

# The Case Book of a Private Detective

True Narratives of Interesting Cases by a Former Operative of the William J. Burns Detective Agency

By DAVID CORNELL

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## A MADE TO ORDER BANK BURGLARY

How a Vault and a Reputation Were Shattered by Too Much Dynamite

The Wellton Community bank, of Wellton, N. Y., was robbed by safe-blowers last night. Nitroglycerin was used to open the bank vault, with disastrous results to one of the robbers, who was blown to pieces by the explosion. His confederates successfully looted the bank and obtained \$85,000 in cash.

This little item carried by the various New York papers was the genesis of my connection with the great Wellton Community bank robbery. A few hours after the papers carrying the news were on the street I was on my way to Wellton, ordered by the Burns agency to investigate the case as a representative of the National Bankers' Protective association.

As the reader probably is not familiar with the Wellton community it is necessary to delay my story a trifle in order that the situation may be made more clear. This community is one of several of the sort that may be found in southern New York and northern Pennsylvania. It was founded about 1840 by an Englishman named Wellton, who was in his own way a seeker after a modern Utopia. Wellton believed that our whole system of living in cities, crowded and uncomfortable, or in country districts, isolated and lonesome, was all wrong. He believed that the small community, fifty families, for instance, gathered around a common center, and yet not gathered so closely together as to make an actual town, was the ideal, as well as the practical way, for mankind to dwell. He had made something of a fortune in the mill business in England. Unable to put into practice in that country his novel idea, he came to America and, after considerable searching, fixed upon the rich farming valley in southern New York as the spot most favorable for the location of the Wellton community. There he brought together about thirty families, bringing most of them from his native land, England. He established a co-operative store, a blacksmith shop, a school, a church, a mill, in fact, everything needed to supply the welfare of an agricultural community—including the Wellton Community bank. This bank, while it was owned and patronized mainly by the people of the community, was chartered and managed as any small country bank would be. Wellton had conducted its affairs himself at first. At his death it had passed to his son so far as management was concerned, though the title remained in the community. Wellton's son had continued the banking business as successfully as his father had done before him, and the bank was as prosperous and sound as a small bank possibly could be. It had never become a power, but on the other hand, it had never been in trouble once during its whole existence.

Wellton's son had died a few years before the robbery occurred, and the management thereupon had passed into the hands of Giles, the cashier. He had done fully as well by the bank as the Welltons had, and the community had trusted its money to the bank's care as implicitly as ever. The bank had proved time and again that it was panic-proof; but it wasn't burglar-proof. After over sixty-five years of successful operation it had been cleaned out by the conventional accident of safe-blowing. Altogether it was a remarkable situation.

I found the little place in the greatest str of its history when I alighted from the accommodation train that carried me from the nearest city up the spur to Wellton community. There wasn't much of a town at Wellton, only a few stores, offices, warehouses and houses strung along the road in the center of the farms of the valley. The bank was a neat, old gray-stone building that occupied a position of honor in the middle of it all. It was a compact, sturdy looking building, obviously built with a view to guarding as well as possible whatever might be kept inside. Around the building were gathered most of the people of the community. The rest of them were leaning around the undertaker's shop across the road, where the body of the slain safe-blower lay for the present. The county sheriff and the coroner were doing their respective duties in assertive fashion, and the people had to content themselves with standing and looking at the outside of the buildings containing the objects that had aroused their curiosity. They were the most shocked and horrified-looking group that I had seen for a long time. It was the first real crime of any importance that had ever been committed in the valley within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and the community was so awed by the shock of it that there was scarcely a thought left in the whole crowd.

I went to the bank first and my card was in my pocket the sheriff's deputy. I was received by Mr. Giles, the president of the bank, and the board of directors, who were assembled in the waiting room. They were glad to see me. This was something altogether

out of their line, and they were relieved to have some one arrive on whom they could unload the burden of their worry.

