The history of Pastor C. T. Russell's Truth movement is considerable though some areas are more extensive than others. Yet, any scrap of history coming to light today is precious to the brethren.

Some months ago a letter to the Newsletter from Br. Eugene Burns of Hebron, Indiana casts light on an historic area which is by far, more than a scrap. Portions of his letter and enclosures, along with other related items make up the substance of this report.

**Br. Burns writes:** "...The Watch Tower was contacted to confirm that W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Indiana did print and bind Studies in the Scriptures. [This was affirmed in their response but not reproduced here.]"

"Br. Russell had an arrangement with The Conkey Company to print his Volumes of Studies in the Scriptures during the late fall and early winter months—their slow season. Br. Russell thus secured their best rates. He was extremely gifted in business matters. This also worked out well because each year Br. Russell would order new Volumes in the fall for the next year's edition. This he did in 1916, adding in that year his October 1, 1916 Foreword to all the Volumes. Also, he changed the text in Volume VI, on those pages where he wished to clarify "justification" to be consistent with what he wrote in its 1916 Foreword...

"These first appeared in the 1917 [edition] for they had been sent to Conkey Company on October 1, 1916... Actually the Scripture Studies continued to be printed identically as the 1917 edition without change until 1924, as far as I know, and then in 1926 I have been told the plates were destroyed. If anyone has any further information I would appreciate having it...

"I think this will be of interest to all the Lord's people. It always helps if we can bring into focus some details of the work."

**Two Historic Letters**

In reviewing Br. Burns' material, two pertinent letters in the Newsletter's files came to mind. The first is a copy of a letter from the Watchtower Bible & Tract Society dated November 13, 1916 addressing the subject of the Pastor’s death and other matters from which an excerpt is quoted below. This confirms Br. Burns' statement on the placing of the orders with the Conkey Company in October 1916 for the 1917 edition of the Volumes.

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**Watchtower Bible & Tract Society**

Mrs. F.C. Paul,
Clear Lake, Iowa

November 13, 1916

Dearly Beloved Co-Laborers in the Harvest Field:

...The great shock of our Beloved Pastor's death has undoubtedly affected you in the Field as much as it did those of us here in the Bethel, and Tabernacle...

A Memorial issue of THE TOWER is now being prepared, which will give a detailed account of the funeral arrangements and other interesting items connected with our Pastor's life and work. This will reach you in due time. Therefore we will not enter into the various details in this letter.

Undoubtedly many of you are wondering what will be done by those left in charge of the work here. We assure you that everything will continue as before, for Br. Russell left detailed arrangements to have the work carried on after he was taken away. Just before his departure on the last trip, he did something we have never before known him to do — write a personal letter to the head of each department, outlining his duties and the arrangements he had made for carrying on the work in general. Further, in his will provision was made to continue THE TOWER. He named an editorial staff of five brethren and left sufficient matter prepared by him to last an indefinite period.

Shortly before he started on his last trip, he placed an order with the Conkey Printing Company for over a hundred thousand copies of STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES. He also wrote a very interesting preface for each of the Six Volumes, which will appear in the new edition. From these facts and the many others, we are all convinced that our Beloved Brother was aware that his work in the flesh was about finished and that the end would come soon...

With much Christian love, we remain
Your brethren in the Master's service,

AIR/EWH

The initials "AIR" indicate Br. A.I. Ritchie as having dictated the letter. Br. Ritchie was President of the Society at the time of Br. Russell's death. Ed.
Record Number of Tornadoes ‘Hammer’ Mid-West

On Sunday May 4, a series of tornadoes blew through the states of Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Tennessee causing at least 38 deaths and extensive property damage. Lawrence County, MO was one of the areas hardest hit. Sightings of more than 80 tornadoes were reported by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in that part of the country. This year 434 tornadoes struck the nation from May 1 through May 10 breaking the record set in 1999 when 188 tornadoes struck during the same period. We believe the sparing of the brethren in the areas affected is an overruling from the Lord.

Br. Milton and Sr. Shellie Hardin, Republic, MO, reports: "On Sunday May 4, 32 very large tornadoes ripped through southwestern Missouri, leveling many towns. After travelling a direct line up highway 60, bringing destruction in its path, it arrived at the city limits of our town, and suddenly with no apparent reason took a turn to the right and went around us completely. Then, it turned back to highway 60 and continued to the next town of Battlefield MO, devastating the historic civil war town.

With death and destruction all about us, and many of our neighbors losing their lives and property, in the Lord’s providence, we were spared and never even lost power. Through this experience, we recalled the words of our Pastor ‘His ministering angel is ever near us and no trial will be permitted to

See Tornado page 13
Mr Brian Kutscher,
8439 Louise,
Allen Park, Michigan  48101
March 7th, 1980

Dear Brother Brian:

Christian love and greetings to all!

Your letter of March 5th arrived a few minutes ago. Thank you for the privilege of affirming the date of the Forewords, found in the six volumes. I did not record the date the FW's were received, however I'm positive I received them prior to Bro. Russell's death. They reached me in one large sheet, containing the instructions to cut them apart and paste them in the volumes, which I did. My better set of volumes, leather bound, Library size (Not the memorial set, which was published (Reprinted) after Br. Russell and in Karatol) Many years ago I met a young brother who made the same claim, you quote. "The Devil always find some one who thru hearsay or otherwise contradicts the facts. One Sister near to Br. Russell claimed he didn't write volume No One--The Plan of the Ages; Others claim he wasn't the Seventh Messenger, so on and on the previsions continue."

