Study for the Month of July 2016

By Nathaniel Fajardo
Whole Gospel Ministries
PO Box 1764 Loma Linda, CA 92354
Tel (951) 685-1956 (leave a message) email: natfajardo777@yahoo.com
Web: www.wholegospelministries.org

The 'Man of Sin' of Bible Prophecy and his activities and career - Part XV

THE THREE BABYLONS No. II: Ancient Babylon Morphs into Spiritual Babylon

Last month we considered Bible teachings and historical facts and records showing that modern Babylon is but a continuation of ancient Babylon particularly in the area of (1) numerical superiority made up of "nations, kindreds, tongues, and people of the Old World, controlling everything *about* them and *in* them, including their religious life and conscience by (2) resorting to the most heinous forms of torture known to mankind that not even the carnivorous beasts of the animal world would do.

In this issue we will consider more about the behavior, characteristics, and attitude of ancient Babylon towards their own religion, the religion of the other nations under their control, and those who worshipped the God of Heaven. We will compare them with modern Babylon, the Church of Rome or the papal Church, or more accurately the Church of Peter" since they claim that this long-dead disciple is the foundation-rock of the Roman Catholic Church.

How did the Roman Empire end up being called "the Holy Roman Empire"? What made it "holy"?

One can determine this for himself by studying Rome of the emperors with heathenism as its national or state religion, and Rome of the popes when they enforced Roman Catholicism and the decretals of the popes by the civil state's legislative and military arms to enforce her decrees and sustain her institutions.

The testimony of both world and church history and the Biblical narrative, particularly the prophecies of Daniel and Revelation regarding Rome clearly reveal its characterized as exactly opposite of "holy" in the Bible sense, even if it claims to be and has been portrayed as such for centuries. Constant repetition never changes a lie into truth, although it is one of the most devastatingly successful of method used by the master deceiver of mankind, Satan, the fallen covering cherub once named Lucifer.

Read the history of the Roman Empire by other historians and this brief but concise one in the *Great Controversy* by Ellen G. White, plus supplemental material by the editor (Vance Ferrell) of Harvestime Book, P.O. Box 200, Altamont, TN 37301, printed in U.S.A, 2010. This Harvestime Books version

which I readily recommend to all has renamed the chapters and changed the paging simply because of valuable supplemental information added. Their chapter 2 is entitled "Whiter than Snow," in the original, "Persecution in the First Centuries; chapter 3 is entitled "All the Steps Down," in the original is, "The Apostasy." (Among others, it includes a map showing the greatest territorial extent of empire during the reign of emperor Trajan (A.D. 98-117). On page 48 are 6 pictures showing (1) Pagan temple in ancient Rome: Those who refused to worship the pagan gods were slain (bust of emperor Nero (reigned A.D. 54-68), first Roman procurator of Christians (3) 4 pictures of the Roman Colosseum: Historians tell us that, prior to the construction of St. Peter's (1506-1626), the Colosseum in Rome was the largest structure in the world."- captions.

The editor's notes on Chapter 2. says:

"Historical Dating of this Remarkable Chapter---The events in this chapter span a period of time from A.D. 64 through the mid-seventh century. But several of its most important events (during the time of Constantine) occurred between 311 to 337.

"The *persecutions* against Christians began under the Roman emperor, Nero, about July of A.D. 64, and continued on intermittently for centuries. It was the Christian writer, Tertullian (197-227) who, about the year 206, wrote to the emperor, Septimius Severus, that 'the blood of Christians is seed.'

"In April 311, the Roman persecutions against the Christians suddenly ceased, as Constantine I, with his associates, issued an **Edict of Toleration**. Now that the church had become popular, *unscriptural errors from pagan*ism immediately began crowding into it. During Constantine's reign (306-337), the Church became the official religion of the Roman Empire.

"Persecution of Bible-believing Christians, by half-converted Christian leaders, began---and continued on for centuries." -p. 45.

GC 40:

"These persecutions, beginning under Nero about the time of the martyrdom of Paul, continued with greater or less fury for centuries. Christians were falsely accused of the most dreadful crimes and declared to be the cause of great calamities—famine, pestilence, and earthquake. As they became the objects of popular hatred and suspicion, informers stood ready, for the sale of gain, to betray the innocent. They were condemned as rebels against the empire, as foes of religion, and pests to society.

