florence Nightingale, a Henri Dunant, or a Sir Wilfred Grenfell – only Christianity, so far, has done that. These illustrious souls have given to us the ministry of nursing, the Red Cross organization, and a cross-section view of medical missionary work and what it means to men and women living outside the pale of available everyday medical service. Each was motivated to a life of service by the spirit of the Master Physician.

This spirit of lovingkindness has constrained Christian doctors to penetrate the dark and isolated places of Asia, Africa, South America, and the Pacific Isles, giving to stricken thousands relief from pain beyond their wildest dreams. Who but Christian workers have dedicated their lives to leper ministry, to eradicating this dreaded scourge from the face of the earth? Considerations such as these compel me to favour Christianity and to follow as light, for only that which is true and right can produce results so worthy, so noble, and so invaluable to man and his happiness.

An eye-witness cannot help admitting the truth of what he sees. It is because of this fact that I must accept Christianity as set forth in the Bible. I cannot deny what I have seen. Christianity changes lives and hearts. I know scores of men and women whose lives have been changed by its influence – in many cases, changed tremendously. They have become new persons. We know people by what they do; and a man's character is the sun of his acts. When I see the Bible and its Christ mightily transform another's acts and character, then I am greatly impressed. I have seen thieves become honest; proud men become humble; vain women, modest; backbiters, defenders; self-seekers, unselfish; and Pharisees, charitable. I have witnessed drunkards turn from their drunkenness, gamblers abandon their gambling, parents turn to their children and children to their parents, supposed unconquerable tempers fade to a thing of the past, the glaze of lustful eyes become steady and true, and resulted from Bible study and an acceptance of Jesus Christ as a personal Friend. When one has seen these things, what must his conclusion be – that Christianity is false or true? "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?"

In my own life I am keenly aware of personal strength and blessing derived from the lives of deeply consecrated fellow Christians. What can be more helpful to one than the fragrance and beauty of association with these lives, enriched and refined by personal acquaintance with Jesus Christ, and vitalized by His Spirit! It must convince one, as few other things can, of the reality of Christianity and of its Author. Those who minister to our souls by a Christian handclasp, a pure life, a kind word, timely exhortations to be true to the "high calling of God in Christ Jesus; who hold out a

warm-hearted friendship in spite of wounds we may have inflicted, and kneel with us and for us before the mercy seat of God, cause us to realize that a Christ who can so lift men and women to such divine living and ministry cannot be false. This is evidence that He is real and true, and proves that Christ is a living Saviour.

You know, a man acquires his best understanding of life's true values through his personal contact and experience with them. This is also true of the Bible and its Saviour. The experience with Christianity I have had, and am still having, I pass on for what it is worth to him who hears. What shall follow is not an argument or even an opinion, but merely an attempt to portray an inner experience.

The Word of God has proved to be "a lamp unto my feet, and a light unto my path." The oneness of purpose of its divinity inspired authors, the purity of its messages, the practicalness of its instruction, and the indisputable accuracy of its prophecies have served to anchor my soul to a philosophy of life whose perfection is realized more and more as time goes on. "Rome was not built in a day," and neither is the foundation and superstructure of a rich, full, and substantiated Christian experience. Time is required. But in the Bible I have not found *a* Christ, but *the* Christ, the Son of God. For Jesus is not, like Confucius, a mere adviser; nor, like the Allah of the Koran, an unfeeling omnipotent power. Rather is He a Friend and Saviour. Knowing our failures, He offers us His forgiveness. Knowing our weakness He offers us His strength. He is neither powerless nor indifferent. He is the Captain of our salvation, wise to command and strong to succour.

This Christ has saved my soul, and I know it. I sought the Saviour – my Saviour – and found Him. He had no frown for me, though I deserved it; no rebuke for me, though I merited it; and no condemnation for me, though I was worthy of it. Instead, I heard the words, "Come now, and let us reason together; . . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." Isaiah 1:18.

Today I stand free in Him, saved from the destructiveness of sin. Not perfect, I confess, but growing toward perfection through His grace. When in life's battle I falter, He takes my hand; when I hunger, He gives me to eat of the bread of life and to drink of the water of life; when I grow faint with the struggle, He strengthens me; when I grow faint with the struggle, He strengthens me; when the adversary would strike me down, He guards my defenceless head; when I sorrow, He sympathizes; and when victory is mine, He is glad. He is my strength, my light, my counselor, my hope, my God; and in Him do I trust. He has promised to come personally again. He will keep that promise. I know that my Redeemer lives, and that I shall soon see Him, even the Captain of my soul, the Prince of peace. This then, is the hope that guides me through life; and this is the hope which I shall see fulfilled at the hour of His glorious appearing.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

