

He is not truly patient who is willing to suffer only so much as he thinks good, and from whom he pleases.

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To the law and to the testimony; if they speak not according to this word it is because there is no light in them.—Isaiah 8:20

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RUSSELL, KENTUCKY, MAY 7, 1960

WHOLE NUMBER 1037

The Separation of Church and State

For a number of years a battle has been raging between those who believe in complete "separation of Church and State" and spokesmen for the Roman Catholic Church.

In order that we may understand how separation of Church and State first came to be the accepted belief of the majority of our citizens in the newly formed United States of America, and whether the writers of the Constitution meant a complete separation as accepted by most citizens today, or the stand of the Roman Church that they meant to merely set up a bar to the establishment of a state religion, it is necessary to go back into the history of those times. The thirteen colonies were

settled by people of the Christian faith, most of whom had been driven here by religious persecution when they differed from the accepted dogmas then in force in the British Isles and Europe. . . . They had watched Cardinal Richelieu run the government of France under King Louis XIII; the Spanish Inquisition (and the one first instituted by Innocent III whose plaque hangs on the walls of our House of Representatives) with its racks and torture chambers very fresh in their minds, besides similar incidents in the many countries in which persecution was in style.

They were determined that there should be no repetition of these abuses in their newly founded country, and they acted

to eliminate any possibility of it ever arising here.

In writing the Constitution they made it very specific that there should be no tie between any religion and the government, while at the same time they guaranteed every religious creed the right of freedom to worship without interference from constituted authority.

Many members of both the Roman and Christian faiths believed that this policy of "separation of Church and State" was aimed directly at the Roman Church. Nothing could be further from the truth, for this bar was aimed at non-Romanist churches, the churches the writers of the Constitution themselves belonged (Continued on page 8, column 5)

The Roman Catholic Issue

As our readers will observe, this issue is given over in a great measure to articles relative to Roman Catholicism. There will be many similar articles of like nature printed in our paper within the next several months (D. V.).

Doubtlessly all our readers are aware that this is an election year, and one of the avowed candidates for the Democratic nomination is a Romanist. I hardly think that our country is ready to elect a Roman Catholic president as yet, but we need to be warned, and the alarm needs to go out concerning Roman Catholicism.

I have not one single thing against any Roman Catholic, nor against any man who wishes to make the race for the presidency who is a Romanist. However, I am definitely opposed to everything Roman Catholicism stands for, especially its position relative to religious freedom and church and state. It is our desire to direct the minds and thoughts of our readers in a channel opposing Roman Catholicism.

Of course we recognize the fact that there are some who will offer criticism. Even some of our friends may misunderstand, and think we are "playing politics." May I remind you that I am a Democrat, and at the same time, may I serve notice that I will not vote for a Roman Catholic. My grandfather was a good enough Democrat, and when the war between the states broke out, he took his musket and began fighting in behalf of the South. He took a good many of his meals during the next five years at the expense of the Yanks. However, there are many like your editor who have a definite Democratic background going back to the Civil War, who will refuse to vote for any individual for President who is a Romanist, and there are states that have voted Democratic since before the Civil War who will likewise reject any Romanist for President.

We encourage our readers to renew their subscription today, to send subscriptions to their friends, and to help us in every way possible that we may stand firmly against all the inroads of the Romanists, both in religion and politics.—J.R.G.

Ten Reasons Why I Am Not A Roman Catholic

By BRO. BOB NELSON
Edmore, Michigan

1. THE PAPACY IS A HOAX. Peter never claimed to be the pope. He was never in Rome. He knew that Jesus Christ, not himself, was the "Rock." (The word pope means father). It is written "Call no one on earth your Father; for one is your Father, who is in Heaven." Matt. 23:9.

2. MARIOLATRY IS A HOAX. It is written of Christ, "Neither is there salvation in any other heaven given to men by which we must be saved." Acts 4:12.

3. PURGATORY IS A HOAX. It is a money-making scheme. It is written, "The blood of Jesus Christ, His Son, cleanses us from ALL SIN." I John 1:7.

4. THE MASS IS A HOAX. The wafer-God is a blasphemous fraud. It is written, "But Jesus, having offered one sacrifice for sins, has taken his seat forever at the right hand of God." Heb. 10:12.

5. THE CONFESSIONAL IS A HOAX. It is un-Christian, indecent and immoral. It is written, "There is one Mediator between



PASTOR BOB NELSON

God and men, himself man, Christ Jesus." I Tim. 2:5.

6. MIRACULOUS MEDALS ARE A HOAX. So are images, crucifixes, "bleeding hearts," "holy water" and similar heathen (Continued on page 8, column 5)

Differences Between Some Of The Many Heresies The Pope And Christ, Of Roman Catholic Doctrine The Pope And Peter

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CHRIST AND THE POPE

1. Jesus did not have a place where to lay His head (Luke 9:58).

The pope has his Vatican with its 1,100 rooms at his disposal.

2. Jesus never wore special robes to distinguish Himself from other men.

The pope dresses like a clown with his tiara made of cloth of gold and which comprises three crowns with 252 pearls, 229 diamonds, 32 rubies, 19 emeralds, and 11 sapphires.

3. Jesus said that His kingdom was not of this world (John 18:36).

The pope has his kingdom, the Vatican City, created by Mussolini.

4. Jesus did not have soldiers at His command, and reproached James and John for their beligerent spirit (Luke 9:64).

The pope has his soldiers in the Vatican City, ever ready to fight to defend his "kingdom." (Continued on page 8, column 2)

The doctrines of the Roman church are in the main both erroneous and deadly. There are doubtless saved Romanists, but they are saved IN SPITE OF IT. Let us look at some of their doctrines as set forth in their literature. Cardinal Gibbon's book, "Faith Of Our Fathers," is perhaps the best popular explanation of Roman Catholic doctrine.

1. The Roman Catholic view of salvation.

The church makes baptism the instrumental cause of justification. The grace purchased by Christ's death according to their view, can only flow through the hands of the priesthood. To the contrary, the Bible teaches that Christ's work on the Cross is complete and sufficient for all who will trust in Him, and no mention is made of any priesthood. (See Rom. 3:24-26; Coloss. 1:14; Acts 13:19).

2. The Roman Catholic Doctrine of Purgatory.

The church teaches that Christ's work on the cross does NOT clear

By ROY MASON
Buffalo Avenue
Baptist Church
Tampa, Florida



up one's whole sin account. One must go to a place called "purgatory" and there must suffer for sin. This doctrine was not introduced until late in the sixth century, and was not made an article of faith until the Council of Florence 1439 A. D.

There is no such place as purgatory mentioned in the Bible—it is a figment of the imagination. The only purging taught in the Bible is the purgation of our sins by Jesus in His death. (See Heb. 1:3).

Purgatory is a graft carried on by the church. Money is charged for masses said for the dead, so as to shorten purgatory for them. Several things are wrong here, as follows:

(Continued on page 8, column 4)

FIRST GIFT FOR RALLY DAY

Our first contribution for Rally Day comes from Mrs. Fred I. Hoppe of Phillipsburg, Kansas. She says:

"I want to tell you how much the Baptist Examiner has done for me. It has given me the truth on so many things. Only God knows what a help it has been to me. I pray it will continue to go out, and into thousands of homes, and do them as much good as it has me and that your debt load will be lifted so your burdens will be lighter in the years to come. I do pray every reader will send you an offering for Rally Day. I do pray God will bestow His richest blessing on all of you that work so faithfully to send out the truth."

May it please the Lord to raise up many others like this our sister within the next few days.

The Baptist Examiner Pulpit

"Roman Catholicism As Seen In The Scriptures"

(Read Revelation 17 and 18).

The Devil has two favorite methods of carrying on his work: the first is by opposition, as was true in the Garden of Eden; the second is by imitation, as was true in the Parable of the Tares, as seen in Matthew 13. Whenever the Devil can't destroy by opposition, he always attempts to destroy by imitation. Mark it down, beloved, if the Devil can't destroy by opposition, he will then ape or imitate or counterfeit the very thing that he wants to destroy.

The Devil tried to destroy the church that Jesus built. There isn't a doubt in my mind that

the Devil thought he was going to destroy it. He had our Lord put to death and later he destroyed the disciples. Simon Peter was arrested after James had been beheaded. One by one those early apostles suffered even unto martyrdom for the truth. That first church was scattered all over the world, and all those early churches suffered and had hardships and heartaches and martyrdom as a result of the opposition of the Devil. Like the hydra-headed monster of the Marshes of Lerna that we read of in mythology, of whom it was said that every time a gladiator would cut off one head, two

would grow in its place, so it was with the churches of our Lord. Every time that one was destroyed, others would spring up, so that the Devil soon found that he was getting no where fast by opposing and by destroying the church that our Lord Jesus Christ had built. So, beloved, when the Devil found that he wasn't accomplishing his purpose in destroying the church, he changed his tactics and then decided he would build a church in imitation to the church that our Lord Jesus had built—namely Roman Catholicism. I am confident that Roman Catholicism (Continued on page 6, column 3)

One of the largest single lists of subscriptions which we have ever received from one individual arrived in our mail today. The list came from Brother Bruce McMillan of Pennsylvania. We deeply appreciate these subscriptions and would like to see several more such lists come to our office. Not all these people will appreciate this paper, but some will, we are certain. So it will be money well spent, even if a few of these 113 people learn more truth and be blessed thereby.

The power of the printed page is beyond our comprehension and we certainly want to spread the truth to as many as possible. Why don't you—like Bro. McMillan—send TBE to a list of people?

RALLY DAY SLOGAN—AN OFFERING FROM EVERY READER!

The Roman Catholic Inquisition In Rome

Much is known of the Spanish Inquisition, whose archives have long been more or less open to investigation, but the history of **The Inquisition in Rome** is yet unwritten, because its secrets have been so carefully guarded.

There was a time when such a history might have been written; for Napoleon Bonaparte (whose great idea was to make Paris the center of the world that should lie at his feet), in erecting at Paris a central depot for the archives of Europe, caused even those of the Vatican to be removed to that city; and an immense collection of manuscripts, invaluable sources of secret papal history, remained there until Louis XVII delivered them back to Pope Pius VII.

