# TAXATION SYSTEM STANDS UNCHANGED

NO INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS.—WILL SONSUME SIXTY DAYS.

## LATE STATE CAPITOL NEWS

Review of the Latest News Gathered Around the State Capitol That Will Be of Interest to Our Readers Over North Carolina.

Raleigh.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Movements Due and Their Local Effects for the Cotton States January 24 to 31, 1915.

Sunday, January 24; Monday, January 25—The week will open with slowly rising temperatures and with rain in the South.

Monday, Jan. 25; Tuesday, January 26—Cool wave is due to overspread the Western Cotton Belt the 25th and thence over the remainder of the South the 26th. It will clear the weather and bring frosts down to the second tier of counties from the Gulf coast.

Wednesday, Jan. 27—Rain will reappear the middle of the week, beginning in the Western Belt and spreading East.

Thursday, Jan. 28; Friday, January 29; Saturday, January 30—Cool wave is due to overspread the South the 28th and 29th, again clearing and bringing frosts to the Gulf Coast, followed by rising temperatures at the close of the week and opening of the next.

The most interesting and significant thing in legislative sessions was the initial joint conference of the Senate and House Committees on Finance with Chairman Doughton of the house, presiding. The net outcome is that there is unanimous opinion expressed to "sit steady in the boat" or "stand pat" in matters of taxation and appropriations. All seemed to agree that in the light of the recent vote on the constitutional amendment, the plan for the revision of the assessment and taxing system of the state as recommended by Chairman Travis of the State Tax Commission is a good thing but that in view of the existing conditions it is not advisable to make these revisions at this time.

Indeed, members of the joint committee seemed of one opinion that there will be no increase in appropriations at this session and furthermore, appropriations for permanent improvements at state institutions will have a very great falling off compared with appropriations two years ago when there was a $500,000 bond issue for permanent improvements. This time it is the declared purpose of the committee to have no bond issues provided at this session and maintenance provision for state institutions that may not stint them in this respect is hinted at as about the best that can be expected.

Senate.

The Senate voted by a big majority against the joint resolution to limit the present session of the Legislature to 40 days. This was after two-hours' discussion in which Gardner, Gilliam and others urged the adoption and Senators Mill, Hobgood and others opposed it as a vain and impossible thing to accomplish. The action of the Senate will probably cause the House to not call up the resolution at that end of the Capitol at all.

Representative Seawell in the House introduced the bill recommended by the special commission to investigate fire insurance companies in this state, giving to the State Department of Insurance supervision of the rate-making for the fire insurance and otherwise amend the insurance laws.

Under special suspension of the rules the Senate passed the resolution from the House felicitating Mrs. Stonewall Jackson and wishing for her speedy recovery from serious illness.

Senator Gilliam introduced in the Senate a bill to amend the State Constitution so that the General Assembly shall be relieved of private and public local and other classes of legislation and provide for emergency judges for Superior Court service. Classes that the bills provides shall be taken care of by general legislation are local private and special acts such as appointing justices of the peace, health regulations, road and turnpike changes and ferry and bridge matters, game laws, non-navigable stream regulations and pay of jurors. The bill went to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments. It prescribes the ballot for and against ratification in the event the Legislature votes to submit it to the people.

Pass Final Reading.

Bills passed final reading as follows:

To amend the law relating to weights and measures; to amend the law as to standard keeper at Beaufort County; to repeal the Sampson County dog tax law; to prevent the use of narrow-tired vehicles in Richmond, Hoke, Moore Montgomery Counties; to allow any sized packages of meal provided they are marked as to weight and show whether they are bolted or unbolted (an amendment provides that the law do not apply to packages of less than one-eighth of a bushel.

"To create a highway commission for Pasquotank county; to ratify $100,000 bond issue for Greensboro; to authorize the aldermen of Goldsboro to issue bonds.

House.

Included in a great number of bills that were reported favorably from the committees were the following:

The bill by Dr. Kent to amend the health regulations especially as to vital statistics so as to make the State and the Federal forms of statistics more nearly conform.