*A glory in the Word we find  
When grace restores our sight;  
But sin has darkened all the mind,  
And veiled the heavenly light.*

*When God's own Spirit clears our view,  
How bright the doctrines shine!  
Their holy fruits and sweetness show  
Their Author is divine.*

*How blest are we, with open face  
To view Thy glory, Lord,  
And all Thy image here to trace,  
Reflected in Thy word.*

*-CAMPELL'S COLLECTION*

### *What Christ's Resurrection Means to You and Me*

IN the Bible we find a promise for every need, a balm for every grief and sorrow, a solution for every problem, and a remedy for all the ills of humanity. This old world has often had its Gethsemanes, but never has it received such a baptism of unutterable horror as during the past few years. Mankind is still in a daze. Haunting fear and suspicion are everywhere. Sorrowing hearts still throb with pain. Tears unbidden still course down the cheek when we see the vacant chair, and so today we want to bring you a message of comfort and hope. We desire to talk to you about God's promises concerning a meeting-time with the loved ones we all miss so much.

Some people consider death a forbidden subject for discussion or thought. In their own way they imitate Louis XIV of France. Looking out of his palace one day, he gazed upon a certain building which, upon inquiring of one of his courtiers, he was informed was the church of St. Denis. Then his informant added: "All your royal ancestors lie buried there." But Louis hated the thought of death so much that he ordered the immediate erection of another palace that would prevent his viewing his last resting-place.

Well, friends, man cannot by-pass the subject of death so easily, so why not give this universal experience some candid consideration? Shall we? It will not hurt us and it may prove most helpful and comforting.

The wise man spoke the truth when he said, "The living know that they shall die." Yes, we are all subject to death. Death is the heritage which Adam bequeathed to his posterity when he sinned. "As in Adam all die" (1 Corinthians 15:22), is the statement of the Word of God, and it is also the record of history. We are alive today, but with the passing of time comes death. What is death? It is so universal, yet so mysterious. We speak to our dad and they seem not to hear; we weep and they seem not to care. Is death the end of the story, or is there life beyond? Is this period between birth and death all there is of human existence? Are we born only to die? We know a good deal about life, but death has never been fathomed. In the language of the patriarch Job, we cry, "If a man die, shall he live again?" Job 14:14. Is there life beyond death? If so, when will it be? How long must we wait? What is the experience of those in the grave? Can we help them? Can they communicate with the living? Many and varied are the answers that men give to the heart cries of the sorrowing soul; but we want not the speculations of men concerning this universal question. We want an authoritative voice.

As mankind stands by the side of the open grave, clinging only to the strands of the severed ties of love and friendship, from his aching heart he cries: Must death go on for ever? Will it never cease? Is there no power to conquer this monstrous thing? As he listens for an answer, he hears the hopeful words that fell from the lips of Jesus, the Everlasting One: "I am He that liveth, and was dead; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen; and have the keys . . . of death." Revelation 1:18. "I will ransom them from the power of the grave; I will redeem them from death: O death, I will by thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction." Hosea 13:14.

Of all the mighty prophecies and predictions of the Word of God, none contains more meaning or hope to the home where death has entered, to the family circle that has

been broken, than the promise, “Thy dead men shall live.” Isaiah 26:19. No, death is not the end of the story, thank God. There is, for those who believe in Christ and His resurrection, a glorious reunion day when we shall meet, never to part again.

Yes, thank God, there is hope for the Christian. Our sorrows need not drive us to despair. The mighty Healer has “the oil of joy for mourning,” and a “garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness” (Isaiah 61:3). He has a “blessed hope” (Titus 2:13), that reaches beyond the grave, and He wants that hope to burn brightly in our hearts. He wants us to know the comfort and healing of His word of promise. We were included in the invitation, “Come unto Me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.” Matthew 11:28. He will “comfort all that mourn.” Isaiah 51:2.

How thrilling and hopeful are the words of Christ, who broke the bonds of death and gave Jairus’ daughter, the widow’s son, and Lazarus back to their families: “Marvel not at this: for the hour is coming, in the which all that are in the graves shall hear His voice, and shall come forth.” John 5:28, 29. Because of sin, “alldie” but “in Christ shall all be made alive.” 1 Corinthians 15:22. This “all” includes those dear to you who were so rudely torn away by death.

