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IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations For Seven Bays Are Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What Is Taking Place in the Southland Will Be Found in Brief Paragraphs.

In a battle with British warships off the coast of the Island of Heligoland in the North Sea the Germans are reported to have lost two cruisers and two torpedo boats sunk, while another destroyers were badly battered. The British claimed not to have suffered the loss of a vessel and declared there were few casualties on board the vessels of their fleet. The German casual-

ties were not stated. The Island of Heligoland, which lies 45 miles off the mouths of the rivers Elbe and Weser, always has been regarded a point of great strategic value for the protection of the Kaiser Wilhelm canal and otherwise in the naval defense of Germany. Recent reports had it that a large part of the flower of the German navy lay in the waters adjacent to the mouths of the Elbe and Weser and in the Kaiser Wilhelm

The French war office in a statement said laconically that the situation along its lines was the same, adding that the Germans "apparently have slackened their march." That was

One of the important announcements was made by the Marquis of Crewe in the house of lords. It was that Great Britain would draw on the native forces in British India to reinforce

her armies in Europe. The German forts at Tsing-Tau fired on two Japanese cruisers reconnoitering off the fortress. One of the cruisers was said to have been damaged.

Louvain, a Beligian town of 50,000 inhabitants and with many historic buildings, is/reported to have been burned by the Germans as an act of reprisal for alleged firing on German soldiers by Belgian citizens.

A serious reverse to British arms on the French frontier is officially announced in Berlin. After nine days' fighting the Germans claim to have put the western line of the allies to flight. The English, it is asserted, were defeated at Maubeuge, France, and the made possible by the resignation of Franco-Belgian forces driven back to- Premier Rene Viviani and his cabiward Maubeuge.

The great German liner, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, was sunk the world and is in utter ignorance off the South African coast by an of what is going on about them. English cruiser.

The German hordes are pressing forward into France and are now ing to dispatches, they captured Lillittle effort. Other French towns also fell into the hands of the Germans.

The allied armies of the French and English are holding their entrenched positions on the French frontier.

The Belgians have been busily engaged in harassing the German army on its progress through Belgium with the purpose of delaying it as much as possible

A conference of the officials of the United States, including Secretary McAdoo and the president, during which a \$100,000,000 tax was discussed. Secretary McAdoo failed to say by what means it was proposed that this tax be raised.

Correspondents in Berlin attribute the success of the German arms to the swiftness with which their operations are carried on.

Colonel Samuel Hughes, Canadian of the militia, stated that he has reerived many offers from Americans who desire to join the Canadian militia and fight for England.

The feeling in Turkey has grown tense and a declaration of war against England may be announced

Secretary McAdoo assured the cotton growers of the South that the force has not been completed. government will go the limit to protect the cotton crop. The government to England and France for permitting will furnish funds to the national the German warships to seek refuge banks, whereby they may make loans in the Dardanelles, and this may mean to cotton growers on their warehouse that Turkey will be drawn into the Eureceipts. State banks will not be in- ropean war. In this event Italy may cluded in this plan. The national cast aside her neutral position and banks will be permitted to issue notes join with England and France. to cover loans made to cotton growers. The government will not fix the price made his first public speech before

ed to secure passage on the Italian ves- more than three years. He stated that sailing from New York were rethe war has only just begun for Engfused passage. The officials of the ves- land. sels stated that they had orders from

English are being enmassed between Dublin, Ga., it was proposed that the Maubauge on the north and Donon in government levy a 3 per cent tax on the south, a distance of about 200 the 1915 crop to forestall an overhilles. The fate of France hangs on production.

from further invasion into France. | ing to quit the war on Servia and will | Guards, was seriously wounded at Gov. Cole Blease of South Carolina utilize all her efforts in fighting Rue | Mons. He is 24 years of age. a defeated for the United States sen- sia. by Present Senator E. D. Smith, Great Britain is greatly moved over the South Carolina state primary. the result of the first big battle of the Erle M. Donalson of Bainbridge, Ga., present European war. Dispatches s confirmed by the senate as the from Geneva state that the Italian, govnited States district attorney in the ernment is mobilizing its army on the Eulthern district of Florida.