Bill to ascertain the extent of the importation of foodstuffs into North Carolina.

Representative Seawell's bill to regulate loans by insurance companies and allow loans on policies without liability to the charge of usury.

To divide the state into two judicial circuits.

Appealing to Congress for the abolition of the requirement to swear loyalty to the Government in proving claims for goods confiscated during the Civil War.

The House voted down 33 to 50 the bill by Long of Halifax to repeal the statute requiring that women be subjected to privy examination as to their free and uncoerced signing of deeds and instruments other than waivers of right to homestead. The vote was preceded by an stirring debate, a feature of which was a declaration by Representative R. A. Doughton, in advocating the bill, that he stands at all times for women being on a thoroughly equal footing with men as their peers in property rights and every other respect "except" he declared, "I want you to understand that I am unalterably opposed to the so-called woman's suffrage and other such isms and cisms that are abroad in the land."

The report and recommendations of Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young were filed through Governor Craig, the recommendations including advocacy of the state regulating through the insurance department the fire insurance rates and other measures much as recommended by the special legislative commission for the investigation of the conduct of insurance companies in this state.

Bills passed final readings as follows:

To regulate the compensation of Beaufort County commissioners: To create a highway commission for Warren County; to provide better provision for the working of the roads in Transylvania County; To authorize a $200,000 bond issue for Yadkin County roads.

To amend the charter of Elon College; to repeal the Sampson county dog tax; advancing the blind Confederate soldiers and widows to the first class of pensioners; to repeal the act realting to the killing of veal in Alexander county; to repeal the recorder's court act for Beaufort county.

The act extending the corporate limits of Bushnell; authorizing the town of Spencer to issue school bonds; making the landlord and tenant act apply to Yadkin county. This act was introduced by Represenative Williams of Yadkin. It provides that where a tenant abandons a crop after supplies have been advanced to him he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

**New Charters Are Issued:**

Charters were issued as follows: The Pioneer Gold Mining Company, Charlotte, capital $200,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of the value of 10 cents a share. The Southern Veneer Company, Charlotte, capital $200,000 in 2,000,000 share. The Greenvill Furniture Company, Greenville, capital $20,000 authorized and $4,000 subscribed for general furniture business. The Greensboro Rest Cottage, to be established as a refuge home for fallen women, incorporated without capital stock.

**Remodeled Federal Court Room.**

There was fitting celebration of the opening of the first term of Federal Court in the remodeled and enlarged government building and especially handsome new Federal Court room under the direction of United States Judge Henry G. Connor and District Attorney Francis D. Winston. The special feature was the presentation of an oil painting of United States Judge Asa Biggs, who served as Federal judge in this state just prior to the Civil War. The portrait was presented by F. S. Spruill of Rocky Mount.

**Oppose Juvenile Protective Society.**

Rev. Sidney Love of Raleigh, secretary of the North Carolina Prisoners' Relief Society, has been named as a member of the executive committee of the Juvenile Protective Association of Raleigh, but issued a statement in which he does not believe that Raleigh or any other town in the state that he knows anything about is in need of such an organization, and directly opposes the Raleigh society which was launched in a special meeting in the hall of the House of Representatives a few days ago.

