

IMPORTANT NEWS
THE WORLD OVERHappenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What Is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

European War

In the first big encounter of the spring along the western war front, the Germans repulsed the French and forced them to retreat across the Ypres canal from the positions they have held all winter. The Germans used asphyxiating bombs and killed off the French in droves. English losses in the same region are also noted.

The scene of activity has shifted from the Carpathians to the western theater again. Hard fighting has been renewed in Belgium near Ypres.

Italy and Austria are on the verge of an outbreak, say the dispatches from Rome, Vienna and Paris. It is reported Franz Josef has rushed Hungarian troops to the Italian border to protect his provinces of Trieste and Trente which formerly belonged to Italy.

To offset the efforts of Prince von Buelow, the former German chancellor and now ambassador to Italy, who has been successfully keeping Italy out of war with Germany, the arrival of a special ambassador from France is expected in Rome to urge the Italian government to join the allies.

Reports from Rome again state that Italy and Austria are on the verge of war. Breaking out of hostilities are expected at any time by the Roman people.

Paris dispatches say the French troops are making noticeable gains in the Vosges district.

Domestic

Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, chairman of the industrial relations commission, in a public statement declares that John D. Rockefeller, who recently testified about his ignorance of the Colorado strike situation, did know all about the labor conditions. He announces Mr. Rockefeller will be summoned to Kansas City again to testify before the commission. Mr. Walsh says he will lift the strike matter if it takes him the rest of his term on the commission.

In the rigid cross-examination conducted by William M. Ivins, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was forced to tell about the \$3,000,000 campaign fund furnished him by the Standard Oil company when he ran for president in 1904. This immediately followed his charges that \$500,000 had been contributed for the candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker, his opponent. His admission caused considerable interest in the Syracuse court room where he faces trial for alleged libel of William J. Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

In an address before the Associated Press in New York, James J. Hill of St. Paul, the northwestern empire builder and founder of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railroads, advised the people to leave the tariff alone and not blame it for any business depression which the country has felt since the outbreak of the European war. Mr. Hill declared the Underwood tariff the best ever written and provided for greater good for the greatest number. He said it was time for the American people to quit blaming business conditions on administrations and politics.

President Wilson delivered an address to the Associated Press at its annual luncheon in New York City. He spoke on his ideas of American neutrality and the importance of the free press in guiding the republic carefully over the sea of international unrest. His voiced policy was "America first," and proclaimed by many editors present as another one of the president's masterful speeches.

Secretary Bryan has announced his intention to reprimand Robert E. Peary, Arctic explorer and North Pole claimant, for a public utterance in the face of the international crisis that another century would either see the United States increase its territory from Panama to the North Pole or disappear from the map. Mr. Bryan brands the statement as absurd and fallacious, and probably misconstrued by other countries at such a time.

William R. Nelson, late editor and publisher of the Kansas City Star, left an estate of \$1,000,000 for his grandchildren and many other funds. Among the provisions of his will is one establishing a 1,750 acre demonstration stock-raising farm. He named his widow and daughter, Mrs. Laura N. Kirkwood of San Antonio, as trustees of the estate to be succeeded on their death by a board.

New Aero-Sleigh an Omnibus.
An aero-sleigh capable of making a speed of 35 miles an hour on ordinary roads while carrying passengers, has been built by a mechanic at Lake Forest, Ill., who contemplates the establishment of a sled-bus line between the suburb and Chicago next winter. The experimental machine is 14 feet in length and is fitted with two sets of runners whose height of about two feet. It weighs approximately 300 pounds and is driven by a 60-horsepower motor and aeroplane propeller mounted at the rear.—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

A damaging wind storm struck Birmingham, Ala., toppling over the ruins of a recently burned building onto a department store, filled with shoppers and killing several people. About a dozen bodies were recovered from the debris.

A bill abolishing capital punishment in California, introduced in the legislature at Sacramento by the Socialist party, failed of passage, although it has the general support of leaders of all parties in both houses.