Brother Russell knowing he would soon finish his course placed an order for a large supply of the volumes, and the sixth volume reprinted in 1917, the 431,000 edition, was reedited by him, inserting some additional matter pertaining to "Tentative Justification." Beginning at page 116 and continuing for about ten pages.

Joe Rutherford tried to stop the republication, because of being out of harmony with the changes. The Publishers (printers) had already begun the work and advised Rutherford they would go to court, on the matter if he ordered the reprinting stopped.

I have this report second handed, but from a reliable source. Pilgrim Brother William Baker, loyal to Bro. Russell, was my source of information, but if rejected, later developments support the report.

Mr Rutherford did not agree with the changes, which soon came to light. One look at the notes in the back of the 1920 Tabernacle Shadows, confirms the source of the changes.

The same pen that wrote the FW's obviously made the changes Mr. Rutherford opposed. For further information in support of the changes one may check on the 1916 convention report, in which Bro. Russell answered questions on the subject of Justification. Two questions meeting, as I recall, one of them being at Los Angeles. Report for 1918, will support Bro. Russell's version, which was largely disputed by the 1920 TS.

The word "Tentative" has led to some confusion, which Br. Russell attempted to clarify in the vol. 6 FW. If one accepts his definition of "Tentative," the question is solved. You probably know that in his discussions, he placed vitalized justification, as taking place, at the Door of the Tabernacle, and explained that steps from the Gate to the Door were merely activities of approach. One is not justified, but becomes justified momentarily when he is tied up at the main door of the Tab. R-5959, 5960 leaves no room for questioning the latest view held by our Pastor. I because I find "Tentative" confusing to some brethren replace it with the word "Option," which can be misunderstood. E.g., When one offers the gate to the Court, he is not justified in any sense, just proceeding towards justification, which if he meets all the requirements will become justified when he is fully tied up at the Door. At that point the merit is applied and momentarily he has a standing in the Holy, which can't be disputed. In other phrase, one entering the court has an "Option" on Justification, and when justified at the Door, he immediately receives an "Option" on the Divine Nature, but if one stops short of meeting the conditions he fails in either case.
Our Pastor once believed that all denominationalism were represented by the Court. It would therefore follow that many millions would go into second death since one can be justified only once.

He also once believed the Church was under the New Covenant, but made that clear in 1909, which caused a harvest sifting, some saying Br. Russell was going out of the truth.

I had just begun to read the WT at the time and witnessed the great shaking the change caused, however the spirit-enlightened were made the brighter thereby.

The Christ, head and body being the mediator, when completed, there can be no mediating of the NC until there is a mediator, which is still a thing of the future. A good analysis of the NC is found in the covenant book, pages 99 to 100. That is another question that seems troubling some brethren today. WT 1910-76

May this be helpful. I'm just pulling out of a severe cold, with other afflictions concurrent with old age, and haven't been out of the house for several weeks, excepting to pick up some needed groceries. Meetings have been canceled account of snow and low temperatures. May this find all well with you.

Oceans of love, to all. By His abounding grace,

Willie

Agenda.

Associating Abraham's justification to friendship, with the justification of the church has somewhat confused the issue in some minds, but they are very different.

Abraham, because of his loyalty to God was considered a friend of God, therefore we think anyone who has great respect to God and his arrangements must enjoy a certain degree of favor. Certainly not an enemy. But Abraham lived before the Redeemer came into the world, hence he couldn't be justified to life. He had some change of thought relative to Abraham also. Earlier he thought the Worthies had completed their trial, but later he sensed they, while they had proved their friendship and can be used of the mediator, in the blessing of the world, they as individuals will have to await until the end of the Millennium for their final judgments, since they too will be under the mediator. The following articles will be helpful in distinguishing between justification to life and justification to more or less of friendship. Reprints 1412; 5073, 7th 1598

The Christ will be the blesser, working thru the A W's. Remember Peter said of the Christ: "Ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, and holy nation. The Priests do the blessing (1 Pet. 2:9) Star seed bless the sand on the sea shore.

Strictly speaking, the Christ is the blesser nation, not Israel.
Dearly Beloved Co-Laborers in the Harvest Field:—

The great shock of our Beloved Pastor's death has undoubtedly affected you in the Field as much as it did those of us here in the Bethel and Tabernacle.

We received the news on Tuesday evening through the Associated Press dispatches sent all over the country. However, no confirmation was received from Brother Sturgeon, who accompanied him as his Secretary, and we were not inclined to believe the report until we heard from him. A number of the family remained all night waiting until 6:30 in the morning, when Brother Sturgeon's wire came announcing our dear Pastor's death and that he would arrive home Friday morning with the body. So we waited patiently for his arrival! These two days of waiting were days of great anxiety to us, during which time our minds were filled with a continued series of conflicting emotions. We were solemn and sad, yet happy and glad, for we realized that our dear Pastor was with the Lord and that his work would continue.

On Friday morning Brother Sturgeon arrived with the remains, which were immediately taken to the undertaker's rooms, and later, on Saturday, brought to the Bethel, where they lay in state until Sunday morning and were then taken to the Temple, where the funeral services were held.