Because of the non-payment of the war levy of \$40,000,000 the Germans, it is said, threaten to seize the famous pictures and objects of art in the

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Brussels museums. Afvices from Chinese coastal cities report the sinking of the German torpedo boat destroyer S-90 by the British torpedo boat destroyer Welland and the seizure by the allies of various German merchantment as prizes. Field Marshal Sir John French, com-

mander-in-chief of the British expeditionary force, reports that his troops were attacked by five German army corps and cavalry in the neighborhood of Cambrai and Lecateau and that their casualties were heavy. He does not state the outcome of the battle. Cambrai and Lecateau are French towns about ten miles southwest of Her Faith Rests In Army Opposing Maubeuge and the description of the scene of the fighting reported by Field Marshal French and announced in the house of commons by Premier Asquith of their cruisers and many of their fits in with the battle line indicated at Berlin.

An English correspondent at Lille, France, says that the advance guard of the Germans is now at Pont-a-Marcq and Marchiennes, French towns just south of Lille in the Department Du

A newspaper dispatch from Boulogne reports that the Germans broke through the French lines near Arras, in the province of Pas De Calais, but that the French have the situation well in hand.

British marines are in force at Ostend. A press dispatch from that town | ed. says the Germans are within twenty miles of the place.

A British destroyer has sunk an Austrian destroyer off Corfu, according to a news dispatch from Brindisi, | you can do nothing but surrender."

German troops are reported as taking the offensive in Belgian Congo. The Russian military attache at Paris is credited with the statement that additional Russian armies are about to invade western Prussia with the

intention of marching on Berlin. Henry S. Breckenridge, American assistant secretary of war, is in Vienna, looking after some four hundred Americans there. He expects to conclude his work at the Austrian capital within a few days and proceed to

Berlin is said to be in a state of panic, fearing the coming of the

Switzerland.

According to dispatches from St. Petersburg, the Russian army in East Prussia is making great headway and the German troops that have opposed it are in full flight. A new French ministry has been formed, in which all parties of France are represented. This was

Berlin is said to be cut off from

A new issue of currency has been made in France. There is a continued tendency on the part of the within 120 miles of Paris. Accord- French people to hoard the silver coins, with the result that much of le, a fortified city in France, with it has disappeared from circulation.

The British liner Francisco, bound for Hull with a cargo of grain, was stopped by the United States battleship Florida as it was leaving the port at New York. Two 4.7-caliber rifles mounted on the deck caused the ship's detention. It was explained by the ship's officers that these were used for fixing salutes.

The Bank of London narrowly escaped from being destroyed when a bomb was discovered by a package left to be placed in the strong box. Every precaution is now being taken by the bank's officials.

A German airship fell into the British lines in the region of Quesnoy. The two German officers were killed.

General Price Adalbert, uncle of Kaiser William of Germany was reported killed in an engagement between the Algerian and Senegalez riflemen

and the Prussian guards. Much enthusiasm was shown in Paris when a number of American volun-

French emblem. Canada is aflame for its mother annihilated." country. A second expeditionary force is being organized, although the first

Turkey has not given satisfaction

Lord Kitchener, as secretary of war, the English house of lords, in which Germans and Austrians who attempt- he intimated that the war may last

The republic of Liberia, on the west the home office to permit only Italians | coast of Africa, is compalining to the and Americans to sail on their ves- United States that Germany is violating her neutrality.

The allied armies of the French and | During a cotton conference held at

ability of these armies to hold The London Times correspondent at Clive, second son of the Earl of Ply lds position and prevent the Germans | Venice reports that Austria is prepar- | moth, a lieutenant in the Coldstream

'astrian frontier.

"GERMAN ARMY AT GATES OF PARIS; CAN DO NOTHING BUT SURRENDER."

4. Fr

FRANCE STILL HAS HOPES

the Advance of the Cohorts .- Four

Days' Fight. London.-Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: "A German aviator flew over Paris

and dropped five bombs, which fell in

the most popular quarter of the city. In one case two women were wounded. "One bomb fell in front of the shop of a baker and wine merchant at Rue Albuy and Rue des Vinaigraiers; two on Quai de Valmy, one of which did not explode, while the other struck the walls of the Night Refuge, behind St. Martin's Hospital. Two others dropped in the Rue des Recollets and

"The aviator, who signed himself Lieutenant Van Heissen dropped manifestos on which was written: 'The German army is at the gates of Paris;

Rue Marcin, neither of which explod-

Paris.-A German aeroplane flying at the height of 6,000 feet over Paris dropped a bomb into the city at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The bomb struck near L'Est Railway station, not far from the military hospital but did no damage. Though startled by this threatening occurrence Parisians remained tranquil.

The official communication issued by the military governor ordering that houses within the zone of action of the Paris forts be evacuated and razed has been the subject of much discussion and various rumors have spread throughout the city.

