

SITUATION AT NAGO HAS CLEARED UP

GOVERNOR MAYTORENA HAS MOVED HIS TROOPS 12 MILES FROM BORDER.

A "CONVENIENT DISTANCE"

Messages to Washington Have Been Very Satisfactory and Affairs in Border and No Bloodshed.

Washington.—Consular Agent Carothers telegraphed the state department that Governor Maytorena commanding the Villa forces bedging Naco, Sonora, was preparing to withdraw his troops 10 or 12 miles from the border to eliminate the possibility of further firing into American territory.

Brigadier General Bliss, commanding the artillery, infantry and cavalry concentrated about Naco, Ariz., to enforce the American government's demand that firing across the line cease, reported that Maytorena apparently had withdrawn. This, however, has not been verified.

As a result of these reports, officials here were confident that the troublesome border situation was about to be cleared up. It is understood that when Carothers conferred with Maytorena he was given a complete outline of the Villa leader's plans for withdrawal.

Enrico Lorente, representative here of President Gutierrez, made public a telegram from his chief outlining a message the latter had received from Governor Maytorena announcing that the force bedging Naco had been ordered withdrawn to a "convenient distance."

In obedience to instructions from the capital, Maytorena reported, his troops did not fire a shot at Naco all day although several casualties in their ranks were caused by fire from the Naco garrison.

DR. J. R. WILLINGHAM DEAD.

Secretary of Foreign Missions of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Richmond, Va.—Rev. Robert J. Willingham, D.D., general secretary of the foreign mission board of the Southern Baptist convention and recognized as one of the greatest missionary secretaries in the country, was stricken with apoplexy while on his way to Sunday school here and died two hours later in a hotel to which he was taken. Prior to becoming secretary to the mission board in 1892, Doctor Willingham had served as pastor at churches in Talbotton, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Memphis, Tenn. Dr. Willingham was born in Beaufort District, South Carolina, in 1854, and was graduated from the University of Georgia, preparing for the ministry at the Southern Theological Seminary at Louisville, Ky. He is survived by his wife, five sons and four daughters.

Much Holly Is Shipped.

Warsaw, N. C.—The holly shipments from Eastern North Carolina have ended for this year, with the exception of only a few scattering shipments to be made and although the prices that have been received have not been quite as high as some former years, the season has been a very successful one.

Judging from the best information obtainable, Duplin county leads in this industry. Magnolia is the first town in the county, and possibly in the state, as the eastern section is especially noted for the shipment of this evergreen. Thirty-eight carloads have been shipped from this point, and Rose Hill comes second with 25 cars. It has brought \$150 a car.

Germans Evacuate Dixmude.

London.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam says:

"The Germans have evacuated Dixmude, but the report that the Allies have taken Middelkerke is untrue."

Kaiser Claims Divine Help.

Karlruhe.—Grand Duchess Louise of Baden has received the following telegram from Emperor William: "Field Marshal von Hindenburg has just reported that the Russian Army, after desperate fighting, retreats and is being pursued along the entire front. It is evident that the Lord aided our heroic troops. To Him alone is due 'honor.'" Emperor William also thanked the Fourth Army Corps, which participated prominently in the fighting on the Russian center.

Soldiers From Tropics Suffer.

London.—Troops from the tropics are suffering intensely from the cold in Belgium. This is especially true of the Senegalese. In many cases their toes or feet have been frozen so badly that amputation has been necessary, according to Mrs. Harry Floyd, chief commissary of the French wounded emergency fund, who has just returned from the French hospitals. Mrs. Floyd says many hospitals are badly in need of anesthetics, tetanus serum, surgical instruments and surgeons.

Build Light and Water Plant.

Albion.—The contracts for building the electric light and waterworks plant have been awarded and the construction work is expected to begin at an early date. With the amount, \$60,000, from sale of bonds voted by the town several months ago a thoroughly modern plant will be constructed not only with full requirements for present needs but with ample capacity that may be drawn upon in future as the town grows. The source of water supply is an artesian well which is nearing completion.

DIRECT FEDERAL WATERWAY CONTROL

SENATOR NEWLAND'S PLAN SUBMITTED TO INTER-DEPARTMENTAL CONSIDERATION.

TO SUBMIT AN AMENDMENT

To the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill Providing For the Commission.