**Would Compel Tobacco Reports.**

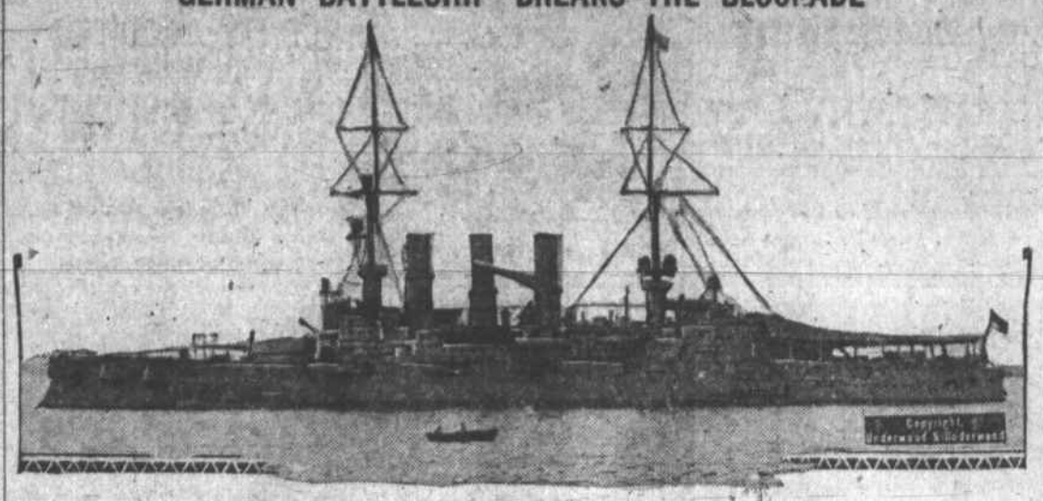
Commissioner of Agriculture Graham has prepared two bills to be presented to the Legislature. One is for machinery to compel leaf tobacco warehousemen to make their monthly reports. There is a law requiring that these reports be filed with the commissioner, but it is not compiled with by some. Major Graham said that there had not been a complete report for any month since he had been commissioner. At various times there have been one to a dozen reports lacking.

**Great Fight Against Tuberculosis.**

The North Carolina state board of health has received from the Proximity Manufacturing Company of Greensboro assurances that if the state will adopt the plan of the state board for the campaign against tuberculosis in his state and make the financial appropriation necessary for a start in that direction as urged by the board, the Proximity company will come to the financial aid of the undertaking in a substantial way; also that there is every likelihood that others of the larger corporations will respond.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the state board, says during the past few months numbers of patients have had their expenses at the state sanitorium paid by the Presbyterian, Episcopal and Baptist churches in various parts of the state and by the Thompson Orphanage, Junior Order United American Mechanics, Knights of Pythais, Odd Fellows, Masons and other organizations. A number of contributions and one legacy have been received from a western Carolina lady. All these show that interest is growing all over the state in regard to this work.

## GERMAN BATTLESHIP BREAKS THE BLOCKADE



The German battleship Von der Tann, which is said to have broken through the blockade established in the North sea by the British fleet, and started across the Atlantic to join the cruiser Karlsruhe.

# ARE BEST OF FORTS

## United States Defenses, However, Are Short of Men.

Works on Corregidor Almost as Impregnable as Gibraltar or Helgoland —Great Fortifications Which Guard National Capital.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Staff Correspondent Western Newspaper Union.)

Washington.—Since the war broke out in Europe much has been heard about Helgoland as an impregnable fortress. In some statements it has been said that next to Gibraltar, Helgoland is the hardest fortress nut to crack in the whole world.

Now comes the United States to maintain that it has a fortress that is not only not second to Helgoland in strength, but perhaps not even to Gibraltar itself. Army and navy men seem to think that the fortress of Corregidor which guards the entrance to Manila in the Philippines can hold off any of the world's forces and absolutely prevent any possibility of successful attack on Manila by way of its immediate front.

Corregidor only recently has been put into trim. Now it is understood that its big guns are all manned and that soon it will have a trained force of men equal to the occasion of working the weapons of offense for a period as protracted as any war is likely to be. In some respects it is said Corregidor resembles Gibraltar.

Much has been written recently about the fortifications on the sea coasts of the continental United States. During the discussions in the committees of congress on the subject of the military preparedness of the United States it has been said that our forts and our guns are all right, but that we have not men enough to man them. From the report of the chief of coast artillery, General Weaver, it is apparent that what has been said just about sums up the situation. Congress it is expected will provide men enough to man our guns, for otherwise we will be in a position of having spent a lot of money for tools which we cannot use.

In the year 1814 the British attacked Washington. In order to reach this city today a foreign foe, unless it can land an army, will be compelled to run by the fortifications at the mouth of Chesapeake bay and by other fortifications which protect the reaches of the lower Potomac.