General Levroix, military editor of The Temps, takes a hopeful view of the situation, saying:

have replied by assuming the offensive at Novion Horcien and at Guise. The results is indecisive in the first.

PARIS PREPARES TO FIGHT.

Allies Made Ready For a Long Seige by the Enemy.

Paris.-The decree issued by the military governor ordering all residents of the district within action of the city's defending forts to avacuate and destroy their houses within four days was a formal notice to inhabitants of the military zone, although many army engineers recently made a tour of the environs of the forts and explained that tenants might be called on to destroy property that was deemed an obstruction. Many houses in the line of fire are occupied by poor people. Many of these families lack resources and will be without refuge. Nevertheless they took the situation without complaint.

Preparations for an entrenched camp also took another form. Enormous stocks of food were placed in the state warehouses for provisioning

The Bois de Boulogne has been transformed into a vast pasture, filled with cows and sheep. The animals are guarded by reserves. The beautiful surroundings of the Chateau of Bagatelle have been given over entirely to sheep. The number of sheep pastured in the parks exceeds 10,000.

Very Little Change.

London -- An official statement issued on Paris and telegraphed to the Reuter Telegram Company says:

"The situation in the main remains teers left to join the army of the the same. After a period of calm the French. The stars and stripes were battle has been resumed. A regidisplayed conspicuously with the ment of the enemy's infantry, essaying to cross the Meuse, was almost

Japanese Landing.

London.-A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Tien-Tsin says Japanese troops have been landed at several points on the coast near Kiao- Chow.

Brought 1,700. Boston.-The Cunard liner Franconia, with 1,700 American refugees were enormous, but the bridge was from Europe has arrived. Seven times during the voyage the liner was hailed by warships-five times by Eng-

Many Tourists Arrive.

lish and twice by French cruisers.

New York .- Upward of 1,600 American refugees arrived here from Europe. They came on the steamship St. Paul, of the American Line, from Liverpool, and the Espagne of the fantry advanced under this cover. The French Line, from Havre.

Clive is Wounded. Cardiff, Wales-via London-It is re-

ported that the Hon, Archer Windsor

Only 330 Saved.

London.-An official statement issued says that of 1,200 men comprising the crews of the five German warships sunff off Heligoland only 330 the attack, entering the town in the which may never be broken." were saved.

SLAUGHTER AT CHARLEROI IS GREATEST IN HISTORY

By FRANKLIN P. MERRICK.

PITTSBORO, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., SEPTEMBER 2, 1914.

International News Service. bodies lying on Belgian soil around fusion across the river Sambre. Charleroi show the ferocity with which the allied French and British troops opposed the wave of German troops that rolled them over and drove them back to France.

For ten hours the tide of battle town being taken and retaken five afterward. times before the allies withdrew.

Part of the city was wrecked, accerding to reports received by the war office. The villages of Marchiennes, Monceau, Chatelet and Landelies were

Citizens Killed.

Though the inhabitants of the peace ful little villages had been warned that the conflict was coming, scores remained in their homes and perished in the flames or were killed under the rain of shot and shell that swept the streets when they were driven from the shattered structures.

Fierce hand to hand fighting took place in Charleroi. The French were the first to occupy the town, but they | roi. were driven out by a bombardment from the German artillery. The Germans then entered by the left bank of the river Sambre, but within a short time more of the allies' troops arrived and the conflict was renewed. houses in the lower part of the town were forced to sweep that section with | trees.

The lower part of the town was soon | uniform of gray. Rank after rank | around 96 cents per bushel. forced into the streets. Back and forth | would never come. through these surged the contesting tory. The dead lay thick when the I saw officers galloping along the lines French were finally forced to with- urging them forward.

For three days wounded soldiers have been pouring into Maubeuge. The monastery and nunnery there are filled. The inhabitants have given up their homes to the war's victims. French troops through the town of view of the battle scene. It was a "The Germans continue their turn- | Charleroi, back to the second de- | view which seared itself into my meming movement on their right. We fensive position on the line defined by ory the towns of Avesnes, Rocroi and Me-

Recaptured by French.

The French artillery from the heights now turned a furious cannonfrom the other side. The German po- seemed that whole platoons melted sition was so weakened by the deadly away. accuracy of the French gunnery that a

The conflict probably was unequaled | perb picture of gallantry. in history in severity and casualties. The Germans must have succeeded in bringing up reserves, for early on Tuesday they made a successful counter attack along the whole battle line and retook Charleroi, driving the French back to an intrenched position, which they held until the morning of the second day.