The first woman mayor of an Illinois municipality is Mrs. A. R. Canfield, 74 years old, elected by a majority of four votes, as head of the city government of Warren, which has a population of 1,700.

The leaders of the carpenters' strike in Chicago have agreed to Mayor Harrison's plan of mediation. Mr. Harrison says he is desirous to turn over a peaceable city to his successor, William Hale Thompson.

Washington

Secretary Redfield submitted a report to President Wilson and the cabinet showing that American exports in the last year had amounted to \$2,750,000,000, which, considering the war, was almost unprecedented in the history of commerce.

Secretary Bryan has received a note from the Swiss government asking that the United States join with Switzerland in protesting to the European powers against the allies' blockade which virtually forbids the importation of American cotton and other non-contraband commodities from the Swiss republic.

Secretary Houston has announced the appointment of his private secretary, William F. Callender to be field agent of the bureau of crop estimates with headquarters at Madison, Wis. Floyd R. Harrison of Petersburg, Va., will take his place in the office of the secretary of agriculture.

Mrs. William Cumming Story of New York has been re-elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution over Mrs. George T. Guernsey of Kansas by a majority of over two hundred votes.

In addressing the Potomac presbytery of the Presbyterian church, assembled in Washington, President Wilson, son of a Presbyterian minister, who was a member of that presbytery, stated that the future of the Chinese republic would lie in the spread of Christianity in the Orient. The president made some big predictions for China as a nation in the next century.

Baron von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States who recently criticized this government for permitting shipping operations to England and France and not insisting on American rights with trade to Germany, has been given a little advice in diplomacy by the United States government through an official note written the ambassador by President Wilson himself. The president cautions the baron against the reiteration of such caustic statements, and told him they were unbecoming in an ambassador.

Official information was received at the White House that the Japanese naval office in Tokyo has ordered all Japanese warships now in waters along the American Pacific coast to return to their home stations, with the exception of the Asama, in port at Tutuila Bay, Lower California, Mexico, which is waiting for assistance from home before sailing.

In his address in opening the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, President Wilson said one of the greatest tests of patriotism in times of stress was self-control. He urged calmness on the American people. Other prominent speakers appeared, including Ambassador Jusserand of France, John Barrett of the Pan-American Union, R. C. B. Thurston, president of the Sons of the Revolution. All endorsed the president's sentiment.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced a tremendous review of the Atlantic fleet of the United States navy in New York harbor, May 17. This will be, perhaps, the greatest naval review in the western hemisphere. President Wilson will review the fleet in person.

Foreign

Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, is reported to have notified Ambassador Page of the United States that England will endeavor to influence Japan against the latter's dictatorial program in China. Sir Edward said to have informed Mr. Page that England is just as anxious to maintain China's integrity as is the United States.

General Villa, after his severe defeat at Celaya and the loss of 6,000 men, at the hands of the Carranza forces under General Obregon, made a hasty retreat in disorder to Aguas Calientes. This completely cuts off all connection with Zapata and it is believed General Carranza and Obregon will immediately take Mexico City to establish their permanent government. With Villa worsted the Carranzistas believe the end of the long revolution is near.

He Would Not Take No.

"I'll not take no" for an answer. Miss Bunker-Priscilla, he declared bravely, as he persistently pressed his suit. "Then, sir," replied the cold and cultured Boston girl, rising proudly to the occasion, "will you, in lieu of that much hackneyed negative assertion, accept my positive declaration to respond concurrently to the query propounded?" And he did.

GERMANY RUSHING
MEN TO FLANDERSCONSIDERABLE SUCCESSES ARE
BELIEVED TO FORERUN A BIG
EFFORT.

BRITISH HOLDING POSITIONS

Frankfurter Zeitung Justifies Use of
Asphyxiating Bombs on Ground
That Allies Used Them.