Brother Sturgeon told us about his experiences on the last trip, which, according to the TOWER announcement, was to include Lansing, Michigan; Springfield, Ill.; Wichita, Kans.; Dallas, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio, Texas; San Diego, Cal.; Toppeka, Kansas; Tulea, Okla.; Lincoln, Nebraska, and New York City Temple, November 5th. All appointments were filled enroute save Springfield, Ill., a train wreck having occurred, causing a delay of several hours. He arrived at Dallas, Texas, in time to serve at the Convention there. The next day he served at Galveston in the afternoon, Houston at night, proceeding to San Antonio for what proved to be his last public meeting. He was suffering so much at San Antonio that it was necessary for him to leave the platform on three different occasions for a period of from five to ten minutes. Just as he left the platform on each occasion, Brother Sturgeon took up the thread of his discourse and carried it on until his return. After the meeting they boarded the train for California. Upon arrival there he was too weak to fill his appointment Sunday afternoon at San Diego. Instead, he remained in his hotel at Los Angeles, and at four o'clock addressed the Church there while seated upon a chair on the platform. This was his last message to the Church. From the hall he went to the train, where a drawing room was provided for the use of himself and Brother Sturgeon on the journey East. He gradually grew worse, and although apparently suffering a great deal made no complaint, being true to the "Morning Resolve." He was too weak to carry on any conversation with Brother Sturgeon aside from indicating the little things he wanted done for his comfort. However, a few expressions were made by him from time to time:

N. B.—Make no allowance for our remembering previous orders and explanations. Make each letter complete in itself. When changing your address give the old as well as the new one. Remit by Draft, Money Order or Registered letter. Give your full address at the beginning of each letter.
When asked about the Seventh Volume, he said, "Someone else can write that." Later he said that others would smite the waters of Jordan. A rather remarkable thing occurred on Monday morning—the day before his death, when he asked Brother Sturgeon to make a Roman Toga for him, which consisted of two sheets folded about twelve inches on the top, one in front and one on the back, pinned on either shoulder. After this was arranged he laid down on the couch in the drawing room and closed his eyes. Immediately Brother Sturgeon understood this to mean that death was near. It is interesting to note that the Toga was worn by those who had kept their vows and finished their work in triumph. At 2:30 Tuesday afternoon he peacefully breathed his last. The body was taken from the train and prepared for burial and placed aboard the next train coming east.

A Memorial issue of THE TOWER is now being prepared, which will give a detailed account of the funeral arrangements and other interesting items connected with our Pastor's life and work. This will reach you in due time. Therefore we will not enter into the various details in this letter.

Undoubtedly many of you are wondering what will be done by those left in charge of the work here. We assure you that everything will continue as before, for Brother Russell left detailed arrangements to have the work carried on after he was taken away. Just before his departure on the last trip, he did something we have never before known him to do—write a personal letter to the head of each department, outlining his duties and the arrangements he had made for carrying on the work in general. Further, in his will provision was made to continue THE TOWER. He named an editorial staff of five brethren and left sufficient matter prepared by him to last an indefinite period.

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Many letters of greetings and sympathy and many donations of flowers and money to purchase flowers were received. For all of these we desire here to express our deep appreciation. We recognize that you all sorrow with us; and we also are sure that the same Holy Spirit which sustained the Bethel Family in such a remarkable manner also sustained each and all of you. While we have many things in the past to remind us of our Beloved Brother's presence with us and his untiring zeal on behalf of all the household of faith, and while such will be fond memories, yet we believe that all of the Lord's people will do as our Beloved Pastor so often recommended—"forgetting the things behind, and pressing forward to the mark of the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Jesus, our Forerunner, has entered into the holiest of all; and we believe our Beloved Brother is there also in the joys of the Lord. We pray for each of you the Lord's blessing and sustaining grace. May the Truth shine brighter into your lives! May the things of the present life become less and less attractive to you, and the things of the Kingdom become more and more your treasure!

With much Christian love, we remain

Your brethren in the Master's service,

[Signature]
TO THE SCRIPTURES CLEARLY TEACH

That the Church is "the Temple of the Living God"—peculiarly "His workmanship," that its construction has been in progress throughout the Gospel Age—ever since Christ became the world's Redeemer and built it up when finished, God's blessing shall come to "all people," and they find access to Him. | 1 Cor. 3:16, 17; Eph. 2:20-22; Gen. 28:14; Gal. 3:29.

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That the Basis of Hope, for the Church and the World, lies in the fact that "Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man," Rom. 5:19, 21; and will be "the true Light which enlighteth every man that cometh into the world," in "due time."—Acts 26:23; 1 John 5:19; Rev. 1:12; 20:3.

That the Hope of the Church is that she may be like her Lord, "see Him as He is," be "partaker of the divine nature," and share His glory as His joint-heir—John 17:24; Rom. 8:17; 1 Pet. 1:4.

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That the hope for the World lies in the blessings of knowledge and opportunity to be brought to all by Christ's Millennial Kingdom—the Kingdom and government of God on earth; and in the hands of their Redeemer and His glorious Church—when all the wilfully wicked will be destroyed. | Acts 3:19-23; Isa. 35:1-2.