Retreat In Good Order. der, the main forces of the French re-

maining intact. Both armies suffered terrific losses. The battle has not yet finished. The German catapult is hammering at the French and British allies again, trying to batter its relentless way to Paris. There is desperate fighting along the Belgian frontier at several points, and French victories are re-

been given out Turcos Charge Battery. At the beginning of the combat, the French made a sortie in a medieval manner, with the object of surprising

the enemy. The latter were found in number far exceeding the French exthem failed. Then the Turcos, in the face of a withering fire, charged a German bat-

tery at the point of the bayonet. Five hundred of these brave French soldiers from North Africa left on the charge. Only 100 returned. the steady German advance, which the human bridge."

continued to creep step by step through the outskirts of Charleroi. Before the railway station the Germans fought for two hours in an effort to capture the bridge. Their losses

French Beaten Rapidly. After the Teutonic advance overwhelmed the bridge, the Germans gained ground rapidly, taking in succession the villages of Marchiennes, Landelis and Montignies and the country as far as Walcourt.

Later the French artillery opened fire on Charleroi and the French intide of battle appeared to favor the pound of fresh vegetables. tri-color, but not for long. French infantrymen declared the

roofs became so jammed with dead that the victims of battle remained standing where they were shot, and were used by the living as breastworks from behind which to fire on the enemy.

along the line between Thuin and Met-At nightfall the fighting ended, both a fortnight in a world of mighty exsides tired beyond endurance. Mon- plosions," he says. "For these men the day morning the French returned to guns thunder nov only in a silence

face of a withering fire from machine guns mounted in the steeples, and for the ensuing term, the selection of Paris.—Burned villages and heaps of | driving the German defenders in con-

Many Houses In Flames. or in flames. The inhabitants, terror- the State Institution at Morganton the stricken, were in the cellars. German officers and soldiers were found dead in the streets, side by side with Deaf came to a close at the Meckebbed and flowed at Charleroi, the Frenchmen who had fallen before or

> One German officer was shot while he was washing his face, and his head attending and the next day there was was bowed over a basin, while his a big picnic at Riverside which conface was covered with soap.

> let brought death. He was found lying face downward across a table, the broken cup beside him on the floor. German Losses Enormous. southwestern Belgium and of the brav- Lattimore, president; Miss Roma For-

> ery of the kaiser's soldiers is given in | tune of Durham, vice president; Mr. the story of a returned traveler who Robert S. Taylor of Mount Olive, secwitnessed part of the fighting along retary and Mr. John C. Miller of Morthe Sambre river, southwest of Charle-"I was near Fereux, in a region covered with dense woods, while the fighting was taking place," said he. "I could hear the sound of cannon away to the east and knew that a big battle

was raging. From my place in the The Germans sought cover in the forest I suddenly saw the advance guard of a German army approachand to dislodge them the French ing along a roadway which skirted the States Crop Reporting Board at cession of soldiers, all dressed in a

in flames and the Germans were passed by and I thought that the end "There was no hesitation. The men soldiers, fighting desperately for vic- swung forward with quick steps and

French Open Fire. "Suddenly there was a fresh sound of battle, this time in front of me and I knew that the French artillery had opened upon the advance guard of the Germans. I moved cautiously for-On Sunday the Germans drove the ward to a point where I could get a

"The French guns were hurling a hurricane of steel and flame into the German ranks, but the soldiers pushed forward with their battle shouts on their lips. Straight into that pit of ading on Charleroi, which had been destruction rushed the advancing bombarded previously by the Germans | troops. Men fell, on every hand. It

"Over the bodies of the dead and counter attack by the allies was or- wounded pushed the rear ranks of dered and at daylight on Monday the the invading army, rushing with fixed entire line advanced, charged the Ger- bayonets upon the smoking muzzles man position and recaptured Charleroi. of the French artillery. It was a su-

Aeroplane Is Smashed. "Near Erquelinnes I saw a German aeroplane brought down. The military aviator was flying high in the air, taking a reconnoissance of the allies' positions. The specially constructed guns, designed to attack air craft. were turned upon the aeroplane, but the aviator continued his work. Suddenly I saw the machine lurch, splin-The retreat was made in good or- ters flew, and then the shattered machine began to drop. It had been smashed by a projectile."