Do you ask, What is the state or condition of those in death? The Bible has the answer. Because of God’s plan for human redemption, death no longer is an eternal separation from those we hold dear. Because of the “blessed hope,” death now is spoken of as but a little rest – a quiet, unconscious, undisturbed sleep. How good is our God to take away the sting of death! How comforting are those words, “sleep” and “rest”! (Psalms 127:2) Like a weary child, God’s “beloved” drop off to sleep, knowing full well that the Saviour will call them in the resurrection morning. “I will behold Thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with Thy likeness,” was the psalmist’s expression of confidence. (Psalms 17:15. Job knew that this Redeemer would call him from the sleep of death, for he wrote. “Thou shalt call and I will answer Thee: Thou wilt have a desire of the work of Thine hands.” Job 14:15.

The Apostle Paul, eager that none should worry about death, also used the peaceful expression “asleep” in describing the death of the righteous. He said: “I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope. . . . For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive and remain unto the coming of the Lord shall not prevent them which are asleep.” 1 Thessalonians 4:13, 15.

How comforting it is to hear God speak of our loved ones as being at rest. They have gone to sleep to await, in unconscious slumber (Ecclesiastes 9:5), the morning of the resurrection when God shall call them to everlasting life.

The resurrection is the cornerstone of the Christian faith. It is the polestar of our hope. It is the rainbow of promise that pierces the dark clouds of despair. It is the climax of the gospel. The resurrection of the dead takes place when Jesus comes to earth the second time. Nineteen hundred years ago He came and paid the debt of sin. By His triumph over death, He made possible a resurrection for all. How He must have loved us to be willing to die for us! How eager He must be for the day to dawn



when he can fully restore all that sin has ruined! No wonder the Scriptures say:  
“Thou wilt have a desire to the work of Thine hands.” Job 14:15.

It cannot be long now unto His appearing. All that prophecies focus on our day. The signs which tell that His coming is near, are fast fulfilling. “For yet a little while, and He that shall come will come, and will not tarry.” Hebrews 10:37.

No words can describe the joy of the resurrection morning. At the call of Jesus, the righteous dead will come forth – “In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, at the last trump: for the trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised incorruptible, and we shall be changed.” 1 Corinthians 15:52. Then we shall be given a glorified body through Christ, “who shall change our vile body, that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body.” Phil. 3:21.

As after His resurrection Jesus was recognized by His friends, so we shall know one another when clothed with immortality. What a meeting that will be! Fathers and mothers will hold to their hearts their long-lost children; companions long since separated will fall into each other’s arms. As the poet says: -

*“We shall clasp our own again,  
Free from sorrow, sin, and pain;  
We shall wish no more in vain,  
Some sweet day, some sweet day.”*

Together the ransomed throng will be caught up to their blessed Lord. They will see the King in His beauty, and will go to the city of many mansions, “whose builder and maker is God.” Hebrews 11:10. Then tears shall be no more and shouts of praise shall echo through eternity as God says: “and there shall be no more death, . . . neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away.” Revelation 21:4.

We have had our days of parting; we know the anguish of separation caused by death. But, dear friends, there is a meeting time, a gathering time, a uniting time coming. All the faithful will be there. All that is worth saving out of the world’s wreck will be saved. Jesus came to seek and save; and He will succeed. Every corner of the creation will be searched; even the sea will give up the dead in it. How glorious will the resurrection! I fancy I see the glad procession coming up – a multitude whom no man can number. I see them coming with crowns of everlasting joy on their heads and palms of victory in their hands. How sweet will be the reunion! No wonder the revelator, when he heard the promise, “Surely I come quickly,” eagerly responded, “Even so, come, Lord Jesus.” Revelation 22:20.

Though it may be dark for you today; though the night of gloom and sorrow may have settled over you like a pall; though it seems as if every hope and plan for future happiness has been blasted, there is a bright tomorrow. The future is resplendent with a glorious hope. God’s tomorrow will be far better than our fondest dreams of joy for today.

And so, dear friends, may we conclude this brief message with a personal word? Many of you have suffered, we know. You may be sorrowing even now. In the

language of David, who viewed the completed plan of God, we say: “Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.” Psalms 30:5.

It will soon be morning. The morning of the resurrection is hastening on apace. Believe it with all your heart. The hope it affords will dry the falling tears and revive your perishing spirit. Standing now upon the very threshold of eternal joy, we must not let our grief rob us of our vision and strength. Our sorrow and loss should lead us to a complete consecration to the task of helping others to be ready for that day; of sharing with them the “blessed hope.”

The immediate future is bright with hope, for Jesus is coming again! The long, dark reign of death is about over. The glorious appearing of Christ our Lord, the resurrection morning, reunion with our loved ones, eternal life, and heaven, will soon be to us a wonderful reality, for it won't be long till the morning.