Fortress Monroe, which is one of the guards to the entrance of the Chesapeake, is an old post and the layman who looks at it and sees the old parapets with their granite facings cannot conceive that it would withstand the shots from modern guns. The truth is that old Fortress Monroe is occupied only for show purposes and for the uses of peaceful garrison life. Connected with the old fort are the new fortifications with their big disappearing guns. Fortress Monroe commands not only the entrance to the Chesapeake but the entrance to the James river.

In Hampton Roads, whose waters are at the mouth of the James and mingle with those of the ocean, there is a low-lying American fort with powerful guns. It is an aid to Fortress Monroe, and between the two any fleet, no matter how poverful, would have a hard time of it trying to break an entrance either into the James river or Chesapeake bay.

Recently the government purchased land on Cape Henry and there another fort is to be built. Ships trying to get into Chesapeake or to the James would find themselves under fire from the Cape Henry guns befo" they get within range of the Fortress Monroe or the Hampton Roads guns. It is believed by military experts that no fleet in the world ever can force its way into Chesapeake bay or the James river thence to go with its lighter draft vessels by the water route either to Baltimore, Washington or Richmond.

## ARTIST HONORED BY FRENCH

"Hansi" Who Ridiculed German Control of Alsace-Lorraine, Gets Decoration.

Paris.—The Alsatian caricaturist M. Waltz, who is known as "Hansi," has been decorated with the Legion of Honor. Some time before the war broke out "Hansi" was sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Leipzig for cartoons he drew ridiculing everything German in Alsace-Lorraine. He escaped, however, and volunteered as an interpreter in the French army. He has been mentioned in dispatches for his courage and as being a splendid example for his comrades.

## IS NOW CALLED KAISERBERG

Germans Give New Name to Town of Czenstochowa in Russian Poland.

Petrograd.—You will look in vain for the city of Kaiserberg on the map of Russian Poland, and little will you suspect that this name stands with the Germans for the ancient city of Czenstochowa, but Kaiserberg it is at present, and the inhabitants are forced, under threat of severe penalties, to speak of it as such.

This is another proof of the Germans' tactful policy toward the Poles whom the invaders are supposed to win over to their side, for Czenstochowa to the Poles is what Mecca is to the Mussulmans, and no greater insult to the national pride and faith could be imagined than the renaming of the ancient fortress.

"Kaiserberg now, Kaisergrab (kaiser's grave) in a few weeks hence," is the prophecy of the refugees from the invaded part of Russian Poland.

**Approves the Princess.**

Berlin.—While distributing gifts at Camnez, the German crown princess was approached by a soldier of the landsturm battalion, who, unaware of her identity, said: "You're a mighty nice girl. When I get back from the war I'm going to marry you."

# OFFICER SLAYS 15

## Performs Daring Exploit With Homemade Bombs.

Crawls in Dark to German Trenches, Destroys Machine Gun and Kills Enemy's Soldiers With Hand Grenades Made by Himself.

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

International News Service Correspondent.

Paris.—With three bombs made by himself, an officer of engineers of the British army has just performed an exploit worthy of chronicling. He crept up to the German trenches and killed 15 Germans, besides destroying a machine gun.

This sapper was stationed at a point of the battle line where the British and German trenches are near to each other. He fitted up a laboratory in a farm house in which he was quartered and here he began to manufacture hand grenades. These he decided to test personally.

A few dozen yards before the first British line was a German trench in which was posted a machine gun that had killed many English.

The trench was cleverly built in sections, so that the British could not capture one point and then fire down the trench. It was like a row of old-fashioned church pews, each pew say six yards long with about five Germans in it. The machine gun was posted in a pew so situated that it could sweep the whole front for a long distance. Before it was a shield and a parapet.

The British officer selected a time when it was quite dark and crawled carefully to within about a dozen yards of the machine gun's position He carried one of his homemade bombs in each side pocket and another in his hand. He hurled the first right in next to the machine gun.

