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The War in Brief

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

November 30.—Berlin claims success for German arms. At Lowicz, northeast of Lodz, the German official report says, Emperor William's forces have reattacked and near Milowo and Radom heavy Russian attacks have been repulsed.

Petrograd merely claims progress for the Russians at "certain points" in the vicinity of Lodz.

Southward in Poland and Galicia the Russians assert they have won important places and taken many prisoners. They declare the situation in this locality is good and this statement is backed up by the German official report as regards southern Poland.

In the west a dispatch reports that the Germans are attacking heavily near Arras in an effort to break through to the coast.

In the Serbian war zone fighting continues on nearly all the front. Austrians again assert they have taken important positions, too.

Russian advances say there has been an outbreak of fanatical rioting in Szerem, following the Mohammadan proclamation calling for a holy war. Four Armenians were killed and much damage was done to property.

According to Berlin, South African rebels have seized the police station at Hammanskraal, Transvaal, and forced the British to retire with heavy casualties.

A news agency dispatch from Copenhagen says the two cable lines between Denmark and Russia have been cut in the Baltic, supposedly by German warships.

Montevideo, Uruguay, reports ten British warships in the Atlantic, 300 miles off that place, while Lima, Peru, sighted four men-of-war of unknown nationality, steaming north, off the Chilean coast.

Germany has ordered its subjects in Portugal to leave the republic.

November 29.—Recent bombardment of Zebrugg and Heyste, Belgium, by a British squadron, destroyed the hotels. The inhabitants fled, German troops suffered no loss.

The declaration in the Saxon Diet that peace would be concluded only after the attainment of security against other attacks was acclaimed enthusiastically by all German parties, including the Socialists.

While Petrograd correspondents continue to declare the Russians have won a great victory over the Germans in Poland, official confirmation is still lacking. Although Russian headquarters say the advantage in the fighting remains with their troops, Berlin declares that no decisive battle has been fought. Some German newspapers claim success for their armies.

In the western war zone comparative quiet prevails. No reports of heavy fighting have been recorded in several days although there have been intermittent artillery duels and small infantry encounters having no decisive effect.

Snow has interfered with fighting in Serbia, where the Austrians are making a supreme effort.

November 28.—The Russians are said to be continuing their advance through the Carpathians, in Western Galicia and against Cracow, and Prof. Bernard Pares, the British Government's representative with the Russian headquarters staff, said: "The Muscovite forces are forming a half circle around East Prussia to avoid the well-fortified and difficult Mazurian region." They are also declared to be operating with success against the Turks in the Caucasus.

There is no indication where the next German blow is to be struck in the attempt to reach the French coast.

Lord Kitchener in the House of Lords today declared all the ships in the British army now had been filled and that both British and French reinforcements had reached the front. While Lord Kitchener expressed confidence in the result of the war and asserted that 30,000 recruits were joining the British army each week, he warned the public that still more men would be required.

The secretary of war added that an Indian force was in touch with the Turks ten miles east of the Suez canal, while Indian and British troops were busy on the shores of the Persian Gulf and throughout Africa. He said that the Indian government had announced its intention to continue to support the Indian contingents fighting in France and elsewhere.

November 27.—While the Russian army headquarters remain silent and the Germans claim to have checked attempts on the part of the Russians near Batum, Asiatic Russia, the Turkish cruiser Hamidieh and torpedo boats bombarded Tuzape.

Vienna reports the Serbians resisting the Austrians in well-chosen positions near the Kelubara river which Cracow no essential changes have taken place but that in Galicia the Austrians have evacuated Novy-Sandez.

In the west there has been comparative quiet so far as infantry attacks are concerned, but heavy artillery duels continue. The most violent Austrians have crossed. Nish says the Serbian retirement before the Russians is "for strategic reasons."

ports until the work he set about had been completed, so that the world may have to wait for some days yet for his official statement.

In East Prussia and before Cracow, Galicia, the Germans also claim to have brought the Russian advance to a stop. The other side is yet to be heard from in regard to this statement.

Except to the north of Verdun, where the Germans attacked, were repulsed and asked for an armistice which was refused, fighting in the western theatre still is largely an artillery exchange. There is evidence, however, that the Germans contemplate another desperate effort to get through the French coast ports.

There is considerable diplomatic activity in the Balkans and important developments are expected soon. It is regarded in official circles here that with the Austrian army on her soil Serbia will be more likely to listen to Bulgaria's demand for a slice of Macedonia as the price of her support.