London.—The German rushes in Flanders and the Woëvre, where they claim considerable successes, are believed to be forerunners of another big effort to break through the Allied lines in the West. For many days Belgium has been sealed from the observation of neutrals, while German reinforcements are being moved to the South to take part in the new offensive, which they hope to carry them to Calais. The attack in Flanders, originally leveled at the French, has been transferred to the British lines held by the Canadians on the immediate right of the French and here for two days the men from the Dominion have been engaged in a deadly contest with the Germans. The Germans claim further progress toward Ypres and that British counterattacks have been repulsed. The French, on the other hand, declare the Allies' counterattacks continue with success and that the British hold all their positions and repeat the charge that the Germans are using bombs containing asphyxiating gases.

The Frankfurter Zeitung justifies the use of these missiles on the ground that the Allies have done likewise.

The German attack in the Woëvre, or in the Meuse hills was directed against the French positions southwest of Combrès, and according to defeat. Paris, however, says that in a counter-attack the Germans were driven out of the French first line which they had pushed back. The Germans in the East transferred a large number of troops to the West to make another big effort which shows they are not content to rely on a passive policy.

It is believed that a half million new German troops have reached Flanders and that more guns and material are to be used than were provided for the original attempts to destroy the Allied armies in the West—attempts which met with failure both in August and in October.

JAPAN'S ATTITUDE POPULAR.

Public Opinion Justifies Firmness in
Dealing With China.

Tokio.—The Government's firm attitude in pressing its demands on China is meeting with widespread approval in Japan and public opinion is manifesting itself with increasing force in this direction.

Although Parliament is not in session, many members of the National Legislature are lending active support to the Government. One hundred members placed themselves on record as favoring Japan's demands. They laid special emphasis on the demands for railway and mining concessions and financial, political and military affairs of eastern Mongolia. Asserting that Japan is actuated by a desire to bring about permanent peace in the Orient the legislators urged the Government to proceed firmly with its program.

The press calls on the Nation to present a united front and declares the world should be brought to realize that the outcome depends entirely on China.

More Heavy Rains in Texas.
Austin, Texas.—Another heavy rain swept central Texas and streams all ready swollen out of their banks by last week's rains began rising rapidly.

No deaths have been added to the 21 killed last week but a score of persons still are missing. In Austin rain damaged streets and bridges. Persons in the lowlands fled before the waters.

Higher License for Saloons.

Albany, N. Y.—A determined but futile fight in the Assembly on a bill to raise the cost of liquor licenses one-fourth throughout the state delayed almost daylight. The license measure passed and now goes to Governor Whitman. He is expected to sign it. Appropriation measures, which brought the state budget up to about \$64,000,000 also were passed in the closing hours. All bills relating to the ousting of public service commissioners were killed.

Concessions Not Satisfactory.

Rome, via Paris.—The press politicians and the public are discussing with the most lively interest, the plan for Austro-Italian agreement reported to have been presented by the German Ambassador, Prince von Buelow, in the original negotiations on this subject. This plan, as set forth by the Socialist organ, Avanti, which favors neutrality, provides for recognition of the reciprocal interests of Italy and Austria and approving the Triple Alliance, and for territorial concessions by Austria.

NORTH CAROLINA IS
REMARKABLE STATEHAS GREATER PER CENT OF NA-
TIVE BORN PEOPLE THAN
ANY OTHER STATE.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.
North Carolina, according to the abstract of the thirteenth census of the United States, taken in 1910, is a most remarkable State. She has more native born people—a greater per cent—than any other state in the Union. At the same time she has sent abroad more of her sons and daughters than most other states.