ISSUE'S SUPPLEMENT

The WATCH TOWER readers, we are confident, will greatly appreciate the Supplement herewith, prepared by Brother Russell a short time before his death. Each section of these pages constitutes an up-to-date Foreword for one volume of the Watch Tower Study Bible. The ruled indexes are intended to be a guide in cutting out each Foreword for its respective volume. Cut only where there are ruled lines; then properly fold each Foreword, run a little paste along the folds to hold them together, and insert it in the front of the right volume. New editions of the Studies will have these up-to-date prefixes bound in the books.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS OF INTEREST

We believe it to be the interests of the Lord's cause that the friends of the Truth keep us informed regarding articles and pictures, either for or against us, which may appear in various newspapers and periodicals. Please cut out such parts, always writing thereon the date of publication and the name and address of the paper and mail to Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society, c/o Editorial Committee, Brooklyn, N.Y.

STUDIES IN THE SCRIPTURES

These Studies are recommended to Students as Veritable "Bibles" for Their Bible Classes.

Series IV, "The Divine Plan of the Ages," gives an outline of the Divine Plan revealed in the Bible, relating to man's redemption and restoration, in embryo, in cloth, 50c. (2s. 6d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $1.50 (6s. 8d.).

Series V, "The Time is at Hand," treats of the manner and time of the Second Advent, and of the Kingdom; subject: 432 pages, in embossed cloth, 50c. (2s. 1d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $1.50 (6s. 8d.).

Series VI, "Thy Kingdom Come," considers the "Time of the End," giving a unique history of the Church and the Kingdom; it also contains a chapter on the Great Pyramid, showing in what relation the different races, and what their civilization, offered are valueless to avert the predicted end. It notes specially Our Lord's forewarning to his disciples, and also Zech. 14:16, 17, in embossed cloth, 60c. (2s. 6d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $2.00 (9s. 4d.).

Series VII, "The Battle of Armageddon," shows that the dissolution of the 144,000,000 is the "sufferer of death," while the elect are the "called, chosen, and sanctified"—Rev. 14:1-5; and that the battle of Armageddon is the battle of the great Lion of the Tribe of Judah against the Beast and False Prophet, who have joined forces to destroy the Church, the Temple of God. Divine grace revolva 598 pages in embossed cloth, 60c. (2s. 6d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $2.50 (11s. 3d.).

Series VIII, "The Attestment Between God and Man," treats an analysis of the three great attestation treaties—the treaty of Noah, the covenant of circumcision, and the Divine grace revolva 598 pages in embossed cloth, 60c. (2s. 6d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $2.50 (11s. 3d.).

Series IX, "The New Creation," deals with the Creative Week (Genesis 1, 2), and with the Church, God's "New Creation." It explains the beginning and completion of the New Creation, as well as how the New Creation is to be ushered in, and how the New Creation is to be prepared for by the Church, and how the Church is to be equipped for its work. Divided into three parts—128, 128, and 136 pages, respectively; and bound in cloth, 60c. (2s. 6d.) Full Morocco India paper edition, $2.50 (11s. 3d.).

In Maroon Kifkud Binding, pocket edition, red edges, same price as regular cloth edition.

In Full Morocco India paper, stiff covers, same size as cloth edition, gilt edges, the set (6 vols.), $7.00 (2l. 6s.).

Prices on the above to Colporteurs and to I. B. S. A. Classes, in lots of 50 volumes or more, charges collect, one-half the above prices. Also published in foreign languages as follows: German, Swedish, Finnish and Danish, Norwegian, six volumes; French, Hollander, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Icelandic, Armenian, Ukrainian, Korean, Chinese and Japanese, one volume, each book. Price, 25c. (1s. 6d. each).
LETTERS OF GENERAL INTEREST

REFUSING TO FOLLOW A MULTITUDE IN WRONG

Dear Brother Johnson:—We presume you have heard that Brother Page is no longer on the Editorial Staff of the Watch Tower. We understand that he resigned some time ago because he could not agree with the “new views” on tentative justification and with the Tabernacle revisions. This is a view in the Tower over his own signature! [Bro. Rutherford’s ambition did not let such scruples stand in the way of his letters appearing over his signature in the Tower, Z’17, 286, 287, 357, etc.—Editor.] This is very strange reasoning. How is any one to know an editor has resigned, if he is not allowed to give his reasons for so doing? We rather think Brother Rutherford would not be so particular about the Will, if it were not that he does not wish the resignation to appear. It is hardly fair to Brother Page, but he will have to submit, as he has no redress in the matter. We are glad, however, to know that he is willing to follow the PRESENT MANAGEMENT in its wanderings in strange paths. Maybe others will see the light soon, and will realize, as you so often tell us, that Brother Russell’s writings are basic for future developments of Truth; and that Brother Rutherford’s “new light” is only “deepening darkness.” We surely trust so. With much love and appreciation of the Epiphany Truth we are receiving from Him at your hands. Yours in the Lord, J. & H.—P.

THE PASTOR APPROVED FOREWORDS OCT. 10, 1916

My dear Brother Johnson:—Replying to your question as to my correction of the MSS. of our beloved Brother Russell’s Forewords to the Six Volumes of “Studies,” I would say that these MSS. were placed in my hands by Brother Russell personally—for making any small corrections needed, and for re-copying—on Oct. 16, 1916, the very day he left Bethel on that last trip. I did this work and returned the MSS. to him that afternoon, as he wished to take them with him on his trip. With much Christian love. Yours in fellowship and service, Alice G. James. [These Forewords among other things approved of Tentative Justification.]