November 26.—On the snow-covered fields of Belgium and France quiet continues, the only unusual incident being the bombardment of Zebrugg and Heyste by British warships. A few shells struck hotels where the German staff was quartered and other buildings. The German shore batteries were unable to reach the warships in reply.

The Hague reports that railway communication with Antwerp has been suspended and that no travelers will be admitted to Belgium during the next few days. The Germans are believed to be preparing for another assault on the allies' defenses, but for the time being there is a nearer approach to rest for the armies spread out from Ostend to Verdun than at any time in the past two months.

The Portuguese congress decided that country should co-operate with the allies when it considers the step necessary. The minister of war will issue a decree for partial mobilization.

Berlin reports that the Bunesrat has passed laws to prevent and to punish speculation in gold, to fix the price of potatoes, to limit consumption of bread in Berlin, and to extend the moratorium applying to bills of exchange in Alsace-Lorraine.

East Prussia and parts of West Prussia another thirty days, making its extent 150 days. It is expected the price of wool will be fixed this week. The British government has taken up all the stocks of leather.

November 25.—The battles in the region between the Vistula and Warta Rivers in Poland appear to have turned in favor of the Russians. A special dispatch from Petrograd to Paris says the Russian army already has won a decisive victory.

Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian forces, for two days in succession has recorded partial successes and the German General Staff says the arrival of Russian reinforcements has postponed a decision.

While undertaking immense tasks in the east, the Germans according to all accounts, are preparing to launch another offensive movement in the west. Just where this is to be is known by the General Staff alone.

The Germans have been violently bombarding Ypres in Flanders, Soissons in the Aisne and Rheims, while they have been attacking in force in the Argonne region. The French claim the Argonne assaults have been repulsed while the Germans say that they have been gaining ground steadily.

Turkey, as usual reports victories over the Russians in the Caucasus and the British in Egypt, but these lack confirmation. The English have issued an account of successful British operations in the Persian Gulf territory.

November 24.—The greatest activity of the warring factions still appears to be centered along the front in Russian Poland between Vistula and Warta rivers, where the Germans are endeavoring to press back the Russians to Warsaw. What the exact situation there is, however, has not been divulged.

In the contests farther south in Poland and in Galicia a similar state of affairs apparently exists. Vienna declares the Austrians troops have captured 15,000 prisoners in lower Poland and that an important battle is proceeding near Donajes, Galicia and in the Carpathians.

Turkey, according to Berlin, has inflicted heavy losses on the Russians near Batum, Asiatic Russia. The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh and torpedo boats bombarded Tuzape.

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RUSSIANS INFLECT LOSS TO GERMANY

HEAVY LOSSES SUSTAINED BY TUETONS THROWN AGAINST RUSSIAN HORDE.

KAISER JOINS HIS ARMIES

Gives Encouragement to Von Hindenburg.—Attempt to Reach Coast Apparently Abandoned.

London.—Latest official Russian announcements still claim advantage in the fighting in Northern Poland, but depreciate exaggerated reports of their successes. Germany declares officially that the Russian attacks have been repulsed and that German counter-attacks have been successful.

The German emperor has joined Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the East to offer his advice and to encourage his troops.

Enormous losses have been inflicted on the Germans, according to the Russian statement, but no mention is made of the capture of German divisions, so freely claimed by the Petrograd correspondents of London and Paris papers.

Some days must elapse before this battle, which promises to prove the most decisive of the war, is concluded. So far, all that is definitely known is that the German advance has been stopped. Some of the German troops have been partly or wholly surrounded but they still are fighting stubbornly to break their way through the Russian lines, apparently to the northward, where they hope to rejoin reinforcements from Thorn.

In the battle before Cracow the Russians claim decisive success. During the last week they took 30,000 prisoners in that region, which is being in Petrograd to mean that Cracow will not bar the Russian advance in Silesia from the South but that, with the Austrian army beaten, it will be necessary only to mask the fortresses.

The Russians also announce success on the Austrian side of the Carpathians and against the Turks in the Caucasus, although in both regions the worst of weather has prevailed.

In the West, the Germans, although making an occasional infantry attack, seem content at present to bombard the Allied positions with somewhat lighter guns than they have been using.

They may mean either that they are sending troops and artillery to the east or that they are preparing a new attack against the Allies.

"That the enterprise that failed in Flanders will not be repeated for the present seems probable as the Allies have been allowed to capture some points of vantage around Ypres previously considered necessary to the Germans plans. There has been a minor and insignificant attack near Arras.

