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The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE
EUROPEAN WAR
FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

October 4.—Having repulsed the German attacks presumably in the vicinity of Roye, the French, according to an official communication issued at Paris, have resumed the offensive at several points, while other positions on their left have been maintained.

The great effort of the allies to envelop the German right may be said to be in operation again, and it is believed the whole French column from Roye northward to Arras is moving eastward against the German positions.

It is the same operation that has been tried repeatedly for the last three weeks in an attempt to reach the German lines of communication and either encircle the German army forming the right wing or force it to fall back to Belgium and Luxembourg.

The Germans have had a long time in which to make their positions secure, so there is a lot of hard fighting ahead for both the attacking forces and the defenders. The defensive role is apparently being assumed by the invaders.

Heretofore fortresses have not stood long after the big German siege guns have been brought up. But Antwerp is in a different category for in addition to being stronger than any fortress yet attacked, there is a considerable space in which the field army can operate against the besieging forces.

The battle is still raging along the East Prussian frontier, and according to Berlin reports the Germans have scored a victory over the Russians who had pierced their center at Augustow.

October 5.—Only brief reference concerning actual fighting is made by the French war office in its latest report on the conflict in Northern France. "The general situation is stationary," it says.

In the eastern war zone the Russians report that having conquered the Germans in Russian Poland, two Russian armies are invading East Prussia with Allenstein as their objective.

In the South, on the Adriatic, French men-of-war are reported again to be bombarding the Austrian port of Cattaro.

As yet the situation surrounding the forts at Antwerp, which are under bombardment by the Germans, has not been cleared up definitely. The Germans still claim they have captured several of the outer fortifications while the Belgians declare the defenses remain intact.

Great Britain is investigating coal shipments from the United States under the suspicion that the cargoes instead of reaching ports to which they are consigned, reach German warships at sea.

The Prince of Wales' relief fund has reached \$15,000,000.

French cavalry executed a daring raid back on the German lines where they blew up a railroad tunnel and escaped.

General Jean Rousset of the French cavalry died yesterday of wounds.

October 6.—A news dispatch from Bordeaux announces that a number of important changes have been made in Germany's army commanders.

An epidemic of dysentery has broken out among the Austrian troops in Bohemia and Moravia.

Winston Spencer Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, is said to be at Antwerp consulting with the Belgian chief of staff.

The Washington government is still without official advice concerning the landing of Japanese bluejackets on the island of Jaluit in the Marshall archipelago in the Pacific ocean.

A second Russian army is now threatening the town of Huszt, in eastern Hungary, according to a news dispatch from Rome. Huszt is 40 miles from the boundary of Galicia, which is near the crest of the Carpathian mountains.

Twenty-four American nurses and six doctors, members of the Red Cross units assigned to Russia, are at Stockholm, Sweden, on their way to Petrograd.

A force of 90 French architects and 2,000 workmen stands ready in Paris to go forth into the war zone to repair damage done by shell and flame.

October 7.—The German general staff announced today that the fighting on the German right wing had been successful.

Another wireless dispatch from Berlin says it is reported in government circles that two more forts at Antwerp, Forts Kessel and Brocchen, have fallen before the Germans. Capitulation of the city is regarded in Berlin as close at hand.

A Pekin dispatch quotes a German news agency as saying that Japanese forces have occupied the Island of Yap of the Carolin group in the Pacific.

A report from Petrograd says Russian heavy artillery is bombarding Przemysl in Galicia and that Austrian field pieces that attempted to relieve the fortress were defeated and compelled to retire.

The German official statement said the new Russian advance against East Prussia had been checked and that Russian forces had been defeated in

Russian Poland.

Tokyo announces that the war office believes that the Japanese have sunk a German cruiser and two German gunboats off Kiaochow bay.

An official statement issued at Vienna says that German and Austrian forces surprised the enemy in Russian Poland and drove the Russians back across the Vitula.

A Rotterdam correspondent reports that a new plan to convoke the Bernese bureau in the interests of peace, while not successful, has been received with much sympathy.

President Poincare, accompanied by Premier Viviani and the minister of war, M. Millerand, has returned to Paris after a visit to the battle front. It has been reported that the French government would return to Paris.

A British submarine had made another raid close to the German rendezvous in the North Sea, and has torpedoed a torpedo boat and it is reported that a cruiser was also attacked.

October 8.—Shells began to fall in Antwerp and from reports coming through Holland the railway stations, the palace of justice and several oil tanks have been damaged.