Other States of the Union have drawn from the North Carolina population as follows: Maine, 160; New Hampshire, 107; Vermont, 91; Massachusetts, 3,832; Rhode Island, 541; Connecticut, 1,742; New York, 14,450; New Jersey, 7,720; Pennsylvania, 12,577; Ohio, 5,841; Indiana, 8,183; Illinois, 5,417; Michigan, 867; Wisconsin, 280; Minnesota, 524; Iowa, 2,081; Missouri, 7,258; North Dakota, 659; South Dakota, 400; Nebraska, 1,360; Kansas, 4,128; Delaware, 320; Maryland, 4,257; District of Columbia, 4,482; Virginia, 73,813; West Virginia, 9,174; South Carolina, 42,749; Georgia, 28,953; Florida, 17,642; Kentucky, 4,994; Tennessee, 29,066; Alabama, 8,722; Mississippi, 10,554; Arkansas, 15,459; Louisiana, 3,769; Oklahoma, 9,483; Texas, 18,863; Montana, 1,100; Idaho, 1,681; Wyoming, 521; Colorado, 2,746; New Mexico, 768; Arizona, 461; Utah, 588; Nevada, 156; Washington, 5,502; Oregon, 2,345; and California, 4,358.

The last census gives North Carolina a total population of 2,206,287, of this number 2,089,278 or 94.7 per cent were born in the state, and 108,605 or 4.9 per cent in other states, while 6,092 or 0.3 were born in foreign countries.

North Carolina has the smallest foreign born population of any state in the Union. Her foreigners come as follows: From Austria, 139; Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro, 2; Belgium, 5; Canada (French), 29 and (all others), 514; China, 61; Cuba and other West Indies, 43; Denmark, 36; England, 940; Finland, 18; France, 114; Germany, 1,074; Greece, 174; Hungary, 37; Ireland, 306; Italy, 521; Japan, 2; Mexico, 10; Netherlands, 28; Norway, 39; Portugal, 20; Roumania, 7; Russia, 711; Scotland, 435; Spain, 8; Sweden, 112; Switzerland, 68; Turkey (in Asia), 402; Turkey (in Europe), 107; Wales, 35 and all other Nations, 95.

North Carolina has sent her sons to every state in the Union. It is estimated that about 2,000,000 of her sons spent their best days in other Commonwealths. In 1910 North Carolina had as residents from other states as follows: Maine, 268; New Hampshire, 141; Vermont, 203; Massachusetts, 668; Rhode Island, 134; Connecticut, 323; New York, 2,315; New Jersey, 509; Pennsylvania, 3,063; Ohio, 1,393; Indiana, 818; Illinois, 660; Michigan, 469; Wisconsin, 202; Minnesota, 100; Iowa, 235; Missouri, 482; North Dakota, 25; Kansas, 251; Delaware, 246; Maryland, 1,626; District of Columbia, 273; Virginia, 29,939; West Virginia, 903; South Carolina, 42,525; Georgia, 6,589; Florida, 675; Kentucky, 1,180; Tennessee, 8,104; Alabama, 1,377; Mississippi, 868; Arkansas, 393; Louisiana, 272; Oklahoma, 81; Texas, 629; Montana, 1,030; Wyoming, 13; Colorado, 103; New Mexico, 13; Arizona, 15; Utah, 18; Nevada, 20; Washington, 81; Oregon, 28; California, 123; Philippine Islands, 2; Porto Rico, 1; born at sea under United States flag, 10, and American citizens born abroad 127.

Salisbury Company Disbanded.
Report of the recent inspection of the Fourth Company of Coast Artillery Salisbury, by an officer of the War Department, shows that this company will have to be disbanded for failure to conform to the Coast Artillery regulations. Adjutant General Young says that preference will be given to Salisbury for the formation of a new company to take its place, but that it will be necessary for the company offered shall measure to standards required.

Enlarging the Market Report.

The weekly statement of prices of cotton, corn, oats, soy beans, cow peas, sweet potatoes, butter and eggs issued by the division of markets of the State Department of Agriculture shows strong market conditions and prices well maintained with decided advances in a number of products. Greensboro is the only market that reported 10-cent cotton, with nine and one-half cents reported for middling at Charlotte and the prices on other markets ranging from 8 7/8 to 9 1/4 cents.

Tennessee Sends State Greetings.

Governor Locke Craig has received from the Legislature of Tennessee a copy of the resolutions passed by that body in response to resolutions passed by the North Carolina General Assembly at the recent meeting in reference to the Southern National Highway which was established by a commission representing all the Southern States.