GERMANS DRAG GUNS OVER THEIR OWN DEAD

London.-The correspondent of the Daily Mail describes a visit among the French who were wounded in the batported at two places, Charleroi and | tles of the Vosges and have been Courtrai, though nothing official has brought to Vichy, where the hotels have been transformed into hospitals. A wounded artilleryman contributed

the following experience: "I witnessed one horrible scene, Tho Germans were shooting from the deep trenches among which our artillery was doing terrible work. But as fast pectations, and the attempt to rout as a German dropped a fresh man took his place until bodies of the Germans were on a level with the surface of the earthworks.

"At this moment a German battery was ordered to advance. The heavy wheels sank in the trench, but the drivers furiously lashed their horses Their sortie had no effect against and finally dragged the guns across

> WHAT PRISONERS OF WAR WILL EAT

proved by the military authorities: One pound of bread, three-quarter? | who is a native of Raleigh. of a pound of biscuit, one pound of

Two ounces of tobacco will be furnished each week for smokers.

Gunners Made Stone Deaf. London.-A medical correspondent of the Times who has just returned from Belgium says it is morally certain that all the artillerymen of the The last stand of the French was forts at Liege are now stone deaf.

"The nerves of hearing must fall under the strain of dwelling upwards of

STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

D. and D. Convention Closes. With the election of officers to serve Wilmington for the next biennial meeting and the adoption of strong resolutions urging the giving of recog-They found many houses smoldering nition to the deaf on the directorate of fourth biennial convention of the North Carolina Association of the lenburg Hotel at Charlotte. The last night there was a splendid moving picture lecture for the benefit of those cluded the entertainment features. Another had been lifting a cup of The Charlotte meeting, in the estimacoffee to his lips when a French bul- tion of those present, has been the most successful in the history of the organization. The attendance has been large, the personnel high and the lectures given of extraordinary inter-An idea of the enormous losses of est. The election of officers resulted the Germans in the great battle in as follows: Mr. Charles E. Jones of ganton, treasurer, the election of and from Lev. 19:18, which are both Messrs. Jones, Taylor and Miller be- in a sense an exposition of the Decaing by unanimous vote.

The North Carolina Potato Patch. The North Carolina Irish potato patch contains 30,000 acres this year and the total production will be approximately 1,693,000 bushels, according to estimates made by the United Washington. The condition of the "There seemed to be an endless pro- crop is 62 per cent of normal and the price at the present time is averaging

Free Shipment of Poultry. The Southern Express Company has transportation of live poultry, weight not exceeding 40 pounds, from points in the state of North Carolina reached by that company when consigned for exhibition at fairs to be held at supreme desire for and delight in Raleigh and Charlotte during the month of October, 1914.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

In spite of bad weather a large crowd attended the Chatham Confederate reunion at Pittsboro a few days

The Chariotte Lodge of Elks have celebrated the formal opening of their handsome new home. The summer conferences of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lake Junaluska have closed. The Dixie Knitting mill at Forest City are making preparations to manufacture underwear.

The summer drought has seriously affected the honey crop in Surry county. Brownlow Jackson of Henderson

will manage J. J. Britt's campaign against J. M. Gudger. W. B. Cooper a compress owner at Wilmington, says that cotton may be

shipped to Europe in 60 days.

The Southern railway is planning a considerable amount of work around, Greensboro. All Halifax county crops are good.

Farmers are expecting a bale of cotton to the acre on light soils. Members of the Field Hospital Corps, No. 1, of Asheville, and the Canton Ambulance Company, North Carolina National Guard, returned to this city a few days ago after spend-

ing 10 days at Camp Battle, Hender-Mr. R. M. Walker, 68, prominent Mecklenburg county citizen, died re-

cently. Mount Airy is enjoying a building boom at present. The Appalachian Training school at Boon has opened its fall term with

greatly increased attendance.

Late corn in Gaston county has been damaged by the severe drought. High Point is discussing the proposition of forming a country club. Newbern has celebrated the opening

of its first tobacco warehouse. Theo S. Meekins of Manteo, district inspector for the Biological Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has charge of the enforcement of the Federal game laws in this section of the state, is in Wil-

mington. The Durham County Fair Association are busy making preparations. The sixteenth annual convention of the Negro National Medical Association closed at Raleigh recently with The following scale of daily rations | the election of Dr. F. S. Hargrave of for prisoners of war has been ap- Wilson as president, to succeed Dr. A. A. Brown of Birmingham, Ala.,

The Brickton Brick Company has preserved meat, three ounces of been organized at Brickton, near Hencheese, five-eighths of an ounce of dersonville, with the following officers: tea, one-quarter of a pound of jam, D .S. Pace, president; C. S. Calvert. three ounces of sugar, one-half of an vice president; J. C. Sherrill, secreounce of salt, one-twentieth of an tary and general manager; J. L. Mcounce of mustard, one-thirty-sixth of | Dowell, treasurer. The new concern an ounce of pepper, one-half of a has purchased 40 acres of clay, formerly belonging to Mr. McDowell.