At the same time six Zeppelin dirigibles flew over the city, dropping bombs, but it has been impossible as yet to ascertain the damage they have done.

The French authorities have seized food supplies, valued at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000 which had been deposited on the docks at Havre by a German firm. The action was taken to prevent the supplies being sent abroad.

The Russians have completed the administrative organization of the conquered regions around Lemberg, which has been made into a province divided into thirteen districts.

A German aeroplane flying over Paris and the suburbs of Aubervilliers and Saint Dennis at 9 o'clock this morning, dropped two bombs, one of which wounded three persons. The other did no harm.

October 9.—There is nothing to report from the East Prussian frontier.

The Norwegian steamer Modig, carrying 1,800 tons of coal from England to Russia, has been captured by a German torpedo boat and brought into Swinemunde.

German banks state that applications for participation in the German war loan have been received from neutral countries.

In the siege operations against Antwerp, the Germans are using no less than 200 guns of 11, 12, 16-inch calibre, some of them having a range of over eight miles.

The Austrian general staff announces the complete break up of the Russian invasion of Hungary. The recent attacks on Przemysl were repulsed with terrible loss to the enemy. The defence of the fort is being conducted by the garrison with the greatest skill.

The Russians have been cleared from the Carpathians to the western ridge of Wynkow. The Austrian troops have retaken Marmaros Sziget, Hungary.

A dispatch from Cetinje, Montenegro, says the troops are suffering severely, especially at night, owing to the cold. Snow already covers the peak of the mountains.

The government is assembling exact information regarding the identity of 70,000 German prisoners now in French hands with the object of exchanging this data with the German authorities for similar facts regarding French prisoners.

October 10.—In a dispatch from Amsterdam the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company says a message from Berlin conveys a report issued from general army headquarters dated October 10, at 11 a. m., and saying that the entire fortress of Antwerp, including all the forts, is in possession of the Germans.

Despatches from Berlin state that the capitulation of Antwerp has caused unprecedented enthusiasm throughout Germany where the general opinion is that the fall of the Belgian city marks the beginning of the end.

Sabre and lance came into play many times today. The French, British and German Hussars, lancers, dragoons and cuirassiers in enormous numbers, came into contact near Lille. There were no brilliant charges by long lines of horsemen to record, but the British and French often crossed swords with the blue-gray clad Germans.

According to a Feuter dispatch from Bucharest, the death of King Charles, of Roumania, occurred at 6:30 a. m. today at his country seat at Sinaia, in Walachia.

Information received this evening from the general headquarters only mentions encounters between the two cavalry forces to the southwest of Lille, a violent action to the south, to the east and to the north of Arras, and very vigorous attacks from the enemy on the heights of the Meuse.

The combat on the East Prussian frontier continues with the same obstinacy. The German troops are retiring from Lyck and are blowing up the bridges behind.

AMMUNITION IN DANGER SAVED IN WOOD AT CRECY

British Soldiers Performed a Gallant Feat During Fighting In the Forest.

INFANTRY CARRIED BRANCHES

Swift and Bold Attack That Succeeded—Wounded Sergeant Tells of Brilliant Work of King's Own Royal Lancashire Regiment at Mons.

A dispatch from Lagny, Seine-et-Marne, describes the devastation of the forest of Crecy. Blasted trees are standing stark and decapitated. Others, amazingly shattered by shells, lie on ground. The roads are covered with the deep marks of the wheels of the heavy gun wagons and the ground shows hundreds of thousands of hoof-marks where the cavalry and artillery thundered by.

In telling of an incident in the forest of Crecy the correspondent says: "The French and British alike swarmed about the wood with axes, knives, saws and even sabers. They had a wide area down in next to no time. Line after line of infantry, each man carrying a thickly foliated branch, moved forward in close order toward the enemy, while behind, amid lopped tree trunks, our artillery got into position with machine guns and thirteen-pounders to cover the wood. As it moved forward all was a-rustle. The attack which followed was as rapid, as fierce and as bold as anything that has been done in this huge campaign and won all the success which it merited.

"Saved the Ammunition. "The mysterious, slow moving wood soon showed that there was more than umbrage in its texture. It snarled flame and spat bullets while overhead the shells of the French and British artillery sped screamingly to their mark. But one incident nearly upset the show. Just under the ridge of a hill, right off the forest, large quantities of our ammunition were piled ready for sudden service and apparently well screened out of harm's way. The oncoming French cavalry making a detour for purposes of their own struck the hill and rode along it for some distance. For a few minutes they showed themselves on the skyline in the bright sunshine. There was no mistaking the vivid scarlet of their breeches, and they were spotted at once by the German artillery. The Kaiser's artillerymen here were crack shots and they lost no time in finding the range.