"Great numbers were thrown to wild beasts or burned alive in amphitheaters. Some were crucified; others were covered with the skins of wild animals and thrust into the arena, to be torn by dogs. Their punishment were often made the chief entertainment of public fetes. Vast multitudes assembled to enjoy the sight, and greeted their dying agonies with laughter and applause. [can you call these acts "holy"?]

"Wherever they sought refuge, the followers of Christ were hunted like beasts of prey. [can you call these acts "holy?"]. They were forced to seek concealment in desolate and solitary places. [Heb. 11: 37, 38 quoted]. The **catacombs** afforded

shelter for thousands. Beneath the hills outside the city of Rome, long galleries have been tunneled through earth and rock; the dark and intricate network of passages extended for miles beyond the city walls. In these underground retreats, the followers of Christ buried their dead; and here also, when suspected and proscribed, they found a home. When the Lifegiver awakens those who have fought the good fight of faith [not of arms or technology, etc], many a martyr for Christ' sake will come forth from those gloomy caverns.

"Under the fiercest persecution [by the Romans], these witnesses for Jesus kept their faith unsullied. Though deprived of every comfort, shut away from the light of the sun, making their home in the dark but friendly bosom of the earth [see Rev. 12: 14-17], they uttered no complaint. With words of faith, patience, and hope, they encouraged one another to endure privation and distress. The loss of every earthly blessing could not force them to renounce their belief in Christ. Trials and persecution were but steps bringing them nearer their rest and their reward.

"Like God's servants of old, many were 'tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection.' Heb. 11: 35. These called to mind the words of their Master, that when persecuted for Christ's sake they were to be exceeding glad; for great would be their reward in Heaven; for so the prophets had been persecuted before them. They rejoiced that they were accounted worthy to suffer for the truth, and songs of triumph ascended from the midst of crackling flames. Looking forward by faith, they saw Christ and angels leaning over the battlements of Heaven, gazing upon them with deepest interest and regarding their steadfastness with approval. A voice came down to them from the throne of God, 'Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.' Rev. 2: 10.

"In vain were Satan's efforts to destroy the church of Christ by violence [using the Romans in the first centuries as his agents]. The great controversy in which the disciples of Jesus yielded up their lives [first, by their fellow Jews, followed by the pagan Romans, then by papal Rome, in the end by the image of the beast—apostate Christianity, the image of the beast] did not cease when these faithful standard-bearers fell at their posts. By defeat they conquered. God's workers were slain but His WORK went steadily forward. The gospel continued to spread and the number of its adherents to increase. It penetrated into regions that were inaccessible, even to the eagles of Rome. Said a Christian, expostulating with the heathen rulers who were urging forward the persecution: 'You may kill us, torture us, condemn us . . . Your injustice is the proof that we are innocent Nor does your cruelty . . . avail you.' It was but a stronger invitation to bring others to their persuasion.' 'The oftener we are mown down by you, the more in number we grow; the blood of Christian is seed.'—Tertullian, Apology, paragraph. 50 GC 40-43.

"Thousands were imprisoned and slain; but others sprung up to fill their places. And those who were martyred for their faith were secured to Christ and accounted of Him as conquerors. They had fought the good fight, and they were to receive the crown of glory when Christ should come. The sufferings they endured brought Christians nearer to one another and to their Redeemer. Their living example and dying testimony were a constant witness for the truth; and,

where least expected, the subjects of Satan were leaving his service and enlisting under the banner of Christ.

Satan changes strategy; substitutes persecution with allurements

Note: On page 50 of this version are 2 colored paintings a beautiful woman in white surrounded by priests, damsels win white, golden image of a woman looking like the goddess Astarte [also known as Diana, Venus, Cybelle, Ishtar (ancient for Easter), etc.] and a man pleading with her. The caption reads: "In the Colosseum, her lover pled with her to offer a pinch of incense to an image of the goddess Astarte; and the young Christian woman chose to remain true to Christ and die there with the other Christians."

"Satan therefore laid his plans to war more successfully against the government of God, by planting his banner in the Christian church. If the followers of Christ could be deceived and led to displease God, then their strength, fortitude, and firmness would fail and they would fall an easy prey.