Washington.—Senator Newland's plan, generally approved by the President and the inter-departmental committee of the Cabinet, for a commission to direct Federal waterway control and improvements, was the subject of an extended conference at the White House recently. Whether the plan should be pressed at this session of Congress was considered but left undecided. The question will be taken up again at a date not fixed. Cabinet officials reported on their investigation of the subject and Secretary Lane announced their approval of the general plan.

Conferring with the President were Secretaries Garrison, Redfield, Lane and Houston, Senator Newlands and George H. Maxwell of Chicago, executive chairman of the National Irrigation Association.

The proposed commission would have authority over questions relating to development, improvement and control of navigation as a part of interstate and foreign commerce; and related questions of irrigation, forestry, fisheries, swamp land reclamation, clarification streams, flood regulation and water power utilization.

It has been suggested that an amendment be submitted in the Senate to the rivers and harbors appropriation bill providing for the organization of the commission to investigate the broad waterway scheme outlined. Such an amendment was defeated when the big rivers and harbors appropriation was blocked at the last session by a filibuster. Appropriations for the scheme, according to the Newlands bill, would amount to \$60,000,000 a year for 10 years or a total of \$600,000,000.

Honors For Americans.

Vienna.—via London.—Emperor Francis Joseph has conferred on the American Ambassador Frederic Courtland Penfield, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, U. S. N., retired, commander of American Red Cross ship Red Cross and the American minister to the Netherlands, Dr. Henry Vanduyke, the Red Cross medal of merit for their services in connection with the American Red Cross mission to the dual empire. Recently the emperor decorated Mrs. Penfield with the grand cross of the Order of Elizabeth for establishing a hospital at Vienna. The Red Cross order was founded by the emperor in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the Red Cross Society, organized in 1864.

Is Subject to Inquiry.

Washington.—Great Britain has addressed a note of inquiry to the state department in regard to charges which that government alleges Colonel Goethals had admitted were baseless against the conduct of certain British colliers in the waters of the Canal Zone. The communication implied that the British ship captains were harshly treated. So far Secretary Daniels has not learned just what led to the recent dismantling of the radio apparatus of a British collier at Panama, even the name of the ship being unknown.

Money For Withheld Salute.

Washington.—The house passed an urgent deficiency bill carrying \$4,730,905, including \$554,371 to cover unexpected expenses incurred by the Army in the occupation of Vera Cruz. During the debate Republican Leader Mann attacked the Administration's Mexican policy. "This bill," he said, "carries half a million dollars to pay the expenses of our troops at Vera Cruz, sent there to obtain a salute of 21 guns, which has not yet been given."

Thaw Back to New York.

Washington.—Harry K. Thaw lost his fight in the supreme court of the United States against being extradited from Hampshire to New York. The court held that the celebrated prisoner should be turned over to the New York authorities to answer an indictment for conspiring to escape from Mattawoman asylum. Whether his escape, while, as his counsel contended, he was insane, constituted a crime, the court dismissed with the judgment that they could not enter in a habeas corpus proceeding.

French Claim Gains.

Paris.—Progress all along the line is claimed in the French official statement given out in Paris. There is not a single mention of a German success or a French repulse. Gains, although slight, are recorded in Belgium, between the Lys and the Aisne, in the Champagne county and in the Arzone. At one point an advance of 1,200 yards is recorded, and at another the French made 500 yards. Progress has been made between the Arzone and the Meuse.

Cauliflower in Cases.

Wash, separate the flowers and boil in salted water. When done, drain and put in a cream sauce. Scoop out the inside of some breakfast rolls, toast them to a nice brown and fill with the creamed cauliflower.

Brush Hint.

When washing or scrubbing hair brushes, if they are put to dry with the bristles downward they will last twice as long. If turned the other way the water soaks into the wood and rots the bristles.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER



New photograph of the Duchess of Westminster, who, at her own expense, equipped and took to the war zone a corps of trained Red Cross nurses.

ARMIES NEAR THE BORDER

GENERAL BLISS REPORTS THE RESULT OF HIS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Denies to Secretary Garrison That He Has Made Definite, Final Demands on General Maytorena.

Washington.—Secretary Garrison gave President Wilson the latest reports from Brig. Gen. Bliss on the situation at Naco, where the Mexican generals have not yet moved their forces to avoid firing into American territory.

The reports showed that the situation had undergone no apparent change, although little firing was in evidence. While the United States is determined, if necessary, to open fire on the two Mexican forces to compel them to stop shooting into the State of Arizona, it was feared that no decisive action was planned, pending efforts to Naco to influence the two factions to adjust the situation.

