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The War in Brief

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

FOR ONE WEEK READ AT A GLANCE

January 18—Official reports disclose no new developments as a result of the German success in regaining lost ground north of Soissons and the Russian advance between the East Prussian frontier and the Vistula River.

The French, who are strongly entrenched along the Aisne River on either side of Soissons, with the assistance of the floods apparently have checked any further German advance and big guns have taken the place of rifles and bayonets in the fighting region.

The Germans in one of these recaptured some trenches near Carey, but their attacks elsewhere, particularly near Filirey, south of Thiaucourt, where they have been most violent, have not been so successful.

The Germans have displayed much activity in their effort to recover ground they lost during the Allies' offensive, undertaking late in December. Their efforts are interpreted in some quarters as an attempt to resume a general offensive. With the ground soft military men in London do not believe the Germans will make any such effort, but as success may depend to a large extent on a surprise, they may attempt the unexpected.

In Poland, north and south, fighting consists largely of artillery engagements, but here, too, the Germans continue to attack the Russian armies which block the road to Warsaw, apparently without making headway.

Unless Field Marshal von Hindenburg has another army to meet the Russians, who have advanced almost to the German frontier on the right bank of the lower Vistula, this hammering soon must cease, for, with the freezing of the river, it would be possible for the Russians to cross and attack the Germans on the flank and rear.

The Austrians, like their Allies, have brought forward heavy artillery and are trying to stop the Russian army, which, if it gets across the Danube River again will threaten Cracow. The Russians have mounted guns on the crests of the Carpathians to ward off the Austro-German forces reported to have been organized to protect Hungary from invasion, while in Bukovina they are concentrating for an advance into Transylvania. Thus any Austro-German army which advances in Hungary will be open to attack from both north and east.

January 17.—The battlefield to the northeast of Soissons, where a severe engagement has been in progress for several days, remains the centre of interest in the western theatre of war. Here the Germans appear to have gained important success, retaking ground from the French by furious assaults.

In the east the Russians are actively pushing their campaign in East Prussia and in northern Russian Poland, although no decisive conflicts are reported from those districts. Petrograd reports that the Germans failed in some important attacks on the Russian advance columns in the region of Loetzen, East Prussia, and retreated after having suffered heavy losses.

In southern Russian Poland there has been a lull in the fighting, according to an Austrian official report, but a violent artillery duel has been waged along the Danube River in Galicia. The outcome of this battle, if it has been completed, has not been announced but the Austrians claim to have silenced several of the Russians' heavy batteries.

In the Carpathians the increasing frost is adding to the difficulties of operations and comparative calm prevails there.

A report from the general staff of the Russian army in the Caucasus dated Wednesday says that on that date the fighting in the vicinity of Kara Urgan, Turkish Armenia, continued and that the Russians had captured many more officers and soldiers. The pursuit of the Turkish troops, defeated recently at Olti, 55 miles west of Kara, is being continued. The Russians were continuing successfully to force the Turks out of the Transchoruk region.

January 16.—A reverse of the allies along the Aisne in the neighborhood of Soissons is admitted in the latest French official statement although the possible effect of the German advance is officially minimized.

After continuous engagements which lasted nearly two days the Germans forced the French to yield in front of Vregny, east of Crouy.

Emperor William himself was present at these operations which resulted in capture of several thousand French prisoners.

Petrograd claims progress on the right bank of the lower Vistula where the German cavalry was repulsed. On the other front the fighting is made up largely of skirmishes and artillery duels.

The general staff of the Russian Caucasian army devotes a statement to operations in Azerbaijan, where, it is claimed, it became expedient to regroup the Russian forces, necessitating evacuation of certain places previously occupied. No important action took place.

British aviators early in the week dropped bombs on the German positions in Antwerp, according to a Netherlands newspaper dispatch. The damage has not been ascertained.

Eighteen Russian generals have been discharged from important positions, according to the Hamburg Fremdenblatt.