But a few escaped — original MSS. of the Inquisition in Rome, bearing autograph signatures of the Cardinal Inquisitors, and the Seals of the "Holy Office." Some of these were published, together with their translations into English, in 1851-1856, by the Mr. R. Gibbings, and they themselves negative conclusively Cardinal Wiseman's statement that "the Roman Inquisition — that is to say, the tribunal which was immediately subject to the control and direction of the Popes themselves in their own city — has never been known to order the execution of capital punishment."

These MSS. are authentic records of the trial and sentences passed upon Fabianis, Manfredi and Pietro Carnesecchi — three of the noble army of martyrs, faithful witnesses in Rome for the truth of God. We shall quote from Gibbings' translations of one of these; the

Record of the Sentence Passed Upon Thomas de Fabianis,

of Mileto, a Franciscan Friar, in 1564. First comes an enumeration of his offences and "heresies" — briefly, as follows:

Maintaining that it is not sinful to eat flesh on days forbidden by the Church;

that images and relics of saints ought not to be revered;

that saints do not intercede for us, because Christ is our only Advocate;

that after the present life Purgatory for souls does not exist;

that Papal Indulgences are of no value;

that the Pope has no greater authority than that which those who are merely priests possess — that is to say, only to preach the Word of God;

that priests have not power to bind or loose from sin;

that justification proceeds from faith alone;

that Sacramental Confession, such as is commonly made to a priest, is not necessary, not enjoined in the Divine law; but that it suffices to confess to God alone;

that the consecrated bread and wine are a sign only of the body and blood of our Lord Jesus Christ;

that the disciples of Christ and their successors and priests have only authority to preach the Gospel.

Then, binding him to adjure and "renounce upon oath each and every heresy whatever which is opposed to the Catholic Faith, and to the Holy Church of Rome," it proceeds: "Moreover, in order that such iniquities may not remain unpunished, and so present an evil example to our neighbors, it is our will that you be walled up in a place surrounded by four walls which shall be assigned to you by us; which with anguish of heart and copious tears you shall bewail those your sins and offences committed against the Majesty of God, and our Holy Mother Church and the Order of Father S. Francis in which you have made profession.

"We Charles Cardinal Borromeo, the deputed Inquisitor, have thus pronounced."

Before this terrible sentence could be carried out, by some unrecorded means the prisoner escaped.

Within a year of his trial and doom, not having been recaptured, his effigy was burned. Here is an extract from an exact translation of the sentence read and passed by the assembled Cardinals of the Inquisition, November 8, 1565: "... Friar Thomas has incurred the penalty of the greater excommunication and the other censures and punishments imposed by the law and the sacred canons upon heretics who fall away and escape, and are obdurate, therefore ... if he can be apprehended he shall be transferred or given up to the Secular Court, as we do deliver and consign him; and if his person cannot be seized, in compliance with a commendable custom hitherto observed, his statue or effigy shall, and is to be burned instead of his body; and we command that it shall be consumed by fire."

This sentence was carried out in the presence of many witnesses.

ROME HAS SPOKEN

but not as her English apologist and advocate, Cardinal Wiseman, would have us believe.

A sentence like this points to a common custom — a custom alluded to eighteen years earlier by a friend of Bullinger, who in a letter written to him from Coire remarks: "At Rome some persons are every day burned, strangled, or beheaded. All the gaols and places of confinement are full, so that there is constant toil in building new prisons. Rome, though very extensive, can scarcely hold and keep in custody the multitudes of the Godly. The city has committed to flames an illustrious man named Carnesecchi, formerly an ambassador to the Duke of Florence.

Pietro Carnesecchi,

a man of noble birth, and at one time Secretary to Pope Clement VII, an Italian Christian of humble, Christ-like life, was condemned to degradation and execution by the Cardinal Inquisitors under Pope Pius V in 1546.

Bro. Gibbings published and translated his indictment and sentence in 1856. An account of the

process of the Inquisition against him also appeared in the "Miscellanea of Patriotic Italian History," by Count Manzoni of Lugo; and from this it appears that he had no extreme views — he never having sought to separate from the Roman Church. But he was the friend and associate of the great reformers Flaminio, Juan de Valdes, and Ochino — a reader of Erasmus and Melancthon.

In a letter to his friend Donna Guilia he wrote: "Thank God our faith does not depend on men, neither are its foundations laid on sand, but on the everlasting Rock, upon which the apostles and prophets and all God's saints have similarly built theirs. May God be pleased to grant us grace to live and to die steadfastly therein." His trial was long; at times his faith wavered, but finally his prayer was answered.

Fulgentio Manfredi,

a Franciscan monk and priest, came to Rome from Venice under the Pope's Safe-conduct. When treated as a heretic he appealed to his Safe-conduct and was answered that "the conduct was safe for his coming thither, but not for his going thence."

After long trial with tortures he, proving steadfast in the faith, was sentenced to degradation and to be delivered to the Secular Power, July 1, 1610. The following Sunday this sentence was carried into execution at a meeting called by the Fiscal Procurator, when — in the presence of "our most holy Lord" (Pope Paul V) met together with the Superiors and Consultors of the Holy Inquisition at the Church of St. Peter, and of the Canons and Chapters of the Cathedral — Manfredi was handed over to the Governor of the city for immediate execution.

These are the written records of the Holy Office; and they prove that in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, at any rate, Papal Rome was no more merciful than Spain in her dealings with those who in practice or opinion differed from her rule. It may well be that what was known later of Roman Church History might seem to verify the statement of Cardinal Wiseman which these accounts contradict.

But what have the Stones revealed? Again

ROME HAS SPOKEN

in the revelations made at the destruction of the Inquisition in Rome in 1849.

At the close of the previous year the Pope had fled from the Capital, leaving the Government in the hands of the National Assembly, who invited Joseph Mazzini to the city. On him they bestowed the title of Citizen of Rome, which was then proclaimed a Republic.

The first decree of the Roman Constituent Assembly, of which Mazzini was one of the Executive Triumvirate, was that the law shall be made, and justice rendered in the name of God and of the people," and on the same day the Assembly voted by acclamation Sterbini's project of a decree to abolish the "Holy Office" and suppress all privileged ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

To the minister who originated the decree its execution was entrusted, and on March 27th Sterbini proceeded to liberate the prisoners and expose the horrors that the palace of the Inquisition concealed!

The building was originally the palace of Pius V. He presented it to the Inquisition, by whom a rectangle for prisoners was added on the site of the ruins of the ancient circus of Nero. Here were found, in addition to the prison

Roman Catholic Information, Please

If you are one of those who think that nothing should be said by way of criticism of the teachings and attitude of Roman Catholicism, on the basis that it savors of bigotry and intolerance, it's time that you got wise to some facts.

When one parrots such statements, it is evident that Romanist psychological warfare, which is being waged with a vengeance in this country, has made another convert, for, unable to answer SCRIPTURAL charges of their pagan and anti-Christian teaching, the Roman Hierarchy has set in motion the charges of bigotry and intolerance as red herrings to turn the public from the trail of truth as it relates to their religio-political system.

For instance, in the September, 1952, issue of the Romanist publication, "Information," is an article captioned "ARE YOU SAVED, BROTHER?" It is an arrogant and insolent attack upon the plain teaching of the Word of God as printed and preached by Christians. The article attacks the Bible as "the only rule for faith and practice," for Christians, and says: "The Bible is only half the story—the other half being sup-

plied by tradition." This in the face of the plain statement of the Lord Jesus Christ to the priests of His day, when He said: "Ye have made the commandment of God of none effect by your tradition ... ye hypocrites, in vain do you worship me, teaching doctrines the commandments of men." (Matthew 15:6-9).

The article is specifically an attack upon BAPTISTS. The paragraph reads: "Beware of the Bible-carrying BAPTIST who asks you over to his house for tea. If you accept his invitation you'll be letting yourself in for an evening of tedious text swapping that may well end in a bloodied head—his, yours, or both."

So you BAPTISTS who read this, indeed, all PROTESTANTS who read this, don't you think about time you learned the facts? The ROMANISTS are busy warring their people against BIBLE-CARRYING BAPTISTS. What wrong with us Baptists when we alert our people to the danger inherent in allowing ROMANISM to propagate its paganism, unopposed? It's not BIGOTRY, it's COMMON SENSE.

—Baptist Temple Beale

cells surrounding a damp courtyard, subterranean prisons long out of use; and below these a dungeon that received prisoners.

WALLED UP TO DIE

The skeletons disclosed proved that the victims had been placed there, bound hand and foot, buried breast-high in lime, and left with a closed grating over them; and their horrible contortions showed how terrible had been the anguish of their death;

Another courtyard adjoining this was surrounded by sixty cells, in three tiers of twenty each; many of which were furnished with a large iron ring and made to fasten with a padlock, and affixed either to the wall or to a stone in the pavement. In one of these cells was a round stone which, when raised, disclosed a well containing skeletons — probably of those who had perished in the filthy cells. Yet even this darkest of dark places had held the light of God's presence—scrawled upon the wall were to

be seen such inscriptions as "Lord is my Shepherd, I shall want." "Blessed are they that are persecuted for righteousness sake for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." "The caprice and will of men will not avail to separate me from Thy Church, O Christ, my only hope!"

The prisons, of which there were two stories in the main building, had each the form of a small cell with a crucifix over every door, and some denunciatory passage of Scripture; as, for instance in one case: "Cursed shalt thou be when thou comest in, and cursed shalt thou be when thou goest out" (Deut. 28:19).

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

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And they answered, "We can not tell."

—the Jews

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THESE RATES APPLY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

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Examiner Editorials

By Bob L. Ross

Why I Would Not Vote For A Roman Catholic Candidate

Two of the greatest landmarks in Baptist history are absolute religious liberty for all and the separation of church and state.

Roman Catholicism is opposed to both of these tenets, except when defined as they wish. Romanism likes the terminology when dealing with the public at large, but deceptively uses the terms differently from their plain meaning. Any grade school graduate knows of the historical connection between Roman Catholicism and political affairs. Furthermore, no observing and thinking person harbors the thought that Rome has changed in its desire for political power.

