

## IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings 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

A fierce battle is reported to be taking place along the eastern front in Galicia between the Russians and Austro-Germans. The Muscovites are said to be in retreat.

Submarines are reported to have sunk seven shipping vessels belonging to English, Danish, Norwegian and Portuguese concerns.

Portugal is quite exercised over the war situation and the Lisbon press is urging severing relations with the German government.

Hard fighting is reported along the western war front and Berlin asserts the British have been badly beaten at Givenchy, a village on the French frontier.

An Amsterdam dispatch says Americans in Berlin have received a warning to leave Germany immediately, as all relations between the imperial government and the United States may be severed without further parley.

Fierce struggles are still reported in eastern Austria along the Russian border in the desperate attempts of the Teutonic forces to retake Przemysl.

Vienna dispatches disclaim the Italian successes reported from Rome. Despite the invasion of Austrian territory, the Vienna war office says the enemy has made little headway and has wasted much ammunition.

An agreement has been reached between Roumania and Bulgaria. It is reported by correspondents from Bucharest, and it is expected that the two Balkan nations will soon enter the war, Roumania against Austria and Bulgaria against Turkey.

The Constantinople war office asserts that all reports of the progress of the allies in the Dardanelles are unfounded.

An American woman, Mrs. Isabelle Wade of Chicago, has been arrested in Milan on the charge of being an accomplice of Bavarian officers who are accused of espionage.

Parliament has conferred a long list of honors on many of the men prominent in the present management of the war for England, among whom is Lord Kitchener, who received the knighthood of the Garter. Several others have been raised to the peerage.

The Turkish soldiers are reported to have repulsed the allied land forces on the Gallipoli peninsula. The Moslems were highly praised for their valor by the French war office.

Despite the claim that the Austro-German forces are reported to have been repulsed in their attack to recapture Przemysl, advices state that the Teutons are pressing with great force on the fortress recently taken by the Russians.

Roumania now breaks into the war game with threats to Austria, demanding certain territory for remaining neutral.

Berlin advices say it is unofficially reported that Germany does not intend to recede in any particular in the argument with the United States, and that America has been accused in signed newspaper communications of taking the defensive in President Wilson's recent note.

Speeches bitter with invective have been uttered in the reichstag denouncing Italy as a traitor among nations.

San Marino, a tiny independent state on the Adriatic within the general boundary line of Italy, is soon expected to declare itself at war with Austria as an ally of the Italian Kingdom.

The German imperial admiralty has officially told American Ambassador Gerard that the American merchantman, Gulfight, sunk in the English channel, May 1, was accidentally torpedoed as the German commander, who fired the shot did not notice the American flag until after the unfortunate order was given.

Commenting upon Germany's reply to the United States, the British press states the kaiser's government is only running a bluff.

Germany has sent her reply to the United States which is expected to precipitate trouble between the two nations. The German government contends it was justified in sinking the Lusitania inasmuch as the boat conveyed Canadian troops and war munitions.

By imperial decree Germans are being deported from Japan, a Pacific steamship recently sailing with a goodly number from Yokohama.

### Domestic

The Georgia pardon board heard the petitions from citizens of the state and nation for the commutation of the sentence of Leo Frank to life sentence. Former Governor Foss of Massachusetts was the chief spokesman for the petitioners. Solicitor General Dorsey did not appear to protest against the petition, but made his protest by communication. A delegation of Cobb county citizens appeared in a body to protest against commutation and a delegation from Columbus, Ga., appeared for Frank.

## MAKE EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN MEXICO

VILLA-ZAPATA FACTIONS SEEK  
RECONCILIATION WITH CAR-  
RANZA.

NO OFFICIAL MESSAGES YET

Red Cross Works Rapidly to Relieve  
Hungry Mexicans.—Boat Load of  
Supplies.

Washington.—Informal efforts—as yet without official sanction—are being made by Mexicans identified with the Villa-Zapata movement in Mexico to bring about a reconciliation with the Carranza faction with the view of establishing a government that could claim recognition by the United States.

Elisio Arredondo, Washington representative of General Carranza, received a message from a Carranza Consul on the border saying he had been approached by a Villa official, speaking presumably by authority, to learn what could be done to initiate peace negotiations. The message was forwarded without comment by Arredondo to General Carranza at Vera Cruz.

"I have nothing official and therefore can make no statement," said Arredondo.