"Presently the shells began to drop thick and fast over the ridge, falling so near our precious ammunition as to make the situation remarkably unpleasant. Small parties of our boys swarmed up the hill stripped to the waist and lugged the heavy boxes out of the way of disaster. The men felt me it was the hottest and most flaming corner that they have ever been in, but they came through, and so did the ammunition.

"By evening the enemy had been repulsed, the Marne was clear of them and the fight was rolling farther and farther east of the capital.

"Lanterns Betrayed Germans. The correspondent relates another incident which occurred in one of the smaller woods to the southeast of Crecy. He says:

"It was held by the enemy, but although the wood gave good cover for a time our patrols during the night by great daring smelt them out and carried the news of their whereabouts to the cavalry on one side and the infantry on the other.

"Incautiously enough the Germans moved about with stable lanterns to guide them, unaware that trouble was so near. Suddenly they found their twinkling glow-worms a mark for the foe of whose proximity they had been blissfully unaware. They were smitten woefully at midnight. A storm of bullets from our Maxim's screamed through the sleeping trees like a tornado.

"The next morning scores of lanterns were picked up in the wood with their glasses shattered. A cavalry charge finally cleared the tragic little wood. Our losses were slight, but the Germans suffered severely.

"Twenty prisoners taken in the melee were herded together in a clearing. Their rifles had not been taken from them, but were stacked near by. In a rash moment they got the idea that they were but loosely guarded and made a combined rush for their rifles. They will never make another."

How King's Own Fought. The first connected narrative of the severe fighting in which the King's Own Royal Lancashire regiment was engaged when it killed and wounded the regiment had 11 officers put out of action, is told by a sergeant of the regiment who has arrived home wounded.

The King's Own, with the Lancashire Fusiliers and the Middlesex regiment were ordered to cover the retreat of part of the allied forces from Mons. On Tuesday, August 25, they left the position in which they had

been entrenched to take new ground, and were marching through the night, finding themselves at daybreak between Cambrai and Le Cateau. Several thousand Frenchmen and a Highland regiment had passed down their lines, and the King's Own were taking breakfast when the German artillery boomed forth. Several shells fell in the vicinity of the trenches without doing much harm, but the enemy's artillery was much superior in numbers to that of the allies, and they poured a raking shrapnel fire before the English guns began to speak.

There was no doubt, either, about the enemy's range finding, and under cover of the guns the enemy came in the proportion of six to one.

Men were mowed down like mince-pies by the bursting shrapnel, and it seemed as if the King's Own had been singled out by the special fury of the onslaught. Colonel Dykes fell at an early stage of the engagement while shouting encouragement to his men. Fighting continued furiously until half-past nine. Then there was a lull, and the enemy, seemingly re-energized, made good their advance and another five hours' desperate conflict ensued.

Brilliant Bayonet Charges. The allies fought the advance inch by inch, fighting becoming so close that the King's Own got home with several dashing bayonet charges, one of the most brilliant of which was led by Clutterbuck, formerly a ranker of the Yorkshire light infantry, who, with a handful of men routed four times the number under his command. He paid the price of his gallantry with his life, but the casualties to his men were singularly light. The sergeant said: "It was just like Clutterbuck."

"Lieutenant's Glorious Death. "Then," continued the sergeant, "there was Lieutenant Steel-Perkins, who died one of the grandest deaths a British officer could wish for. He was lifted out of the trenches wounded four times, but protesting, crawled back again till he was mortally wounded."

Proceeding, the sergeant said: "The first man knocked over was one of the most popular of the Rugby footballers in the Dover garrison. He was shot through the mouth.

"A German aeroplane which came over our position on the day preceding the battle was accounted for; assailed by a shower of bullets from more than one regiment, its reconnoitering career had a sudden stop. The enemy swooped down on us so quickly at the finish that we were unable to remove all our dead and wounded. Stretcher bearers were shot down, and I, who had been wounded with a shrapnel bullet in the muscle of the left arm, was taking a message for the doctor from the field hospital when a shell came and demolished the roof.