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF

The regular meetings of the Convention at Rockford, Ill., Aug. 20, 21, will be held in the I. O. G. T. Hall, 1015 Third Avenue, beginning at 10 a.m., Aug. 20. The public meetings of Aug. 21 and 28 will be held at 3 p.m. in the Masonic Cathedral, Kishwaukee and Third Sts. Opportunities to distribute the folders for the public meeting will be given the Conventioners. Please address all communications to Ernest L. Gleasman, R. F. D. No. 6, Rockford, Ill.

The Convention at Philadelphia, Pa., Sep. 3-5, begins at 10 a.m., Sep. 3, will be held in the usual meeting place of the Eclesia, 1626 Arch St. The public meeting will be held at 3 p.m., Sep. 4, in the Metropolitan Opera House, where last year’s public meeting was held, Broad and Poplar Streets. The usual opportunities of distributing folders for the public meeting will be open to the Conventioners. Please address all communications to us.

Let us all remember both Conventions at the Throne of God, and let as many of us attend as can do so.—Heb. 10:25; Mal. 3:16, 17.

FREE FROM ALL ADS.

For safety’s sake send in the United States all money by Express, Bank Draft, Check, Postal Order or Registered Letter, and in Britain by Cheque or Money Order, not by Postal Order.

When requesting a change of address, please give old address as well as new. This is very important, saving us much time and giving proper correspondence. When sending any money, give copies on top of each letter. A copy of THE PRESENT TRUTH will be supplied free on request, for oneself or for another, if his or her address is sent to the publisher. THE PRESENT TRUTH is issued to the Lord’s Servants on the same terms as those of our Pastors. Renewals and subscriptions are acknowledged by the date of expiration typed on the wrapper of the next issue of THE PRESENT TRUTH. Duplicate copies cost 10 cents (5d) each.
Newport, Oregon,  
August 11, 1971

Dearly Beloved Brethren In Christ:

At the suggestion of Brother Jerry Leslie, I am writing these thoughts in re the changes in Volume 6 of the Studies, which appeared in the 1917 edition of that Volume.

First of all--this appears to involve only two persons (1) Brother Russell, and (2) Judge Rutherford, for no other had the authority to make such changes.

Second, only six or eight months are involved, in which time the corrections along with the order for so many of the 1917 edition, were prepared and sent to the Printers, probably at Hammond, Ind.

There was a Convention in Los Angeles during Sept. 9-16, 1916. The Sept Watch Tower was prepared prior to this time, in order to be delivered on the 15th. In this WT, Sept. 15, 1916, is the article on "Justification--What? When? and How?", reprint 5959, in which "Tentative Justification" is considered.

In the 1916 Convention Report of the L.A. conv, starting on page 304, is the report of the Question Meeting, conducted by Bro. R. There are 16 questions. Numbers 9, 10, 11, and 13 were on "Tentative Justification." These are in the question and answer book on pages, (same order as above) 412, 411, 410-1 and 410-2. Read them! Note in the answer to #9, Bro R's comment--"All the various steps in connection with "tentative Justification" are getting quite clear; for God's time has for making them #1 plain."

With Oct 1 came the New Forward to each of the Volumes. That of Vol 6 devote page 11 to the discussion of Tentative Justification.

For many years Bro. R had an arrangement with Printers in Hammond to do the printing of the Volumes in the winter time when printing was scarce. This kept the crew together and Bro. R got the books for a lower price. So during the above time, the date came to order books for 1917. The order was prepared, and, with the corrections for F, were sent along, and came out in due time as the 1917 edition.

Meantime Bro. R. had been called home. But the time for placing the order and the corrections had been met. Any later would have been to late. Perhaps the Printing Co. in Hammond could be located and for a price to cover the time involved, the order might be verified. ??

After Oct. 31, the Judge was concerned with the re-organization of the office and shop procedure, along with the acquiring of the notes from Bros. Fisher and C.J. Woodworth, to be worked over into the so called 7th Volume. Nor was he interested in T.J., for in 1920 he issued a new edition of Tab. Shadr, and removed T.J. by placing vitalized Justification at the gate instead of at the door.

The fact that P.S.L. Johnson included these corrections is strong evidence that Bro. prepared them. He was very loyal to Bro. R. Had no use for the Judge, and was among the first to withdraw from him. Later?

T.J. covers our progress through the Court. Bro was the Lord's Faithful Servant. Is there any doubt as to who wrote these changes?
Brother Ned Ranger’s letter transcript:

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Meantime Bro. R had been called Home. But the time for placing the order and the corrections had been met. Any later would have been too late. Perhaps the printing company in Hammond should be located and for a price to cover the time involved, the order might be verified??

After Oct. 31, the Judge was concerned with the re-organization of the office and shop procedure, along with the acquiring of the notes from Bros. Fisher and C. J. Woodworth, to be worked over into the so-called 7th Volume. Nor was he interested in T. J., for in 1920 he issued a new edition of Tabernacle Shadows and removed T.J. by placing vitalized Justification at the gate instead of at the door.

The fact that P.S.L. Johnson included these corrections is strong evidence that Bro. R prepared them. He was very loyal to Bro. R. Had not use for the Judge, and was among the first to withdraw from him. Later?

T. J. covers our progress through the court. Bro. [R] was the Lord’s Faithful Servant. Is there any doubt as to who wrote these changes?