"The great adversary now endeavored to gain by artifice what he failed to secure by force. Persecution ceased; and in its stead; and in its stead were substituted the dangerous allurements of temporal prosperity and worldly honor. Idolaters were led to receive a part of the Christian faith while they rejected other essential truths. They professed to accept JESUS as the Son of God, and to believe in His death and resurrection; but they had no conviction of sin and felt no need of repentance or the change of heart. With some concession on their part, they proposed that Christians should make concessions, that all might unite on the platform of belief in Christ.

"Now the church was in a fearful peril. Prison, torture, fire, and sword were blessings in comparison with this. Some of the Christians stood firm, declaring that they could not make compromise. Others were in favor of *yielding or modifying some features of their faith* and uniting with those who had accepted a part of Christianity, urging that this might be the means of their full conversion. That was a time of deep anguish to the faithful followers of Christ. Under a cloak of pretended Christianity, Satan was insinuating himself into the church, to corrupt their faith and turn their minds from the Word of truth." - GC42-3.

Christian standard finally lowered; Christianity and Paganism unite. "Most of the Christians at last consented to lower their standard; and a union was formed between Christianity and paganism. [this eventually led to union of church and state in the imperial, then papal Roman empire---the "holy" Roman Empire!]. Although the worshippers of idols professed to be converted and united with the church, they still clung to their idolatry, only changing the objects of their worship to images of Jesus, and even of Mary and the saints.

The church loses her purity and power. "The foul leaven of idolatry, thus brought into the church, continued its baleful work. Unsound doctrines, superstitious rites, and idolatrous ceremonies were incorporated into her [the church's] faith and worship. As the followers of Christ united with idolaters, the

Christian religion became corrupted, and the church lost her purity and power."-GC p. 43

"So do all who cherish evil under a profession of godliness hate those who disturb their peace by condemning their course of sin. When a favorable opportunity is presented, they will, like Judas, betray those who for their good have sought to reprove them.

"The apostles encountered those in the church who professed godliness while they were secretly cherishing iniquity [example of Ananias and Sapphira cited]. . . the Spirit of truth revealed to the apostles the real character of these pretenders, and the judgments of God [not the leaders of the church] rid the church of this foul blot upon its purity. This signal evidence of the discerning Spirit of Christ in the church was a terror to hypocrites and evildoers. . . . Thus, as persecution continued, the church remained relatively pure. But as it ceased, converts were added who were less sincere and devoted, and the way was opened for Satan to obtain a foothold.

"But there is no union between the Prince of light and the prince of darkness, and there can be no union between their followers." – GC 44.

By its own church-state organization—the first and last of its kind on earth---its bloody history and cruel career through the centuries, policies, practices, and false doctrines, it should come as a surprise that those studying the Bible, or at least claim to be Bible-based denominations and churches (never mind the media as they are supposed to be "neutral" and hence apolitical and "non-religious) do not question why the RCC should be referred to as a "Christian church" without consistently applying the defining word "Roman" before Catholic Church," or if not, the word *apostate*" Christian church. When whittled down to its most basic meaning and stripped of all the theological fluff, "Christian" simply means a follower of Christ, His teachings, and His example. They have "the faith of Jesus,"— "all the teachings of Christ in the New testament referring to Him."

Moral character-wise, they are Christ-like and unconsciously bear the fruits of the spirit and are known to keep *all* the ten commandments of God, as originally written by God's own finger. They were, and will be persecuted, never persecutors or enforcers of religious laws. They were and are generally literally poor in material wealth, not hypocritical, double-standard pretenders. Read Hebrews chapter 11. It is a description of what Christ-like faith does to those who practice it. It is the *Hall of Faith* where all inducted into it are forever written in the Lamb's book of life though derided, reproached, heaped with calumny, and accused as "soul-less" by the dignitaries of the apostate churches and the "great men of the earth" in collusion with the former.

As to being both "poor in spirit," humble, that is (Matt. 5: 3) and in the perishable material wealth of sin-cursed earth that God promised will be replaced with "the earth made new" (Rev. 21: 1-5), compare them with the perishable riches, wealth, and opulence of the Vatican, yea, the Church of Rome. Historians know what Rome stands for and what it did during its "glory years."

