WEATHER
Fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday.

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GRAVE ELECTION RIOTS FEATURE THE VOTING FOR GERMAN ASSEMBLYMEN

Mobs Destroyed Election Bureau And Confiscated Evening Editions of Newspapers

DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES IN MANY TOWNS

Reported in Amsterdam That the Ebert-Scheidemann Government Has Decided Not To Hold the National Assembly for Which Elections Were in Progress Sunday; Killing of Spartacan Leader Liebknecht Has Enraged the Opposition Element

(By the Associated Press.)

London, Jan. 19.—Grave election riots are taking place today in Germany where the people are voting to choose members of the national assembly. A general strike has been declared at Leipsic, which is without gas and water, according to Copenhagen advices to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The deaths of Dr. Karl Leibknecht and Rosa Luxemburg appear to have made a deep impression in provincial towns and to have led to demonstrations and street fighting, it is reported.

At Leipsic a mob is said to have destroyed the election bureau of the democratic party and to have confiscated the evening editions of the Leipsic Tageblatt, Zeitung and General Gazette, compelling those papers to publish a declaration deploring the "murders in Berlin" and blaming the government for them. Strikes and demonstrations are reported in Dusseldorf and other towns. Airmen were flying over Berlin today and bombarding the city with pamphlets issued by all the political parties, it is reported.

DISTURBANCES IN MANY PLACES; NEW POLICE ORDER

Berlin, Saturday, Jan. 18.—The Spartacans continue to show their heads outside the capital. The radicals have seized all the Bourgoise papers in Dusseldorf, and wrecked the central bureaus of the clerical and democratic parties and burned their campaign literature. The soldiers and workmen's council of Dusseldorf ordered schools and theatres closed today as a symbol of mourning for Dr. Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. The council also has announced that it will support a general strike.

Disturbances have occurred at Breslau and at Blankenburg in the Hartz Mountains and also at Allenstein in East Prussia, where campaign meetings resulted in rioting.

Gustave Noske, head of the government police, calling attention to a previous order forbidding street gatherings, has issued a new order reminding the troops of their duty in the protection of citizens.

"No soldier can be excused for failure to perform his duty if he has not in the cases herein specified made timely and adequate use of his weapons to attain the purposes set forth," says a paragraph of the new order.

It will be recalled that an order couched in similar terms and issued by Police President von Jagow in 1913 provoked bitter attacks from the Socialist press.

MAY NOT HOLD MEETING OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Amsterdam, Jan. 19.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns the Ebert-Scheidemann government has finally decided not to hold the National Assembly, for which elections are going on today.

A German government wireless message received in London Saturday says Philipp Scheidemann, the German Foreign Secretary, has announced that hte German government has decided to convoke the National Assembly February 16.

EXTRADITION OF THE FORMER KAISER

Eminent Legal Authority Told Clemenceau It Could Be Done

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—Some points in the report to which Permier Clemenceau referred yesterday when he said he had consulted two eminent jurists on the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor were made public tonight. The report was drawn up by Ferdinand Larnaude, dean of the Paris law faculty and Dr. A. G. De Lapradelle, professor of rights of nations in the same faculty.

The object of the inquiry was to investigate from a purely judicial point of view if the crimes committed by the German government and army involved the penal responsibility of the former German Emperor, what tribunal should judge him and whether his extradition could be demanded.

The authors of the report give a long argument against bringing the ex-Emperor before a tribunal of common law, because his will commanded by his hand did not execute. They say that he was not the principal offender and that therefore he could only be punished as an accomplice. An international tribunal consequently must be found. They consider the Hague arbitration court founded at the 1899 conference incompetent to try him, as the court was meant for cases where no penalty is to be applied. They argue that an entirely new jurisdiction must be created which should be the first instrument of a league of nations and in which should appear exclusively the states which fought Germany.

Not a Political Refugee.

The two French jurists prove that the extradition of the former German ruler cannot be refused as he is not a political refugee. The report says:

"It is anti-juridicial to assimilate war with conspiracy. Crimes of war are crimes of public law and international law, not political crimes."

The authors of the report commence by establishing that no penalty is possible against a nation any more than against a company but that the manager or director of a company can be punished.

Should Not Escape.