Geneva reports that members of the Austrian nobility and aristocracy and Viennese financiers are depositing large sums of money in Switzerland, and also giving orders for purchase of quantities of ammunition supplies.

January 15—Heavy fighting continues both in the east and in the west.

Russian troops, resuming the offensive, have advanced in East Prussia, according to a Russian official statement. It is asserted that the Germans have been repulsed near Rosog and that the Russians have occupied several villages.

The Russians also claim advances southwest of Mlawa in northern Russian Poland. Petrograd reports that their latest attacks have been repulsed.

Russian infantry attempts to gain ground along the lower Nida river in southern Russian Poland have been repulsed with heavy losses, according to an Austrian statement. Only minor engagements have taken place in Galicia and in the Carpathians, weather conditions being unfavorable.

In the west the battle which has been waged for a week northeast of Soissons continues. Here the French claim they have progressed slightly between Cuffi and Crony. The latest French official statement admits that the allied troops have been forced by a violent attack to yield slightly near Moncel.

January 14.—Most of the fighting in the west has centered about Soissons, where the Germans have delivered a violent bombardment and inaugurated a strong attack which so far as latest advices indicate has not terminated.

The situation in Russian Poland is virtually at a standstill except in the extreme south, where the Russians have been attempting to force a crossing of the Nida river. The fighting in this region apparently has been severe as the Austrians report a violent artillery fire, the repulse of the Russian troops and hundreds of casualties.

At the same time Austria reports some success for her own troops at this point. In the Carpathians inclement weather has checked serious operations.

Berlin reports by wireless that her aviators destroyed the military establishments of the allies at Dunkirk. The British vice consul who recently was taken from the Italian consulate at Hodeida, Arabia, by Turkish troops, and in other ways satisfying Italy's demands, will punish the soldiers and sailors of the Italian flag.

A Zeppelin headquarters is said to have been established at Ghent, Belgium, and it is reported that it was from here the recent aerial raids over northern France have been made.

Geneva hears that influential Bohemians have asked the Austrian emperor to protect Bohemia from invasion by the Russians and that they threaten to throw in their lot with Russia unless their request is granted.

A synopsis of an alleged treaty between Germany and Turkey, received in Paris from Dedeagatch, Bulgaria, purports to provide that Germany shall supply Turkey with munitions of war, money and German officers and military specialists. In the event of victory Germany will pay Turkey one-fifth of her war indemnity and in case of defeat will introduce a clause in the peace treaty guaranteeing integrity of Ottoman territory.

January 13.—Only sporadic fighting is taking place on the battle fronts, according to latest reports, and almost all of this is done by artillery. Probably the heaviest infantry engagement was on the lower Nida river, in Southern Poland, where the Austrians claim they repulsed with severe losses Russian attempts to cross the stream at several places.

No victories of strategic importance are claimed by either side at any place and no repulses are announced by any of the war chancelleries.

In fact, the situation everywhere remains virtually as it has for some time past.

The Austrians charge that the Russians are using Austro-Hungarian uniforms to catch Austrian patrols. It is declared the rights of belligerents will not be accorded Russians who are captured so masquerading.

A Berlin wireless asserts the French dreadnought Courbet was torpedoed recently by an Austrian submarine in the Adriatic and later was rammed by her sister ship, the Jean Bart, and sank. The Jean Bart was damaged and docked at Malta.

Turkey has introduced in parliament a bill calling for an extraordinary credit of \$43,800,000.

It is announced that the Netherlands war loan of \$100,000,000 has been oversubscribed.

MEXICO AGAIN HAS A NEW PRESIDENT

GUTIERREZ HAS FLED THE CITY AND CONVENTION NAMED ROGUE GARZA INSTEAD.

CITY UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Capitol City Placed Under Martial Law and is Patrolled by Mounted Policemen.