"I had feared for years that it was coming," said Giles. "Every night for the last twenty years that I have looked up that old-fashioned vault I have said to myself: 'What would happen if a safe-blower knew what a weak door stands between this bank's money and a robber?' I have recommended time after time the installation of new vaults, but you gentlemen of the directorate have seen fit to believe that economy should continue to be our watchword. Far be it from me to pretend to criticize, but there might be a different tale to tell this morning if there had been a modern vault in this bank."

"Oh, well," said one of the directors, "I suppose these safe-blowers could get into any kind of a safe, couldn't they, Mr. Cornell?"

"Some of them can," I replied. "It depends on their skill. Suppose we take a look at the safe?"

Giles promptly led us into the rear room, where the vault was located. I never have seen a vault or safe that had been used more roughly than the one that now was before my eyes. In the language of the profession, it had been "all shot to pieces." The door had been cracked and torn and twisted and flung across the room. Pieces of bolts, bars and iron were lying all over. It was impossible to tell what kind of a door it had been that locked in the Wellton community's money, so shattered was it. An enormous amount of horse blankets had been used to muffle the sound of the explosion.

"A big charge," I said; "a desperately big charge. They must have wanted to make sure of blowing her open and didn't fear to make a noise. Please leave everything just as it is and let us step across and look at the man who got caught in the explosion."

We—Mr. Giles, the directors and myself—went over to the undertaking shop where the dead bandit lay. I had hoped to recognize him as some listed yeggman, though my acquaintance with that class was limited; but I was disappointed. His face had been blown so thoroughly to pieces in the explosion that it was impossible for anyone not familiar with his smallest characteristics to make out who he might have been. He was dressed a little better than the average yeggman, for there was the remnant of a clean cuff on one of his wrists, but this was all that I could make out in a cursory examination.

"I'll be back later," I told the man in charge. Then I told Giles that I would like to hear the whole story of the affair.

He led the way back to his office in the bank building and told the story in a careful, intelligent way. There was nothing remarkable in the story. He had been called down to the bank at 6:30 that morning by a workingman who, while passing by his work, had seen that the front door of the bank building was unlocked. He had gone in at once, in company with the workman. He had found the door between the banking room and the vault room locked, as usual. He had opened the door and had found the dead burglar and the looted safe, much as we had seen the room. Eighty-five thousand dollars in large bank notes had been taken. Some hundreds of dollars' worth of smaller bills and about a thousand dollars' worth of silver had not been touched. Nobody had been found who had heard the explosion, and there was absolutely no trace of the robbers.

That was Giles' story. It was told in precise, clerical fashion, greatly in contrast to the story of the sheriff, who, when he was called in, rambled about bloodhounds and posies and made a fool of himself trying to appear "wise" before a city detective.

"You locked up the vault last night, did you, Mr. Giles?" I asked.

"Yes sir," he answered.

"And this money was all in there when you locked it up?"

"Yes, of course."

I thanked him and said: "Now will you kindly let me go over the vault again alone? I must study it carefully in order to make out an intelligent report."

He acquiesced readily and I went in the room and shut myself in with the shattered vault.

I had been impressed with my first glance by the apparently enormous charge of explosive that had been used in the robbery. So terrible had the wreckage been that it seemed impossible to me that any living man could have been in that room and survived after the "soup" had scattered the fragments of that door around. The room was so narrow that it must have been like standing before a mortar loaded with scrap iron. The horse blankets were torn to shreds. I said to myself: "A bungler's job," and went out and telegraphed for an expert on explosives, for the expert of the firm that made the safe, and for Durango and Mahaffey, two of our men who knew most of the big yeggs in the country by sight. I locked and sealed the vault room, so it could not be tampered with.

Very well. Don't you think you could give me a pass for tonight?"

"I then told him that it was merely the author and had no authority to give away seats. He looked disgustedly at me and walked away, only to come back again.

When Mahaffey came he took one look at the dead yegg, lifted his hands and examined the back of them and found some tattoo marks and said: "Sailor Benny, as I'm alive! How did he ever get so far from Omaha? And how did he ever get in too much soup? He was the prince of them all in knowing just how much it took to loosen a door. By glory! Cornell, there's something queer about this. Benny never overloved in his life."

The dynamite expert and the safe man came in on the next train and the three of us entered the vault room of the bank together. The dynamite man took one look around and said: "Shut the door."

