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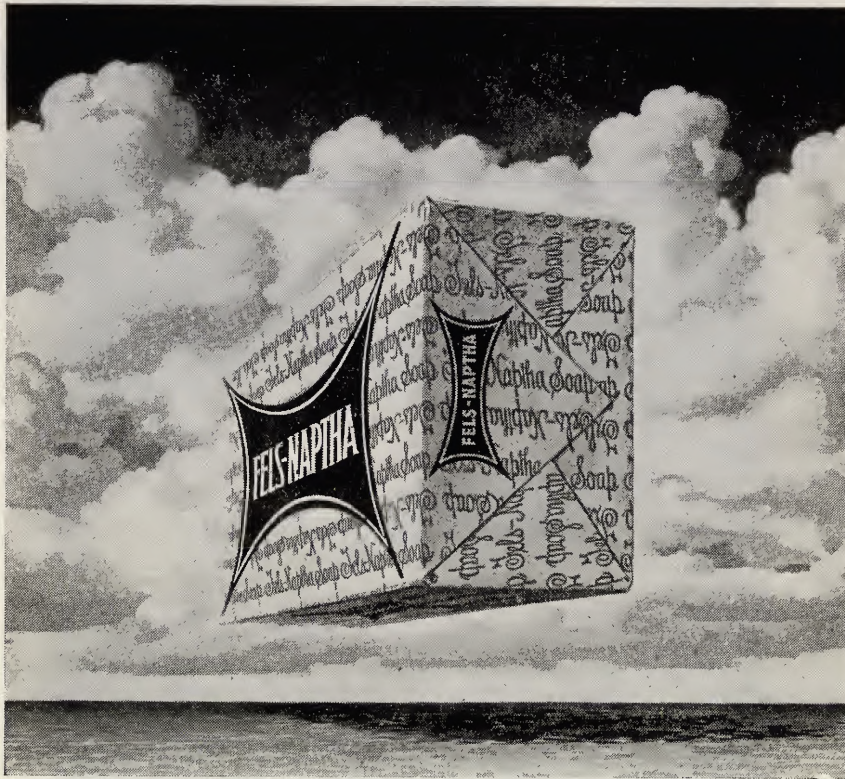
Some Facts Concerning America's Witness for Christ

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Abstract: A list of the fifteen books of the Book of Mormon and a chronological order of the Book of Mormon scribes, from Nephi to Moroni.



Not yet, but —

Much as we'd like to, we can't complete that sentence.

Soap is still near the top of the list of materials needed to win the war. So until the orders are changed the great Fels plant must spend most of its time making soap for fighting men.

This doesn't mean that you can't get *any* Fels-Naptha Soap. The limited supply for civilians is distributed as evenly as we know how to do it. There will be times, certainly, when your grocer has Fels-Naptha Soap on sale.

We know that most times the Fels-Naptha bin will be empty. And although that is disappointing, we think it's better than depriving the men who need good soap as much as they need good weapons.

The day is coming, when you will go to the Fels-Naptha bin and—if you feel like it— fill your market basket with this famous soap that now seems like a luxury. We *hope* it will be . . . soon!

Fels-Naptha Soap

BANISHES "TATTLE-TALE GRAY"

Some Facts Concerning AMERICA'S WITNESS FOR CHRIST

By WILLIAM E. BUNKER

IN the Book of Mormon are fifteen books, including the Words of Mormon; and in these fifteen books are 239 chapters, as follows: First Nephi, 22; Second Nephi, 33; Jacob, 7; Enos, 1; Jarom, 1; Omni, 1; Words of Mormon, 1; Mosiah, 29; Alma, 63; Helaman, 16; Third Nephi, 30; Fourth Nephi, 1; Mormon, 9; Ether, 15; and in Moroni, 10 chapters.

This is the genealogy of the book from Nephi to Joseph Smith: Nephi delivered the record to his brother, Jacob; Jacob to his son, Enos; Enos to his son, Jarom, who gave them to his son, Omni. Omni delivered his sacred trust to his son, Amaron; Amaron to his brother, Chemish; Chemish to his son, Abinadom, and Abinadom delivered them to his son, Amaleki, who had no seed, and knowing King Benjamin to be a just man, Amaleki gave them to him. King Benjamin had three sons, Mosiah, Helorum, and Helaman. In due time King Benjamin sent the records to his son, Mosiah. Up to King Benjamin's time Jacob and his posterity held the records for seven generations. Mosiah had four sons, Ammon, Aaron, Omner, and Himni, none of whom would accept the kingdom, but desired to go to the land of Nephi to preach the gospel to the Lamanites. Therefore the monarchy was replaced by judges appointed by the voice of the people. Mosiah delivered the records to Alma, the younger, who was Chief Judge. Alma gave the plates, which were written in reformed Egyptian, to Helaman, one of his three sons. Helaman delivered them to his brother, Shiblon, who entrusted them to his nephew, Helaman, after holding them for three years. Helaman gave them to his son Nephi, who also delivered them to his son, Nephi, who wrote of the visitation of Jesus Christ to this land, before turning the record keeping over to his son, Nephi. This fourth Nephi gave them to his son, Amos, who held them for eighty-four years before giving them to his son, Amos, who kept the record for one hundred twelve years. Amos relinquished them to his brother, Ammaron, who was restrained by the Holy Ghost to hide them in the earth. Ammaron met a sober-minded lad of ten and told this boy, Mormon, when he reached the age of twenty-four, to take possession of the records. Mormon spent his time abridging and arranging the voluminous collection of plates before he gave his life as a general on the field of battle. Moroni finished his father's work, and hid the records up in the Hill Cumorah; centuries later he revealed their hiding place to the Prophet Joseph Smith.