"The Emperor in the first place," says the report, "as King of Prussia is president of the confederation by virtue of a special law in which human will does not enter. The German sovereign depends only on God and the sword. With such a conception of power it would be unjuridicial to the highest degree to allow the Emperor to escape responsibility for his actions; his responsibility for the war for which, under the constitution, the decision belonged to him alone; his responsibility for violation of Belgian neutrality which was willed by him; his responsi-

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PADEREWSKI'S NEW POLISH CABINET

Personnel of Full Coalition Ministry Headed By Famous Musician

Rawsaw, Jan. 19.—(By the Associated Press.)—The full coalition ministry formed by M. Paderewski, is composed as follows:

Premier and Foreign Minister, M. Paderewski.
Minister of the Interior, M. Wojciechowski.
Minister of Commerce, M. Moncia.
Minister of Finance, M. Englich.
Minister of Public Health, M. Janisseewski.
Minister of Communications, M. Eberhardt.
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, M. Lindq.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Janicki.
Minister of Arts, M. Przesmycki.
Minister of Labor, M. Ivonovski.
Minister of Food, M. Minkiewicz.
Minister of Justice, M. Suinski.
Minister of Public Works, M. Pruchnik.

The last three named were members of the government of Premier Moraczewski. The new government has decided to summon the constituent Diet February 9th. The government's first decree has been to order the obligatory recruitment of men of the class of 1898.

Baptist Conference Jan. 24.

Kinston, N. C., Jan. 19.—A conference of Baptist ministers and laymen of the Neuse-Atlantic Association, embracing many churches in southeastern Carolina, will be held at Winterville January 24. The $1,000,000 drive for the denominational schools and colleges in the State will be the principal topic for discussion.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BATTLEFIELDS

Arrangements Have Been Completed, But Time Has Not Been Fixed

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—All arrangements have been made for President Wilson's visit to the American battlefields and to some of the devastated regions of Northern France, but the time has not been fixed. The visits will depend wholly on the proceedure of the peace conference and the turn of affairs in the meeting.

President Wilson probably will travel by train, having army motor cars meet him at different points for a tour of the region surrounding the stopping places.

It now appears the President's visit to Brussels will be deferred until he is ready to depart for home. One plan under consideration is for Mr. Wilson to leave Paris on a special train which will carry the whole presidential party to the Bolgian capital. From there the President will go direct to Calais without returning to Paris, crossing the English channel and sailing from some English port.

...H VICTORY WILL BE THE LAST

Secretary Glass Makes Statement About Floating It In April

SAYS IT WILL NOT EXCEED SIX BILLION DOLLARS

Head of Treasury Says Reports That There Will Be Two or More Are Unfounded

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 19.—Only one more big war loan drive is planned by the Treasury Department, Secretary Glass said today. This will be the Victory Loan, to be floated probably the last three weeks in April. The amount will not be more than $6,000,000,000 and may be $5,000,000.

"I expect the Victory Liberty Loan to be the last intensive campaign for the sale of government bonds," said Mr. Glass. "Reports that there would be two more bond issues this year aggregating $12,000,000,000 are entirely without foundation not only as to amount, but also as regards the number of campaigns."

No Other Intensive Campaign.

More bonds probably will be issued by the government even after the next campaign, but it is planned to market these quietly through banks and other financial institutions, without the usual campaign of advertising and soliciting. The amount of securities to be sold in this manner will not be determined for months, until the Treasury gets a more different idea of the volume of expenses growing out of liquidating of war contracts, the allies' needs for future loans and the demands arising from continuing the policy of making loans to railroads financing the next wheat crop, continuing ship building and other internal obligations.

One result of Secretary Glass' announcement that the next extensive loan campaign would be the last is that Liberty Loan organizations throughout the country will make this a big selling point in the campaign. Citizens will be urged to do their utmost on the plea that it probably will be the last opportunity to make loans to the government for war purposes.

Misapprehension Corrected.

The misapprehension regarding the number and amount of remaining loans may arise, Treasury officials explained today over the fact that the Treasury had planned to float two loan issues aggregating about $12,000,000,000 this fiscal year. The fiscal year began last July 1, however, and ends next June 30, and the fourth Liberty Loan of nearly $7,000,000,000 already has been floated in that period.