The general belief in official quarters was that some satisfactory understanding would be reached.

Agents here of the Gutierrez Government to which General Maytorena is loyal, claims that he is preparing to move his force down the railroad south of Naco, so that he can continue to besiege the Carranza force under General Hill with the American border out of the range of fire.

While reports from General Bliss to the War Department were not made public it is believed they indicated that he thought he had persuaded General Maytorena to stop firing across the line. Until there is a definite understanding on the whole situation, it is thought General Bliss has warned General Hill not to take the offensive, which would draw the fire of the Maytorena troops.

RUSSIAN ARMY RETREATING.

Falling Back From Poland to Get Better Base of Operations.

London.—The Russians are retreating along the entire front in Galicia and Poland.

This statement officially issued at Vienna is the outstanding feature of news from the battle fronts. While there is no confirmation from other sources, such a move on the part of the Russians would be in line with the announcements in Petrograd dispatches that the Russians threatened on both flanks had decided to take up new positions where they could better meet the Austro-German onslaughts from the Carpathians to the East Prussian frontier.

The Russian delay in fulfilling expectations that they would prove a serious menace to German territory is disappointing the peoples of the Allied countries, but military men express the view that it is better for Russia to fight in her own territory, where means of communication would be more on an equality.

Admiral Fisher Talks of Efficiency.

Washington.—Five years would be required to put the United States Navy in the highest state of efficiency to meet a hostile fleet, according to a statement by Rear Admiral Fluke before the House Naval Committee. The Admiral, who is chief of the Bureau of Operations, member of the general board and a former president of the Naval Institute, said the Navy was deficient in air craft, mines, scout cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, submarines and in number of trained officers and men and had no mine sweepers.

Lions Escape in New York.

New York.—Six trained lions escaped from their cage on the stage of an East Eighty-sixth street theater and bounding into the audience, constituting principally of women and children, created a panic. One lioness, Alice, largest of the pack, escaped into a crowded street. Policemen pursued her into the hallway of an apartment and shooting at her, probably fatally wounded Sergeant Daniel Glenn. Two other officers were slightly wounded by the claws of the beasts in a battle at close range.

WITH NAPOLEON AT THE END

Belgian Peasant Was Emperor's Guide on That Memorable June Day at Waterloo.

Certainly a place in history is assured to Jean Baptiste Coster, who was Napoleon's guide on the day of Waterloo. He was born at Louvain, and was fifty-three when he did that great day's work. The post did not come to him willingly. He was captured by the French and taken early

ALMOST A SCRAP IN LOWER HOUSE

REPRESENTATIVES HEFLIN AND MOON COME CLOSE TO ACTUAL BLOWS.

DISCUSSION OF POSTAL BILL

Rule for Amendments Made Subject of Bitter Passages, Involving Several Members.

Washington.—After two days of hot words which culminated in a truce of invitations to personal combat between Representatives Hefflin of Alabama and Moon of Tennessee, the house adopted a special rule to consider legislation for reforms demanded by the postoffice in connection with the annual appropriation bill. A deflection of democracy defeated a similar rule, which provided for a consideration of an amendment decreasing postmasters' salaries, elimination of assistant postmasters, experimental substitution of contract service for the rural delivery service, increase of salaries for rural carriers, changes in the compensation paid railroads for carrying the mails and other reorganization plans of the department.

The rule was passed late with provisions for cutting postmasters' salaries, abolishing assistant postmasters and the rural service substitution scheme eliminated.

A speech by Representative Moon after defeat of the original rule, in which he intimated that "some railroad influence" had operative to shift Democratic votes caused a bitter debate here. Representative Hefflin denounced Mr. Moon's statement as "false and untrue." Mr. Moon challenged him to make the same statement from the floor of the house, and Mr. Hefflin expressed his willingness to do so. The two representatives were advancing threateningly towards each other when half a dozen members stepped in between them.

Republican Leader Mann, who had led the fight against the original rule, later renewed the controversy.

"The charge has been made on this floor," he said, "that the influence of railroad interests has been felt in this house, if the charge is not true, to repudiate the charge and condemn the man who made it. If it is true, then the house owes it to itself to investigate the charge and punish those men whose votes have been changed by railroad influence."

Representative Ragsdale of South Carolina said that "when the gentleman here charged that there is railroad influence enough on the Democratic side of the house to defeat this legislation I do not believe it and repudiate it."