Enrique Llorente, agent here of the Villa-Zapata coalition, said he had no official advice that any peace parleys had begun and believed any preliminaries in this connection would be arranged through his agency. He said he had received a telegram from Miguel Diaz Lombardo, Secretary of State of the Villa-Zapata government, in which the latter announced his departure from Chihuahua for Leon to confer with General Villa on the general situation.

American Red Cross officials are rapidly putting into effect their plans for relieving starving Mexican non-combatants. An army transport has just left Galveston, Texas, for Vera Cruz, with a large consignment of corn and beans for Mexico City, arrangements having been made for safe passage of supplies through the Carranza lines.

On its return trip the transport will bring back any Americans or other foreigners who may have reached Vera Cruz from the interior and who desire to leave the country.

Brig. Gen. Devol, general manager of the Red Cross, left for the Texas border to direct the handling of relief supplies.

### 710 NEW RURAL ROUTES.

Will Go Into Operation June 15 and  
Will Serve 82,390 Families.

Washington.—Establishment of 710 new rural mail delivery routes to serve 82,390 families and the extension of existing service to reach 5,460 additional families was announced by Postmaster General Burleson. Nearly all of the new routes will go into operation June 15.

Enlargement and extension of the rural service was made possible, a Postoffice Department statement explains, by a readjustment in April and May, resulting in a reduction of operating expenses amounting to \$511,262. Many routes have been consolidated with others, but it is said but few carriers will be dropped.

Orders are now awaiting the Postmaster General's signature providing for new rural automobile service in many localities. People on these routes when living within a radius of 25 miles will enjoy local rates. The first of the routes will go into operation August 1.

Passports Revoked.

Berlin, via London.—The passports of two American citizens living at Dresden—Leon Raines and Karl Recknagel—have been ordered revoked by the American embassy on instructions from the state department at Washington.

The men, it is said, adversely criticized the American government in the present crisis and declared in a newspaper article that they were ashamed of their citizenship.

Oregon Claims Victory.

Vera Cruz.—Defeat of the forces of Generals Angeles and Villa, the capture of the town of Leon and of all of Villa's trains and artillery, is announced in a report of General Oregon of the Carranza army received here. The report says:

"I have achieved an important victory. After a five days battle Angeles and Villa with small groups of followers fled in different directions. Our forces are pursuing them north of Leon. All the enemy's trains and artillery were captured."

White Book in Demand.

Washington.—Many requests have been received by the state department for what has come to be known popularly as the "White Book" of the United States. It is the first volume of a series of papers and notes comprising diplomatic correspondence with belligerent governments relating to neutral rights and commerce. In it is printed the text of all telegrams which have passed between the United States and foreign governments since the outbreak of the war and general correspondence.

## NOTE SENT TO MEXICAN LEADERS BY PRESIDENT

MUST SET UP A GOVERNMENT  
THAT CAN BE ACCORDED  
RECOGNITION.

WOULD UNITE ALL FACTIONS

Intervention Considered Possible If  
Hopeless Conditions Continue.

Full Text of Note.

Washington.—In a statement to the American people President Wilson served notice on the factional leaders of Mexico that unless within "a very short time" they unite to set up a government which the world can recognize, the United States "will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Message Goes Forward.

President Wilson's warning to Mexico that the United States cannot permit present conditions to continue went forward by telegraph to American agents who will deliver it to the factional leaders, and was at the same time made public at the White House.

The Message to Leaders.

The statement, which goes to Carranza, Villa, Zapata and Garza, the principal leaders, not as a diplomatic note from the United States but as a declaration of President Wilson's attitude expressed in a statement to the American people, is as follows:

"More than two years of revolutionary conditions have existed in Mexico. The purpose of the revolution was to rid Mexico of men who ignored the constitution of the republic and used their power in contempt of the right of its people; and with these purposes the people of the United States instinctively and generously sympathized. But the leaders of the revolution, in the very hour of their success have disagreed and turned their arms against one another.

"All professing the same objects, they are nevertheless unable or unwilling to co-operate. A central authority at Mexico City is no sooner set up than it is undermined and its authority denied by those who are expected to support it.

"Mexico is apparently no nearer a solution of her tragical troubles than she was when the revolution was first kindled. And she has been swept by civil war as if by fire. Her crops are destroyed, her fields lie unseeded, her work cattle are confiscated for the use of the armed factions, her people flee to the mountains to escape being drawn into unavailing bloodshed, and no man seems to see or lead the way to peace and settled order. There is no proper protection either for her own citizens or for the citizens of other nations resident, and at work within her territory. Mexico is starving and without a government.