"Religious liberty" to Rome simply means liberty within Roman Catholicism to do what the hierarchy decrees. That is Roman "liberty." Those who do not apply themselves in this "liberty" are "heretics" and deserve penalty for being heretics. In our day, Rome "tolerates" heretics; in days past, when Rome had more power, she destroyed heretics. Where she can do so today, she does the same. She has done it to a degree in Mexico, Spain, South America and elsewhere. Where she cannot destroy, she

does what she can to hinder, using physical methods of persecution where possible.

So far as religion itself is concerned, it does not matter to me what a political candidate believes, so long as his religion does not involve the denial of religious liberty for all — yea, even for "heretics." If he wants to bow down to images, he is free to do so. If he likes beads, holy water, formalism, priestcraft, Mariolatry, mass, relics, old bones, musty cathedrals, and the like, that does not bother me. But if his religion goes to the point of denying liberty to my neighbor and me to worship as we believe, then I would never vote for him to hold public office.

This is the real issue in our present time. It is not the old bones, relics, images, holy water, dingy cathedrals, Mariolatry, and the like, but it is the long-established opposition of Romanism to religious liberty.

A faithful Roman Catholic cannot be faithful to the principles of religious liberty. There is not one historical example to the contrary. If a Roman Catholic ever defended religious liberty, it was because he was not faithful to Rome. What little religious liberty they have in Mexico today is because of "unfaithful" Romanists who rebelled against Rome. How can a person be faithful to Roman Catholicism and the principles of religious liberty? It is impossible. Honesty would force the sincere person to either forsake Romanism or, along with Rome, publicly acknowledge his enmity for religious liberty.

I do not say that a Roman Catholic president would (or could) turn this country over to Rome; but I do say that a Roman Catholic in public office, from the presidency on down, is a step toward the destruction of religious liberty as Baptists and others have known it for the past years in America.

I would no sooner vote for a Roman Catholic than for a communist. Both are identified with anti-religious liberty movements. It would not matter to me how loud and long the communist insisted on his appreciation for religious liberty; if he remained a communist, I could not appreciate his testimony. Neither can I appreciate the testimony of any Roman Catholic — whether he be Democrat or Republican — who remains a Roman Catholic. No, he will not have to be a Baptist or Protestant to get my vote; he will simply have to repudiate that anti-religious liberty organization with which he is affiliated.

Doubtless, there are many indifferent Roman Catholics who are not aware of the political aims of Rome, but every inform-

ed, faithful Roman Catholic in this nation is necessarily an agent for the papacy.

Let the gullible public be deceived by the "begging of the question" on the part of newsmen, politicians, and others if they will; but I for one do not believe that any religion which denies religious liberty for all should be overlooked in a candidate for public office. If a man wants to run for public office, let us examine him and see what he believes. If he is in a religious movement which is against religious liberty, shall the cloak of religion be allowed to cover his un-American connections? We believe not.

A brand of religion should certainly be no requirement for a candidate, but if his "religion" includes the denial of religious liberty, then his "religion" is a little more than a mere religious faith and religious practice.

Inquisition

(Continued from page two)

The torture chambers were below. One chamber, from which all instruments of torture had been removed — confession by torture having been abolished in Rome in 1815 — appeared as a wine-cellar, though a great hook showed where the pulley for the torturing cord had been attached, and a large chimney marked the place of torture by fire.

A Trap-door Opened from the Hall

where examinations were held. It led to subterranean vaults. Soft, black earth covered the ground; where this had been removed, human bones crunched beneath the feet. And here were found traces of the clothing of both men and women and long strands of human hair.

When it was decided to convert the palace into free dwellings for poor families, every part of the building was thrown open to the public, and great was the indignation of the Roman citizens at these discoveries.

But when the workmen in the process of reconstruction attacked a seemingly old wall in one of the wine cellars already mentioned, they found it to be of very recent construction, consisting of lime and clay only and stained so as to appear old. When it was demolished it was found to have concealed a large vault in which were

Two Ovens Fashioned Like Beehives

and in them were calcined human bones.

Terrible proof this of the changelessness of the Inquisition — of the power of darkness that inspired it! When burning heretics is no more allowed, when they can no longer be burnt publicly, it burns them in secret furnaces with no smoke to betray the

(Continued on page 5, column 3)

BONDAGE OF THE WILL

By Martin Luther



Price: \$3.50

(Add 10c for postage-handling)

This is Luther's reply to Erasmus, the scholar who advocated "free-will." The language is clear, the thought is more easily understood, we believe, than Edwards' work on the will. Spurgeon praised this book highly. It is the best book to show Luther's view of such subjects as depravity, election, predestination, etc.

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HOW ROME PROFITS FROM THE PURGATORY HOAX

One of the most profitable doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church is that of Purgatory. Every Romanist is obliged to believe that after death he will be sentenced to Purgatory, there to undergo torture of unknown duration.

He is further taught that the best way to shorten the sufferings of Purgatory either for himself or for his friends and relatives is to have masses said. Application of a low mass for the relief of a suffering soul costs a minimum of one dollar; a high mass costs about twenty to twenty-five dollars; a solemn high mass costs much more. The more masses said the better for an agonizing soul. Wealthy people are urged to leave several thousand dollars to provide for masses to be said perpetually for them after they die.

The Redemptorist Fathers, founded by St. Alphonsus Liguori, 173 East Third Street, in New York City, established in 1856 a "Purgatorian Society" that is still making good profits. Membership is fifty cents a year. It prints a manual for members of the Purgatorian Society that it also sells for fifty cents. In the front of this manual are a number of detachable pages for advertising the Purgatorian Society. The following is an excerpt from one of these advertisements:

"Many worry about what provision for masses will be made for them after death. Will any masses be said for them? Why not you yourself answer this question and settle this important matter during your lifetime by becoming a member of the Purgatorian Society?"

"Living as well as deceased persons may become members at any time during the year. The year begins with the day of enrollment. Absent persons may be enrolled by mail. The annual contribution is fifty cents. During the year contributions may be sent as often as a person wishes to do so."

Fear is the motive behind Roman Catholicism in general and behind the doctrine of Purgatory in particular. The following quotation from page 30 the Manual of the Purgatorian Society, established in 1930 with the imprimatur of Cardinal Hayes, illustrates the truth of this statement.

"According to the holy Fathers of the Church, the fire of Purgatory does not differ from the fire of hell, excepting in point of duration. 'It is the same fire' says St. Thomas Aquinas, 'that torments the reprobate in hell, and the pain in Purgatory,' he adds, 'surpasses the great sufferings of this life.' Nothing but eternal duration makes the fire of hell more terrible than that of Purgatory."

Why masses afford the suffering souls the greatest relief from their torments and why masses should be said as frequently as possible is shown in the following quotation from pages 50-51 of the Manual:

"The Sacrifice of the Mass is the greatest devotion of the Catholic church, and of all the means to assist the souls in Purgatory, none is more valuable or meritorious... From this inestimable efficacy, however, we may not infer that the offering of one Mass is sufficient to release the souls we love; for though the Sacrifice on Calvary was infinite, we cannot conclude that the application of it, through the Mass, must also be infinite. St. Thomas Aquinas tells us, it was not the intention of Jesus Christ to bestow the full efficacy of His sufferings and death, which is celebrated in every Mass, upon us... It is very salutary, therefore, to have the Holy Sacrifice offered frequently for the repose of a soul."

The above is in flagrant and blasphemous contradiction of New Testament teaching. The Sacrifice of Christ, once made, was complete, perfect, sufficient, and in the words of Paul, saves us "to the uttermost." — Sel.

ROME AND THE CONSTITUTION

If, as the spokesmen of the Roman Church maintain, the writers of the Constitution had meant merely to set up a bar to a State religion, wouldn't it have been simple to write into the Constitution these six words, "There shall be no State religion"?

The argument of the Roman Church that provision to pay for transportation, lunches and school books, from tax funds, would not be violating the Constitution is futile and a misrepresentation of fact. Any such funds provided would certainly release money now spent for these items for general use of the church. Compare this with the stand taken by the Jewish and Protestant schools, which not only have repeatedly have gone on record as opposed to any such aid, but in many cases have turned down aid which might be tainted with a violation of the Constitution.

It is well to remember that neither the Roman Catholic Church nor its members had anything important to do with the founding of this country, with fighting the War of Independence, with the Declaration of Independence, with the writing of the Constitution, or in the setting up and operating of the United States government for the first fifty

years of its existence.

It was men of your belief that fought and bled to establish a government free of religious bigotry and control, and it is your duty as a free American citizen to see that the ideals they wrote into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States are maintained today, with all religions free from government interference and with government free of religious meddling.—From an Exchange.

A Little Girl Confuses A Priest

On being asked by a priest to attend his religious instruction, a little girl refused, saying it was against her father's wishes. The priest said that she should obey him and not her father.

"Oh, sir, we are taught in the Bible, 'Honour thy father and thy mother.'"

"You have no business to read the Bible," said the priest.

"But, sir, our Saviour said, 'Search the scriptures!'" (John 5:39).

"That was only to the Jews, and not to children, and you don't understand it," said the priest in reply.

"But Paul said to Timothy, 'From a child thou hast known the holy scriptures'" (II Tim. 3:15).

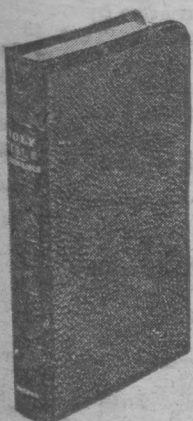
"Oh," said the priest, "Timothy was being trained to be a bishop and was taught by the authority of the Church."

"Oh, no, sir," said the child, "he was taught by his mother and his grandmother."

On this the priest turned away, saying she knew enough of the Bible to poison a parish.

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WHY PAY MONEY FOR MASSES?

Mass stipends (payments for Masses) came into being during the middle ages as the result of new teachings and practices such as transubstantiation, Mass intentions and daily Masses. At first tacitly approved by the bishop of Rome, the practice of Mass stipends was soon regulated by church law (Canon 824), and each Roman Catholic diocese now has its own fixed chart of prices, established either by custom or by synodical statute.

Since it is often denied that priests charge their people fixed sums for Masses, an excerpt from such a diocesan chart is produced here as evidence:

Fourth Synod of the Diocese of Omaha, June 14, 1934, article 182.