The resolution signed by Albert H. Hill, Speaker of the Senate, and by William R. Cooper, Speaker of the House of Tennessee, read as follows: "Whereas, the General Assembly of North Carolina has sent resolutions of greetings to the State of Tennessee in reference to the Southern Highway which was established by a commission representing all the Southern States and calling attention to the great loss resulting to the South because of the unfinished condition of certain links in the road and asking for the co-operation of the eight States South and the Federal Government for the completion of the road."

"Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring."

"First, that the State of Tennessee sends greetings of response to the State of North Carolina expressing its appreciation of the situation taken by the Honorable Locke Craig, Governor in the inspection and prosecution of the great enterprise."

"Second, that the State of Tennessee complies with the request of the resolutions in confirming the action of the name selected and in the suggested plan of co-operation. The Governor of this State and the State Highway Commission, if one shall hereafter be authorized and appointed, are hereby authorized and requested to act for the State in taking such steps in co-operation with others as may seem best fitted to secure the desired results."

"Third, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of this State for transmission to Governor Craig and to the General Assembly of North Carolina."

Chemical Society Has Good Meeting.

The North Carolina Section of the American Chemical Society held a most interesting business session in connection with the annual meeting of the section that opened with addresses and a banquet. The society heard numerous papers on technical subjects of vital interest to chemists and these papers elected numbers of lively and profitable discussions.

Enthusiastic praise is accorded the address delivered by Dr. C. H. Herty, University of North Carolina, president of the American Chemical Society, in which he asserted that the chemists of the United States are in no way to be blamed for the shortage of dyes for the American textile industry and that while the textile manufacturers readily cry out as to the shortage of dye materials and call on the chemists to relieve the situation, they at the same time fail to provide any financial backing for efforts of chemists to produce the dyes.

The North Carolina Section elected officers as follows: President, Dr. J. W. Newell, Wake Forest; vice president, Dr. J. K. Plummer, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh; secretary-treasurer, Dr. J. T. Dobbins, A. & M. College, West Raleigh; councilor, Dr. A. S. Wheeler, University of North Carolina; reporter, J. W. Pratt, Southern Cotton Oil Company, Charlotte.

Union of Live Stock Association.

Plans are now under consideration to make all County Livestock Associations and their members subsidiary to the state organization. It is thought that such an organization with the financial strength and moral backing of a state membership will be able to do much more effective work. At the next annual meeting of the state association direct steps will be taken toward this end.

Attending Commercial Congress.

Lieutenant Governor Daughtridge and Commissioner of Agriculture Graham have gone to Muskogee, Okla., to attend the sessions of the Southern Commercial Congress to be in session there all this week.

New Enterprises Authorized.

The Forquor Heating & Ventilating Co., of Greensboro, capital \$25,000 authorized and \$5,000 subscribed by S. H. Hodgin and others.

Opinions of the Supreme Court.

State vs. Collins (in re Bell and Jenkins) Jones reversed; Keenan vs. Board of Commissioners of New Hanover County, dismissed; Love vs. West, New Hanover, reversed; Merritt vs. Dick, New Hanover, no error; State vs. Gibson, Rockingham, reversed; Massey vs. Railroad Company, Durham, no error; Edwards vs. Yearby, Durham, affirmed; Lloyd vs. Railroad, Orange, reversed; Snider vs. City of High Point, affirmed; Hedgecock vs. Tate, affirmed; Cambler vs. Kimball Guilford, no error.

Mr. Parker Returns From Meeting.

Mr. T. B. Parker, head of the Farmers' Institute work in North Carolina, has returned from Washington where he went to confer with the executive board of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers relative to the next meeting of the association, which will be in California, at the University of California, August 12th, 13th, 14th. The other members of the board are Edward Van Alstyne, of Albany, N. Y., L. R. Taft, of East Lansing, Mich., and A. P. Yanvels of Columbus, Ohio.

EDWARD K. GRAHAM
IS PRESIDENT U.N.C.FORMAL INAUGURATION AT-
TENDED BY THOUSANDS OF
NOTED EDUCATORS.