Policy Frankly Stated

"It is time, therefore, that the government of the United States should frankly state the policy which in these extraordinary circumstances it becomes its duty to adopt. It must presently do what it has not hitherto done or felt at liberty to do—lend its active moral support to some man or group of men, if such may be found, who can rally the suffering people of Mexico to their support in an effort to ignore, if they cannot unite, the warring factions of the country, return to the constitution of the people so long in abeyance, and set up a government at Mexico City which the great powers of the world can recognize and deal with, a government with whom the program of the revolution will be a business and not merely a platform.

"I therefore publicly and very solemnly call upon the leaders of factions in Mexico to act, to act together, and to act promptly for the relief and redemption of their prostrate country. I feel it to be my duty to tell them that, if they cannot accommodate their differences and unite for this great purpose within a very short time, this government will be constrained to decide what means should be employed by the United States in order to help Mexico save herself and serve her people."

Duty of United States

"In these circumstances the people and government of the United States cannot stand indifferently by and do nothing to serve her neighbor. They want nothing for themselves in Mexico. Least of all do they desire to settle her affairs for her, or claim any right to do so. But neither do they wish to see their ruin come upon her and they deem it their duty as friends and neighbors to lend any aid they properly can to any instrumentality which promises to be effective in bringing about a settlement which will embody the real objects of the revolution—constitutional government and the rights of the people. Patriotic Mexicans are sick at heart and cry out for peace and for every self-sacrifice that may be necessary to procure it. Their people cry out for food and fuel, presently hate as much as they fear every man, in their country or out of it, who stands between them and their daily bread.

## ONE HUNDRED HENS EARN \$157 PROFIT

STATE EXPERIMENT STATION  
CONDUCTS TEST TO DETER-  
MINE RELATIVE PROFIT.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

How one hundred hens will pay for their upkeep and in a year bring a total profit of \$157 is explained by the North Carolina Experiment station after a test just completed on the Iredell Farm. The work was begun on April 2, 1914, with the object primarily to determine what it would cost to keep a farm flock of hens a year and just what profit, if any, could be secured.

During the year, the hens laid 8,676 eggs or an average of 86.7 eggs per hen. They were kept under actual farm conditions. All the surplus eggs were sold on the Statesville market at the price of twenty cents per dozen and when the increase in the flock is considered along with the value of the eggs, the profit of each hen amounted to \$157. The hens consumed about four tons of food and increased in numbers to 189. Market prices of grain was charged against the hens and all expenses for upkeep were paid by the money received from the sale of the eggs.

The tabulation shows the hundred hens bought for one dollar each. Corn cost \$2.65; oats, \$57.34; wheat, \$25.86; incidental expenses, \$5.30; extra feed for small chicks, \$7.90; 704 eggs at twenty cents, \$175; interest on investment, at six per cent \$12.00.

On the credit side of the account comes the item of 189 hens valued at \$1.00 each, \$189.00; 120 chicks at ten cents each, \$12.00; 77 fowls sold, \$36.86; 49 fowls eaten, \$144.60; four tons of manure, \$24.00.

All of this runs up a total expense of \$272.80, and a total increase in value of \$429.98 making a net gain of \$157.18.

Malaria in North Carolina.

In its report on the prevalence of malaria in the United States the United States Health Service gives the figures for North Carolina:

"The disease prevails mainly in the eastern half of the state, although cases were reported from 87 of the 100 counties in the state. The reports from the following counties were in the negative: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Caswell, Clay, Jackson, Jones, Macon, Madison, Mitchell, Polk, Swain and Watauga.

The total number of 88,357 cases of malarial fevers reported gives a ratio with the estimated population of 2,339,452, of one case to 280 inhabitants in the 15.71 per cent of returns of all postal cards mailed.

The mortality reports were obtained through the state health officer, W. S. Rankin, and prepared by T. B. Brown, chief clerk, State Board of Health of North Carolina, Raleigh.

Mecklenburg had 78 white and 38 colored cases, 3 white and 5 colored persons died from it.

Charters Granted During Past Week

A charter was issued for the Meche-Brodie Drug Company, Brevard, the capital being \$10,000 authorized, and \$5,000 subscribed by S. M. Macfie, M. P. Brodie and others for a general drug business.

The Pinless Clothesline Company, Wilmington, capital \$15,000 authorized, and \$1,000 subscribed by T. W. Callehan, Blanche Callehan and D. D. Walker for the manufacture and sale of a patent clothesline.