For starters, let me quote portions from "The Vatican Billions [43 pages], Two Thousand Years of Wealth Accumulation From Caesar to the Space Age," by Avro Manhattan from Scribed Website. It's Chapter I, The Historical Genesis of the Vatican's Accumulation of Wealth, says [all emphasis in the original otherwise, mine]:

"Historical genesis of the Vatican's accumulation of wealth

"The splitting of Christianity accelerated by its policy of temporal riches

"Christianity appropriates all rival religions

"How the apostolic tradition of poverty was abandoned

"Jesus, the founder of Christianity, was the poorest of poor.

"Roman Catholicism, which claims to be His church, is the richest of the rich, the wealthiest institution on earth. How come, that such an institution, ruling in the name of this same itinerant preacher [Jesus Christ], whose want was such that he had not even a pillow upon which to rest his head [Matt. 8: 20; Luke 9: 5], is now so top-heavy with riches that she can rival—indeed, that she can put to shame---the combined might of the most redoubtable financial trusts, of the most potent industrial super-giants, and of the most prosperous global corporation of the world?

"It is a question that has echoed along the somber corridors of history during almost 2,000 years; a question that has puzzled, bewildered and angered in turn untold multitudes from the first centuries to our days.

"The startling contradiction of the tremendous riches of the Roman Catholic Church with the direct teaching of Christ concerning their unambiguous rejection, is too glaring to be by-passed, tolerated or ignored by even the most indifferent of believers. In the past, indeed, some of the most virulent fulminations against such mammonic accumulation came from individuals whose zeal and religious fervor were second to none. Their denunciations of the wealth, pomp, luxury and worldly habits of abbots, cardinals and popes can still be heard thundering with unabated clamor at the opening of almost any page of the cherished annals of western history.

"But, while it was to their credit that such men had the honesty to denounce the very church to which they had dedicated their lives, it is also to the latter's discredit that she [the Church] took no heed of the voices of anguish and anger of those of her sons who had taken the teaching of the Gospel to the letter and therefore were eager that the Roman Catholic system, which claimed to be the true bride of *Christ*, be as poor as one she called master. [See description of this church by John in Revelation 17!] When she did not silence them, she ignored them or, at the most, considered them utterances of religious innocents, to be tolerated as long as her revenue was not made to suffer. [Itals. mine].

"Wherever that happened **the Vatican** did not hesitate to resort of the most prompt and <u>drastic coercion to silence</u> anyone capable of setting into motion forces, within or outside her, likely to divest her of her wealth.

"The result was that finally the religious exertion of [the] Roman Church became so *intermingled* with her monetary interests as to identify the former with the latter, so that very often one could see a bishop or a pope fulminate excommunication and anathema against individuals, guilds, cities, princes and kings, seemingly to preserve and defend the spiritual prerogatives of the Church, when in reality they did so exclusively to preserve, defend or expand the territorial, financial and even commercial benefits of a Church determined to retain, and indeed to add to, the wealth it already enjoyed.

"This policy was not confined only to some critical or peculiar period of Catholic history. It became a permanent characteristic throughout almost two millennia [since it came into full power in 538 A.D., emphasis mine]." - Avro Manhattan, "The Vatican's Billions."

NOTE: See <a href="https://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/03/16/pope-says-wants-poor-church n 288991.html" "Pope Francis Wants 'Poor Church And Church for the Poor." VATICAN CITY, March 16 (Reuters). "Francis, speaking mostly off-the-cuff and smiling often, made his comments in an audience for the journalists where he explained why he chose to take the name Francis, after St. Francis of Assisi, a symbol of *peace*, *austerity*, *and poverty*. He called Francis 'the man who gives us the spirit of peace, the poor man.'

"Since his election on Wednesday as the first non-European pope in nearly 1,300 years, Francis has signaled a sharp *change of style* [but not substance!] from his [still living!] predecessor, Benedict, and has laid out a *clear moral path* [???] for the 1.2 –billion-member Church, which is beset by *scandals, intrigue and strife*. [Be sure to read on this news item from Huffington Post the 'Full Text of Pope Francis Address to Journalists Below." It is definitely an eye-opener.