"All our King's Own dead are buried in France, a few miles from the frontier. We saw many burned villages, and our artillery helped along many old women and children who were fleeing before the enemy."

M. RENAUD GOES TO WAR
Famous Baritone of the Paris Opera Enlists as Private in French Army.

A tall, handsome man, hair snow white, face clean shaven, aged about fifty-five years, carefully but simply dressed, walked into the antechamber of General Michel, military governor of Paris. Handing his card to the orderly at the door he asked that it be sent in to the general. A few minutes later a young officer appeared.

"Is this M. Renaud?"

"It is."

"M. Maurice Renaud of the opera?"

"The same."

"Delighted to meet you! You wish to see the general? Come in at once."

"What can I do for you, M. Renaud?" asked the general.

"I wish to go to the front," was the baritone's calm response.

"There was a moment of silence. Then General Michel took M. Renaud by both hands, saying: "My friend, I congratulate you. May you do yourself and your country honor."

Next day Maurice Renaud started at five in the morning for Verdun in the uniform of a private soldier—Renaud, the elegant, the debonair. He didn't have to go, but he wanted to atone for a foolish youthful escapade which caused him to evade part of his military service many years ago.

"Ca Ira" as Yorkshire March. The King's Own Yorkshire light infantry which suffered appalling mortality among its officers in Belgium uses as its regimental march past "Ca Ira," the gullotine song of the French revolutionists. During one of the French campaigns the Yorkshires captured a French regiment with its full band and adopted the tune as a memorial of that event.

Cost of Naval Warfare. If a single dreadnaught battle squadron of eight ships were ordered to steam at full speed for 24 hours and to fire each gun and each torpedo tube once, the cost to the nation would be approximately \$1,000,000, allowing nothing for the depreciation of material.

Spied Upon His Wooden Leg. A wooden-legged man arrested just before the war at Friedricshelde, near Dusseldorf, on suspicion of espionage for France, was searched and important military documents and infantry bullets which, it is alleged, he had stolen from barracks were found hidden in his wooden leg.

CENSORS DRAW VEIL OVER BIG BATTLE

ALLIES CLAIM TO HAVE REPULSED GERMAN CAVALRY AND ADVANCED.

ANTWERP QUIET AFTER FALL

Amnesty Promised All Who Are Orderly in Belgian City.—Austrians Claim Gains in the East.

London.—With the conclusion of that phase of the war of the nations, which came with the fall of Antwerp, the censorship again has drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent.

The French communication deals only with the series of battles which has been in progress for four weeks from the east to west in France with an ever-extending line which now reaches northward from the elbow at Noyon to and across the Belgian border at Armentieres.

The statement says the allies have held their positions everywhere and that German cavalry, which was attempting to envelop the allies' left wing, and had seized points of passage on the Lys, east of Aire, was defeated yesterday and retired northeast into the Armentieres district.

At the same time the Germans delivered a vigorous attack on the right bank of the Ancre River between Arras and the Oise, without making any progress.

This indicates that the battle in Picardy, comprising the department of Somme and part of Oise, Pas de Calais and Aisne in which the cavalry is participating on a scale not seen in previous modern wars, extends over a considerable area. Here are many miles of open country, where horsemen can maneuver with advantage.

Between the Oise and Rheims, particularly in the region northwest of Soissons where the British forces are entrenched, further progress has been made. It thus seems probable that the Germans have abandoned some of their strongly entrenched positions in this neighborhood. It is reported that sanitary reasons have compelled this. The trenches in which the troops have been living for weeks have become breeding places for disease.

The Germans have resumed their night attacks between Craonne and Rheims, which, according to French accounts, have been repulsed. From Rheims to the Meuse nothing of importance has occurred of late, but in the Apremont district of the Woivre to the east of St. Mihiel, the Germans made violent attacks during the night of October 9 and the following day.

Agreement was taken by the Germans, but was retaken by the French and remains in their hands. The Germans apparently are determined to maintain as far as possible their positions here, where they have pierced the line of fortification between Verdun and Toul along the River Meuse. Should they be successful against their allies elsewhere this doubtless would be the route by which they would endeavor to enter the heart of France.

Two German aeroplanes, which seem to choose Sundays for their visits, flew over Paris. They dropped a score of bombs, which killed three persons and wounded 20, but did no material damage.

Part of the Antwerp garrison and two thousand of the British naval volunteers, who crossed into Holland and laid down their arms, have been interned and will have to remain there until the end of the war. Some of the Germans also unwillingly crossed the frontier, and were treated similarly.

