

king subject to the king of Egypt or the king of Tyre." Now, of course, that is a thing that anybody can guess if he wants to, but there is absolutely no evidence for it. We have no ancient evidence regarding Solomon in writing except ~~that~~ the statements in the Bible. So that guess has been made by individuals that Solomon was subject to one of those kings but purely out of the air, absolutely no basis for it. But he says he was subject to one of those. He doesn't dare to state dogmatically as to which one. He says he was subject to one of them. And he says that Solomon's glorying in his little temple in Jerusalem that he built was like the boasting of a negro chauffeur on the 11-15 of Chicago over the new automobile that his employer has recently purchased. That is the statement which H. G. Wells made in this article about the glory of Solomon. Now if you look in the Bible Dictionary a few years ago ~~you~~ will find that there is a tendency to agree with this attitude, some of it. I have the first edition of the International Standard Bible ~~Encyclopedia~~ Encyclopedia, the one put out in 1915. The revision in 1929 made certain improvements and probably has improved on this point ~~on~~ on which I am speaking now although I am not certain. I haven't checked it. But in the one which I have in 1915, the article on Solomon speaks of his glory as having been greatly exaggerated, not ~~amounting~~ amounting to very much, and it says that his wisdom was really of a rather low order and consisted simply in the knowledge of a few facts about animals and plants, which is not a very good statement for a dictionary that is supposed to be a conservative, Bible believing encyclopedia. I hope that is has been changed in the second edition ~~which~~ as it is the best Bible Encyclopedia that we have, and it has many very fine articles in it. Its first edition had quite a number of places like that where it had unbelieving statements and unbelieving articles, and I know that quite a number of them were eliminated ~~in~~ in the second edition. Perhaps the third edition will eliminate the rest of them.