Mexico City.—Gen. Rogue Gonzalez Garza was named Provisional President of Mexico by the convention in session here over which he has presided. The former Provisional President, Gen. Eulalio Gutierrez, together with Generals Blanco, Robles and Jose Vasconcelos, left Mexico City early in the morning for Pachuco.

Martial law has been declared by General Garza and the city is being patrolled by mounted police.

In electing Garza the convention declared itself to be supreme and until a new President is elected has assumed the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

Washington.—Confirmation of the designation of General Garza as Provisional President by the Mexico City convention was received at the State Department in a dispatch from Consul Silliman. It added that the convention had issued formal orders for the withdrawal of forces at Naco, Sonora.

El Paso, Texas.—The sudden change of the Chief Executive at Mexico City was made at an extraordinary session of the convention. The reason for Garza replacing Gutierrez, who was reported re-appointed a few days ago by the Villa-Zapata convention was not disclosed here.

General Villa with all the troops he hastily could assemble, is hurrying to the Capital from Aguas Calientes.

Washington.—Col. Rogue Gonzalez Garza, elected Provisional President of General Villa's principal officers.

CARRANZA REMOVES EMBARGO.

Danger of Serious Complications Has Been Removed.

Washington.—The British Embassy received word through the British legation in Mexico City that General Carranza had lifted the Tampico embargo on exportation of oil, which had threatened the fuel supply of the British fleet. No details of the extent of Carranza's modification of his previous decrees was received but danger of serious complications was believed to have been removed. Negotiations still are being conducted to enable American and British owned companies upon whom prohibitive taxes had been levied to re-open their plants.

Italy's Dead May Be 50,000

Rome.—Detailed reports of Italy's latest earthquake disaster increase the appalling list of dead and the enormous property loss.

The Messaggero after a careful computation announces that the number of dead and injured in the Abruzzi alone is 30,000 without including the Sora district. San Atollio has 200 dead and 500 injured. Morino, 1,500 dead. Canistro 600 injured. Curvaro 300 victims. Borgo 50 dead and Valleroteto 1,300. At Civitella Roveto almost the entire population escaped because they were working in the fields when the shock occurred.

Charlotte Has Another Big Fire.

Charlotte.—Fire which originated at the rear of the store of S. H. Kress & Co., at 11:30 p. m., ravaged the entire interior of the building, wrecking the structure and resulting in a complete loss of the stock of goods.

The stock of Kress & Co., who operated it as a 5 and 10-cent store, was worth in the neighborhood of \$20,000. The building is the property of Mr. D. Parks Hutchinson and was worth about \$35,000. It consists of three stories and a basement in front and two stories and a basement in the rear.

Ship Purchase Bill Worries.

Washington.—Division in Democratic ranks over the form of the government ship purchase bill developed at a party caucus held to clarify the legislative tangle which threatens the administration program for the short session. Although a resolution was adopted to make the shipping bill the unfinished business of the Senate after passage of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, it was accomplished only on decision to hold another caucus to pass on amendments to the ship purchase bill.

Investigating Price of Food.

Washington.—The United States government began vigorous efforts to cope with the food price situation. The Department of Justice, under instructions from President Wilson, was seeking to determine whether any illegal combinations are back of the sudden rise in prices and the Department of Commerce and Agriculture were compiling figures showing the amounts of foodstuffs in the United States and recent increases in prices. Bills giving the President power to stop exportation were discussed.

CHILD LABOR BILL OFFERED IN SENATE

SENATOR WEAVER IS AUTHOR—OTHER IMPORTANT BILLS INTRODUCED.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

Doings and Happenings That Mark the Progress of North Carolina People Gathered Around the State Capitol.

WEATHER FORECAST.

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

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

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

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

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

Senate.