SPIRIT OF SERVICE LEADS

North Carolina University Fully
Realizes That Its Duty is to
Serve the State.

Chapel Hill.—In the presence of a great gathering of educators, scientists, dignitaries, alumni and visitors, Dr. Edward Kidder Graham was inaugurated president of the University of North Carolina. He is the tenth man to be at the head of the oldest state supported university in the United States. Governor Locke Craig presided over the exercises and Chief Justice Walter Clark administered the oath of office. The retiring president, Dr. Francis Preston Venable, presented Dr. Graham.

The monster parade of notables formed at 10:30. Parades rarely make thrilling reading, but this one thrilled the thinking observer. In line were leading educators from all over the East, a faculty that takes second rank to none in Southern Universities—Prof. Horace H. Williams for once in a cap and gown, the student body—age, wisdom and experience. Youth, hopes and its blessed enthusiasm.

In Memorial Hall Governor Locke Craig presided over the exercises, first calling on Bishop Edward Rindhalder of the Moravian church to invoke the Divine blessing on the gathering. The venerable churchman fervently and eloquently gave his thanks for President Graham, a man of great qualities, for the cordial spirit between the students and their leader.

Governor Craig then spoke of the dedication of a man to his work and of the welcome given the visitors who had come to honor Mr. Graham, a man worthy of the University's glorious past equal to the opportunities of the greater future, to the work in addition to ability, bringing a pure and earnest life.

President Powell of Harvard, who was to have delivered the first address of the day, was detained because of a death in his family; but the greetings and congratulations of Harvard University were read by Professor Charles H. White.

President Frank J. Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins, treating the general theme of "Aspects of Lifes Education," devoted himself to "Research," explaining its function and place in American colleges.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, president of Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Edwin Anderson Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Dr. John H. Finley, president of the University of the State of New York.

Then followed the presentation of the president by Dr. Francis P. Venable, the administration of the oath of office by Chief Justice Walter Clark, the induction into office by Governor Locke Craig and the president's inaugural address.

Greetings to the University were extended by Dr. George H. Rennell, president of the University of Alabama, on the part of the State Universities and Dr. William J. Martin, president of Davidson College, on the part of the colleges of the state.

In the afternoon at 2 o'clock a luncheon in the University dining hall was given, plates for 600 being laid. The academic procession was notable in every way. Distinguished delegates from 98 institutions and learned societies, the governor of North Carolina, members of the supreme court of North Carolina, various state officers, members of the board of trustees, members of the general assembly, hundreds of visitors and alumni, more than 1,000 students swelled the attendance into the thousands. Those in the procession wore caps and gowns signifying their rank, making a picturesque appearance as they proceeded in a long line from the various buildings to memorial hall.

Edward Kidder Graham, who was inaugurated as tenth president of the University, will not be 39 years old until October 11. He was born in Charlotte, the son of Archibald and Eliza Owen (Barry) Graham, and was prepared for college in the public schools of Charlotte. He entered the University in the fall of 1894. He was graduated in 1898 with the degree of bachelor of philosophy. Mr. Graham spent one year as teacher in the Charlotte graded schools and two years pursuing graduate studies in Columbia University.

Modern Creamery Started

Wilmington—A modern creamery has been installed in this city by Mr. A. G. Warren, for many years engaged in the manufacture of ice cream in Wilmington, and will be operated along the same lines that have proven so successful in the western part of the state. He has already made contracts for milk with farmers and dairymen in New Hanover, Pender, Brunswick, Duplin, Sampson, Moore and Bladen Counties and the S. A. L. and A. C. L. railroads have agreed to ship the milk at a baggage rate.

INTERNATIONAL
SUNDAY SCHOOL
LESSON(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of
Sunday School Course, The Moody Bible
Institute, Chicago, Ill.)

LESSON FOR MAY 2

SAUL TRIES TO KILL DAVID.

LESSON TEXT—I Samuel 19:1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—Whoso putteth his
trust in the Lord shall be safe.—Prov.
29:25.