182. We decree that in this diocese no priest shall dare to demand more or less than the following stipends:

For a private Mass which may be said at any time convenient to the celebrant\$1.00
For a low Mass to be publicly announced or celebrated under any special circumstances\$2.00
For a high Mass (sung instead of read)\$5.00
For a funeral or nuptial Mass when read\$10.00
For a funeral or nuptial Mass when sung\$15.00
For a solemn Mass\$30.00

This price list of Masses was drawn up in the poor Mid-Western diocese of Omaha, Neb., during the depression and drought years. There are many dioceses today which request two to five dollars for a low Mass, while some demand as much as \$100 for a first-class funeral or nuptial Mass.

In this repeated Sacrifice of the Cross, Christ is said to die in particular for one individual, that is, for the person who pays the price of the Mass or for whose intention the Mass is said. Since the middle ages the death of Christ is being sold in Roman Catholic churches while the Scriptures proclaim that the salvation we have in Christ is a free gift of God.

Baptists, of course, believe that any form of buying or selling of salvation and other spiritual gifts is a sinful act of simony, condemned in Holy Scripture (Acts 8:18). Simon Peter evidently would not have approved the present practice of Mass "intentions" and Mass "stipends." He begged his flock in Asia to remember that they "were not redeemed with corruptible things as silver and gold . . . but with the precious blood of Christ" (I Peter 1:18-19). He also warned the elders to "feed the flock of God . . . not for filthy lucre's sake, but voluntary" (I Peter 5:2).

In spite of this clear teaching of the Word of God, the medieval church of Rome revived the priesthood with its daily sacrifices. It began to teach that "the Mass is the same sacrifice as that of the Cross." Today there are more than 50,000 priests in the United States alone who offer Mass every day, and are thus said to re-enact the Sacrifice of Calvary more than 50,000 times a day.

Many Roman Catholics and some priests feel quite embarrassed about this medieval practice of their church. Theologians, however, try to excuse the custom of Mass stipends by explaining that the stipend is not a payment for services rendered, but rather a free gift, a fee or tip voluntarily given. For this reason the priest often considers this source of income non-taxable.

It makes little difference whether the transaction is called "stipend" or "payment." It is not the name that determines the nature of a thing. The fact remains that the monetary transaction is not of the nature of a "tip," because a fixed sum is demanded and a minimum is set to be paid in advance.

Origin of the Mass

The Roman Catholic catechism explains the Mass as follows: "In the Mass Christ offers Himself as the representative of the human race . . . Men in all ages have offered sacrifice; Protestants, Mohammedans and Buddhists are the exception. . . The Mass is the same sacrifice as that of the Cross. Non-Catholics have no Mass because they do not believe in transubstantiation and have no valid priesthood. . . The Mass is the same sacrifice as that of the Cross because . . . the ends for which the sacrifice is offered are the same as those of the sacrifice of the Cross. . . What were the ends? . . . To satisfy God's justice for the sins of men; to obtain all graces and blessings. . . The Mass, infinite in value, may also be offered for special intentions. An offering, called stipend, is usually made, when such a special intention is requested." (Baltimore Catechism, No. 3, pp. 106-109).

Roman Catholic theologians explain at length that the Mass is not a symbolic but a real sacrifice. As such it is of late origin and cannot even be identified with some early Eucharistic practices at Rome which were sometimes called spiritual sacrifices of adoration and thanksgiving.

Mass Unscriptural and Non-Apostolic

The word Mass is not found

in the Bible, nor can it be found in the writings of the first three centuries. It is, therefore, neither Biblical, nor apostolic or of early tradition. The language of the early Church of Rome was Greek. Yet the word "Mass" (Missa) is of Latin origin, an abbreviation of *Missa Catechumenorum* (dismissal of the catechumens), a practice no longer existent in the Roman Catholic Church.

Originally the Mass was nothing else but the "celebrating" of the Lord's Supper preceded and followed by a number of set prayers, hymns, and Scripture readings. The bishops, elders, deacons, cantors and the entire congregation took part in the services, breaking the bread together and partaking of the cup. These services are so clearly described by the Latin Fathers of the Church that Roman Catholic scholars are often embarrassed when treating on the history of the Mass.

There were no "low Masses" or "daily Masses" in the early Church of Rome. Every Mass was celebrated on solemn occasions. These solemn Masses were often called "spiritual sacrifices" in the sense of the text of Peter: "Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood, to offer up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ" (I Peter 2:5).

These spiritual sacrifices by a symbolic priesthood of all true believers gradually developed into real sacrifices. Elders, called presbyters, or priests, became sacrificing mediators between God and men. At the end of the eleventh century the word transubstantiation was coined and the new doctrine was officially approved and defined in 1215. The new Sacrifice of the Mass became a cure-all for spiritual and physical ills. Mass intentions were introduced for which a money payment was required.

Masses Put On Sale

When priests began to receive money for the Mass, the early "solemn" or community Masses were abolished and replaced by solitary or "low" Masses. Daily Masses were introduced in order to offer as many intentions as possible. Some priests began saying Mass as often as seven times a day. Because of these frequent Masses, the cup of wine came to be withheld from the laity, and on June 15, 1415, in the absence of the pope—he had been de-throned—the Church of Rome officially decreed Communion under one kind in spite of Christ's command that "all" were to partake of the cup (Matthew 26:27).

Roman Catholic people are totally unaware of the fact that the Eucharistic changes of the middle ages are in direct violation of the teachings of God's Word. Neither do they realize that Mass intentions and Mass stipends were invented at a time when monks were occupied with fabricating spurious relics to be sold to the highest bidder, and forgiveness of sin could be purchased for fixed sums. Indulgences and other spiritual gifts also had price tags attached to them.

"Saint" Bridget and Others Protest

It was in this era of corruption that the famous "Saint" Bridget (1303-1373) wrote in her Revelations: "The pope is a murderer of souls; he destroys and flays Christ's flock, more cruel than Judas, more unjust than Pilate. All the Ten Commandments he has changed into this one: money, money. The pope and his clergy are forerunners of Antichrist, rather than servants of Christ."

In the fifteenth century Wycliff and others protested against the practice of Mass stipends and called it simony. When the Church of Rome had reached the height of corruption, Martin Luther and other reformers tried to restore purity. The Sacrifice of the Mass was abolished along with the medieval intentions of seven sacraments, indulgences, purgatory, statues, relics, holy water, medals and rosaries.

Roman Catholic scholars are

[The following is an advertisement which THE BAPTIST EXAMINER is running in daily newspapers. Our readers are welcome to use it in your local paper, if you desire.]

Is It Bigotry To Oppose A Roman Catholic Candidate?

One of the oft-repeated charges against people who do not believe that a Roman Catholic should be elected to the presidency is that such people are "bigoted." This charge seems to be the "easy way out" for various individuals who do not care to face the real issues relating to the position of Roman Catholicism on religious freedom and the separation of the church and state. We therefore wish to go on record, not only in our own publication, but also in the public press at large, as resenting the charge that bigotry is the basis for opposition to a Roman Catholic for president.

The issue with which we are concerned does not pertain to differences over the sacred bones, relics, musty cathedrals, patron saints, holy water, Mariolatry, priestcraft, indulgences, mass, purgatory, and other like features of Roman Catholicism, but it involves the historic American principles and practices of religious liberty and the separation of church and state.

Roman Catholicism is clearly on record as in opposition to what we as non-Roman Catholic Americans believe with regard to these two great and precious heritages. Go to your public library or elsewhere and look into Roman Catholic writings and read the Roman Catholic position for yourself. Our local library has a Roman Catholic Dictionary on its shelves in which the following statement is made:

"The Church is a society of a higher order than the state, so that in a conflict of rights over mixed matters the Church must prevail."

[The reference to "the Church" is of course to the Roman Catholic Church, which "must prevail" in authority over the state. Such doctrine may sound good to the dyed-in-the-wool Roman Catholic, but as non-Roman Catholics, we have an utter dislike for it.]

"Infallible" Pope Pius X, in a letter to the Bishops of France, dated February 11, 1906, stated: "That it is necessary to separate Church and State is a thesis absolutely false, a most pernicious error."—Readings in Modern European History, by Beard and Anderson, page 229.

Another "infallible" pope, Leo

XIII, in his Encyclical *Libertas Praestantissimum*, said: "From what has been said it follows that it is no way lawful to demand, to defend, or to grant, unconditional freedom of thought, of speech, of writing, or of religion, as if they were so many rights that nature has given to man." (Page 123).

Similar statements could very easily be multiplied, showing the sentiments of Rome. Every grade school graduate is well-acquainted with the interest of Rome in the affairs of the state. The question which is before the voters of the United States is this: How can a faithful Roman Catholic be faithful to the great American principles of religious liberty and the separation of the church and state, in view of his "infallible" church's contrary position?

Frankly, we believe it is mere double-talk for a Roman Catholic candidate to affirm that he can and will be faithful to his church's doctrine and also be faithful to the principles of Americanism. We believe that a Roman Catholic will have to lapse in faithfulness to either Rome or America. We have not heard (or read) any individual who has attempted to reveal to the American public how he intends to maintain faithfulness to both Rome and America.

It is our opinion that the individual, whether Democrat or Republican, who wishes to serve the United States as an elected official should have no religious, social, economical or political alliances which involve him in anti- and un-American principles.

In coming months our publication shall continually focus the attention of our readers upon the contrast between Roman Catholicism and Americanism. We will not be silenced when smeared as "bigots," for we know that honest and responsible people—regardless of their religion—who have nothing to hide or disguise will weigh the issues carefully, rather than resort to abusive terminology.