Of refugees there appears to be no end. The Dutch towns are crowded with people who left their homes in Belgium.

Hollanders are finding difficulty in providing for them. The Germans, however, have invited the refugees to return to their own country, promising them fair treatment.

England also continues to be a place of refuge for many fugitives, wounded officers and men, who are crossing from Ostend on the regular steamers.

Of the battles in Galicia and Poland the Russian staff has decided to say nothing for the present, but the Austrians declare a recent attack on Przemysl was repulsed and that the Russians have evacuated trenches on the western front, which the Austrians occupied.

The Austrians also claim victories over the Russian at Lancut and Dynow in Galicia. It is known that they have received reinforcements. This, Petrograd admits, has compelled a change in the plans of the Russian army.

The Montenegrins claim a victory over the Austrians in Bosnia, where they say the Austrians tried to cut off the Montenegrin army proceeding to Sarajev, but were defeated with heavy losses.

More alarming reports come from Italy of the spread of cholera in Australia. The Roumanian government has thought it necessary to take precautions for the protection of the Austrian legation at Bucharest. Turkey, too, is making preparations of a war-like character. The young Turks are said to be largely under the influence of the Germans.

KING OF ROUMANIA DIES; NEPHEW KING

RULER OF SEVEN MILLION PEOPLE SUCCEUMS TO HIS ILLNESS.

HAD A ROMANTIC CAREER

Was Foreign Prince of Hohenzollern House.—Husband of Poetess "Carman Sylvia," Whom He Loved.

Amsterdam, via London.—A telegram received here from Vienna says that King Charles of Roumania is dead.

Charles I. was Roumania's first king. The story of his career spanning 75 years, is that of a German Prince elected to govern a Latin people, out of which experience Roumanians or those who have followed the fortunes of that buffer state will recall much that is stirring if not romantic.

Prince Charles was born a Hohenzollern, an older branch of the family than that of Emperor William of Germany, but none the less proud of his blood. He was the son of Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who voluntarily resigned the Hohenzollern regenship in favor of the Prussian crown and subsequently became Prime Minister of Prussia.

It was while Charles was serving, at the age of 27 years, as an officer of high rank in the Prussian guard, that the Turkish provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia united to call themselves Roumania and, casting their eyes about Europe for a foreign Prince to govern them—since no native Prince had been successful—took the advice of Napoleon III, and invited young Charles to be their Prince.

With Austria at that time preparing to fight Prussia, young Charles's departure for Roumania was such a perilous undertaking that he made it secretly. He disguised himself as a Russian merchant bound for Odessa and sailed down the Danube, jumping ashore on Roumanian territory on May 20, 1866, and made his way to the palace at Bucharest where he was proclaimed Prince three days later. Napoleon III had told him that nothing was more difficult than to govern a Latin race. The young Prince soon found that he had been well advised in this respect. He was homesick and beset with innumerable difficulties, growing out of the fact that the country was struggling with a new constitution that gave the people an unaccustomed liberty and that he made no secret of his purpose to plant among them the civilization of Germany, though he sincerely desired to become the best Roumanian of them all. His great confidence in the virtue of Hohenzollern, brought him energy and patience, which later won the hearts of his people.

THREE MEN KILLED IN WRECK.

And Fourteen Injured When 20-Ton Boulder Crashes Into Day Coach.

Grand Junction, Col.—Three persons were killed and 14 injured, several seriously, when a 20-ton boulder, falling from a precipice, crashed into the day coach and smoker of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 3, 18 miles east of this city.

The dead: H. R. Hollinsberry, Pueblo, Col. Thomas C. Tinkens, Grand Junction, Col. Harry Braddock, Chicago.

The train was running fast when a rock struck the coupling between the tender and the smoking car parting the train. Before the airbrakes had brought the rear section to a stop a huge boulder crashed on the smoking car and the day coach, shattering the roofs and crumpling the steel sides. Twenty passengers in the two cars escaped injury.

At the point where the wreck occurred, the tracks closely parallel Grand River, the cliffs rising sheer above the river bank. Much of the wreckage of the two cars was precipitated into the stream.

United States Takes Stand. Washington.—The United States government will make no further move in the Mexican situation and will reserve announcement of its future policy towards the Mexican, central government until General Carranza, the first Constitutional chief, has given formal guarantee of full protection to aliens and Mexicans, irrespective of their political affiliations, and promises not to re-impose customs duties collected by Americans during the occupation of Vera Cruz. This was the declaration of state officials.