There was a terrific explosion and the single man in the trench to remain alive screamed with pain. The machine gun was hopelessly wrecked

The Germans along the line did not realize what had happened. The bold sapper was not content with the damage he had wrought, so instead of crawling back to safety, he leaped into the trench with the machine gun and the dead and dying Germans. The compartments of the trench were connected by passageways, making an angle. The Germans in the compartment next to that of the machine gun were in an uproar, firing in the direction of the British lines and evidently believing the allies were delivering a general attack. The Englishman hurled his second bomb among them Five or six Germans were torn to shreds. Into the second compartment the sapper crawled and cast this third and last bomb into the next group along the line. The effect was as great as before.

To clear out the three compartments of the trench had been the work of not more than three minutes. After completing his task, the officer wriggled back to his own lines unharmed.

## BRITAIN'S GREAT AVIATOR

Flight Commander Claude Graham-White, at the right, in conversation with British army officers and a French aviator "somewhere in France." (Name deleted by censor.)

## 'WIDOW'S MITE' FOR WOUNDED

French Servant Earning Ten Cents an Hour Gives $50 to Red Cross.

Paris.—A Paris woman servant of the numerous class which works out at ten cents an hour has given no less a sum than $50 for the French wounded. Her employer had difficulty in making her confess it. When she did own up to it, she explained that though the Red Cross agent had advised her strongly to keep her savings for a rainy day she had got round his objections by showing certificates for further savings of $2,000.

## HONOR GRANT'S SON-IN-LAW

Prince Cantacuzene Decorated by Czar for Bravery in Campaign in Galicia.

Washington. — Prince Cantacuzene, husband of Julia Dent Grant, has been decorated by the czar for heroism in the Galician campaign, and Wilhelm von Rath has received the iron cross for distinguished service on the French and Russian frontiers. Von Rath, who is engaged to be married to Cecilia May, has been invalided to his home in Frankfort, where Miss May is a guest. He was formerly attached to the German embassy here.

## BOMBS HURLED LIKE A BALL

French Devise Scheme Whereby Fuse Is Set After the Grenade Is Thrown.

Paris.—The hand grenade devised by the French to throw into the enemy's trenches when they are within reach is about as large as a baseball. A string, tied to the wrist of the thrower, pulls out a plug from the ball after it has left the hand. A spring is released, which sets the fuse for the explosive charge going. This fuse may be regulated from one second to two or three seconds, or intermediate fractions, and thus adjusted to explode when it reaches the hostile trench.

## MANY INSANE ARE AT LARGE

Germans Are Accused of Shelling Belgian Asylums and Freeing the Patients.

Paris.—The insane asylum at Perray-Vaucluse, which was emptied when the Germans approached Paris, has been filled with Belgian lunatics compelled to leave Ypres under fire. The insane persons were five days on the road to Vaucluse, and a perilous journey it was for the physicians and nurses in charge.

One of the most bizarre sights of the war was the passing on the main line to Bordeaux, during the height of the early September crisis, of trainloads of lunatics bound for asylums well out of the danger zone. It is alleged that the Germans bombarded some asylums and loosed the patients upon the roads, to run terrified before their fire.

Physicians report that the effect of bombardment and the general excitement of approaching or passing armies on the insane is curiously varied. Some go into violent crises, but many are oblivious, even to shells. It is thought that great numbers of lunatics and criminals must be at large in France as the result of hasty evacuation of jails and asylums.

**Live in Cellars.**

Paris.—A dispatch says 998 houses in Lille have been destroyed by bombardment, and the people are still living in cellars.

# INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

## LESSON FOR JANUARY 31

### THE BIRTH OF SAMSON.

LESSON TEXT—Judges 13:2-16, 24-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—Beware, I pray thee, and drink no wine nor strong drink.—Judges 13:4.

The story of Samson bulks large in the book of Judges and in the interest and imagination of all men ever since his day. This being the only lesson in a seven years' course we suggest, in outline, Samson's entire life.