We wish to invite you who read this article to subscribe for our paper and keep abreast of the present situation. Our publication is an eight-page tabloid weekly. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE — \$2.00 per year.**

THE BAPTIST EXAMINER ASHLAND, KENTUCKY

well aware of the late origin of the sacrificial character of the Mass "Rev. Dr." Joseph Pohle, professor of dogmatic theology at the University of Breslau and one of the greatest authorities on the history of the Mass, cleverly

starts his treatise by quoting Harnack as saying "that the early church up to the time of Cyprian (d. 258) contented itself with the purely spiritual sacrifices of adoration and thanksgiving, and that (Continued on page 5, column 1)

The Satisfaction Of Christ

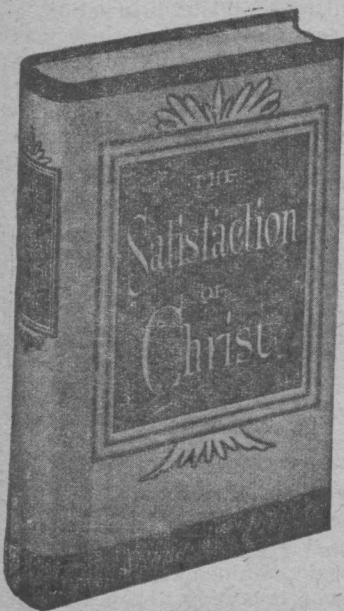
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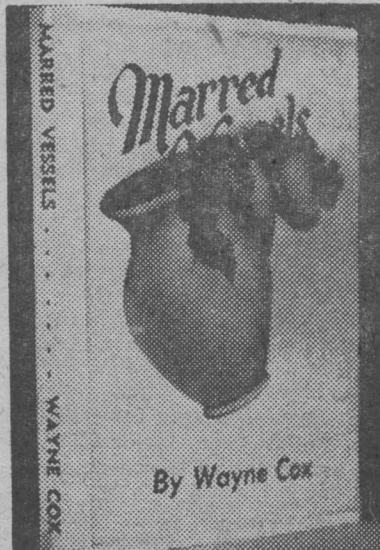
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I am looking forward to the wonderful preaching of sound doctrine, and the singing of praise to our sovereign Lord; also the fellowship with God's people. I am looking forward to meeting again with many that were there last year and am expecting to see new faces as well.

Then there is the wonderful accomodations, meals and lodging, that is provided by the Calvary Baptist Church. But really it is more than that; it is something down deep that I cannot express in words. It is that something that caused me to begin to make plans to attend the 1960 conference almost before the 1959 conference ended.

I do hope that you and Bro. Bob will be on the program this year, and the Lord willing, I'll be there.

Masses

(Continued from page 4)

It did not possess the sacrifice of the Mass, as Catholicism now understands it."

Mass a Gradual Evolution

Still more cleverly the professor continues by stating that "an impartial study of the earliest texts seems indeed to make this much clearer, that the early church paid most attention to the spiritual and subjective side of the sacrifice and laid chief stress on prayer and thanksgiving in the Eucharistic function. . . . That there has been an historical development from the indefinite to the definite, from the implicit to the explicit, from the seed to the fruit, no one familiar with the subject will deny."

This is an admission that the Mass as it exists today gradually came into being. How then can it be apostolic? In fact the above statement accuses the early church, as founded by Christ, as being imperfect as to doctrine and practice, and far inferior to

the Roman Catholic Church of the middle ages.

Prof. Pohle defines the Mass stipend as "a certain monetary offering which anyone makes to the priest with the accompanying obligation of celebrating a Mass in accordance with the intentions of the donor." He refers to the same stipend as "the now customary money-offering, which was introduced about the eighth century." This again is an admission that paid Mass intentions were unknown during the first seven centuries, even at Rome.

"Rev. Dr." Adrian Fortescue, one of the greatest Roman Catholic authorities on rites and liturgies, implicitly admist that the Roman Catholic of today who would be carried back to Rome in the era before the seventh century, would not find himself at home with the service there.

The same scholar states: "Meanwhile the Mass was developing in other ways also. During the first centuries it had been a common custom for a number of priests to **concelebrate**; standing around their bishop, they joined in his prayers and consecrated the oblation with him. This is still common in Eastern rites. In the West it had become rare by the thirteenth century. . . . In other cases concelebration was in the early middle ages replaced by separate private celebrations. . . . When the custom of low Mass began . . . the celebrant had to supply all the parts of deacon, subdeacon and choir himself. Then, as he became used to saying these parts, he said them even at high Mass, too. . . . No doubt the custom of offering each Mass for special intention helped to bring about this change. . . . The custom of the intention of the Mass further led to Mass being said every day by each priest. . . . The separate celebrations then involved the building of many altars in one church."

A plainer admission of the late origin of the Mass cannot be expected from Roman Catholic scholars who do not wish to incur excommunication. Prof. Pohl goes as far as to say: "Whether the priestly vestments are historical developments from Judaism or paganism, is a question still discussed by archaeologists." Such is the quicksand of tradition on which the Roman Catholic Church is built.

Mass Flatly Contrary to
New Testament Teaching
Paul, the apostle of the Gen-

(Continued from page three)

deed! We had information, some years ago, concerning such a place (underground) now in London. The information came from two different quarters, without pos-

sibility of collusion. — Ep. "P. E. M. Record."

The horror and rage of the Roman citizens when these furnaces were disclosed was intense, for it was believed by them, as by all the world, that all burning of heretics was abolished.

THE INQUISITION IN ROME

established in 1536, by Pope Paul III, on the advice of the terrible Cardinal Caraffa, afterwards Pope Paul IV, and abolished for a brief space by the decree of the Roman Republic in February, 1849, was

Re-established

in the following June, on the return of Pope Pius IX to the Capital, but its stronghold became the Castle of St. Angelo. It was here that Bro. Achili was imprisoned when an English deputation, consisting of the late Sir C. E. Eardley, Baptist Noel, Charles Cowan, M. P., E. Bickersteth, Dr. Steane, and the Right Hon. Lord Wrioth- esley Russell, negotiated his release.

It Exists Still,

but its meetings are secret, its correspondence is in cipher, its headquarters are the Vatican, its president is the pope, and its operations are world wide!

In the old Palace of the Inquisition were preserved all modern processes and ancient trials of the "Holy Office;" and in the library all Papal Bulls, acts of councils, sentences of the Inquisition, and all works in favor of or against it, published in any language; though over the entrance to these archives was an inscription forbidding entrance under pain of excommunication. When thrown open to the public very many of its documents were found to have been removed, the cases that had held them being labelled still, but empty.

There Are No Archives

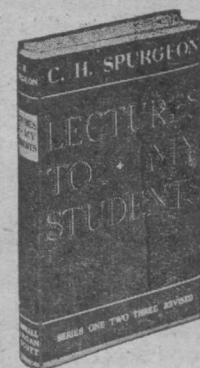
of the Inquisition of today, the communications addressed to it being destroyed as soon as received. See Belloy's pamphlet, "The Inquisition and Gambetta," 1882; "The Modern Inquisition," 1898; and an article of his in "A Voice from Italy," for April, 1905.

The Vatican is still at Rome; but let us not be lulled into a false security. May not its counterpart be growing up in our very midst — this tyranny be sheltering in the most free city of our once free land all unsuspected?

Christians let us prayerfully see to it that nothing possible to us be left undone to prevent a power so crafty becoming again dominant in this country.

(By L. N. D., Protestant Evang. Mission, London, England).

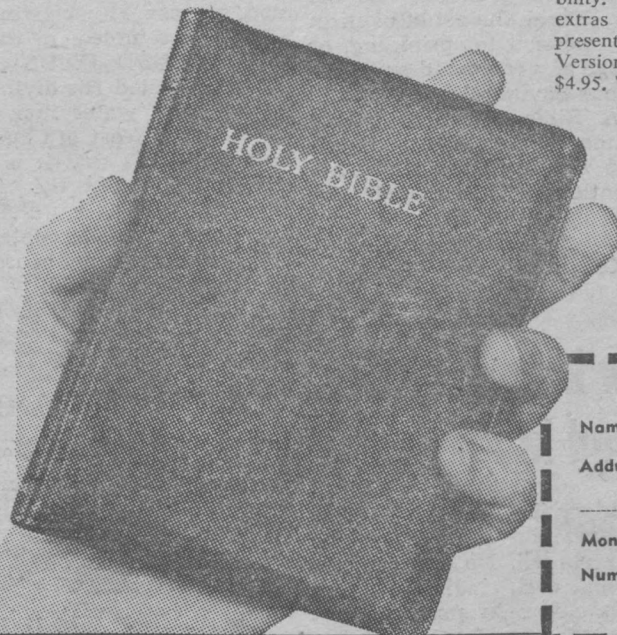
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Where Rome Puts The Emphasis

During the Korean War, Frances Cardinal Spellman took off from Idlewild Airport for Korea, where, he said, he would make a tour of the battle fronts, and say three "Masses."

He said he was taking with him 100,000 Bibles? No! Testaments? No. Gospels? No! but **cigarettes!** And 20,000 religious tracts? No! "religious medals"! To what use will these be put? Possibly each one is to be used as a charm or fetish, to ward off calamity. At any rate each "religious medal" is an idol.

The Cardinal also took with him 1500 holy cards and messages of love from hundreds of American families to their sons and fathers.

What a great difference between a Cardinal and a humble, fundamental missionary, when going to Korea. The latter would carry Bibles, Testaments, Gospels or Tracts. He would see to it that the men facing death and Eternity would receive the Word of God, which would prepare them, if believed, to meet God.

It is easily seen where Rome places the emphasis. Cigarettes and religious medals!

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There have been many books written on the seven last statements of Christ as He hung on the cross, but we believe this one tops them all. The author discusses each saying under these seven words: forgiveness, salvation, affection, anguish, suffering, victory, contentment. A reading of this book will cause the saint to say, "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ" (Galatians 6:14).