"Well, the gentleman has his opinion," replied Representative Moon. "If the hit dog yelps, let him yelp."

Representative Webb of North Carolina said he "was not influenced by railroads, but by my own colleagues, who I think are high-minded, honest and conscientious men."

A little later Representative Moon in a brief speech disclaimed any intention to "reflect on the honor or integrity of any member of the house." He said that his speech was made "in the heat of debate" and "may have been a little too rough." He offered to withdraw any "offensive language" he might have passed.

SMALL GAINS AND LOSSES.

All Sides are Claiming Some Few Successes.

In the offensive operations of the allies in the western war arena, interesting features are the loss in the neighborhood of Nuve, Chapelle of several of the trenches recently captured by the British and an advance by the East Indians toward Richbourg l'Avouise, as reported in the latest French official communication. This statement also indicates that the Germans have not been lacking in the offensive. It records, in addition, the annihilation of a German column at Libons.

In the east the situation is still in doubt.

According to the official statement from Petrograd, the Germans have been repulsed in an attempt to cross to the right bank of the Vistula river in Poland and fighting in the Brzara river district is developing. Regarding the victory which Germany was reported to have won in Poland, Berlin remains silent.

Austria claims important successes in the battle of Limanowa in Galicia, where 25,000 Russians are said to have fallen into their hands.

A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William has held a visit to the wounded soldiers at Potsdam.

Army Gets All Asked For.

Washington.—The army appropriation bill, aggregating \$101,000,000 agreed upon by the House military committee, carried a special fund of \$15,000 for United States military observers in Europe. The bill closely follows the War Department's estimate. "We gave them practically all they asked for," said chairman Hay, referring to appropriations for ammunition and other materials for defense. Increase of 25 regiments in the regular army was proposed by a bill introduced by Representative Anthony.

Right Side of Balance.

Washington.—November foreign trade statistics show a balance in favor of the United States of \$79,299,417. For October the balance was \$56,620,650, for September \$16,241,722, while in August it was \$35,400,406 against the United States. November's exports announced by the Department of Commerce totalled \$205,769,424 and imports \$128,467,007. There is a decrease of \$71,000,000 in cotton exports compared with November, 1911.

JULIUS KAHN



Representative Kahn of California is president of the National Defense League and holds that preparedness for war is the only insurance against war.

GERMANS MAKE BIG RAID

WHITBY, SCARBOROUGH AND HARTLEPOOL ATTRACTED BY SWIFT CRUISERS.

Casualty List Totals 110, Dead 31; Big Property Loss—Unusual Excitement.

London.—For the first time in centuries England has been struck by a foreign foe. A squadron of swift German cruisers crept through the fog to the eastern coast and turned their guns against the Britons.

When day broke they began bombardment of three important towns—Hartlepool at the mouth of the Tees, Whitby, noted as a pleasure resort, 15 miles beyond. Hartlepool suffered most. There two battle cruisers were engaged. The British war office fixes the number of dead at Hartlepool as seven soldiers and 22 civilians.

At Scarborough, shelled by a battle cruiser and an armored cruiser, 13 casualties are reported while at Whitby two were killed and two were wounded.

Men, women and children of the civilian population were left dead or wounded struck without warning while at work. In all the casualty list totals 110, according to the official estimates, of whom 31 are known to be dead.

At Hartlepool, churches were damaged and the gas works and lumber yards were set afire while the abbey at Whitby was struck. The Balmoral Hotel at Scarborough received the full effect of a shell. A number of houses and shops were shattered and partly burned in each of the towns.

The hostile squadron escaped in the mist after an encounter with coast guard vessels.

CARRANZA AND VILLA CRASH.

Armies in First Big Battle East of Torreon.

El Paso.—The first important battle between the Carranza and Villa armies is in progress near San Pedro de las Colonias, east of Torreon. Several columns of Carranza troops from Coahuila State, aggregating about 5,000 men and Colonel Blonson Vasquez, are engaged by a slightly larger force under General Villa.

Both sides have ample artillery and the fighting is described as desperate. The Carranza forces made a threatening movement to take Torreon and to shut off Villa's communication with the North. Villa garrison in Northern Mexico have been depleted by the movement into Mexico City and troops from the National Capital probably will be sent to the northern theater of war.

It appears that Carranza, from Vera Cruz, has ordered a general movement into the North. Four hundred men from General Hill's forces in the extreme east of Sonora are moving on Juarez, held by a small Villa garrison. Five hundred Carranza troops from Coahuila recently passed below Sierra Blanca, Texas, on their way toward Juarez.