[Hand written in the margin:]  
Sr. Erma joins in sending our warm Christian love.  
Bro Ranger

c/c Bro. John Trzyna  
c/c Bro. Kenneth Rawson  
c/c Bro. Jerry Leslie
Brother Russell’s last corrections, made and sent to the Printer before he died. They came out in the 1917 edition of Vol. 6.

The Dawn did not print them. Bro. P.S.L. Johnson did print them in this edition.

These corrections are circled in red.

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"tentative" added 16 times

SEE NEW FORWARD, OCT. 31, 1916

SEE ALSO QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Page 310-1 1912 404-1 1913
312-1 " 410-1 1916 at L.A.
312-2 " 411-1 " "
398-1 1910 412-1 " "
400-1 1911

FROM "LAODICEAN MESSENGER," Pgs. 237-8

"Though it had been scarcely two months since he had visited and served these friends (L.A.), it was in the interest of this ecclesia especially that he made this particular pilgrimage across the continent and which the Lord designed should end in Heaven. In less than 48 hours he was destined to be with the Lord in glory."

Died on santa Fe train at Pampa, Tex.
W. B. Russell's last correction made before he died and sent to the printers.

These corrections came out in the 1917 edition. The Dawn did not print these corrections.

These corrections are circled in red ink.

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tentatives 10 times

straight lines are to emphasize certain points of interest.

see also Questions & Answers

P9 310-1 1912 P9 410 1905 at 412
312-1 1912 411 1910
312-2 1912 412 1916
398-1 1910
400-1 1911
404-1 1913
Correspondence from Gene Burns to Jim Heeg in 2003

Dear Bro. Jim,

Greetings in the name of our present Lord.

I am submitting an article with the hope you brethren will find it profitable to put in the Bible Students News Letter. It has to do with Scripture Studies and I think this might be of interest to all the Lord’s people. However, if you do not choose to use it I will accept that easily as well. I submit it respectfully. I am sending you a copy of the original letter sent to me by the Watchtower regarding The Studies in the Scriptures.

Bro. Gene Burns

INFORMATION FOR BIBLE STUDENTS

The Watch Tower was contacted to confirm that W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Indiana did print and bind Studies in the Scriptures. Enclosed is their response:

Watch Tower Bible and Tract Society of Pennsylvania
100 Watchtower Drive
Patterson, NY 12563-9204, USA

ECJ:ECN January 21, 2003

EUGENE BURNS
742 S 400 W
HEBRON, IN 46341

Dear Mr. Burns:

This is in reply to your letter of December 18, 2002, wherein you ask whether any of our publications were ever published by Conkey Press of Hammond, Indiana.

Enclosed is a photocopy of a speech that was given by W. B. Conkey and reproduced in the November 22, 1922, issue of The Golden Age magazine, now entitled Awake! As explained in the “Editorial Note” at the top of page 110, for many years the W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Indiana, did publish “‘Studies in the Scriptures’ and other publications of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society.”

We trust the enclosed information will be of help to you, and we send you our best wishes.

Sincerely,
Watch Tower B. & T. Society
Of Pennsylvania
Bro. Russell had an arrangement with Conkey Company in Hammond, Indiana, to reprint his volumes of *Studies in the Scriptures* during the late fall and early winter months—their slow season. Bro. Russell thus secured their best rates. He was extremely gifted in business matters. This also worked out well because each year Bro. Russell would order new volumes for the ensuing year to replenish stock and he would submit his order in the fall for Conkey Company to produce his next year’s edition of the volumes. This he did in 1916, adding in that year his October 1, 1916 Forewords to all the volumes and also he changed the text in Volume 6, on those pages where he wished to clarify justification to be consistent with what he wrote in the Volume 6, 1916 Foreword. None of his 1916 Forewords appeared in the 1916 edition of *Studies in the Scriptures*. They first appeared in 1917 for they had been sent to Conkey Company in October 1, 1916 in order for the next year’s volumes to be printed. This was his normal schedule to submit his order for the ensuing year’s production of volumes. In Reprint 4477-8 are listed all the changes in the volumes to correct mostly Bro. Russell’s refined view on the covenants. He would probably have listed his changes in Volume 6 in the reprints if he had lived.

If Conkey Company started work on this new order of *Studies in the Scriptures* immediately and at the end of October 1916 when Bro. Russell died, some of the work had already been done and very early in 1917 a whole new shiny set of volumes were printed as the 1917 edition and shipped to the Watchtower. Bro. Russell’s death would not change his order and Conkey Company would only wish to have confirmation of payment for the new edition still in production. Actually the *Scripture Studies* continued to be printed identically as the 1917 edition without change until 1924 as far as I know and then in 1926 I have been told the plates were destroyed. If anyone any further information here I would appreciate having it. There would have only been about a window of two months for anybody to try to make any changes in the volumes, and a great struggle in leadership ensued immediately after the Pastor’s death. The main issue concerned who would gain control of the Watchtower Society. This took more than two months to be resolved. No one could possibly have tried to revise the print order Bro. Russell submitted.

Brethren who lived in New York City or at the Watchtower during that time confirmed that the 1917 edition with the justification textual changes were indeed Bro. Russell’s. Further if Rutherford had it in his power to change anything he would have dropped Bro. Russell’s 1916 Foreword in Volume 6, and he would have withheld also the revisions in the text of The New Creation. He did not agree with those presentations on justification as his later writings reveal. Old time brethren said Bro. Russell’s last view on justification was challenged by Rutherford as early as 1915.