The Chemical Lime Company, Newbern, files an amendment to its charter whereby the capital stock is reduced from \$100,000 to \$12,000, the stockholders being specified as C. D. Bradham, F. M. Simmons, J. D. Harvill and L. I. Moore, each having \$25,000.

Inspecting Test Farms.

Commissioner of Agriculture W. A. Graham and C. C. Wright, C. W. Mitchell, A. Cannon, R. L. Woodard of the State Board of Agriculture left recently for an official inspection of the new test farm, especially for the growing of bright tobacco in Granville county near Oxford. The Department is making experiments in the growing of grains and other crops on this farm as well as tobacco. This is the second season of the experimental effort there and developments are said to be very satisfactory.

Sign Certificates For Attendance.

The Whiteville, Columbus county, public school management tried out a novel scheme for inducing perfect attendance on the schools the past session by offering to furnish to all who made a perfect attendance record for the term a certificate to that effect bearing the signature of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Governor. As a result Governor Craig and State Superintendent Joyner have just been called upon to affix their signatures to 30 such certificates.

## REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR MAY.

The office of Collector A. D. Waits for the Western North Carolina district, reports collections from all sources to the amount of \$743,419.04, for the month of May just closed. Collections for the past month are slightly under the month of April, about \$3,500 less. However, they exceed those of May, 1914, by over \$150,000.

The different sources from which the above revenues were derived is as follows: Lists, \$13,459.42; special taxes, \$392.36; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and snuff, \$721,649.83; opium tax, \$33.39; documentary and proprietary stamps, \$7,861.44; wine stamps \$22.60.

The internal revenue collections for the eastern Carolina district during May were \$489,917, compared with \$425,578 during May, 1914. The special war taxes for the district collected during May aggregated \$3,373. Lists represented a revenue of \$20,989 and the tobacco, cigar and cigarette taxes \$459,988. Other receipts were from special taxes. The revenue from opium license and blanks amounted to \$15,000.

Treasury Funds of State Run Low.

B. R. Lacy, State Treasurer, who has just returned from New York after scoring the financial feat of negotiating a loan of \$75,000 to the state at three and a half per cent, says this money will be applied, \$60,000 to the installation of waterworks at the State Hospital at Morganton and \$15,000 to permanent improvements at the University of North Carolina.

Treasurer Lacy says funds are just now the lowest in the State Treasury they have ever been before since he has been State Treasurer at this season of the year and attributes this condition to the failure of sheriffs of many of the counties to make payments and settlements of taxes as promptly as they should and usually do. He says that one of the most serious consequences is that hundreds of the most faithful and deserving school teachers, all too poorly paid at best, are thereby deprived of the possibility of receiving their salaries promptly and in full.

Mr. Lacy also calls attention to the fact that he has found it necessary to so control the State Treasury's public school funds as they come in as that those counties in which the sheriffs make settlements of their taxes due the state shall have the preference as to the payment of the county proportion of the public school fund. In this way the prompt settlement of state taxes by the sheriffs carries with it an assurance of that county receiving in the most prompt manner possible its proportion of the school fund.

Treasurer Lacy is just now sending out to the sheriffs the most urgent sort of letters appealing for settlement of state taxes to relieve conditions.

Portrait of Yates Presented to State.

There was a unique ceremony in the North Carolina Hall of History when there was presented to the state with due ceremony an oil painting of Maj. William J. Yates, for many years editor of The Democratic, a weekly newspaper of Charlotte, and a journal of great power and influence in its day. The presentation address was by Editor Edward E. Britton, of the Raleigh News and Observer, with supplementary remarks by Mr. William J. Andrews, in which he declared that in so doing he was honoring his grandfather's friend and welding anew the links in the chain of friendship between the families wherein he is the third generation.

In accepting the portrait for the state Col. Fred A. Olds, director of the Hall of History, stated that the painting will be placed "near that of another Governor Vance's most confidential and trusted advisors during the war period, Rev. William E. Peil, the founder of The Raleigh Christian Advocate and also of The Raleigh Sentinel. "You may be assured gentlemen," declared Colonel Olds, "that this portrait will always be treasured and will occupy a place of honor in the Hall of History"

Visit Artist in New York.

Governor Craig and the members of the commission for the erection of the statue of Zebulon B. Vance in the Statuary Hall, Washington, for the state, are to go to New York this week for a special meeting in the studio of Artist Borglum to inspect the work of the artist as far as it has progressed in the preparation of the plaster cast

Renewing Automobile Licenses.