The safe man obeyed and, to make sure, I hung my coat over the keyhole.

"My gad!" said the safe man, almost crying, "It isn't possible. No safe of ours could be blown up in that fashion. Say, nobody ever could blow one of our safes up in that fashion—not even one of these old ones."

"Yes," said the dynamite man, "I've done it myself."

"How?"

"On a test," said the other. "By loading the safe on the inside and then locking the door."

"We looked at one another.

"That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

"Absolutely," said the dynamite man.

I sent for Mahaffey and told him what had been said.

"Then the job never was of Sailor Benny's doing," said he instantly.

"Good gad, man! The load must have been put in by the man who locked the door. And then how did Benny come to be killed cracking the door?"

The dynamite man and the safe man prepared to withdraw.

"I guess the case is all up to you, Mr. Cornell," they said. "It looks like work for a 'tec'."

They went away and Mahaffey and I sat down to theorize behind the locked door.

"Cornell," said Mahaffey, "there is this about this job: Somebody had

"That's a bad case, Cornell," he said. "Yes, I said, 'because the man who put that soup in there to go off when Benny came must have had something to hide, and this was the way he took to hide it. Mahaffey,' I said, suddenly, 'you and Durango both know all about Benny's old haunts out in Omaha. Better run out there right away and see if you can find why Benny came east.'"

"Ye-es," said he, slowly. "That's about the way she will work out. Why did Benny come east? Who got him to come? That's the question that's to be answered. Durango stars in that piece; he used to work in Omaha and knows Benny's girl."

When we came out of the vault room I said to the president:

"Well, Mr. Giles, we have done about all we can do here. What we've got to do now is to try to look for this dead robber's confederate, the man who got the money. We will do our best, but I assure you it will be a hard task to find him."

"I fear so, Mr. Cornell," said Giles. "But you people are very capable, I understand."

"We never have fallen down on a case yet," I said as we left him.

I suspect that Durango on one side or another had been on the other side of the fence, for, his knowledge of criminals, their hang-outs, their manners and their associates in this country was something too intimate to have been picked up as a detective. Durango could at any time go to any city in the country, go straight to the criminal quarter and be accepted as one of the bunch without the slightest suspicion. This was his sole qualification as a detective, however, so he was valuable only at infrequent intervals. In this case he was, as Mahaffey put it, the star. The pair of them blew into Omaha on the beams of a box car, attired in proper hobo clothing. They went to a saloon kept by an ex-convict near the stock yards—a crooks' nest—and within a few hours they were associating with some of Durango's old friends in a back room

arrest for robbing the Wellton Community bank of \$85,000."

"Great Scott!" he said. "Do you know what you are talking about? Are you crazy?"

"I hope not," I said. "Let me tell you what I have discovered since I came to Wellton: I discovered that you have been an inveterate Wall street gambler for the last ten years. It wasn't hard to do that; the brokers keep a list of every out-of-town trader they do business with. You had been trading under the name of Travara, but your broker knew you were. He had looked you up. You were fairly lucky for an outsider until last June. Then your losses began to pile up steadily. A month ago you owed \$85,000, and had to make it good or be exposed. You did make it good. You did make it good—out of that vault back there."

"You hoped to cover that loan you made yourself so that nobody ever would be the wiser for it. You hoped to put it back; they all do. But, like most of them in the same fix, you found that you couldn't do it. Then you began to look around for some means of covering up your crime. In your dilemma you thought of a certain man who had left this town as a boy, who had gone to the bad, and whom you had helped—I give you credit for a good heart, Giles—at various intervals when he needed it. You thought of him. You got him to come here. You told him what you wanted done; you wanted the safe blown and robbed. You promised that you would give him half of the big sum that you said was inside—and which should have been inside."