An interesting report from Field Marshal Sir John French covering the period of the battle in Flanders and the days immediately preceding it, shows that this battle was brought about, first by the Allies' attempts to outflank the Germans who countered and then by their plans to move to the northeast to Ghent and Bruges, which also failed. After this the German offensive began, with the French coast ports as the objective, but this movement, like those of the Allies met with failure.

Field Marshal French gives it as his opinion that the German losses have been thrice as great as those of the Allies and speaks emphatically of the future.

There apparently has been no development in the Balkan situation but stress is laid on the cause of the Roumanian king's speech at the opening of parliament, in which he said: "I am convinced that, realizing the importance of the present situation, you will give the government every assistance in passing such legislation as is demanded by the circumstances and required to meet the needs of the army."

All Quiet at Flanders. While comparative quiet prevails along the battle lines in Flanders and Northern France official reports from the eastern theater of the war indicate that the fighting at various points, particularly in Russian Poland, has been of a very stubborn nature.

The Russians admit that between the Vistula and the Warta Rivers the Germans still maintain strongly fortified positions, although their losses are reported very large. The Russians again have occupied Czernowitz and the Austrians are retreating precipitately from Buqovina.

Emperor William, according to Berlin advices, is with the German army in the east.

Field Marshal French, commander of the British expeditionary forces, in an official statement gives an optimistic view of the situation in France and Belgium. His report brings the operation only up to November 20, but he concludes by saying signs are in evidence that "we are possibly in the last stages of the battle from Ypres to Armentieres" as the German artillery fire had slackened and infantry attacks virtually had ceased.

LITTLE VIOLENCE IN MEXICO CITY

ONLY A FEW ISOLATED CASES OF ROBBERY WHICH WERE SEVERELY PUNISHED.

OTHER PLACES ARE QUIET

Except in Tampico and Conditions Are Believed to Be Relatively Good There.

Washington.—Except for a few isolated cases of robbery and violence which resulted in severe punishment to the offenders, the Zapata forces have maintained good order in Mexico City, according to advices to the state department from the Brazilian minister. The minister mentioned no injury to Spanish, and official beams do not credit rumors that several Spaniards were killed.

The minister reported that the public was rapidly gaining confidence. The Zapata military command has issued a decree levying a tax of one-half the annual property tax, which he says is needed to pay troops and expenses of the police and the government.

The Carranza administration, he says, left the treasury empty. Nothing was known by the Brazilian minister when he filed his dispatch as to the time when Villa and forces would arrive. Previously he telegraphed that agents of Villa and the Aguasalientes convention were working in perfect harmony with Zapata officials.

The situation in other parts of Mexico is described in official reports as quiet, with the exception of Tampico, where the approach of Villa forces from San Luis Potosi has terrorized some residents. Reports are current that Gen. Luis Caballero, governor of the state of Tamaulipas, who now is aligned with the convention forces. If that materializes, a peaceful entry of the Villa troops is not unlikely.

ANTI-SUFFRAGISTS OPPOSE

Mrs. Dodge Petitions President Wilson to Ignore Request of Women.

Washington.—A protest against the request of woman suffrage leaders for another audience with President Wilson to ask his support for a constitutional suffrage amendment, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, president of the National association opposed to women suffrage, addressed a letter to the President setting out arguments against the proposals of the suffragists. Mrs. Dodge wrote that the attempt to get popular endorsement of the suffrage at the last election was a "dismal failure."

In the name of 20,000,000 mature women in America who are not suffragists," she protested against National legislation "that would nullify the expressed will of the majority of men and women in the separate states to decide this issue according to their constitutional provisions."

"The 'Blacklist' against Senators and Congressmen was a success," she wrote Mrs. Dodge, "the war on Democrats" another.

Mrs. Dodge declared that, taking figures presented to the credentials committee at the recent suffrage convention in Nashville, there were less than 200,000 woman suffragists in the United States, "less than one per cent of the 24,555,754 mature women in America." She sent extensive statistics to show that a great majority of women do not want the ballot.

In Interest of Cotton.

Washington.—Former Senator John L. McLaurin of South Carolina arrived here to confer with President Wilson and the Federal Reserve Board relative to recognition for the cotton warehouse bill recently passed by the legislature of his state. Later he will go to New York to make sure that financial interests there will recognize the warehouse receipts as security for loans.

Major Fonde Dead.

Knoxville, Tenn.—Major Fonde, general agent of the Southern Railway, with headquarters in this city, is dead at age of 62.

Held in Quarantine.