Most Treasury officials believe that the terms of the fifth or Victory Loan will have to be made more attractive than those of the past, either by raising the interest rate above 4 1-4 per cent or by some other means.

DOG LEGISLATION NOW BEING SHAPED

Two Bills Are To Be Introduced In General Assembly During This Week

CONTROL OF OWNERS TO BE EMPHASIZED

Some of Proposals Expected to Provoke Spirited Fight on Floor of General Assembly

Two proposed "dog laws" are due to be introduced in the Legislature this week and will likely come in today. Both of these bills will have the sanction of the informal committee, which has been representing the "dog law" advocates, and practically the only difference in them is that one goes into detail more than the other. The committee isn't sure just how much the members of the General Assembly can stand in the way of providing protection for sheep and for women and children and hence is reporting two measures.

One of these measures is fathered by Representative Frank Ray, of Macon, and is along the same lines as one introduced in the Senate several days ago by Senator Palmer, of Cabarrus. The bill is entitled an act "to encourage sheep husbandry in North Carolina."

Nothing to Imagination.

The other measure to be recommended by the informal committee, which is composed of Representatives Ray and Redwine and Senator Stevens, is the proposed North Carolina dog control law, which goes into every detail and leaves nothing to the imagination. This law is modeled on those already in effect in Pennsylvania, Virginia and other States. It has the backing of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and is declared to meet the needs of the people.

Representative Ray has been introducing dog laws in the Legislature for many years, only to have them "mutilated" by committees and changed by recalcitrant law makers, who didn't want drastic laws passed. He has profited by these experiences and he now has a dog law, which he guarantees any person in North Carolina with even half sense can understand and which he believes will meet the situation. He admits that it doesn't provide for effective control and before introducing it will probably add a section to take care of this feature.

Would Have License Tax.

Representative Ray would have a license fee of $2 for open female dogs

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TAKE UP RUSSIAN SITUATION TODAY

Five Great Powers Will Resume Informal Deliberations At Paris

NO MILITARY POMP AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE

Paris Papers Contrast Meeting With the Display After Prussian Victory

DINNER TO WILSON TODAY BY THE FRENCH SENATE

Paris, Jan. 19.—The arrangements for tomorrow, beyond the meeting of the Suprtme War Council, include only a luncheon to be given in President Wilson's honor by the French Senate.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—The machinery of the peace conference, set in motion formally on the anniversary of the treaty of Paris, called forth from the Paris newspapers descriptive contrasts of the military character of the Prussian victory with the democratic nature displayed yesterday without formality or military pomp.

The conference to all outward appearances rested today. Tomorrow morning the plenipotentiaries of the five principal powers will meet to continue the informal deliberations which they abandoned on Friday. No date has been set for the next plenary meeting.

President Poincare's dictum, "You hold in your hands the future of the world," seems to have captivated all the French journals which printed it in large headlines, while President Wilson is seen to occupy the most important role.

In the effusive descriptions of the session, President Poincare's tribute to the part played by the United States in the war is given much display. Le Matin sub-headed its article "To Save Civilization."

Take Up Russian Affairs Today.

When the delegates of the five great powers meet tomorrow in Stephen Pichon's office the foreign minister will transfer the presidency which he has hitherto exercised at these meetings to Premier Clemenceau. This meeting will occupy the whole day, being interrupted only by a luncheon given by the Senate in honor of President Wilson.

The subject of the discussion at the meeting will be an examination of the situation in Russia.

Leon Burgeois, formerly French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been charged with the representation of the French thesis on the league of nations, arranged to see President Wilson this afternoon on the subject.

Jap Delegation Will Participate.

Tomorrow's session at the foreign office will be attended by the full Japanese delegation, Baron Nobuaki Makino, chief of the Japanese mission, having arrived in Paris yesterday evening with representatives of the Japanese army and navy, secretaries and commercial commissioners. The Baron made an official call this morning on Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon.

TNRKISH LIBERALS SEND DELEGATES TO PARIS.

Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 19.—The congress of Turkish Liberals assembled in this city has delegated Cherif Pasha to attend the Paris peace conference and given him full powers to act. He had been instructed to present the rights and claims of the Turkish people and also to take up the question of food for Turkey. At the opening of the Turkish congress telegrams were dispatched to President Wilson and Premiers Clemenceau, Lloyd George and Orlando.