"But you knew you were playing with fire in taking this criminal in as your confederate in so dastardly a crime as robbing your own bank. You needed to have that safe blown—to have it appear that the bank had been looted of \$85,000—but you couldn't afford to let a criminal live and know your secret. So you loaded that vault before you locked it the evening before the robbery. You did that—only you could have done it—because you



"That is what was done here, isn't it?" I said.

been in it before Sailor Benny got to it. Somebody had stuck a load in there back of that door, and whoever it was must have been the man who closed the vault and fixed the combination. Then Benny comes along with his pal and gets busy. Benny puts in his little charge, just a little soup poured in the cracks to loosen that old door. His pal is in the other room, doing lookout. Benny turns loose his charge—and bang! goes the big one that's inside. Naturally Benny is knocked stiff. But his pal comes in, sees what has happened, gets the money and beats it in a hurry. Isn't that the way you size it up?"

"Not quite," I said. "Why did that big load happen to be on the inside the night that Benny came to blow the crib? Didn't the man who put it there know that Benny was coming? And if he did know—how did he come to know? Why did he know that? And if he knew—which he certainly did—why did he leave it there, knowing—as he certainly must have—that it would blow Benny to pieces as sure as he ever turned loose his charge? And if he knew all this—this man—which he did—why did he do it? Why did he want Benny killed there in front of the safe? Why did he do that?"

Mahaffey shook his head.

upstairs. They worked for two days and then sent me this bulletin:

"Sailor Benny was flush with money for weeks before starting to do Wellton job. Must have been paid in advance to do it."

Next day came another wire: "Have found Benny's wife. From her got information that Benny was originally a Wellton boy. He used to get money from these occasionally. Perhaps you can connect up on this."

And the third day: "Benny's wife says Benny went to Wellton in answer to wire saying 'Come.' She doesn't know where wire came from."

I wired back: "If possible send me sample of writing from person remitting him money from Wellton."

And that—the result of that wire—settled the Wellton bank robbery.

On the tenth day of my stay in Wellton, just after he had pulled down the curtains and closed the bank for the day, I picked Mr. Giles, the president, under arrest.

"Arrest!" he cried. "Me? Under arrest? What does this mean, Mr. Cornell?"

"Just what it sounds like, Mr. Giles," I said. "I am sorry, but there is nothing for me to do but place you under

admitted that you locked the vault up for the night.

"You put that big charge of explosive back of the door. Your man—Sailor Benny, the yeggman—came as you had requested. He went to work in workmanlike fashion and shot a respectable charge in the cracks of the door. His explosion turned loose the terrific load you had prepared for him. The door was blown to pieces, so was the yeggman, and you woke up in the morning and felt you were safe once more. Isn't that about the truth of the affair, Mr. Giles?"

"Proof!" he said, sneering. "You have proofs to substantiate this pretty little story?"

I merely lifted my hand from the table so he could see underneath what Durango had sent me from Omaha. It was an old envelope which Durango had got from Benny's wife, and in which Benny once had got money from Wellton.

Giles took one swift look at the handwriting and began to gasp like a fish. The writing was his own.

He confessed that night to the board of directors and pleaded for mercy. But those old, hard working farmers were made of tough stuff. They refused his plea and Giles went to Sing Sing under a heavy sentence.

As the following extraordinary coincidence goes to show:

On December 5, 1785, a schooner, with sixty persons, was wrecked off the Isle of Man, and only one man, named Hugh Williams, lived to tell the tale. Thirty-five years later, a pleasure boat, containing a party of twenty-five, most of whom were children, was run down on the Thames by a coal barge. Only one escaped, a child of five, who bore the name of Hugh Williams. On December 5, 1824, an English vessel, the *Manila*, was

## Real Home of the Soft Shells

There may be persons who have never heard of Crisfield and who do not know that it is the greatest market in the world for soft-shell crabs. Some hotels in New York get their supplies of the delicious crustaceans direct from there and they have been shipped as far as Seattle.

Crisfield is in Maryland, down on the lower part of the eastern shore. It is not a big place, but they do send out good things to eat from there—not only the soft shell crab, but the diamond-back terrapin, the Tangier oyster, which the gourmets of Baltimore think is to be classed among the most delicious of the species, and white shad, to which those same gourmets hold that no shad is equal. And so on. With which introduction, enter L. R. Carson.