The most important bill offered in the legislature was that by Senator Weaver to regulate and restrict the employment of children. It prohibits working children under 14 years old in factories, shops or places of amusement, and no child under 14 can be kept at any sort of work during school periods, no child under 15 can do any factory or shop or messenger service on Sunday, nor more than 48 hours a week, and no work at night. The state board of health can exclude children under 14 from any kind of work deemed dangerous to life health or morals. Those employing children must keep accessible to inspectors employment certificates by the county superintendent of schools. County superintendents and employers of children under 16 must report monthly to the commissioner of labor and printing, who is empowered to have inspections of places employing children and employ for the purpose one woman and one man as inspectors at \$100 a month and traveling expenses, \$6,000 being appropriated.

The Miller bill empowering the governor to appoint women as notaries public enquired the senate position by Senator Wade that it is unconstitutional. Finally it was deferred and Governor Craig will be interviewed as to his obligating himself to appoint only one woman under the act until a test case can be carried to the supreme court. Only in this way can a multitude of illegal instruments be averted in the event the courts hold that the act is unconstitutional. Senator Wade introduced in the senate a bill to repeal the long and short-haul clause of the Justice intrastate freight rate act that has, it is alleged, hurt the short line railroad companies in the state by preventing the main line lines from receiving haul, competitive traffic. The general expectation is that the bill will have easy sailing in both houses.

A bill by Senator Weaver empowers the committee to provide a statue of Zebulon B. Vance in Statuary Hall at the National Capitol to set up either a marble or bronze statue instead of limiting it to marble as the original resolution does, artists advising that bronze will best develop features of strong men and cost \$2,000 less than a marble statue would. Gov. Craig and the council of state have just approved the selection of Gutzon

Great Fight Against Tuberculosis.

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

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

Some Reasons For Lower Insurance.

At the request of a number of the members of the Legislature, Commissioner of Insurance J. R. Young has ascertained the number of prosecutions and convictions during the past five years that the department has instituted against people in the State on the charge of burning property for the insurance or for other purposes, the number being 151 prosecutions instituted and 55 convictions secured. There were 14 others charged with these crimes that fled the state and there are now nine cases pending.

Forestry Association Elects Officers.

The North Carolina Forestry Association elected as officers for the next year: Nathan O'Berry, president; J. S. Holmes, secretary; E. A. Schubert, Julia A. Thorne and Charles Herty, members of the executive committee. The association indorsed a bill the Legislature is urged to pass creating a system of fire wardens under the State Forester and appropriating \$20,000. Officers and members declared even \$5,000 would be acceptable as a start in this work, as the Federal Government would co-operate.

Borglum of New York as the artist, the statue to cost not exceeding \$10,500 and to be completed within 13 months. The committee having had the placing of the statue in hand consists of Judge W. A. Hoke, Clement Manly, Harry Martin, Mrs. M. M. Moore and Miss Laura Carter.

The senate killed on final reading the bill it passed on second reading to cut out the requirement to kiss the Bible in administering oaths. The fatal vote was without argument after the hour's debate and the vote was 23 to 13.

The first legalized primary bill of the session was offered in the Senate by Senator McNeely of Union County. It provides for primaries for all parties on a common day and for all offices, the state to bear the expense of the primary for all state and legislative offices and the county for the county officers. The two highest of each party are to run in a second primary two weeks later in cases of failure to nominate in the first primary.

The Senate read from the Committee on Rules the substitute for the McRae joint resolution to create the standing committee on consolidation of private and public local bills in the interest of economy and saving time of the Legislature and passed on its readings, sending it to the House for concurrence.

The Senate indulged in two lively debates: one over a joint resolution to purchase sets of Pell's Revisal for the Assembly and the other over a bill to abolish the requirement to kiss the Bible in administering an oath. The Senate Judiciary Committee had cut the number of Pell's Revisal to be purchased at \$15 a set from 50 to 18, and Senator McMichael offered an amendment to make the number 30. The resolution passed as it came from the committee.

House.