Durham was visited a few days ago by a severe electric and rain storm. A shark, eight feet in length, and which was one of the largest ever caught with a line in that section, was landed a few days ago near Morehead City by Miss Ada Komp of Newbern.

T. Gilbert Wood, Asheville agent of the land and industrial department of the Southern Railway, has been advised of his appointment of director of educational exhibits, which will be conducted by the Southern at various fairs during the approaching fall and winter.

INTERNATIONAL

SLED

Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 6

THE GREAT COMMANDMENTS.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 12:28-44. GCLDEN TEXT-"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." Luke 10:27.

This lesson considers a third question asked of our Lord; two others in this connection we studied last week. It was not so much a question of placing one commandment in competition with another, but rather which commandment most clearly epitomizes or reveals the final principle in law. It was the business of this scribe to know the law and to interpret the commandments. Jesus in his reply quotes from Deut. 5:4,

Love the Basis. I. The answer of Jesus, vv. 28-34. The scribe's question seemed to be quite specific and so the Lord strikes at once at the heart and by his quotation reveals to us the fact that the principle which is the inspiration of the law is that of love. In passing we have here another illustration of the master's ready use and knowledge of the Scripture. Jesus makes a four-fold summary. Man must love God with (a) the heart, e. g., in sincerity and uprightness; (b) with the soul, with the warmth of the emotions, and the feelings; (c) "with all issued an order permitting the free thy mind," the intellect, not as a blind devotee; (d) with "strength," viz., with intensity of service, with energy. "To love God with all the heart and soul and mind and strength is to have God's glory, making everything else second to that." This statement is but half, for the complement of our love of God is to love man. Man created in God's image was "so loved" by God that he gave his son (John 3:16): man can do not less and must express that love in service to others. To fail in the first is to break the greatest of the commandments and

> therefore to be guilty of all, Rom. Human and Deity. II. The question of Jesus, vv. 35-37. Our Lord's question in return was a Messianic one and he grounds his argument on the 110th Psalm, a Messianic one. Jesus is inferior to David as his son according to the flesh but superior to him as lord of the kingdom of which David himself is a subject and not the sovereign. Christ is both human and deity; his kingdom is spiritual and earthly sov-

ereigns are honored if they are his

subjects. III. The teaching of Jesus, vv. 38-40. The word "doctrine" in verse 38 is translated "teaching" in the revision. These words of warning are full of solemn significance. The scribes, and they have their imitators today, sought the places of preferment, the seats of honor in the synagogue and the chief places at the feasts. The motive that governed them was a selfish one. They devoured widows' houses, and sought to cover their covetousness and dishonesty by long prayers and a pretense of piety. This brought upon them the "greater condemnation," Matt. 24:51. Law and love is here again in con-

trast. Law must become life.

IV. The view of Jesus, vv. 41-44. Jesus had one look of love and compassion for his friends and the needy and another that was exceedingly terrible for his enemies. Thus it was as a master teacher that he saw right at hand an illustration for his lesson, an application of the truth in the case of the widow who gave out of her penury and because of her love for God, supporting these carping, selfish scribes. She had two mites (about fourth-fifths of a cent) and might have withheld one except that the rabbis forbade the offering of a single one. Her love, however, went beyond the "tenth" and she gave "all," therefore in proportion to their means she "cast more than they all," see II Cor. 8:12. Offerings are needed still for the Lord's work. Jesus is "over against the treasure" and "sees" who it is that "casts in" how much they cast and the motive behind the gift. The master's standard of a commendable offering is not according to our superfluity, but our desciency, not what will be missed but what of sacrifice and in proportion thereto. Not to please man, but God. Read II Cor. 8:1-3. Our Lord's valuation of gifts cast into the treasury remains for all time the true standard of measure-

The love of God unifies a man. We love because he first loved us, and in proportion as we truly apprehend his love, all that we have of heart, life, strength and mind, yea, our whole nature will unite in love. It isthis which unifies society. To love him that begets is to love him that is begotten. To love God is to love man and to keep all of the divine commands that concern our relations to

As this woman left it is possible that she was ashamed of the smallness of her gift but it pleased the