Mr. Carson was at the Imperial recently, says the New York Sun. He lives in Crisfield, is in business there and has made a study of the crab scientifically and commercially.

"Crisfield," said Mr. Carson, "produces 90 per cent of all the soft crabs consumed in this country. They are caught within a radius of ten miles of the town. The old part of Crisfield was built on oyster shells, but of recent years the town has expanded. It was only about twelve years ago that the discovery that the soft-shell crab could be popularized started a boom and the values of property in the last six years have trebled.

Evolution of Soft-Shell Crab.

"In the waters about Deal's, Tangier and Smith's islands the soft crabs are caught in two ways. One is employed by the 'scrapers,' who drag an instrument like an oyster dredge in the water six to twelve feet deep, from a bateau or canoe. The other method is employed by the 'netters,' who stand in the bow of a skiff, pushing the boat slowly along in shallow water when they see a crab with a dipnet. Ninety per cent of the crabs thus caught are hard-shelled, and they are put into floats and kept until they shed their shells.

"The first stage of a crab in progressing from hard to soft is what is termed locally a 'snot.' The change from a snot to a 'softer' requires from four hours to four days, depending on the condition of the crab. The snot becomes a peeler, when he is much prized for bait, and a new shell has completely formed under the hard coat, and then a buster when the hard shell has started to come loose at the back. Then in a short time emerges the softer, ready for the market and the table.

From Crustacean to Hardshell.

The average life of a crab is three years. The secretary of the Virginia state board of fisheries, who has studied crabs many years, says that a single female in the spring of the year will produce 1,250,000 eggs. Out of all these only about 200 crabs mature. The remainder are consumed by other fish and by crabs. After laying her eggs the female crab is eaten by others of her species.

"The season opens in our waters on May 1 and lasts until Oct. 1, when the crabs go out into very deep water. In the early spring, to be exact, on March 1, the soft crab season opens at Morehead City, N. C., where many Crisfield packers go and operate until the season begins at home.

Shipped Packed in Seaweed.

"If when a crab is unpacked in New York, it is what is called a 'paper shell,' which means that the shell has begun to harden; that means that if the crab was properly packed it was that hard when it started. Packed in seaweed (seaweed), they will keep soft until they die. I shipped crabs last summer to a friend in Houston, Tex., a seventy-two hour journey. We do not ship in refrigerated cars, but in refrigerating boxes.

"Some persons do not know how to tell when a crab is fit to eat. Here is an infallible method of telling. The fact that a crab is dead when it is unpacked does not mean that it is necessarily spoiled. The way to tell is to pull out one of the back fins. If it resists, the crab should be in good condition. If the crab should be thrown away the fin will come out easily and will be mushy on the end. Brown spots on the top of shells of crabs do not mean anything is wrong, because you will frequently find them on live crabs. It makes no difference how long a crab has been dead if the back fin pulls out hard.

Prices of Crabs Fluctuate Greatly.

"About 75 per cent of the population of Crisfield is engaged in the oyster and fish trade. But we cannot count upon anything like a regular production. Crabs may be selling one day at \$1 a dozen and in three days' time may drop to 30 cents because of overproduction. Then a storm may cut off the supply and the price go soaring again.

"Hard crabs are picked into three grades of meat. Claw meat, for use on free lunch counters; white, for devil crabs and crab cakes, and lump, for newburgs and fancy dishes. I have heard that Japanese crab meat, canned, comes into this country free of duty, but have not been able to verify it.

"Diamond back terrapin are scarce. When you think that in slavery times the Maryland legislature passed an act prohibiting planters from feeding them to their slaves more than three times a week, it seems queer to find them bringing \$75 a dozen now."

Man, the last created, was the crowning glory of this earthly creation. Verses 26-30 will be studied in connection with next week's lesson and are referred to here simply to give a complete account of creation. It would be well, however, to refer to the fact that the great God and creator made provision for the immortal souls of mankind by arranging for his training in the knowledge and character of himself, the father, by the institution of the Sabbath, as soon as he had prepared a place in which man was to dwell.