Goethals Again Asks for Fleet.

Panama.—Governor Goethals has again cabled to Secretary Garrison setting forth need for destroyers in canal ports to preserve neutrality. Colonel Goethals says he has no means of preventing the use of canal or Panamanian ports as a means of communication and that these ports apparently are being used to that end. Colonel Goethals expressed opinion that there was as much necessity for destroyers at canal ports as at any other American ports where they were stationed to prevent breaches.

Teach Farmers to Sell.

Atlanta, Ga.—Establishment of a "marketing agent" in every state "who will instruct farmers in the scientific marketing of their crops was advocated by Judge B. B. Kone, Texas commissioner of agriculture, in an address to the final session of the annual meeting of the Association of Agricultural Commissioners of the Southern States here. Judge Kone said that "the most important work of a state department of agriculture lies in teaching farmers how to profitably market their crops."

Then came the final struggle.

The duke of Wellington's men charged, broke the lines, and set the French in disorder.

INCREASED FREIGHT RATES ARE GRANTED

EASTERN RAILROADS ARE ALLOWED INCREASE OF FIVE PER CENT.

THE PRESIDENT IS PLEASED

Wilson Expects Decision to Have Immediate Effect on Business. Will Add \$30,000,000.

Washington.—Further increases in freight rates were granted to the Eastern railroads by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a decision from which Chairman Hallan and Commissioner Clements dissented vigorously.

Except on lake and rail traffic, coal, coke, iron ore and certain other traffic, upon which the commission heretofore has fixed rates adjudicated "reasonable," all railroads operating in the territory between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi, north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, were allowed the flat five per cent increase for which they have been asking for four years.

The railroads hoped to get increases which would add to the annual revenue some \$50,000,000. The commission's decision is expected to give them additional revenue approximating \$30,000,000.

The roads east of a North and South line drawn through Buffalo, Pittsburg and Charleston, W. Va., won by today's decision from the increase other than upon the traffic excepted which were denied them in the commission's decision last August. The roads west of this line, which got partial advances in the August decision, received further advances; so that now all the roads in what is described as official classification territory will enjoy uniform advances in both class and commodity rates.

The majority of the commission held that the roads had established in the latest hearings a greater need of additional net income than ever before. This was due, the decision held, to exigencies arising out of the war and to an already existing necessity for additional revenues to maintain the railroad properties.

Chairman Harlan in his dissenting opinion, held that sufficient aid had been given the roads by the August decision and that the findings of the majority was "morally wrong." Commissioner Clements based his dissent upon what he regarded as the inability in law of the commission to take cognizance of anything in the making of rates other than their justice and reasonableness.

UP AND AT 'EM NOW.

England Rises in Anger—Would Avenge Scarborough.

London.—Although there seems no doubt the Russians are retreating, and that for the present any expectation the Allies may have held of an early invasion of Germany must be dismissed, considerable mystery surrounds the reported decisive German victory which Berlin celebrated.

Vienna gives a few details of fighting in the East. The claim is made that the Russians have been driven from their positions north of the Carpathian mountains from Kroso to Zalkoyn which would indicate that part of the Southern line of railway in Galicia again is in the hands of the Austrians and that Piotrkow and another Central Poland town have been stormed, but silence is maintained as to North Poland where the German victory is said to have been achieved.

Mexican Bullets Still Flying.

Naco.—Five bullets from the Mexican fighting around Naco, Sonora, struck near shelters built by United States troops on the border. Many other shots fell on United States territory.

Intermittent firing on the Mexican side continued all day. Hill's Carranza troops, defending Naco, seemed to be doing most of the shooting.

Methods Still Aunder.

Atlanta.—No definite action on the proposed amalgamation of the Northern and Southern branches of the Methodist Church was taken by the Church Commission on Federation, which adjourned here after three days of deliberation. Three bishops from the Southern Church, four bishops of the Northern Church, six ministers and six laymen comprised the commission. All sessions were strictly executive, but it was stated that more progress was made than at any time previous.

Then came the final struggle.

The duke of Wellington's men charged, broke the lines, and set the French in disorder.

The Prophesied Completeness.