Cottonseed Oil Not Contraband. Washington.—Continuing its policy of forging out a complete code for regulation of shipments of American products, not only to neutral but to belligerent countries, the state department announced a decision relating to exports of cotton seed oil. The decision marks a distinct advance in the exemption of semi-contraband goods from seizure when carried in American bottoms. This declaration, in effect, is that American trade in cottonseed oil in neutral bottoms is not subject to seizure or detention.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 18

IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 14:32-42. See also Luke 22:39-46. GOLDEN TEXT—Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Matt. 26:41, R. V.

The account of Peter's boast (v. 29-30), a common but highly significant story, forms the connecting link, in Mark's Gospel, between this and last Sunday's lesson. After singing the hymn v. 5 (the Hallelujah), Jesus and his disciples left the upper room.

I. In the Garden, vv. 32-35. No other passage in history so moves the human heart with reverential awe. Somewhere outside Jesus left eight disciples: He took three, his closest friends, and resolutely entered the darkness. Our record tells us that he was "amazed and sore troubled" and there is a hint of his humanity suggested by the fact that he should confess the same to the disciples. These three had been with him on the Mount of Transfiguration there to behold his glory. Now they are to see the depths of Divine self-abnegation. He trod the wilderness alone, however, for he "went forward a little" (v. 35).

The Master's Prayer. II. Praying, vv. 36-38. The Master's prayer was in reality a prayer of triumph; a prayer which enables us to apprehend, in part at least, his suffering and a suggestion of his coming glory. It is easier to appreciate and to understand his prayer than it is to comprehend his glory. The resolute abandonment of himself to the will of his Father is one of the awe-inspiring facts of history.

Jesus asked for this cup, drank it and passed on to Calvary. In the midst of his agony he is strengthened, Luke 22:43. Returning, he found the three disciples sleeping. Peter, who had made such boastful avowals of fealty (vv. 29, 30) and who is about to undergo, and to fall, is addressed in tender reproach, "Simon, sleepest thou. Couldst thou not watch one hour?" Then addressing the three, he said, "watch, and pray that ye enter not into temptation; the spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak."

Found No Comforters. III. Again praying, vv. 39-42. Again he passes into the loneliness of that midnight hour. Again we hear his triumphant psalm of prayer. This time he returns and finds the disciples heavy with deep sleep. This is a fulfillment of Ps. 69:20, "I looked for comforters and found none." His gentle reproach goes unanswered. For a third time he enters the trial and returning commands the disciples to sleep on and take their rest.

There is little doubt that between his permission "sleep on" and the declaration "It is enough" that the Savior, in wakeful loneliness, watched over the sleeping disciples. At least he roused them for the enemy, headed by Judas, were at hand. Their weary slumber was short and we can imagine the confusion caused by the torch-bearing mob. The Man of sorrows is calm in this hour after his victory in prayer. The disciples, not likewise strengthened, flee away.

The Supreme Value of this story lies in the effect it may produce upon each one who comes to know it. To one it does not speak at all, to another, it melts the heart and brings tears to the eye.

While he felt the sense of all through which he was passing, yet he did not once hesitate, John 12:27, 28, never for one moment faltered in his cooperation with the complete will of God. Again we are compelled to bow the head with reverence before his marvelous patience with the disciples. Nowhere else have we found a record that will surpass this picture, especially the latter end, as we see him patiently waiting and watching while they slept. The words of the Psalmist are brought to mind:

Like as a father pitieth His children, So the Lord pitieth them that fear Him. For He knoweth our frame. He remembereth that we are dust.

Conscious of his approaching passion, conscious of the strain of the coming hours of that fateful last day, halting on the pathway of his sorrows, he gives his disciples time for repose. While we contrast his self-sacrifice and their selfishness, yet, when we study our own lives, we hardly dare to criticize. We are, however, impressed with the marvelous privilege they allowed to slip from them.

The Golden Text was spoken after the first period of prayer. These words were spoken in tender compassion and in full recognition of the weakness of the disciples. He knew them altogether, the whole truth about each one. That they desired fellowship with him we feel confident, yet they, even as we so often likewise, failed. Let us then endeavor to observe and obey his injunction, "Keep awake, and pray ye enter not into temptation." Not that we shall be kept from temptation, but as in the disciples' prayer, we should pray, "Lead us not into temptation."