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HARD NUTS FOR THE ROMAN CATHOLICS

Bro. A. J. Terry was a Baptist missionary in the state of Piahy, Brazil, back during the ministry of H. B. Taylor, Sr. He had a discussion with the Roman Catholic bishop in that state. In that discussion he got out in tract form the following questions, which the bishop never even tried to answer. Bro. Terry translated it from Portuguese into English as follows:

"Baptists do not follow any man, but Christ and He alone is their Leader and Head. They do not accept any authority except the Holy Scriptures as authoritative over men's consciences and lives. They do not follow Luther, Calvin or any other Reformer. They are older than the Reformation and for that reason are not Protestants. Therefore we request that from the Bible, which is the only authority upon spiritual questions, that any of our Roman friends cite us their authority for the following:

1. A Bible text that proves that we should pray to the Virgin Mary.
2. A Bible text that proves that Mary was conceived without sin.
3. A Bible text that proves that the apostle Peter did not have a wife.
4. A Bible text that proves that ministers ought not to marry.
5. A Bible text that proves that Peter was bishop in Rome.
6. A Bible text that proves that the Pope is vicar of Christ and successor of Peter.
7. A Bible text that proves that the priests can forgive sins.
8. A Bible text that proves that the wine in the Lord's Supper ought to be taken only by the priests.
9. A Bible text that proves the existence of the Roman mass.
10. A Bible text that proves that the priests have the power to change the bread and wine into the body, blood, soul and deity of Jesus Christ.
11. A Bible text that proves that there are seven sacraments.
12. A Bible text that proves that the use of images was recommended by Christ or His apostles.
13. A Bible text that proves the existence of purgatory.
14. A Bible text that proves that there is more than one Mediator.
15. A Bible text that proves that we should pray for the dead.
16. A Bible text that proves that we should fast on Fridays.
17. A Bible text that proves the infallibility of the Pope.
18. A Bible text that proves that baptism washes away original sin and transforms one into a Christian, sons of God and heirs of the Kingdom of Heaven.
19. A Bible text that proves that children who die without baptism go to a place called "Limbo," and that proves that such a place exists.
20. A Bible text that proves that Jesus or His apostles baptized children or that approves the

baptism of children.

21. A Bible text that proves that the Roman church has the right to change the act of baptism from immersion to sprinkling, or to change any command or teaching of our Saviour Jesus Christ.

22. A Bible text that proves that a man ought to be persecuted and cursed because he has conscientiously abandoned the religion in which he was born and has accepted the religion of Jesus Christ.

How Long Will You Spend In Purgatory

Purgatory is a source of fear to Romanists and a source of revenue to their church. No one can say how long each individual will have to suffer in purgatory; it may be millions of years. Father Louvet, however, in his book "Purgatory According to the Revelations of the Saints," concludes after much calculation that a Christian of more than usual sanctity, who has never committed a mortal sin, who has carefully avoided all the graver venial sins into which human frailty has led him, must expect to spend in purgatory 13 years, 3 months and 15 days. "A truly terrifying state of soul results," says Father Louvet, "for if it is so with righteous souls, what will become of poor sinners like me?"

Father Louvet did well to compute the purgatorial sentence of a virtual saint. That of a Roman Catholic gangster would involve higher mathematics.—Converted Catholic.

Ed Note: If the above is true, then a Roman priest never would get to Heaven. Regardless of whether this be true or not, a Roman priest, or any one else, will never get to Heaven except through personal faith in the atonement of Jesus.

A ROMAN PRAYER AT A BOOZE MEETING

WE HAVE HEARD ABOUT THE MOST ELOQUENT PRAYER EVER OFFERED TO A BOSTON AUDIENCE.

COPIED From The National Voice, March 13, 1952, Issue.

The United States Brewers Foundation was holding its 78th Annual Convention in New Orleans. The President of the Loyola University of the South, "the very Rev." Thomas J. Shields prayed at the opening of this Convention.

The prayer, as published in the Beverage Dealer News, follows.

"Almighty and Eternal God, Creator of the Universe, who, through the wondrous workings of natural laws published and ordered by the divine Providence,

has placed on this earth an abundance of plant and vegetable life for the nourishment and comfort of mankind. O God, of infinite intellect and power, who has endowed men with the knowledge and ability to use the cereal plants and grain, together with the waters of the earth, to make a beverage both nourishing for body and pleasing to the heart of man, we ask Thy blessings upon all here assembled, in the Name of OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, who manifested His divine power by changing water into wine at the wedding feast of Cana, thereby teaching us that it is not the moderate use but the irrational abuse of beverages which is sinful. May the United States Brewers Foundation be conscious of its high responsibility before Thee, and so conduct its business that it may merit the commendation of all men, and Thy divine Blessings. Amen!!!"

Copied by Eld. David Sikes, Evangelist-Author, and Sikes says read Psalm 2 verse 4. "He that sitteth in the Heavens shall laugh: The Lord shall have them in derision!!!"

Roman Catholicism

(Continued from page 1)

is the Devil's counterfeit church and I will prove it to you as we read further in these two chapters of the Book of Revelation.

The Bible tells us about the church which the Devil built. Listen:

"Another parable spake he unto them; the kingdom of heaven is like unto leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened."—Matt. 13:33.

The leaven is false doctrine, the meal is the Gospel teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the woman represents apostate Christianity headed up in Roman Catholicism. From the time that Roman Catholicism came into existence, Rome has been doing the same thing that this verse says that the woman did. Rome has been subtly and secretly and silently hiding the leaven of false doctrine in the truth of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

May I remind you, beloved, that the whole religious world is leavened with Catholicism. If you don't believe it, pick up your paper along about Easter and read all about the Easter program of the various churches, which is nothing short of Catholicism. It came from the Catholics entirely, and every so-called church that has any kind of an Easter program, is to that extent leavened by Catholicism. There is some kind of Romanism in practically every church today, which tells us just how far Rome has gone in the matter of leavening and corrupting the true teachings of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Maybe, it would be well before I come to the Scripture itself, to remind you that there are three classes of churches in this world—Baptist Churches, which are God-made; Catholic Churches which are Devil-made; and Protestant Churches, which grew out of the Protestant reformation against Catholicism, and thus are man-made. I haven't a thing in this world against any individual Catholic or individual Protestant. I have some very good friends who are Protestants and Catholics. While I love those who are Catholics or Protestants, I have absolutely no use for any Protestant or Catholic Church. Rather, my love is for the kind of church that Jesus started two thousand years ago—namely Missionary Baptists.

Ere somebody might be here who might misunderstand, may I say that I am not discussing any man's salvation nor any man's relation to the Lord Jesus Christ. I am discussing churches. Any man who has believed on Jesus Christ as his Saviour is going to Heaven when he dies, for there is nothing for him to go to Hell for, since Jesus has already suffered his Hell at Calvary. Regardless of what church he is a member of, or whether or not he is a

LORD SPEAK TO ME

Lord, speak to me, that I may speak
In living echoes of Thy tone;
As Thou hast sought so let me seek
Thy erring children lost and lone.

O teach me, Lord, that I may teach
The precious things Thou dost impart;
And wing my words, that they may reach
The hidden depths of many a heart.

O fill me with Thy fullness, Lord,
Until my very heart o'erflow
In kindling thought and glowing word,
Thy love to tell, Thy praise to show.

O use me, Lord, use even me,
Just as Thou wilt, and when, and where;
Until Thy blessed face I see,
Thy rest, Thy joy, Thy glory share.

—Frances R. Havergal

member of any church, regardless of how he has been baptized or whether he has not been baptized at all, any man who has seen the truth that Jesus Christ has died for all of his sins—past, present, and future—is saved, and is going to Heaven when he dies.

I.

THE OLD WHORE REPRESENTS ROME.

A pure woman in the Bible is symbolic of a pure church. In II Cor. 11:2, Paul in writing to the church at Corinth, says that he desires to present that church as a chaste virgin to Jesus Christ. Listen:

"For I am jealous over you with godly jealousy: for I have espoused you to one husband, that I may present you as a CHASTE VIRGIN to Christ."—II Cor. 1:2.

Likewise, beloved, an impure woman would be symbolic of an impure church. When we read about this old whore—this impure woman—we are reading of one who symbolized some kind of an impure church.

I think we have a key as to whom this woman is. Listen:

"And the woman which thou sawest is THAT GREAT CITY, which REIGNETH over the kings of the earth."—Rev. 17:18.

There wasn't but one city in John's day that reigned over the kings of the earth, and that was Rome. Any student of history knows this to be true. The church within the city of Rome is the Roman Catholic Church. Therefore, I contend that this woman is nothing more or less than a symbol of the impure, heterodoxical, heretical church of Rome that we choose to speak of and identify today as the Roman Catholic Church.

II

THE OLD WHORE HAS SENT OUT HER REPRESENTATIVES INTO MANY NATIONS.

"And there came one of the seven angels which had the seven vials, and talked with me, saying unto me, come hither: I will show unto thee the judgment of the great whore that SITTETH UPON MANY WATERS."—Rev. 17:1.

Rome has sent her ambassadors to every spot of the earth so that her claim of being an universal church is a true claim. She has representatives in all parts of the world.

III

ROME HAS SPONSORED THE UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

"With whom the kings of the earth have COMMITTED FORNICATION, and the inhabitants of the earth have been made DRUNK with the wine of her fornication."—Rev. 17:2.

This means the union of church and state, and certainly Rome has been guilty of the union of church and state. She has done all within her power to unite church and state in Mexico and Spain and in South America. Listen to any of the missionaries when they are home and hear them tell of the grip that Rome has on the inhabitants of South America.

This verse tells us that the inhabitants have been made drunk

with the wine of her fornication which means that there has been a union of church and state, and that the individuals whose condition spiritually as a whole is drunk. That is to say, they are confused and don't know the truth. That is certainly true of ever Roman Catholicism has since today.

IV

THE OLD WHORE HAS AN ABLE CONFEDERATE IN THE BEAST.

"So her carried me away in a spirit into the wilderness: I saw a woman sit upon a SCARLET-COLORED BEAST, full of names of blasphemy, having seven heads and ten horns."—Revelation 17:3.

That beast refers to the Anti-Christ. When the Anti-Christ reigns, he is going to make some kind of religion—a state church. I think that it is only logical that he will make Catholicism the state church and that is what is taking place today. Catholicism is growing by leaps and bounds while Protestantism is dying faster than Catholicism is growing. It looks to me as if when the beast takes over, he will be in position to make Catholicism his state religion.

V

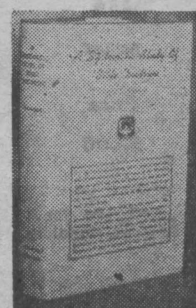
THIS WOMAN — THE OLD WHORE — IS DECKED IN SCARLET.

"And the woman was arrayed in purple and SCARLET COLORED."—Rev. 17:4.

Every body know that scarlet is the royal color of Catholicism.