There are upwards of 16,320 state automobile licenses to be renewed by the secretary of state within the next few days, the new automobile license year beginning July 1. The mails are flooding the office now with these applications for new licenses and with the license fee checks that must accompany them. The gain in the number of automobiles in the state the past year has been about 5,000. The license tax on machines ranges from \$5 to \$15 according to horse-power. Motorcycles are decreasing.

Connor Reports to Gen. Young.

Lieut. Edward Connor of the United States Navy, has formally reported to Adjutant General Laurence W. Young of the North Carolina Guard as ready to take up his work as inspector-instructor for the naval militia in this state, the divisions of which are located at Elizabeth City, Washington, Beilhaven, Hertford and Newbern. Lieutenant Connor will press the work of reorganizing the North Carolina militia in conformity with the new Federal naval regulations that reduce the number of officers.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JUNE 13

BLESSEDNESS OF FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 52.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered—Psalm 52:1.

This psalm is believed to have grown out of David's experience with Nathan (see Rom. 4:6-8). It is the second of the seven so-called "penitential psalms" (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143). While it is said, it is at the same time one of the most joyful of all psalms. It is the record of bitter sorrow and also of heartfelt praise, and is as vital in its message today as the day it was given to the world.

1. The State or Condition of Happiness. (1) What is happiness? vv. 1, 2. The blessed or happy man is the one whose sin is covered. God only can forgive sin and has plainly set before us his agency, viz. the shed blood. David as king enjoyed the pleasures of life, but he also knew the result of hidden sin, of sins covered. The joy of forgiveness is offered to all who accept God's gift of justification (Acts 10:43). The psalmist seems to multiply words. "Transgression" means rebellion; "sin" to miss the mark (Rom. 3:23); "iniquity," to be crooked. When men try to cover sin we are expressly told the result (Prov. 28:13), but God literally takes away when he forgives and "covers" sin (John 1:29; Ps. 103:12; 85:5). Neither man or devil can uncover what he has covered. (2) Who is unhappy? vv. 3, 4. Contrasted with the state or condition of happiness granted to the forgiven sinner is presented that of those who are forgiven. David kept silence without only to have a raging tempest within—lips silent, bones "roaring." During the days of David's silence following his sinful act he was guilty of increased acts of sin and cruelty (2 Sam. 12:31). The origin of the word Selah is not known. It probably indicated a musical interlude and in this psalm most appropriately and dramatically appears. (3) How we may be happy, vv. 5, 6. All sin is uncovered to God. His all-seeing eye can penetrate man's futile endeavors to hide his transgressions. The first step to forgiveness and to happiness is confession of guilt. God's heavy hand wrought saving faith in David and such faith has as its first condition confession, "I acknowledged my sin." Such confession is full and frank. Nothing is held back nor is it any element of hypocrisy, and it always secures results (1 John 1:9; Luke 15:20-23).

The godly man, the man who is the recipient of God's grace thus bestowed, prays in a time "when thou mayest be found," or (see margin) "in the time of finding out sin" (v. 6 R. V.). The prophet tells us that there is a time when we may not find God (Isa. 55:6) and Paul tells us when he may be found (II Cor. 6:2).

II. How to Continue in the State of Being Happy. (1) Our security (v. 7). When men forgive they do not "cover" what God hides he forgets (Isa. 38:17; Micah 7:19). Our security, our "hiding place" is Jehovah. Our preserver is Jehovah (Ps. 91:1; Isa. 32:1, 2). Jehovah preserves from trouble those whom he forgives (Ps. 34:19). Such men have a serenity, a "peace" even the "peace of God" which the sinner can never have (Isa. 26:3; Rom. 5:1; Phil. 4:7). (2) Our instructor (vv. 8, 9). (a) Positively—we have one who not only forgives and blots out the past but one who has promised to "instruct," to "teach" and to "guide." Nearly all believe that the introduction of the personal pronouns in verse 8 indicate that God is speaking in response to David's appeal recorded in verse 6. Jehovah guides with his "eye upon" us (v. 8 R. V.). He instructs us by his spirit through his Word (Ps. 119:105; John 16:13). (b) Negatively—Some must needs be directed by "bit and bridle." Some have to learn through bitter experience. We have our choice. Those who will not listen to instruction are compared to the horse and the mule who "have no understanding." Even so they are more useful than those who wildly run after sin. Only thus can some "come near" (v. 9 R. V.) though that is better than not to be brought near at all. (3) Our faith (v. 9). What kind of a life will God's forgiven children live? What is one of the foremost characteristics of a happy life? Here is the answer, "He that trusteth in the Lord." This is the conclusion of the whole matter.