**I. Samson's Parents.** God chooses a humble man and woman, folk of piety and prayer, to bring forth and rear this great deliverer. The angel's most improbable promise (13:3) is accepted by Manoah and his wife (13:6, 7). They express a desire to be able to measure up to the responsibility—a suggestion to parents. There is also a hint of the dual responsibility of parents in the words, "teach us." (See Eph. 6:4; Jas. 1:5-7.) It was reasonable to believe that the one who brought the promise could also tell them how to train and nurture the child. God honored the mother's prayer and she shares her experience with the father (v. 9). As the mother of a Nazarite she must keep herself from all things unclean (v. 14; II Cor. 6:17), even as Mary, the mother of Jesus (Luke 1:38). The experience of the sacrifice, the worship of Manoah and his wife and the fact of Samson's birth completes the record of chapter 13. Manoah could not worship the angel, but could show him hospitality. Verse 18 (R. V.) seems to indicate that this was another premanifestation of our Lord Jesus.

**II. Samuel's Power.** Every race has its superman, and usually it is one of physical strength. That Samson had no physical evidence of his superior strength is evident from the fact that Delilah asked to know his secret. Nor was his strength in his hair, else there was no need that the "Spirit of Jehovah" should come upon him. The secret of his power is indicated in 13:25. The word "move" suggests to play upon a harp, as if Samson's heart was open to God as a harp is open to human touch. "Samson's power was the result of a faith that was open to the infinite storehouse of the divine dynamic." Such spiritual power is within the reach of every man. Samson ("sunny") was full of laughter; not the comic, but the joyous. He did the big things God gave him to do and was filled with gladness. But Samson came under the spell of an evil woman and all of this true laughter and glad joyousness left his soul. Chapter 13, verse 25, illustrates the anointing of the Holy Spirit for service as perhaps distinguished from the same Spirit for holiness. The laughter heard in the haunts of sin has lots its buoyancy, is forced, is different, is that of men whose hearts are unclean.

**III. Samson's Impurity.** A woman can make or mar the man with whom she associates. As a Nazarite, Samson was dedicated unto God, must not allow a razor to touch his head, was not to touch anything unclean, nor drink intoxicating liquor. This vow was usually for a short period. Samuel and John the Baptizer are other Nazarites recorded in Scripture, and are said to have been such from birth (3:14; 16:17; Luke 1:15). Samson's strength burned out when he lay his head in a harlot's lap and the laughter went out of his soul. It was that which broke the contact between him and God Samson's birth in a godly home, his knowlege of his relation to God and the experience of God's power did not keep him from an ignoble failure. He left the atmosphere of God's spirit for that of sin (Prov. 4:23).

**IV. Samson's Imprisonment.** We find him after his excesses grinding in the Philistine prison, where he perhaps overheard praises being sung to Dagon who had overthrown Jehovah's judge. It is never safe to play with temptation though conscious of our own strength; then it is we are most apt to fall (I Cor. 10:12). One act and the gay hero is grinding in a prison house. Directly a man goes into impurity, whether in act or thought, he loses the power that formerly moved men or worked wonders. Year after year Samson plodded his round of enforced toil, a type of the force and power of intemperance and other impure habits. During these years he doubtless put his hand upon his head and said, "My hair is growing again," and it gave him courage to believe that God would yet give him another chance.

Finally, "when their hearts were merry" (16:25), he is brought out to make sport. During one of his resting periods he said to a boy near by, "Let me feel of the two pillars," those upon which the main walls rested and which were within a man's reach. Then it was that he was able to grip the mysterious power of the unseen (16:30). Was Samson a suicide? No! He accepted death as the inevitable consequence of his act of duty (See Heb. 11:32).

The growth of his hair was only a token of that consecration which he had surrendered when he failed to withstand the wiles of Delilah.

**The Temperance Teaching** of this lesson is all too plain. It must begin in the home and continue throughout all of life. As we have scattered information throughout our land we have seen the work of temperance advancing mightily. Samson's exploit with the lion is a temperance sermon in parable (14:5, 6; Prov. 20:1). The business of the temperance forces is to slay the lion. We are also to eat "honey out of the rock," to gain victories, within and without, and, like Samson, we can give honey to others To have a part in helping to redeem a lost world requires that we keep clean

# A Palace or a Hovel

By REV. WILLIAM WALLACE KETCHUM

Director of the Practical Work Course Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ. But if any man buildeth on the foundation gold, silver, costly stones, wood, hay, stubble; each man's work shall be made manifest; for the day shall declare it, because it is revealed in fire; and the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is. If any man's work shall abide which he built thereon, he shall receive a reward. If any man's work shall be burned, he shall suffer loss: but he himself shall be saved; yet so as through fire.—I Cor. 3:11-15 (R. V.).