Colon, Panama.—The British colliers Kirovok and Roddam, from Cardiff for Norfolk by way of Kingston, Jamaica, arrived here without health certificates and were placed in quarantine. The vessels cleared from Kingston but shipping men here believe they attempted to meet British cruisers and falling ran into Colon instead of returning to Jamaica. The canal officials have not yet determined what action should be taken other than to keep the ships in quarantine a few days.

Sum Not Correct.

New York.—A banking house with influential British connections received a cablegram from London intimating that a wrong interpretation had been placed on the statement of Lloyd George in the House of Commons that this country's debts to Great Britain aggregated \$5,000,000,000. The message said British bankers estimate the amount of this country's obligations to London as not exceeding \$250,000,000. That also was the maximum named by Sir George Paish during his visit to America.

SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES WILL STAND

REFUND MUST BE MADE OF ANY INCREASED CHARGE MADE IS ORDERS.

TAR HEEL CAPITOL NEWS

General News of North Carolina Collected and Condensed From the State Capital That Will Prove of Interest to All Our Readers.

Commissioner of Labor and Printing M. L. Shipman finds in the compilation of the reports from newspapers and periodicals received for his forthcoming annual report that "publications in North Carolina, both newspapers and periodicals, show a substantial growth for the past year. The increase in publications has been 22 in number, and the combined circulation exceeds that of last year by more than 125,000 copies. There is a movement toward a higher class of publications from year to year, and also an advance in subscription rates, with a noticeable tendency to place subscriptions on a cash basis. The weeklies have been forced, by the increased cost of production, in a number of cases to raise the subscription price from \$1 to \$1.50 a year. This suggestion, in the main, applies to the 5-page weeklies who are striving to give to their readers better news service and a better home paper. The dailies have in some instances, and for similar reasons, been compelled to advance their subscription rates also. Four of the 10 morning dailies are published every day in the week, thus showing a desire to keep pace with the progress of the times. At the present time the situation of the newspaper business appears to be in a satisfactory condition, and, as the reports have indicated, has been progressing steadily the past year.

Circulation summary:

1913	1914	1913	1914	
Morning daily	8	10	66,941	78,059
Evening daily	20	20	54,235	50,252
Weekly	167	192	512,086	558,561
Semi-Weekly	24	29	60,244	81,591
Monthly	48	52	233,003	261,451
Semi-monthly	13	10	335,350	353,900
Annual	3	3	115,000	120,000
Quarterly	10	9	9,575	8,045

Circulation not given by two evening dailies, 11 weeklies, two semi-weeklies, one monthly, one annual and one quarterly publication.

Judge Clark Must Keep Off Grass.

The case of the "straight and narrow path" for Chief Justice Walter Clark around the Horse Monument to the Women of the Confederacy that has raised such a stir here the past few weeks, is now a closed incident, and the ladies who led the opposition to the walk in the tenacious fight for it that the Chief Justice has made, are the victors. The walk-way will not be built and for a season at least the Chief Justice or anyone else who would presume to pass over the lawn from the Bagley statue to the Horse monument will be met with a warning placard: "Five Dollars Fine. Keep Off the Grass."

Girls' Canning Clubs Fine Work.

Mrs. Jane S. McKimmon, in charge of the Girls' Demonstration Work, under the supervision of the North Carolina department of agriculture, has compiled a report of the operations of the girls' canning clubs of the state. The report embraces 30 counties in which these clubs operated, two counties failing to report. The report shows that 830 girls were members of these clubs; that they put 259,091 packages of canned fruits and vegetables in tin and glass, having a money value of \$35,688.50. In addition to this, they sold fresh vegetables and fruits amounting to \$3,019.65. The cost of canning the fruits and vegetables amounted to \$9,704.16. From this it will be seen that the girls made a net profit of \$25,983.64, which is a remarkable record for the smaller number, less than a thousand girls participating.

The cost above is exclusive of the girls' labor as it was almost impossible to get anything like a correct estimate of the time consumed in canning and gardening. Mrs. McKimmon is now working on a plan to remedy this defect next year.

Mrs. McKimmon is in receipt of a letter from one of the leading wholesale grocery concerns in New York City placing an order with her for a case of fancy packages of fruits and vegetables for delivery next September, to be canned by the girls of the North Carolina Canning Clubs. A representative of this concern visited the various fairs in the state during the fall, and was so impressed with the work of the Tar Heel girls that he immediately got in touch with his house recommending that the order be placed.

Complete Vanderbilt Reserve Survey.

Eighteen surveyors employed by the United States Government who have been engaged in surveying the Pisgah Forest tract of timber lands for the past few months completed their work. They state that the survey just completed is similar in many respects to that made under the supervision of George W. Vanderbilt when he purchased the property. The Vanderbilt survey was made with a needle while the Government corps used a sun survey, a very delicate instrument.