I remember the first time I saw the pope ever broadcast over radio, which took place in 1951. (Continued on page 7, column 2)

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Roman Catholicism

(Continued from page six)

January 1931, the daily papers told how the pope sat on a red damask throne, that all of his attendants were dressed in red, that he himself was likewise attired, and that when he drove to the radio station to deliver his broadcast, he arrived there in a red automobile. Scarlet is the color of Catholicism. I think this is just one more identifying link showing that this woman represents the Roman Catholic Church.

All of you who read LIFE magazine, or at least look at the pictures, will recall that when a number of new cardinals were made a few years ago, the pictures were carried in several issues of that magazine, and you will remember the scarlet colored robes which those individuals wore, were pictured in full color. I say then, the very fact that

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this whore was arrayed in scarlet is another proof in the links of identification, showing us that the woman represents the Roman Catholic Church.

VI
ROME IS RICH.
"And the woman was arrayed in purple and scarlet color, and decked with GOLD AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS." Rev. 17:4.

Rome is rich. Mark it down, beloved, that Roman Catholicism holds the balance of financial power in this world, either directly or indirectly. You can talk about the Jews having the wealth of the world. I don't believe that all the Jews in the world control the balance of financial power like the Roman Catholic Church.

Often do I think of that incident whereby two of the prelates of Rome were observing the great wealth hidden away in the Vatican. It was said that one of

them remarked to the other, "We have come a long way since the time our first pope, Simon Peter said to the lame man, 'Silver and gold have I none.' The other agreed with him that they had come a long way for whereas Simon Peter had no silver nor gold, they had plenty of gold and precious stones. "However," said he, "We've also come a long way in another direction, since we don't have Peter's power to say, 'In the name of Jesus, rise up.'"

Beloved, Rome has the gold. Rome has the precious stones. Rome holds the balance of financial power in this world.

VII
THIS WOMAN HAS A CUP OF ABOMINATIONS IN HER HAND.
"... having a GOLDEN CUP in her hand FULL OF ABOMINATIONS and filthiness of her fornication." — Rev. 17:4.

Let us take a look and see what is inside that cup. You will find that it is filled with false doctrine. Take the supposed doctrine of the immaculate conception of Mary — that Mary was formed without sin. It is a false doctrine. There is not one word of truth in it. There never was but one that was born without sin, and that is our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

There is also the false doctrine promulgated less than 100 years ago as to the infallibility of the pope — that when he wears his robe it is impossible for him to make an error or a mistake. It is strange that it took Rome almost 1900 years to learn that the pope couldn't make a mistake. Inside that cup of abominations, you will find this false doctrine of the infallibility of the pope.

How can a man get rid of demons or get rid of the Devil out of his life? The Catholics say that if you take the liver or the heart or the entrails of a fish and burn a little piece of it over the coals of your fire that it will drive the Devil completely away. The Word of God tells us that the only way a person can get a victory over the Devil is by the blood of the Lord Jesus Christ. This is but another of the false doctrines that the Catholics have inside that cup of abominations.

Also inside that cup of abominations is image worship whereby that men worship images.

At a hospital not far away is a statue of our Lord Jesus Christ with the toe practically worn off, where the faithful, coming in and going out of the hospital, kiss the toe of that statue.

Look inside that cup and you will find the worship of Mary as one of those abominations. Beloved, no man nor woman can come between my soul and God — none but Jesus Christ. He is the only one that can act as mediator between God and man, yet the Catholics say that Mary is to be worshipped, that as we worship her, she intercedes for us with God. There isn't one word in the Bible to support it. It is a lie from beginning to end. It is one of Rome's abominations.

Look again and you will see in it, the abomination of salvation by works and salvation by baptism. If it had not been for the Roman Catholics these false doctrines would have never been heard of.

I tell you, beloved, inside that cup this woman holds in her hands are abominations, one on top of the other — false doctrines which Rome holds today.

VIII
THIS WOMAN IS DRUNK WITH BLOOD.
"And I saw the woman DRUNK with the BLOOD of the saints, and with the BLOOD of the martyrs of Jesus: and when I saw her, I wondered with great admiration." — Rev. 17:6.

J. M. Carroll, who first de-

veloped the lectures on "The Trail Of Blood," estimated that better than 50,000,000 Baptists died in defense of the faith and shed their blood as martyrs during the Dark Ages rather than give up their religion. Beloved, Rome is drunk with the blood of martyrs. The only reason that Rome does not persecute Baptists in America is because Rome doesn't have the power to do so. If they had the power, they would persecute Baptists here just like they have always persecuted them elsewhere.

Let us notice some of the methods of torture that they have used.

One method was the thumb-screw whereby they would put the thumb-screw over a man's thumb and tighten it until it got tighter and tighter upon the flesh. If he would refuse to recant, then they would tighten the screw until eventually the flesh would burst and the blood would gush from it.

Beloved, Rome is truly drunk with the blood of martyrs.

Think of the iron-maid into which many Baptist forefathers were put to death. It was an iron casket-like affair into which the individual was placed. The door itself had in it dozens and dozens of sharp spikes so that when one was placed inside it, and the door was closed, that individual's body was pierced through and through with sharp spikes. If I had the time to tell you of Baptists who in the early centuries, died by way of the iron-maid because they didn't observe Easter, I don't think that you would ever feel kindly toward Easter again, knowing its origin and knowing what some Baptists have gone through trying to stand against it in the past.

Another method of torture was that whereby they would draw and quarter an individual. Let me tell you of a Baptist preacher who, in the fourth century, was laid on the ground, and a horse was hooked to each of his arms and to each of his feet, and at a given signal those horses were started and that individual was drawn into four parts. Why? Only because he believed it was wrong to baptize babies. That was not an isolated case. Many Baptists have died in the same manner.

Let me tell you of those individuals who had their tongues pulled out with hot pincers. I tell you, beloved, if Baptists had to

suffer a little today, like they did in the days gone by when Rome was drunk with the blood of the martyrs, Baptist would be more true to the faith than they are now. There would be a lot of brethren who would also thin out. There are some folk who say, "I will stand with you through thick and thin," but when the fight gets thick, I find that a lot of them "thin out." That is what would happen today. A lot of folk would thin out when the fight got thick, but those that stood would really stand for the faith.

Think again of those Baptists who had hot lead poured down into their open boots. Think of those Baptists who had boiling oil poured into their ears. Can you imagine anything as terrible and horrible as for a pregnant woman to have her body ripped open and her offspring cast to the wild dogs while her husband was compelled to witness was was taking place? Beloved, this actually happened to the wife of a Baptist preacher who dared to stand against alien immersion.

Can you imagine what it would be like for a man to be taken from his pulpit and have his body cut open and have grain stuffed inside his body, and then to have hungry hogs that hadn't been fed for days turned loose to devour the grain that was placed within his body? I could tell you of Baptists preachers who were treated thus. Why? Just because they said that there was no saving merit in the taking of the Lord's Supper.

Beloved, Rome is drunk with the blood of the martyrs. We need to remember this every time we see a Roman Catholic Church building. In it we see that which is symbolized by this old whore. It ought to remind us that our Baptist heritage is one that has been bought dearly with the price of blood.

Go back to St. Bartholomew's Day in France when the Pope and the Catholic queen of France enticed hundreds of people into the city of Paris on August 4, 1572. 70,000 were slaughtered in one day's time. When the pope heard of it, he ordered a service of thanksgiving in the church at Rome and ordered "Te Deums," the Catholic hymn of praise, to be sung in all the churches. Why? Because 70,000 individuals in the city of Paris had died at the hands of the old whore who was drunk with the blood of martyrs.

Can you imagine a road thirty miles in length with stakes set up along the highway about as close as telephone poles, and can you imagine the head of a Baptist on those stakes on each side of the road? Beloved, history tells us that a group of Baptists were thus beheaded, and their heads placed upon stakes along the highway for thirty miles. Surely they must have been guilty of some terrible offense against society to be thus treated. No, beloved, their crime was that they refused to bow to the heresies of Catholicism.

I wonder how many Baptists preachers today would rather have their heads cut off than to take part in an Easter service, or who would be willing to have their heads cut off rather than have their babies baptized. Beloved, we have come a long ways from the time when Baptists refused to participate in such services, with the result that Rome — drunk with the blood of martyrs, beheaded them for their refusal.

IX
GOD HAS NOT FORGOTTEN.
"For her sins have reached unto heaven, and GOD HATH REMEMBERED HER INIQUITIES. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled to her double." — Rev. 18:5, 6.

You may say that it seems

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You may say that it seems

Roman Catholicism

(Continued from page 7)

strange that things have gone on through the years as they have, and God has allowed Rome seemingly to prosper. Listen, beloved, it is a long road that doesn't have a turning. It is a long road that doesn't have an end. Rome's day is coming. I am ready to grant that it doesn't look like Rome is being destroyed today. Rome is surely riding now on the crest of popularity by way of radio and newspapers and periodicals. By every conceivable means Rome is prospering today but some of these days God is going to turn the tables, for God says He is going to reward her doubly. Listen:

"And the ten horns which thou sawest upon the beast, these shall HATE THE WHORE, and shall make her desolate and naked, and shall eat her flesh, and BURN HER with fire." — Rev. 17:16.

The Anti-Christ, who will use Rome as his state religion until he gets power during the tribulation period, will turn on Rome and will completely destroy and annihilate her. Re-read that 16th verse and see how complete will be her destruction.

A few years ago during the war, the city of Rome was spared and she was called, "the eternal city," but when God rights the wrongs of Rome, Rome is not going to be spared. God is going to use the beast and the world system of falsehood in order to destroy her, who has destroyed the truth.

Listen to me, tonight, beloved, God isn't going to forget. When you and I and all the redeemed of the Lord have a ring-side seat in the sky watching the carnage that will take place upon the earth and the destruction that will come upon a world that has forever left God out of consideration, we will see then the destruction of Rome. It makes me rejoice to know what the future holds in store as far as Rome and these false churches are concerned. Notice again:

"Every plant, which my heavenly Father hath not planted, shall be ROOTED UP." — Matthew 15:13.

CONCLUSION

In view of the fact that God is going to root up all these false churches, I want to make one appeal to the saved who may be in these churches—the same appeal that our Lord made in writing this book of Revelation. Listen:

"COME OUT OF HER, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues." — Rev. 18:4.