Two workmen are building separate structures. One is a palace of costly stones, and for embellishment, precious gold and silver; the other a hovel, into which he is putting the flimsiest material — wood, hay, stubble. Both workmen are building side by side upon the same foundation.

At length the two structures are completed and the builders rest from their labors. Suddenly one day a fire breaks out. It sweeps up one street and down another, licking up the buildings that lie in its path, and finally envelops the palace and the hovel. When the fire ceases, not a vestige of the hovel remains. The flames have wiped out the structure built of wood, hay and stubble; but the palace stands. The marble in it gleams the brighter and the gold and silver shine the more resplendently. The fire has proved each man's work of what sort it is. The workman whose structure stood the test receives his reward; while the other, whose hovel was swept away, suffers loss, he himself being saved, yet so as by fire. Such is the picture presented by the text. What are some of its lessons?

**The Only Foundation.**

There is only one foundation upon which a man can build a superstructure of works. That foundation is Jesus Christ. This is a simple, elemental truth, but one which needs a deal of emphasis in these days, for many have not yet discovered that the divine order in grace is the same order which holds in the putting up of a building—the foundation first, then the superstructure. Salvation first, then works; and not works first and then salvation. "For by grace have ye been saved through faith; and that not of yourselves, it is the gift of God; not of works, that no man should glory" (Eph. 2:8, 9, R. V.).

Some years ago at Catawissa, Pa., after the destruction of a bridge, the contractor upon removing the first pier, prior to the building of a new one, discovered that underneath there was no foundation. The pier simply rested upon the bed of the river, and when a heavy flood came the entire structure was washed away. Yet, how many there are who are building a superstructure of works without the real foundation, Jesus Christ! They give their money to feed the poor, clothe the naked, house the homeless, educate the ignorant, heal the body, relieve distress. In works they are ceaseless and untiring, but they are building their structure without the foundation. They are doing like the man in the parable, of whom our Lord told, who built his house on the sand and when "the rains descended and the floods came, and the winds blew, and smote upon that house it fell." "For other foundation can no man lay than that which is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

We need to take heed how we build thereon. For it is possible to build on the only foundation a palace or a hovel.

This is a truth which concerns the saved and not the unsaved. It is not a matter of salvation, but of service. Between salvation and service there is a wide difference. Salvation is a work of God for us and in us and is all of grace. Service is work which those who are saved render unto God, and for which they shall receive a reward, or shall suffer loss.

**The Testing Day.**

A testing day is coming when the character of our work, as Christians, shall be made manifest.

"The day shall declare it." Not a day of judgment for our sins, which were judged in Jesus Christ on the cross; but a day when our work shall be made manifest. The day when the Lord comes, "who will bring to light the hidden things of darkness, and make manifest the counsels of the hearts" (I Cor. 4:5). Then the fire itself shall prove each man's work of what sort it is. Not literal fire, but the holy, consuming energy of the Lord himself, for "Our God is a consuming fire."

If we have built only a hovel, we shall suffer loss, irretrievable loss, but we shall be saved, yet so as by fire.

Must I go, and empty-handed?
Must I meet my Savior so?

Indeed not, for we may build a palace instead of a hovel, and be not only saved but rewarded for our work.

That each man may in that day have his praise from God (I Cor. 4:5), let us, as Christians, in our work heed three simple rules:

First, a right purpose: the glory of God (I Cor. 14:3).

Second, a right plan: the word of God (II. Tim. 3:16-17).

Third, a right motive: the constraining love of Christ (II Cor. 5:14).

Which is it to be, a palace or a hovel?