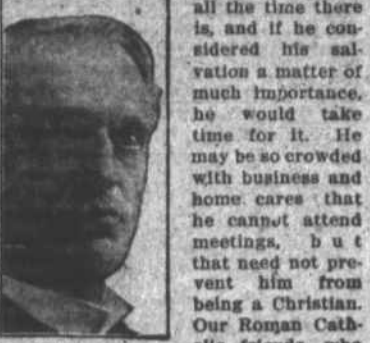
We rejoice in life because it seems to be carrying us somewhere; because its darkness seems to be rolling on toward light, and even its pain to be moving onward to a hidden joy. We bear with incompleteness because of the completion which is prophesied and hoped for.—Phillips Brooks.

Popular Objections and How to Meet Them

By REV. HOWARD W. POPE, Superintendent of Mass. Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT.—When I have a more convenient season, I will call for thee.—Acts 24:25.

When a man says: "I have no time for religion," it means that he is not interested. He has all the time there is, and if he considered his salvation a matter of much importance, he would take time for it. He may be so crowded with business and home cares that he cannot attend meetings, but that need not prevent him from being a Christian. Our Roman Catholic friends, who belong almost wholly to the laboring class, and whose time is not their own, as a rule, are the most regular churchgoers in the community. The fact is that people find time for what they consider important.



I know a young man who wished to attend a certain series of meetings. The factory where he was employed was running evenings, and every man was expected to work overtime for a few weeks during the busy season, for which of course, they received extra pay. He was not a Christian; but he went to his employer and asked to be excused from working evenings for a week, and he also went without his supper each night in order to attend the services. Very soon he gave his heart to God, and before the end of the week he had the pleasure of seeing his brother converted through his instrumentality.

Not the Real Reason. When one offers the lack of time as an excuse for not being a Christian, it is well to show him by some simple illustration that this is not the real reason. Say to him, "If, in addition to your regular work, you had an opportunity to earn ten dollars each week by one hour of extra work, would you accept the offer?" He will doubtless answer, "I think I would."

"In other words, if you want time for something extra, you manage to find it. You see, my friend, the simple fact is that you do not feel the need of salvation, and you are not interested in it. You are in the condition described in Ephesians 4:18, 'Having the understanding darkened, being alienated from the life of God through the ignorance that is in them, because of the hardening of their heart.' Why not face the fact, disagreeable as it may be, and when people ask you why you are not a Christian, give them the real reason instead of offering a false one? And furthermore, it is well to remember that if you do not take time to consider this question of salvation, you will soon lose your capacity to know God, and will be in the condition described in the nineteenth verse of the same chapter, 'Who being past feeling, gave themselves up to all manner of sin.'"

Remind him also that the religion does not consist of sermons and prayer meetings, but in maintaining a certain attitude toward God, which attitude he can assume in a moment and maintain in the midst of the busiest life. Repentance toward God and love to one's fellow men does not conflict with any one's duty, nor is it a waste of time. On the contrary, it saves time, and sweetens toil, and enriches the whole life.

"I Will Think About It." There are some minds which mature very slowly, and if one really has never considered what is involved in becoming a Christian, it may be well to give him a little time for reflection. As a rule, however, this excuse is only another way of saying, "Not now." We should show the person that already he has all the information he needs for an intelligent decision, and that if he waited a dozen years he would not be any better prepared, but on the contrary, he would be less disposed to decide than now.

There are only two things that he needs to know—that he is lost, and that Christ is the only Savior. These two things he knows already, and all that remains for him to do is to accept Christ as his Savior. Show him that continual thinking on the subject will not make the decision any easier, but continual rejection of Christ will surely make it harder. It is a great mistake for people to think that they can be saved when they please. The only time when a man can be saved is when God chooses to save him, and God's time is now; "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation."

No one has a right to say that he will think it over and decide when he is ready. God calls for immediate decision; he commands us to lay down the weapons of our rebellion, and surrender unconditionally. When Mr. Moody was holding meetings in Hartford, Conn., many years ago, he urged a man one night to accept Christ at once. Finally the man replied, "Well, Mr. Moody, I will promise you this: I will attend the meeting tomorrow night and I will accept Christ as my Savior then." That man never reached his home alive. The train on which he traveled ran off a bridge at Tariffville and many lost their lives, and among them was this man. "That experience," said Mr. Moody, "taught me a lesson, never to let any one off with a promise, but to press them hard for an immediate decision, and if that failed, to show them the peril of even a night's delay."

Tomorrow is the devil's time. Don't trust him. He is a deceiver, and the father of lies from the beginning.