Dried Fruit For Belgians.

Clarence Call of North Wilkesboro, here as a member of the State Board of Elections, says that the mountains and other fruit-growing sections of the state are full of dried fruit and that the suggestion is made, and a most timely one he considers it, that in sending provisions to the homeless and starving Belgians it would be an excellent idea for this fruit to be purchased and sent. He says it can be bought from the farmers and dealers in 25-pound sacks or packages and that it can be readily handled.

Newspapers Grow in North Carolina.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 6

CHRIST RISEN FROM THE DEAD.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 16:1-8; Matt. 28:1-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Why seek ye the living among the dead? He is not here, but is risen.—Luke 24:6.

The death of Christ made a profound impression, Luke 23:48. Joseph, who had been a secret disciple, obtained the body and gave it burial, Mark 15:42-47. In the lesson selected for today we have, first, Mark's record of the discovery of the resurrection by the women, and second, Matthew's record of how his enemies dealt with that fact.

The Resurrection Morn, Mark 16:1-8. The Sabbath ended at sundown and the shops were then opened. Mary Magdalene then purchased spices that they might anoint the dead body of Jesus. They may have paid the tomb a visit late on Saturday, see Matt. 28:1 R. V. Starting the next morn, "while it was yet dark," John 20:1, they came to the tomb to perform their last service of gratitude and love. He had no need of this service, Mark 16:21; 20:19; however, it was acceptable and they were rewarded by receiving the first glimpse of the risen Lord.

Women's Love Genuine. The reason they did not expect to see a risen Jesus was in their failure to listen to an admonition on his words. The men also failed to comprehend the note of his resurrection which he so frequently sounded. Indeed, the report of these same women is by these men considered "as idle tales," Luke 24:11. The women appear in a better light than the men in this story. The women, especially Mary Magdalene, loved much because he had done so much for them. The extent and the genuineness of their affection is found in the fact that they went to the tomb to serve Jesus when apparently hope had fled and faith was blighted. I Cor. 13:8 R. V. Their visit was the fulfillment of their ministry of love, yet it reveals the darkness of their minds. "This was common to all of his followers.

Approaching the tomb they are confronted by a new difficulty—"Who shall roll away the stone?" The words of verse four are significant—"Looking up, they see that the stone is rolled back." Am. R. V. This undoubtedly refers to the situation of the tomb and their approach thereto, yet the fact remains that "looking up" most of our difficulties are removed. Let us be constantly "looking unto him." It has been suggested that God rolled away the stone, not that Jesus might get out, but rather that the women might get in. Mary found two angels sitting, one at the head and one at the foot, where the body had lain, John 20:11, 12, and the two disciples to whom she reported found the linen cloth went to the napkin and "believed," John 20:9. The women were overwhelmed with perplexity and, like Peter and John, "knew not the Scripture that he must rise again from the dead." The angelic message, "He is risen; he is not here," was the sounding forth of a message as great and as glorious as that sounded by the angels on the night of his birth.

Such experience and such knowledge entails a definite burden of responsibility, therefore the logical message and command of verse seven. This is also in accord with the Savior's last earthly message, Mark 16:15; Matt. 28:18-20. It is natural for us to linger in silent meditation at the place of our greatest revelation or of our deepest soul experiences, but these women are urged to "go quickly." The message of salvation is too important to brook any delay.

Spread False Tale.

II. The Watch at the Sepulcher, Matt. 27:62-66 and 28:11-15. Evidently the manner of his death and his reported prophecies as to the resurrection made an impression upon the enemies of Jesus. This guard is an expression of the ultimate antagonism of the priests and rulers. As this the morn of the first day of the week, approached the guard saw the vision of the angel and in its presence became as dead men. When later they had recovered they hastened into the city and reported to the priests the fact of the coming of the angel and that the stone, upon which the seal rested, had been removed. Bribed, they spread the tale that the disciples had stolen his body. The falseness of such a tale is evidenced by the fact that the rank and file had not the temerity to make such a claim today.

The resurrection, as Paul affirms, is the declaration that Jesus is the Son of God. It is a vindication of his supremacy and of the supremacy of the spiritual over the natural. We do well to emphasize his birth, and to dwell much upon his death, yet both of these have no essential value apart from the resurrection. Apart from this and the cross is no more than the tragic and awe-inspiring end of a life that failed. Connecting the cross with this demands that every thoughtful man should study it carefully. The resurrection demonstrates that he finished the work of redemption.