There was laid before the house the matter of the embarrassed condition of the Wikesboro-Jefferson Turnpike, which is advertised to be sold under judgment for \$7,000 borrowed money, January 18, explaining that the state holds \$63,810 stock in the road for convict labor. There was submitted a letter to Governor Craig from Alexander Webb and George W. Montcastle of the state board of internal improvements as to the conditions. The speaker, on authority of a joint resolution, named Representatives Page, Battle and Bowie as members on that part of the house of a joint committee to investigate and report as to how best to conserve the interests of the state.

Felicitations from the general assembly of Virginia on the simultaneous sessions of the two bodies were read and a committee consisting of Representatives Roberts, Doughton and Mason named to frame a reply.

The adjournment temporarily for the joint session at which Dr. E. A. Alderman spoke, followed and the business of introducing and passing upon bills was interrupted.

At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Alderman further work was taken up.

The following bills passed third reading:

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

Representative Vann asked to introduce a resolution out of order in the hope of expediting bills bearing on the same subject, as for instance the state-wide primary bill and constitutional amendments. He set the limit for two weeks when all bills bearing on the same measure shall be worked out by a committee. It passed immediately.

Representative Carawan presented a resolution providing for an address before a joint session of the general assembly by Secretary Daniels and Rev. R. L. Davis. Representative Bowie declared his judgment that enough such resolutions as that had been presented to outside committees and this ought to go before one. It went.

There came from the Judiciary Committee No. 1 a favorable report on the bill for full salaries to solicitors in the several judicial districts.

Currie.—To levy a tax on all dogs in North Carolina.

STATE ITEMS

OF INTEREST TO ALL NORTH CAROLINA PEOPLE.

COMING EVENTS.

Annual Live Stock Meeting, Statesville—January 19-21, 1915.
Tri-State Medical Association, Charleston, S. C.—Feb. 17-18, 1915.

\$600,000 For Inland Waterway.

Washington.—A \$600,000 appropriation for the inland waterway from Norfolk to Beaufort Inlet, N. C., \$1,500,000 for continuing improvements on the Hudson River, to connect with the new state barge canal, were among the important projects in the river and harbor bill approved by the House. Other appropriations approved include: James River, Virginia, \$100,000; Pamlico River, N. C., \$35,000; New River and Waterways to Beaufort, N. C., \$37,300; Cape Fear River above Wilmington, N. C., \$173,000; Cape Fear River below Wilmington, \$205,000; Winyah Bay, South Carolina, \$50,000; Waccamaw River, N. C., and S. C., \$55,000.

J. W. Murray Killed on Yacht.

J. W. Murray president of the Piedmont Trust Company of Burlington, Mrs. W. E. Porch, wife of the manager of Ye Old Colony Inn at Beaufort, and G. P. Dodson of Norfolk, Va., are known to have been killed or drowned when the gasoline tanks of the yacht Julia exploded recently near Longshore River at a point about 20 miles from Englehard, Hyde County, and the vessel sank before any assistance could reach her or its occupants. Mrs. J. W. Murray, who was on board the vessel with her husband, succeeded in swimming to shore, two miles distant.

NORTH CAROLINA NEWS BRIEFS.

Pineville, Mecklenburg county, is making ready for the opening of a farm life school about February 27.

Mej, Robert T. Grinnin, aged 55, headmaster of Bingham school, Asheville, died a few days ago.

A. W. McAllister, of Greensboro, succeeds J. A. Hartness as president of the Anti-Saloon League.

Cotton receipts to January 1st for Mecklenburg county were 2,163 bales or 7,020 less than last year.

Catawba county board of health will recommend to the commissioners in February, the employment of a whole-time health officer.

A debate between Wake Forest College and Richmond College has been arranged for April 2.

Citizens of Monroe have been attending mass meetings and warmly supporting the cause of prohibition.

Cotton farmers in Halifax county are going to cut their cotton crop in half.

Rockingham county has 13,929 school children between the ages of 6 and 20 and 56.9 per cent of them attend school.

State Senator John S. Efrid of Stanley County, has made glad the congregation of the Raleigh Lutheran Church since his arrival there for the Legislature, by giving to the Church \$100 with which to buy a reading desk.