ONLY ONE DELEGATE AT CONFERENCE BORE A TITLE.

(By the Associated Press.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—Among the scores of statesmen who sat at the peace table Saturday there was only one who bore a title of nobility—Baron Sonnino, the Italian foreign minister. The cosmopolitan character of the gathering was no less striking than its atmosphere of democracy. There were gathered at the table emissaries from Arabia, Maharajahs from India,. Representatives of China and Siam, and mingled with them were men from South Africa and Australia and every quarter of the old and ne wworlds.

The Grand Young Man.

Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, demonstrated his command of the French language during the first session of the peace congress. In his address seconding President Wilson's speech nominating Premier Clemenceau as Presidet of the Congress, Mr. Lloyd George referred to the venerable French statesman as "the Grand Young Man of France." Inside the great horseshoe sat Lieut. Mantoux, who has been described as one of the world's greatest interpreters. When he read a French translation of Mr. Lloyd George's address he construed the phrase quoted to "the grand old man of France." The British Premier at once protested against the transition which was changed amid the laughter of the delegates.

RALEIGH MAN DIED AT SANITARIUM YESTERDAY

Mr. Hubert S. Ray, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Ray, 320 New Bern avenue, passed away yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at a sanitarium in Black Mountain, where he had been undergoing treatment for several months. The remains will be brought to Raleigh, arriving on the 7:25 train tonight. He is survived by his parents, his wife, one brother, Mr. Hal Ray, and two sisters, Misses Mary and Bessie Ray. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

DISARMAMENT AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Plans For League Have Been Reduced To a Very Definite Form

INSTRUMENTS OF DEFENSE AND THE BRITISH NAVY

Opinion of International Lawyers On Some of the Delicate Questions Involved

Paris, Jan. 19.—The plans for a league of nations have been reduced to very definite form. The general indicatitons are that the statesmen of the principal nations are steadily drawing together on a structure which will have the support of all, the informal discussions having brought the community of ideas to a point where it may reasonably be expected soon to appear on paper.

It is understood that the general plan which is now most approved in substance by all the parties concerned projects the theory of the super-sovereignty of an international police force. It also contemplates the working out, as the development of the league progresses, of the most delicate question of all—disarmament—which particularly affects the British navy. The same principle, it is proposed, shall apply to the other nations associated in the war against Germany.

"Instruments of Defense."

The idea is founded on the argument that no nation would dispose of instruments by which it expects to defend itself until it has been demonstrated that the forces proposed as a substitute will be efficient.

In the opinion of international lawyers such decisions will remove from actual settlement by the peace conference, at this sitting at least, many questions on which complete agreement might not be expected now, but upon which full accord seems probable as the development of the plans for a league of nations advance.

Such a plan will delegate to various commissions and committees detailed problems which shall be reported with recommendations to the league itself. The probability of such a plan being adopted justifies previous forecasts that the principal accomplishments of the peace conference as it now sits in Paris will be agreement on broad, general principles, leaving the details to be applied in accord therewith and the making of a preliminary peace which will return the world at the earliest moment possible to its normal status.

Wilson's Message to Switzerland.

Berne, Jan. 19.—President Wilson has sent from Paris a telegram to the Swiss president thanking the latter for the message which Mr. Wilson received on returning to Paris from Italy. Mr. Wilson says the confidence placed by

(Continued on Page Two.)

TO BEGIN THIS WEEK ON TAXATION BILL

Joint Finance Committee of General Assembly Ready To Start

TO MAKE EFFORT TO SPEED UP MEASURE

Legislative Outlook For Coming Week Promises Nothing of Exciting Interest

The biggest problem of reconstructive legislation to come before the present session of the North Carolina General Assembly in the opinion of many of the legislators will be the taxation question and the joint Finance committees of the two houses are scheduled to get down to work on it this week in real earnest. The general program will be outlined at meetings of the entire committee membership, after which the details will be worked out by sub-committees.

Governor R. A. Doughton, chairman of the House Finance committee, expressed the hope yesterday that the Finance committee could get its work out of the way earlier in the session than usual, not only in order that more thorough consideration may be given on the floor of the two Houses but also because the legislation for a six-months school for all the children of the State and for good roads is dependent in a large degree upon finding the available funds and cannot really be acted upon intelligently until it is known how much money the State can furnish for these purposes.