Conkey Company was a very large company, built on a nine acre site in Hammond, one of the largest in the world at one time. It had a capacity to turn out 40,000 finished books a day. Two rail cars of paper were used every 8 hours. They had offices in New York City on Madison Avenue and also in Chicago on Michigan Avenue. Conkey Company continued in business until at least 1935. Later Rand McNally purchased their facilities and now the city of Hammond has its office in the industrial complex there. The Hammond office is in the original building that Conkey Company once owned.
Old time brethren always said Conkey Company printed the volumes, but the letter from the Watchtower confirms this. Hopefully this will give the brethren a view into the past. It always helps if we can bring into focus some details of the work. Enclosed are some pictures of where the volumes were printed.

Your brother and fellowservant,

Bro. Gene Burns
Value of the Employing Bookbinders of America to the Industry

By W. B. Conkey

[Editorial Note: The W. B. Conkey Company of Hammond, Ind., is probably the largest publishing and bookbinding institution in the world. The company employs many men. Its President, Mr. W. B. Conkey, has been the head of the institution since its organization. For many years this company published the "Studies in the Scriptures" and other publications of the Watch Tower Bible & Tract Society. Recently at a convention of the bookbinders of America, Mr. Conkey delivered an address. We have pleasure in reproducing this speech. It is gratifying to note that a man who has so well succeeded in business and a large employer of labor takes such a high and noble stand in behalf of labor and insists on righteousness being the sole by which matters between labor and capital shall be settled. We heartily agree with Mr. Conkey that brotherly love must be practised between both parties and that this must be founded upon justice for all. Our employers, however, will read Mr. Conkey's address with profit.]

Mr. President and Gentlemen: When I was asked to address you I requested that the subject be one of wide latitude, so that I would not be confined closely to a subject, and the one selected for me to speak on fully covers that point; for I am sure that the value of an organization of this kind to the bookbinding industry of America is most important.

Organization of employers among the various industries of our land has grown to gigantic proportions, and the benefits derived have been far reaching. I am sure that this same condition will exist in the Association of the Employing Bookbinders of America after its work and results become more definitely understood by its members, and it will be a great power for good to the craft.

There is no trade that has a better license to organize than the bookbinders of America. They have not assumed the position that rightfully belongs to them, because they have, in a measure, relied upon other organizations in the allied trades of the printing industry to lead them. But the time has come, as has been shown by the results of this organization during the past three years, that the bookbinders of America should assert themselves through the form of an organization such as we now have; and by the right of its necessity to the allied printing trades and the dignity which belongs to the craft by its being first in the art preservative, it should be a leader among trade organizations.

The printers' organization, The Typothetæ, which has gained great prominence by its splendid work during its existence in the last several decades, is foremost in its educational development; and it has been a lasting and powerful good to the printing fraternity throughout our land. Its activities have been a source of great benefit, because of the information and reliable data which it has collected, and which information has been spread broadcast throughout the printing fraternity. But its workings have assumed such a wide scope, covering all branches of our industry, that the time is ripe for this organization to give to its members detailed information and active help that pertains directly to the trade in which we are all interested.

From the earliest days of printing, the binder's art has been a necessity; and while there should be no attempt to dim the lustre of the glory of Gutenberg, the discoverer, and Benjamin Franklin, the patron saint of the printer, their work and their printed sheets would be almost worthless without the skilful hand of the binder to collect these sheets and form them into a compact and beautiful volume that would ultimately grace the shelves of the famous libraries of the world.

There is no more honored or respected vocation in which men are engaged than the manufacture of books; and it should take its place among the leading industries of the land and assume the dignified and exalted position which rightfully belongs to it in being the foremost leader in preserving the art and literature of the world.

Without the aid of the binder, the schools, colleges and universities of our land could not exist; and in almost every function of the world's work the art of the binder is a most important factor.

The experience of many of the leading concerns in our line during the last few years has been a lesson that should make a lasting impression, in that it has shown that our business could be made profitable, and that as a business it is entitled to a legitimate profit.

This organization can do more to educate the master bookbinders to conduct their business in order to get a proper price for their work and to create a spirit of friendliness toward each other than can be accomplished in any other way. Meeting each other and knowing each other will help to eliminate the fierce competition between each other, which means loss of profit, loss of temper, a hatred of our-
selves, the business an eternal grind, and life, hardly worth living.

Truly the workman is worthy of his hire; and there is no business that requires more painstaking detail than ours. We are entitled to a legitimate profit on our investment and labor; and if we will all use the information that can be obtained by cooperating with each other through this organization, and all pull together, the bookbinding business can be made as attractive for investment and pleasurable operation as any industry in the land.

The question of handling the labor situation is probably the most difficult problem that confronts the master binder of today; and, as I stated before this assembly three years ago, I am unalterably opposed to "Legislation without Representation" either by the employer or the employé, and in my humble opinion, the employing-bookbinders should form a Trade-Union, which should be composed of representatives of both the workmen and the employers, who should agree on all regulations, rules, and wage scales, and the rulings of this body be final and binding on both parties.

While the Open Shop is strongly recommended by many employers, it is not by any means a lasting settlement of this problem, for the reason that there is the same opportunity for the unfair employer to take wrongful advantage of his employés, as there is for the unfair workman or so-called labor leader to act and deal unfairly with the employer.