Asheville citizens are making an aggressive effort in behalf of a training school for the western part of the state.

"Ten thousand members" is the slogan which the corn club men are adopting as the New Year's slogan for the work in North Carolina. This past year there were between 6,000 and 7,000 members in the State.

The Baptists at Kinston will soon complete a modern \$50,000 church building.

Mecklenburg county is just completing a \$75,000 jail built of brick and concrete and fireproof.

John A. Campbell has purchased 400 acres of virgin timber land near Asheville and will develop a big apple orchard.

Twelve of the Buncomb County schools have formed a county-wide debating union with a view to selecting candidates to participate in the contest conducted at Chapel Hill each year under the auspices of the University of North Carolina.

Concord will begin in a few days to extend her white way for several blocks.

Frank Wood of Dunn raised 134 bales of cotton on 134 acres of land at a cost of five cents per pound.

Raleigh has not decided on a portmaster yet.

Gastonia vital statistics registrar reports twice as many births as deaths for the year 1914.

The North Carolina Builders' Exchange in session at Durham elected J. T. Salmon of Durham, president.

The Oceanic Hotel, one of the two leading hotels at Wrightsville Beach, was sold at auction at the court house door recently under foreclosure of mortgage held by the Southern National Bank being bid in for \$23,425 by J. E. Clayton, a well-known traveling man.

The supreme court has adjourned until the opening of the spring term the first Monday in February.

The prospects are good for an increased strawberry and vegetable crop in Eastern North Carolina.

A party of Greensboro people will call on President Wilson January 28th to invite him to attend the Fourth of July celebration at Guilford battleground.

The Buncomb County Board of Health recently elected Dr. D. E. Sevier as health officer for Buncomb County, the present official being chosen to succeed himself unanimously.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JANUARY 24

GIDEON AND THE THREE HUNDRED.

LESSON TEXT—Judges 7:1-16-23.

GOLDEN TEXT—Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith Jehovah of hosts.—Zeck. 4:6, R. V.

This was the period of Israel's transition from a nomadic to an agricultural life. The record we have is an alternate succession of idolatry and subjugation with a return to Jehovah and to liberty.

I. "Gideon and All the People," vv. 1-8. Rallying about him his clansmen Gideon chose a position at the spring of Harod near Jezreel, his back to Mt. Gilboa and the Midianites to the north next to Mt. Moreh. He thus controlled the fords of the Jordan and could prevent the enemy from returning to their homes in the desert country. Outwardly the great discrepancy of numbers made the situation look dubious for Israel, but in reality the danger was that the army was too large, since when the victory was gained they might "vaunt themselves." Individuals and churches usually count their strength according to numbers. (See II Cor. 12:9.) If we desire God's strength it must be as we ourselves are weak (Isa. 40:29). God is sometimes limited by having too many and not enough of the right sort. When God delivers he leaves no room for boasting (Eph. 2:8, 9; Rom. 3:27). God can save as well by the few as by the many (I Samuel 14:6), and frequently uses the weak and despised things to confound the mighty (I Cor. 1:27, 28), that "no flesh should glory in his presence" (I Cor. 1:29). These were two tests whereby Gideon was to select his warriors: (1) "Go to, proclaim . . . whosoever is fearful . . . let him return" (v. 3). It is not well to criticize too severely the 22,000 who returned; even in the Garden not only Peter, but all the disciples forsook the Master and fled. God does not choose men because they are heroes, but to make heroes of them by the power of his might. (2) There is yet another sifting. God gives Gideon the clue (v. 4), viz., to decide by their method of drinking. Those who drank "as a dog lappeth," were those not to be taken off guard even while drinking.

II. Gideon's Second Assurance, vv. 9-15. It was absurd, humanly speaking, for 300 men to expect to defeat 135,000. God "strengthened" Gideon (v. 11). Gideon and Phurah, a Gideon command, entered the valley and drew near the Midianite