Although anointed by Samuel, victorious in arms and promoted at court, David was many years in reaching his throne. At first both court and army did him honor (ch. 18:2), yet he conducted himself with great modesty (18:18, 23). He also obeyed the king explicitly though he knew fully that he was the God-appointed successor of Saul. Escapes as wonderful and as providential as David's occur in the lives of most of us if we could but know them.

I. David and Jonathan, vv. 1-3. The story of the love of David and Jonathan is a classic. With such close family relations and a son-in-law so successful at arms it is strange that Saul's anger should vent itself upon David. At first Saul was much attached to David but the admiration of the people for David aroused his jealousy, (ch. 18:6) and jealousy is peculiarly a soldier's disease. The slave of jealousy never has peace. As sin and disobedience developed in his life Saul became subject to fits of insane rage during one of which, as David played upon his harp and endeavored to quiet the monarch's spirit, he hurled a javelin, which served as his scepter, at the harpist (ch. 19:10). Saul felt that David was divine, protected and he knew that God had departed from his own life (15:23; 16:14). Saul did not keep his grief and rage to himself for Jonathan and the nation alike knew all about it.

II. Saul and Jonathan, vv. 4-7. It took courage and self-sacrifice on Jonathan's part to speak on behalf of David. Prudence and principle are combined in Jonathan's plea. Those who envy include in their hate and anger all who speak kindly in behalf of their enemy. But Jonathan's argument (vv. 4, 5) is unanswerable. David had not sinned against Saul; it was Jehovah who "wrought a great salvation for all Israel" on the day David took his life in his hand and overcame Goliath. Jonathan pleads for God as well as for his friend and he called to Saul's memory his former joy at seeing Jehovah's victory through David and for the time being Saul was persuaded (v. 6) and made another of those impetuous promises which proved so fleeting. Ushered by Jonathan (Matt. 5:9) David returned to Saul's presence, entered once more upon the discharge of his duties and desisted only when he saw that his presence only aggravated the king and that he was uselessly exposing his life in Saul's presence.

III. Michael and David, vv. 8-12. Saul's hatred was too deep to be permanently overcome. David went out and won a great victory over the Philistines and as he followed his courtly duty, Saul burst out with a fresh attack (vv. 8, 9). David had married Michal when about twenty-one years of age and Saul's attacks occurred during the next three years. The evil spirit mentioned was a demon (18:10; Acts 16:18; Mark 1:23-26), a messenger of Satan permitted by God for Saul's discipline (II Cor. 12:7). God permits evil to come upon men not to tempt them—solicit them to do wrong—but to bring them to repentance or to refine them as pure gold. Thus evil may be said to do God's work (ch. 4:1) "to be sent from Jehovah."

IV. Summary. All who envy are murderers at heart (Matt. 27:18; John 8:12, 15). The present day murders hurl their javelins of slander, lying and vituperation against the reputation of the men whom they hate. Or else they hurl unfair and unjust business methods at others that they may perpetrate their power or else build themselves up upon the ruins of those whom they envy. Saul missed David but he was no less a murderer. Satan always overshoots the mark when he assaults one of God's anointed, chosen ones. Saul could not harm David though he wished to ever so much (Ps. 37:32, 33; Isa. 54:17; Luke 4:30; 10:39). Saul's hatred stopped not even at the threshold of David's house but invaded the sacred precincts of his home. Envy is blind, it assaults all that a man has, spares none with whom he is connected and colors every act and relation of life even to the relations of father and child. Saul was frustrated by his own children. Jonathan and Michal, David's danger was imminent, hence his speedy escape.

Men are strong in so far as they see God's purpose and discipline in their lives. Saul's experience at Naloth (vv. 22, 24) was a response of his emotional nature to a religious appeal, another time when God was waiting to be gracious. Divested of his armor and outer robes Saul lay in a trance, overcome by the power of him who turns the hearts of men as rivers of water. The wrath of man is made to praise him, the life of the prophet is preserved and likewise the life of his servant David.