The dignity and majesty of the language of Genesis is sublime. Astronomers tell us that our sun and solar system is only one of perhaps a million others. A recent writer tells us that a ray of light which would travel the equivalent of nine times around the earth in one second would take nine years to travel across the great gulch in the constellation of Orion. And "God made" all of this. "The fact that he said in his heart there is no God, and that is the man next door to the man who tries to believe what he says, is something that has never a man who is wicked."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLEFLORE, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 5.

#### THE CREATION.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 1:1, 7, 8, 12, 14, 15, 22, 26, 28, 31. GOLDEN TEXT—"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." Gen. 1:1.

In our scheme of lessons we return to the Old Testament and confine our study for the ensuing year to the first six books of the Bible.

The word Genesis means "beginnings," and in the book of that name we see recorded all the information of the beginning of things that our heavenly father deemed necessary in the development of the scheme of redemption.

After all the assaults of its enemies, and of the skeptics, the first verse of the book of Genesis contains all the clear, concise, and positive knowledge man possesses about the origin of this Universe. "God created," not, "God is all and all in God." Pantheism has no ground upon which to stand. "In the beginning God created," therefore he is above and was before the heaven and the earth. Moses left us no record of the "how" and that field has ever been one of interesting speculation. Between the fourth and the fifth words of this verse is ample room for all and every theory though we still remain in ignorance of any absolute knowledge, both of time and process. Let us not forget to emphasize the thought, "In the beginning God" in the beginning of childhood, the beginning of education, of business, of home life, etc. The beginning of all right thinking and true living, of every proper relation of life, is God and yet we are withholding that knowledge from young America upon the specious plea that the bible is sectarian.

Truth of the Trinity.

Following this statement of the creation come the steps of rehabilitation, for the words in verse two denote waste, void, or confusion and one Hebrew scholar contends for the word "ruin." See also Isa. 45:18 R. V. Thus it seems that upon this created earth there must have come a judgment, presumably upon some pre-Adamic race and that what follows, verse two, is not the original creation but the steps whereby this earth was made ready as a habitation for man.

Lord Kelvin said, "scientific thought is compelled to accept the idea of creative power." There is a wonderful agreement between modern science and the account in Genesis: (1) The biblical accounts by their wording provide for both creation and the evolutionary development of created things; (2) Science has failed to produce matter, life, or the soul of man; and of these in each instance the bible says God created while of all else it says he made.

The great truth of the trinity is revealed in these first three verses (1) God, v. 1; (2) Spirit, v. 2; and (3) "God said"—the word, see John 1:1. Verse five does not call the light a day meaning twelve hours, but rather a period of time, just as we speak of an Arctic "day," which is six months.

One of the mysteries of today is that water which is 700 times heavier than air is held in the sky in the form of clouds. What holds the snow, the rain, the lightning, the gorgeous colors, etc.? The answer is found in verse 7, "and God made the firmament and divided the waters, and called the firmament heaven." There is nothing more firm than the laws which hold this body of water in the sky for he (God) set those laws into motion. "And God said," (v. 8). Theories of geology and the statement of Genesis agree perfectly as to the preparation of this earth for the appearance of vegetable life. The vegetable derives directly from the air and water and soil those elements necessary to maintain life.

Animal life cannot assimilate these elements unless they are already fixed in organic vegetable life. How and where life originated no science has discovered. Pasteur's dictum that, "it is nothing but life which generates life," still stands unshaken. And so the constant and only satisfactory answer to the questions, how, where and why, of all these things of this material universe is God. God created, God made, he created, and then set into being those forces and laws whereby the earth, the sky, the sun and the moon have gone on with unbroken regularity. He made possible those processes whereby man develops, the oak grows, and animal and vegetable life reproduce each after its own kind.

But creation was not yet complete. Man, the last created, was the crowning glory of this earthly creation. Verses 26-30 will be studied in connection with next week's lesson and are referred to here simply to give a complete account of creation. It would be well, however, to refer to the fact that the great God and creator made provision for the immortal souls of mankind by arranging for his training in the knowledge and character of himself, the father, by the institution of the Sabbath, as soon as he had prepared a place in which man was to dwell.

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