We will briefly review the typical experience of the three Hebrew youth in the book of Daniel chapter 3 who boldly yet humbly refused to obey the "universal," thus "catholic" command of the king of Babylon to bow down and worship his gods and the great golden image he set up. They serve as a prime example of faith, faithfulness, and simple trust in God's word and power to deliver His people, according to His will and for His glory and honor. It is a powerful encouragement for all who will refuse "to worship the beast and his image and receive his mark in their foreheads or in their hands"— earth's final warnings. God and truth will ultimately triumph. Even its worst enemies will acknowledge the power of God to deliver His people when all earthly support is withdrawn from them. Moreover, it shows what real unwavering faith is: it does not set conditions. The three Hebrew youth obeyed God regardless of consequences, not because He would save them from being roasted in an instant in a furnace heated seven times hotter than usual.

We now quote Alonzo Trevor Jones in his treatise *Individuality in Religion*, "In Religion, Part I, "As Related to Autocracy," pp. 11-22. A. T. Jones begins his discourse on the inalienable right of the individual to worship God according to dictates of conscience not by enforcement of man-made religious or civil laws by stating clear principles, as follows:

"In the nature of things there is no rightful room for the domination of others in the life and affairs of the soul of the individual person. This is peculiarly and supremely the realm of God alone, who created man in His own image and for His own glory; and who created each person individually and personally responsible and answerable to Him alone.

"Yet man, sinful and unruly man, has never been willing to allow God to have His place in and with the soul of the individual man; and has always been ambitious and ready to claim that place for himself, and by every means and contrivance possible to make this claim effective.

"History itself, as it relates to general principles and not to details, is hardly anything else than a succession of attempts upon the grandest possible scale to make successful this arrogant claim of sinful and unruly man in the place of God to dominate the souls of men.

"And no grander demonstration that there is a divinity striving hard to shape the destiny of mankind could ever be asked or given than from the day of Abel until now is given in the perpetual heroic assertion and maintenance of this perfect liberty of the individual soul by the individual person against the subtlest pretensions and mightiest combinations of force and power that this world could possibly contrive.

Examples of Men who stood alone... with God. "From Nimrod to Nebuchadnezzar and from Nebuchadnezzar until now the course and energy of empire have been bent and exerted to this one thing. And though all that time such splendid individuals as Abraham, Joseph, Moses, *Daniel and his three brethren*, Paul, Wycliffe, Huss, Militz, Matthias, Conrad, Jerome, Luther, Roger Williams, and multitudes unnamed, and over all Christ Jesus, by divine faith have sublime stood *alone with God*, *absolutely alone so far as man is concerned*, for the individuality, and in that the liberty, of the soul of man; and for the sovereignty of God alone in and over the realm of the soul." *Ibid*, p.13.

The Empire of Ancient Babylon. "The Empire of Babylon embraced the civilized world, as the world then was. Nebuchadnezzar was monarch and absolute ruler of the empire. 'Thou, O king, art a king of kings; for the God of heaven hath given thee a kingdom, and power, and strength, and glory. And wheresoever the children of men dwell, the beast of the field and the fowls of heaven hath He given into thine hand, and hath made thee ruler over them all.' Daniel 2: 37, 38, K.J.V.

"In His providential purpose God had made all nations subject to the sway of King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon. Jeremiah 27: 1-13. In the form and system of government of Babylon the authority of the king was absolute. His word was the law. In this absolutism of sovereignty King Nebuchadnezzar assumed that he was sovereign over the souls, as well as the bodies, of the religious life as well as the civil conduct, of those who were subject to his power. And since he was ruler of the nations he would be ruler in the religion, and of the religion, of the nations.

Making an Image. "Accordingly he made a great image, all of gold, about 90 feet tall and 9 feet broad, and 'set it up in the plain of Dura, in the province of Babylon.' Then he summoned from the provinces all the officials of the empire to the dedication and the worship of the great golden image. All the officials came, and were assembled and stood before the image.

'Then an herald cried aloud, To you it is *commanded*, all people, nations, and languages [tongues], that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet, flute, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of music, *ye fall down and worship the golden image* that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up; and whoso falleth not down and worshippeth, shall be the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.' And as the instruments of music sounded forth the grand signal for the worship 'all the people, the nations, and the languages, fell down and worshipped the golden image.' Daniel 3: 4-6.

"But in the assembly there were three young Hebrews who had been carried captive from Jerusalem to Babylon, but who had been appointed by the king, officials 'over the affairs of the province of Babylon.' These neither bowed nor worshipped, nor otherwise paid any particular attention to the proceedings. This was noticed, and excited accusation before the king. 'There are certain Jews whom thou has set over the affairs of the province of Babylon, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego; these men, O king, have not regarded thee: they serve not thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou hast set up.' Verse 12.