There are some saved Catholics but they are in the wrong church. They are saved in spite of it. Some Protestants are saved. They are not saved by what they have been taught. They are saved in spite of it.

You tell me, beloved, that a man is saved who believes in salvation by works or in salvation by baptism. Beloved, a thousand times, NO! In spite of what they have been taught, there are some

Catholics and some Protestants who have seen the truth and have come to trust Jesus Christ as their personal Saviour.

Our Lord says to that man who is saved but who is in a false church, "Come out." There is a day of destruction coming and before that hour comes when Rome is completely annihilated, and before the time arrives when these harlot daughters are destroyed along with the old whore, Jesus calls upon His own to get out of such false apostate church organizations.

This is my appeal to any man who is saved, regardless of where he is, to come out of these false churches, and get into a New Testament Missionary Baptist Church that loves the Lord Jesus Christ and preaches the Word of God.

Those of you who are members of this church who have stood so nobly for the truth and who have stood for the Word of God in spite of all opposition—I urge you to get your breath a little deeper and to square your shoulders a little more, and to roll your sleeves a little higher and to stand firm for the things of God a little longer. Some of these days we are going to be with Him and when that time comes, Rome is going to be destroyed. May God help you to be faithful in these trying days until He comes.

Differences

(Continued from page one)

5. Jesus commanded Peter to return his sword into its place; for all they who take the sword will perish by the sword (Matt. 26:52).

The pope, through the Inquisition of Spain, has killed an untold number of people, and one night, August 24, 1572, in the city of Paris, thousands of Huguenots were murdered. This was the infamous night of Saint Bartholomew!

6. Jesus submitted to civil authority (Matt. 22:21).

The pope claims to be above all civil authorities.

7. Jesus commanded His disciples not to call anybody "father" (Matt. 23:9).

The pope has taught his subjects to call him "Holy Father."

8. Jesus refused to be called "Good Master" (Matt. 19:16).

The pope is generally called "Supreme Pontiff."

9. Jesus washed His disciples' feet to teach them humility (John 13:1-11).

The pope demands that his subjects pay homage to him, and in years gone by emperors and kings kissed his feet. On several occasions in the year he is carried in procession on his sedia gestatoria (portable chair) by several robust young men.

10. Jesus prays His Father to forgive His enemies (Luke 23:24).

The pope hates those who do not believe in his doctrines and authority. If he had power he would murder them as his church did through the "Holy Inquisition!"

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PETER AND THE POPE

1. Peter exhorts the elders of the church not to be lords over God's heritage and exercise their ministry for base gain (1 Peter 5:1-4).

The pope claims to be the head of the clergy, as he is the vice-regent of Christ on earth.

2. Peter says that all believers form a holy priesthood to offer spiritual sacrifices to God (1 Peter 2:5).

The pope has created a priestly cast which he claims to be above the faithful.

3. Peter had a wife, and she accompanied him in his missionary journeys (Matt. 8:14, 1 Cor. 9:5).

The pope is not married and prohibits his clergy to marry.

4. Peter recommends his brethren to submit to the civil authority (1 Peter 2:13-17).

The pope claims to be above civil authority; that princes, kings and emperors must be subordinated to him.

5. Peter refused to accept money from Simon Magus, who wanted to buy certain religious gifts which Peter had (Acts 8:9).

The pope sells his religion by compelling the people to pay for baptism, confirmation, funerals, etc., and teaches them to pay money for masses to free their departed ones from purgatory.

6. Peter told Simon Magus to pray God for the forgiveness of his sins (Acts 8:22).

The pope has established the auricular confession, and claims that the priests have power to forgive sins.

7. Peter refused to be worshipped by Cornelius, the Italian centurion at Caesarea (Acts 10:26).

The pope demands that his subjects pay him homage and carry him in procession on his portable chair.

8. Peter says that God is no respecter of persons (1 Peter 1:17).

The pope claims infallibility when he speaks "Ex-cathedra."

9. Peter says that we are saved by believing in Jesus Christ through His grace (Acts 15:10-11).

The pope teaches that men are saved by works.

10. Peter emphatically says that Christ is the Head of the Church (Acts 4:11, 1 Peter 2:7).

The pope claims that he is the head of the church.

11. Peter says that there is no other name under heaven whereby we can be saved (Acts 4:12).

The pope teaches that there are many saints and madonnas whom the people can invoke and hold them as their advocates.

"In Christ's right I am sovereign. I acknowledge no civil superior. I am subject to no prince. I claim to be the supreme judge on earth and director of the consciences of men—of the peasant that tills the field and the prince that sits on the throne; of the household that lives in the shade of privacy and the legislature that makes laws for the kingdoms."—Cardinal Manning's claim for the pope.—Sel.

Heresies

(Continued from page 1)

1. There is no purgatory.
2. If there were a purgatory, the chattering of Latin wouldn't get one out.

3. If there were such a place, then it would be an inhuman and dirty shame to charge people to help get loved ones out of such a place. What a graft!

3. The Roman church teaches that confession should be made to men.

This perversion was not started until after the Lateran Council in 1225 A. D. This practice gives an often corrupt priesthood opportunity to pry into the most delicate matters, and leads to all sorts of abuses. It is wicked presumption to assume that a sinful man can forgive sin. What does the Bible teach about the forgiveness of sins. (See Acts 8:22; James 5:16; Prov. 28:13; Psa. 32:5). There is the exhortation indeed for Christians to confess to each other their faults and they may mutually pray for one another, but no intimation that confession is to be made to a priesthood, or that man can forgive sins.

4. The Roman church teaches people to do penance.

The Roman Catholic Bible wrongly translates "repent ye," "do penance." There is a world of difference in these two things. If Jesus made a sufficient atonement for our sins—if He paid our sin debt—then why should one need to inflict self-punishment in order to make up for wrong things done? The doctrine of "do penance" denies the completeness of the atonement of Christ. God gets no satisfaction or glory out of a person wearing peas in his shoes, or doing without meat, or abusing his body in some way.

5. The Roman church manufactures "sacraments."

Among other things they make marriage to be a "sacrament," and teach that it "confers grace." They teach that marriage is invalid unless contracted in the presence of a priest. Thus the church teaches that non-Romanist children are in God's sight illegitimate. They teach moreover that marriage is indissoluble. Jesus didn't so teach. He taught that there is an exception. That is given in Matt. 5:32.

6. The Roman church teaches the doctrine of indulgences.

An indulgence is a remission granted by the church to those who are free from the guilt of "mortal sin" of a whole or a part of the punishment due for sins already forgiven. This doctrine was not propagated until 1096 A. D. and it is wholly unscriptural and a colossal graft. The priesthood prescribes how indulgences may be obtained. Such things as visiting certain churches, bowing at certain altars, praying to certain saints, kissing certain crosses, PAYING MONEY and a lot of other things. Saint Peter's Cathedral was largely built from the proceeds of the

sale of indulgences. The Protestant Reformation was partly induced by the sale of indulgences.

The whole fabric of Roman doctrine is infiltrated with the hood of the worst sort.

Ten Reasons

(Continued from page 1)
inventions. It is written, "Thou shalt not make unto thee graven images." Ex. 20:4.

7. FORBIDDING TO MEAT IS A HOAX. So is the against the marriage of priests is written, "Some will depart from the faith, giving heed to doctrines of devils. They will forbid marriage and enjoin abstinence from foods." 1 Tim. 4:1-3.

8. THE ROSARY IS A HOAX. It is written, "But in praying, not multiply words as the heathen do; for they think by saying a great deal, they will be heard." Matt. 6:7.

9. I AM A CHRISTIAN. It is impossible to be a true Christian and a true Romanist. It is written, "This people honor with their lips, but their hearts are far from me. But in vain do they worship me, teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." Matt. 15:8, 9.

10. I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, and refuse to be subject of any deluded prince. It is written, "no man serve two masters." Matt. 6:24.

If you are a Roman Catholic, challenge you for the sake of TRUTH, look up the above CORDED Scriptures in YOUR BIBLE if you have one. You will find that your religion is based on the Bible but a corrupted political organization.

If you are simple enough to believe that you are not qualified to read the Bible, and God will give you a mind to read it, understand it then let's look at history itself. Do you remember reading that on August 24, 1572, on St. Bartholomew's Day, 30,000 Protestants (Huguenots) were killed on one day? Have you read about the great INQUISITIONS? If you lived between 1378 and 1417 whom would have called pope when three popes reigned at the same time? Please check any encyclopedia concerning this.

Dear friend, Jesus Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Life. Only by trusting in this perfect and His work on Calvary's Cross can you be sure of Heaven. You can get to Heaven by good works or the work of the Roman church, then it was for Christ to have suffered and died as our substitute.

Church And State

(Continued from page 1)
to in most cases.

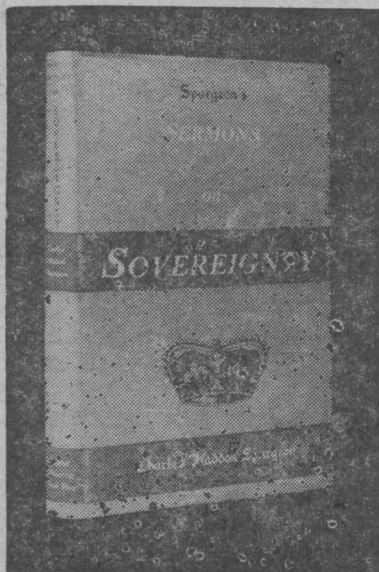
The writers of the Constitution must have had their own church in mind when they provided separation of Church and State. They believed it was to the interest of the fledgling country that administration of the State and Church should forever be free of interference one from the other. They further must have believed that it was up to the church to stand on its own without financial help from public taxes, for any help would have to be given to its own church. Members of the Christian and Jewish faiths supported this position since the founding of the republic and were not asked for financial support for their schools or churches.

It is clear, then, that "separation of Church and State" is a new doctrine, nor is it at the Roman Church, and its statements to that effect can be labeled as gross misrepresentation on the part of those uttering them. Certainly the writers of the Constitution never intended that a church from whose nation their ancestors had should have support from funds, when they denied it to church they belonged to themselves.

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