Vitally Important Question.

The present General Assembly is in thorough accord with the program for a six months school, as provided for in the State constitution, and likewise for an improvement in the present state-wide public road law, but both these are vitally related to the question of taxation because without money nothing much can be accomplished. The question of Federal aid for public roads in the State will have to be considered, but the Federal government only proposes to furnish a dollar for every dollar that the State furnishes. The State must secure the dollars to match the dollars that the Federal government will provide.

The opinion prevails in many quarters that this money should be furnished largely by the automobile owners, not simply because they are better able to pay it, but because good roads are of greater service to them than to anyone else. The cost of operating an

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BIG VICTORY OF DRY AMENDMENT

Dinwiddie Says At Least 45 States And May Be 47 Will Line Up For It

WORK OF DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY

Cardinal Gibbons Pays Tribute To Secretary Daniels; Tar Heels At Washington

News and Observer Bureau,
406 District National Bank Bldg.
By S. R. WINTERS.
(By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, Jan. 19.—"The national constitutional prohibition amendment will not be ratified by only 36 States which we had yesterday," said Edwin C. Dinwiddie, national legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League and allied temperance organizations. "But it bids fair to be ratified by not less than 45 and probably 47 States within the next few days."

"Since the amendments adoption has been assured I notice the question has been raised as to when it becomes a part of the constitution of the United States. The opinion has expressed in some circles that it only becomes effective when the proclamation has been issued by the Secretary of State. Others hold to the view that an amendment becomes a part of the constitution as soon as the 36th State has ratified it. I feel confident that the latter view is the correct one and that the 18th amendment providing for national prohibition, became a part of the constitution yesterday, January 16th, and nation-wide constitutional prohibition will be effective on and after January 16, 1920. I hold that view for the following reasons:

"First—The constitution, which is all controlling, especially says that amendments properly proposed by Congress shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. If it had been intended that the incorporation of an amendment into the constitution had not to be complete until the Secretary of the State should announce, Article V would have contained a clause following the one just quoted, like this; and upon the proclamation thereby the Secretary of State in the absence on such language the plain meaning of article V of the constitution is that upon the completion of ratification by 36 States the amendment is adopted.

2—The Secretary of State as will be seen by reference to section 25 of the revised statutes, is simply charged with the duty on proclamating the fact of ratification. His act is not needed to complete the ratification. All amendments and previous proclamations announcing the adoption of amendments to the Federal Constitution have not attempted to fix the day on which they have become valid, but have simply announced the fact that they have become valid as part of the constitution.

3—In the proclamations of the Secretary of State care has been taken to name in one paragraph the states which have ratified up to the number of three fourths on all the States, and the following paragraph proclaims the fact on such proportion to the whole number of States in the Union, and when additional states beyond the required three-fourths have ratified the amendment, this fact has been set forth in additional paragraphs in the proclamation.

The proclamation itself follows the law of Congress in section 205, R. S., just quoted, and simply states that the amendment has become valid and it nowise has attempted to fix the date.

The reasonable theory is that this date is absolutely fixed by article 4 on the constitution itself."

Mr. Dinwiddie said: "There is not basis for the claim of the liquor men that this amendment must be submitted to a vote of the people of the 22 states which have some form of referendum. Without going into the question exhaustively, there are two overmastering reasons why a referendum under state laws cannot be had upon the vote of a state legislature ratifying an amendment to the Federal Constitution. There are two ways of submitting amendments to the Federal Constitution, and also two ways by which they may be adopted.

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WORK OF CONGRESS FOR ENSUING WEEK

Final Action on Revenue Bill Possible; Debate on the Russian Situation

(By the Associated Press.)

Washington, Jan. 19.—House committees will work this week on the army, navy, agricultural, Indian and other appropriation measures which are nearing completion while the House Naval committee will meet Thursday to pass on the naval building program.

Final action may come this week on the long delayed war revenue bill. The conferees with but few important questions remaining open, resume work tomorrow on the 1919 war profits tax rates and hope for complete agreement on the bill by Saturday.

Investigations of German propaganda and the National Security League will continue tomorrow as will hearings on the railroad situation and the bill to regulate meat industry.