Our only joy is in the Lord "who hath done marvelous things whereof we are glad."

Christ is the incarnate mercy and grace of God. In him we have God's forgiveness.

He supplies our every need (Phil. 4:19). He pardons, heals, restores, directs, gives power (Matt. 28:18-20).

Joy and impurity are never companions. Only the pure can purify. Only the healthy can heal. Only the righteous and free can pardon.

"Rejoice in Jehovah! and leap for joy, O righteous! and gladly shout all ye upright in heart."—Maclaren.

To shout a godly and acceptable shout demands that we be "upright in heart."

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JUNE 13

BLESSEDNESS OF FORGIVENESS.

LESSON TEXT—Psalm 52.  
GOLDEN TEXT—Blessed is whose transgression is forgiven, whose sin is covered—Psalm 52:1.

This psalm is believed to have grown out of David's experience with Nathan (see Rom. 4:6-8). It is the second of the seven so-called "penitential psalms" (6, 32, 38, 51, 102, 130, 143). While it is said, it is at the same time one of the most joyful of all psalms. It is the record of bitter sorrow and also of heartfelt praise, and is as vital in its message today as the day it was given to the world.

1. The State or Condition of Happiness. (1) What is happiness? vv. 1, 2. The blessed or happy man is the one whose sin is covered. God only can forgive sin and has plainly set before us his agency, viz. the shed blood. David as king enjoyed the pleasures of life, but he also knew the result of hidden sin, of sins covered. The joy of forgiveness is offered to all who accept God's gift of justification (Acts 10:43). The psalmist seems to multiply words. "Transgression" means rebellion; "sin" to miss the mark (Rom. 3:23); "iniquity," to be crooked. When men try to cover sin we are expressly told the result (Prov. 28:13), but God literally takes away when he forgives and "covers" sin (John 1:29; Ps. 103:12; 85:5). Neither man or devil can uncover what he has covered. (2) Who is unhappy? vv. 3, 4. Contrasted with the state or condition of happiness granted to the forgiven sinner is presented that of those who are forgiven. David kept silence without only to have a raging tempest within—lips silent, bones "roaring." During the days of David's silence following his sinful act he was guilty of increased acts of sin and cruelty (2 Sam. 12:31). The origin of the word Selah is not known. It probably indicated a musical interlude and in this psalm most appropriately and dramatically appears. (3) How we may be happy, vv. 5, 6. All sin is uncovered to God. His all-seeing eye can penetrate man's futile endeavors to hide his transgressions. The first step to forgiveness and to happiness is confession of guilt. God's heavy hand wrought saving faith in David and such faith has as its first condition confession, "I acknowledged my sin." Such confession is full and frank. Nothing is held back nor is it any element of hypocrisy, and it always secures results (1 John 1:9; Luke 15:20-23).

The godly man, the man who is the recipient of God's grace thus bestowed, prays in a time "when thou mayest be found," or (see margin) "in the time of finding out sin" (v. 6 R. V.). The prophet tells us that there is a time when we may not find God (Isa. 55:6) and Paul tells us when he may be found (II Cor. 6:2).

II. How to Continue in the State of Being Happy. (1) Our security (v. 7). When men forgive they do not "cover" what God hides he forgets (Isa. 38:17; Micah 7:19). Our security, our "hiding place" is Jehovah. Our preserver is Jehovah (Ps. 91:1; Isa. 32:1, 2). Jehovah preserves from trouble those whom he forgives (Ps. 34:19). Such men have a serenity, a "peace" even the "peace of God" which the sinner can never have (Isa. 26:3; Rom. 5:1; Phil. 4:7). (2) Our instructor (vv. 8, 9). (a) Positively—we have one who not only forgives and blots out the past but one who has promised to "instruct," to "teach" and to "guide." Nearly all believe that the introduction of the personal pronouns in verse 8 indicate that God is speaking in response to David's appeal recorded in verse 6. Jehovah guides with his "eye upon" us (v. 8 R. V.). He instructs us by his spirit through his Word (Ps. 119:105; John 16:13). (b) Negatively—Some must needs be directed by "bit and bridle." Some have to learn through bitter experience. We have our choice. Those who will not listen to instruction are compared to the horse and the mule who "have no understanding." Even so they are more useful than those who wildly run after sin. Only thus can some "come near" (v. 9 R. V.) though that is better than not to be brought near at all. (3) Our faith (v. 9). What kind of a life will God's forgiven children live? What is one of the foremost characteristics of a happy life? Here is the answer, "He