"Then the king 'in his rage and fury' commanded that the three young men should be brought before him. This was done. The king himself now spoke to them personally and direct: 'Is it of purpose, O Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, do not ye serve my gods, nor worship the golden image which I have set up?' The king himself then repeated the command that at the sound of the instruments of all kinds of music they fall down and worship, and if not they would be cast 'the same hour into the midst of a burning fiery furnace.'

"But the young men quietly answered: O Nebuchadnezzar, we are not careful to answer thee in this matter. If it be so, our God whom we serve is able to deliver us from the burning fiery furnace, and he will deliver us out of thine hand, O king. But if not, be it known unto thee, O king, that we will not serve thy gods, nor worship the golden image which thou has set up.' Verses 14-18.

"The issue was now clearly drawn. The sovereign of the world's power had personally issued his command direct to the three individuals; and from them he had received answer as direct, that they would not conform. This was conduct, and these were words, such as the king in his absolutism of power had never met before. There was therefore a personal as well as an official resentment aroused in him; and he was so 'full of fury' that 'the form of his visage was changed against' the young men, and he commanded that the furnace should be heated seven times hotter than usual; and that 'the most mighty men in his army' should bind the young men and cast them into the midst of the roaring furnace.

"It was done. And the three men, 'in their coats, and their hosen, and their hats, and their other garments' fell down bound 'into the midst of the burning fiery furnace.' But just then the king was more astonished than ever in his life before. He was fairly petrified---'astonied'—and 'rose up in haste' and to his counselors cried out, did not we cast *three* men *bound* into the midst of the fire?'

"They assured him that this was true. But he exclaimed, 'Lo, I see *four men*, *loose*, walking in the midst of the fire, and they have no hurt; and *the form of the fourth is like the Son of God.*' [How did he know?]

"Then the king went near the mouth of the furnace and called to the men by name and said, 'Ye servants of the most high God, come forth and come hither.' And they 'came forth of the midst of the fire. And the princes, governors, and captains, and the king's counselors, being gathered together, saw these men upon whose bodies the fire had no power nor was an hair of their head singed, neither were their coats changed, nor the smell of fire had passed upon them.

"Then Nebuchadnezzar spake, and said, 'Blessed be the God of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, who hath sent his angel and delivered his servants that trusted in him, and have changed the king's word, and yielded their bodies, that

they might not serve nor worship any god except their own God.'

"Here then is the situation: The Lord had brought all nations in subjection to the king of Babylon. By messages of His own prophet he had commanded His people, the Jews, and these *three* young men among them, 'to serve the king of Babylon.' Yet these three had explicitly refused to serve the king of Babylon in this thing which he had personally and directly commanded them; and in this refusal the Lord himself had most signally stood by them and delivered them."

"Therefore it would be impossible more plainly to show that the Lord, in commanding the people to be subject to the king of Babylon and to serve him, had never either commanded or intended that they should be subject to him or serve him in the realm of religion.

"By this unmistakable approval of the course of the three men, and this signal deliverance of them, the Lord made perfectly plain to the king that his command in this matter was wrong: that he had demanded a service that he had no right to require: that in making him king of the nations the Lord had not made him king in the *religion* of the people: that in bringing him to be head of all the nations, peoples, and languages, God had not given him to be head of the religion of even a solitary individual: that while the Lord had brought all nations and peoples under the king's yoke as to their political and bodily service, this same Lord had unmistakably shown to the king that he had given no power nor jurisdiction in any way whatever as to the soul's service: that while in all things between nation and nation, and between man and man, all peoples, nations, and languages had been given to him to serve him, and God had made him ruler over all; yet with the relations each man and God the king could have nothing whatever to do: and that in the presence of the rights of the individual person, in conscience and in worship 'the king's word 'must change, and the king's decree is naught: and that in this the king even of the world is only nobody, for here only God is sovereign and all in all.

"And for the instructions of all kings and all people forever, all this was done that day, and it was written for our admonition upon whom the ends of the world are come. [1 Cor. 10: 11]." - Alonzo Trevor Jones, *Individuality in Religion*. -

WHAT MARTIN LUTHER SAW IN ROME AND THE VATICAN

(To be continued next month)