Debate on the Russian situation and general peace questions is expected to be resumed in the Senate tomorrow or Tuesday in connection with the resolution of Senator Johnson, of California, Republican, demanding withdrawal of American troops from Russia.

WORKERS WANTED NOT KNOCKERS SAYS BILLY SUNDAY

Crying Need for Preachers who Can Preach and Teachers Who Can Teach

WANTS TO SEE BRIGHTNESS IN RELIGIOUS LIVES

"I Wish," Says Evangelist, "Some of the Religious Pessimists Would Take the Groans and Sufferings Out of Their Prayers and Share in Some Acclamation of Triumph"

(Special to The News and Observer.)

Richmond, Va., Jan. 19.—"What God wants is workers, not knockers. Builders, not iconoclasts. Helpers, not critics. Live wires, not dead ones," said Billy Sunday in his sermon at the auditorium here to-night.

"There is a cry [illegible] clared the evange[illegible] can lead, and fo[illegible] preach, and for t[illegible] and instruct, in [illegible] mendous questions that confront [illegible] people."

"Now there are three kinds of people in the church; the I will's—they accomplish everything; the I won'ts—they oppose everything, and the I can'ts—they fail in everything they attempt when they do attempt it."

In walloping the long-faced church member, the evangelist exclaimed: "I wish some of the religious pessimists would take the groans and sufferings out of their prayers, shove in some acclamations of triumph, and salute the victor in the name of God in advance."

Within half an hour after the doors of the auditorium were opened for the service tonight the building, which has a capacity of 5,000, was filled and fully as many as gained entrance were turned away. To accommodate the unusual Sunday night crowds Mr. Sunday announced that on next Sunday evening he would preach two sermons, one at 5:30 and the second at 7:30. The evangelist deplored the smallness of the building.

The People Had a Mind To Work.

The following are extracts from Mr. Sunday's sermon:

In the Book of Nehemiah, the fourth chapter and the sixth verse.

"The people had a mind to work"—not to sidestep. "The people had a mind to work."

Nehemiah was in Shushan—in the palace, and news of the unfavorable and deplorable and broken-down and delapidated condition of his favorite and beloved city, Jerusalem, was brought to him by his friend, Hanani, who had been to Jerusalem and seen for himself. Nehemiah was cupbearer to the king and when he walked into the presence of the monarch, the old king noticed that his countenance was sad. This led him to find out the reason.

He informed him it was because of what he had just learned of Jerusalem and the broken-down condition of its walls, and he begged of the king the privilege of returning to Jerusalem for the purpose of rebuilding the walls, and the king not only granted him his request, but in addition gave him an order upon the keeper of his forest and upon his quarries to give him all the timber and stone that he might need for that purpose.

And he returned with a company of men and women, and in the incredibly short space of fifty-two days, we are told in the Word of God that the walls had been rebuilt and the gates hung upon their hinges and the secret for this unprecedented success is found in the text—"The people had a mind to work."

There were others in captivity that knew as much about Jerusalem as did Nehemiah, but I do not read that they were concerned about it. Enthusiasm for God is like the measles or the smallpox; it 's catching; and you bequeath it to the other fellow. So if you are a grouch and a grumbler, and a knocker, why other people become like unto you if they are unfortunate enough to rub elbows with you and get within sound of your voice or the influence of your personality—which I hope they never would, for the injury that it would do.

It's one thing to know what to do and another thing to do it. The trouble is not found in that men and women do not know, for if you don't, God would let you out for being an idiot—you can escape on that ground. So the trouble is not that people do not know; the trouble is that they know and they do not or will not do it.

Well, knowledge, unless used, is of no value. You may know how to build a house, trim a hat, cut out a dress, but your knowledge will be of no benefit to those that may depend upon you for bread and butter unless you put your knowledge into practice in the world. What we are is of vastly more importance than what we know if we simply use the term "knowledge" in the abstract.

Whether or not the church meets the purpose for which it is founded will depend on the fact that you do or refuse to do your duty, and serve. Some people pretend to believe, but they never work at it. Some people work, but they don't believe. Christianity consists neither in simply believing, but to show your belief by what you do. James said, "Faith without works isn't worth shucks. I'm from Missouri; show me your faith."

The most successful preachers against Christianity that I have known anything about are the inconsistent professors. Do you know that bunch? If it isn't Bob Ingersoll its some of

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