The workmen can have their union to discuss matters and formulate plans in relation to their trade and its workings, and the employers can have their association for their discussions. But any action or plan of procedure must come from the Trade-Union, composed of delegates from both the employer and employé; and each must be a party to the contract which is made to cover all conditions necessary to the successful conduct of relationship between the employer and employé. A violation of this contract in any plant by either party will mean the concern of all parties to the contract.

This, gentlemen, is simply an outline of the plan; and its details could be worked out carefully by a committee of this organization in connection with a committee of the workmen. I feel positive that a plan of this kind could be materialized.

I have been active in this business for over forty years; and during that time I have carefully watched the labor situation. I have paid attention not only to the printing craft through the Typotheté, but to the building and other trades as well, and there is no question but that the labor unions have been a very potent factor for good in the advancement of civilization.

Unprincipled employers have ground the heel of despotism upon the heads of their employés, making the burden of life almost unbearable. Long hours, unfair wages, sweat shops, and child labor have forced the vindicative spirit of the working men to acts of violence, until they finally realized that by might and force, through the element of the strike and the club, they could accomplish the purpose which they were after.

The employer paid comparatively no attention to the conditions which were arising until, in its mighty force, this condition became so strong that it was able to strangle the actions of the employer and force the business of the world into a chaotic condition through strikes, lockouts, blood-shed, and even murder, as we have recently seen in the railroad and coal strikes, which almost tied up the commerce of our land.

The attitude between the men who employ labor and the men who are employed should be one of conciliation and regard for the welfare of each other.

As a rule when bodies of workmen and employers meet to talk over the problems of interest in their particular trade, there immediately develops the spirit of antagonism, as though each were trying to take advantage of the other. This condition is entirely wrong, as the purpose of the meeting is to arrange an amicable settlement of matters of vital interest to both parties with the result of establishing peace and harmony in the industry; and yet how often this fails.

Think how foolish this whole proposition is. It is the customer that pays for the commodity that is to be produced; and in many cases the workman is that customer. So he is directly the loser by the endeavor to force an exorbitant wage.

The workman of today is entitled to a proper compensation that will allow him to live comfortably and to save enough to take care of his declining years, if he is so disposed. The world
acknowledges the importance of this condition today, and the only point of discussion between the employer and employé is to find out a proper compensation for the work to be performed.

The public pays the price for the commodity, and it is the public who shall decide whether or not the cost of the article is exorbitant.

This fact the employer seems to have lost sight of in the past.

The employer and the employé are the people to discuss this question of cost. It is just as wrong for the employer to exact an exorbitant price from his customer as it is for the employé to endeavor to exact an exorbitant wage from the employer. Both are entitled to a living compensation, but there should be no unfair advantage of one over the other.

The employer is entitled to a just return on his investment in his plant, buildings, and machinery, and the proper compensation for the running of his business and the labor employed. But he has no more right to ask for an excessive return for his part of the production of a commodity than the employé has to demand from him an excessive wage in its production.

The people, not only of America, but of the world, must realize that the divine injunction to "love thy neighbor as thyself" really means something; and while the railroad and coal strikes have been settled, they have not been settled right. And they will not be settled right until some condition can be created whereby men will get together and discuss their difficulties in a rational and sane way and come to a just and equitable agreement, at the same time injecting thoroughly into these agreements the underlying principles of brotherly love.

The question of labor dominating capital or capital dominating labor is an impossibility. They must work together hand in hand to accomplish the results hoped for by all parties concerned.

The Employing Bookbinders of America could be the leaders in a plan of this kind to very largely eliminate the difficulties of the present labor situation in all lines of trade; and if some plan, such as I have suggested, could be put into practical operation in our craft, it would make our Association of the greatest benefit not only to ourselves but to the world at large.

I earnestly hope that some action will be taken in this direction by this Association.

From Versailles to Genoa  By-Benj. H. Boyd

In November, 1918, the Vesuvian artillery of the nations paused in their hymn of hate and destruction; and the world was informed that the armistice had been signed. The peoples of earth gave vent to great rejoicing, because they believed that the bloodiest struggle of history bade fair to end and make way for peace and reconstruction.

"Back in the balmy pre-war days," we were told by our statesmen, politicians and ecclesiastics that a great struggle of nations was impossible, with our civilization (1), that peace societies, institutions of learning and culture, etc., made war impossible; that humanity would not tolerate such a bloody spectacle; that was prior to 1914. With the facts the world is now sadly acquainted. Like a thunderbolt from the clear sky the nations of earth (Christendom, Christ's kingdom) were hurled into a great cauldron of affliction. The war has been termed "earth's colossal crime."

Then we were told by these same statesmen, politicians and ecclesiastics that this would be the last war; it was "war to end war" and forever "make the world safe for democracy." After four years of inconceivable ruin and horror the armistice was signed; the master minds of victors and vanquished met at Paris in the historic Palace of Versailles to draw up the instrument of peace.

Our President, Woodrow Wilson, sailed from these shores in the good ship George Washington, armed with his now famous fourteen points (none of which ever seemed to stick anything) and his "League of Nations," which was later said by the clergy to be "the political expression of God's kingdom on earth." Yes! these great ones of earth would set things in order and usher in the Millennium. That was three years ago; and what of Europe today?

Lloyd George said recently that "Europe is a seething racial lava," that smouldering hate