

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.

Foreign

Francisco Lagos Chazaro, the latest president of Mexico, elected by the Villa-Zapata coalition, sent word, through the Brazilian minister at Mexico City, to President Wilson that he resented the president's warning note to both Villa and Carranza factions, and that if it meant a threat he would take action to maintain the dignity of the Mexican people. It is said Chazaro's days are numbered, as he is not even in favor now with Villa. Both Villa and Carranza praised Wilson's course.

King Constantine of Greece has not yet been informed of the recent elections which swept the former premier, Venizelos, back into office. On account of the present serious condition of the king, it is believed there will be no change in the ministry until late in August.

General Villa has notified President Wilson of his offer to General Carranza to hold a peace conference to end the Mexican revolution in order to prevent American intervention.

General Villa's men have offered to meet General Carranza and want an armistice in which to settle their difficulties and rest their armies if the revolution is to continue. The meeting will probably be held in Mexico City.

European War

German successes have again been reported in Galicia. Austro-German troops have crossed the Russian border and captured the town of Tarnograd. A battle now is raging for the possession of Lemberg.

It has been officially admitted in parliament by Lord Kitchener and Minister Balfour that the Anglo-French fleet have been entirely driven from the entrance of the Dardanelles by the Turkish and German submarines. The British war office admits defeat on the Gallipoli peninsula, and the evacuation of French and English troops who have temporarily abandoned their attack.

Berlin announces the capture of German and Austro-Hungarian troops of 1,510,000 prisoners of war from August, 1914, until June, 1915. Of this number 1,200,000 are Russian prisoners.

Austrians have attacked the Italian invaders and repulsed them at Mori. Another battle is raging near Roverto.

The London war office claims for the British troops the first pronounced victory in several weeks on the Franco-Belgian border, claiming to have driven the Germans from several miles of trenches.

Another English steamer, the Strathairn, was sunk by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands. Twenty-two lives were lost.

Dr. Anton Meyer-Gerhard, the German citizen who created considerable commotion in America by comments immediately following the Lusitania disaster, has reached Berlin and publicly stated the relations between the two countries are far from unfriendly. He says former Secretary Bryan's resignation was not due to President Wilson's note, but to a growing personal breach between the two over the president's proceeding in certain matters without consulting Mr. Bryan.

It is predicted in Berlin by impartial observers of the war that the present war will mark the end of the Belgian kingdom and that Germany will retain her control over both Belgium and Belgian Congo. Already the empire has taken \$1,250,000,000 from that nation.

Asked in the house of commons whether the reports were true that the Anglo-French fleet had forced the Dardanelles, Premier Asquith admitted there had been no decisive victory in those straits, either marine or martial, and that silence was being maintained about operations in that portion of the war zone.

The election of former Premier Venizelos of Greece is taken in all the European capitals that the Greek kingdom will enter the conflict on the side of the allies not later than the early fall.

Austria is now reported to be dickering with Serbia. While her differences with that Balkan kingdom precipitated the European war and Austrian troops have twice captured Belgrade, the dual monarchy is now said to be secretly negotiating with Serbia to divide Albania between Serbia and Greece.

Premier Asquith stated the European war was costing Great Britain \$15,000,000 a day. Parliament has just voted another big war bond issue.

The British trawler, Argyl, has been sunk by a German submarine off the English east coast.

German jingoes who are clamoring for war with the United States have been sharply rebuked by Eugene Zimmerman, director of the Lokai-Anzeiger of Berlin. Herr Zimmerman has declared President Wilson's position is a clear and dignified one which cannot help but command respect from all nations.

Washington

That Robert Lansing of Indiana, counselor of the state department and secretary ad interim, will become successor to William Jennings Bryan, is taken from a statement made by President Wilson that he would not go outside his official family for a premier in order to secure the services of a man who was already closely in touch with the foreign situation abroad. Cabinet members have endorsed Mr. Lansing. While others have been mentioned his appointment is expected.

President Wilson received a body of laboring women at the White House, who entered a formal protest against war either with Germany or Mexico. The president assured them every government official was desirous of maintaining peace.

President Wilson has appointed Charles B. Williams of Georgia United States attorney for the Panama Canal zone.

President Wilson, after laying the corner stone of the American Red Cross Memorial building, was made a member of the Washington local union of the Journeymen Stone Masons. Presidents McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft were also similarly honored.

Former Secretary of State Bryan—returning from a brief vacation at Old Point Comfort—stated he would make three public statements regarding the European war situation. This statement he said would be in three parts, and will be his last on the subject for a while.

Standing on the steps of the treasury building, President Wilson addressed a great throng of people at the national flag day exercises. It is the first time an executive has ever been heard in a public address in the national capital except from the capitol itself on inauguration days. The president was introduced by Secretary McAdoo. The president eulogized George Washington and Charles Thomson, the designers of the Stars and Stripes.

Domestic

Charles Becker, former New York police lieutenant under death sentence convicted of inspiring the murder of Herman Rosenthal, has only one hope in executive clemency or a supreme court appeal. It is not believed Governor Whitman, who secured Becker's conviction, will grant clemency.

Harry Thaw won again in the New York court of appeals when Justice Hendrick was upheld in directing a jury trial to test Thaw's sanity. Date for the hearing has already been set. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, accompanied by his family, are visiting the Panama canal en route to the San Francisco exposition.

Two naval academy midshipmen, in the investigation of examination scandals at Annapolis, admitted on the stand that some of the cadets had resorted to stolen papers for their own advantage in exams. One witness testified that about half his class might be guilty of the charge.

Rabbi Goldstein of New York made a plea against the continuation of capital punishment before the pardon board at Albany. He declared "Dago Frank," one of the four gunmen in the Rosenthal case, went to his death, innocent of crime.

Lee Cowart, former commissioner of immigration of Alabama, and John Cheney, of the state agricultural department, have been arrested on the charge of embezzling state funds.

The Sons of Confederate Veterans have just concluded their session at Little Rock.

Calvin Demarest of Chicago, famous as a billiard champion, attempted a crime when he tried to strangle his mother and wife and then cut his own throat. He was unsuccessful and all three are living.

The Southern Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, in session at Tybee Island, Ga., adopted resolutions protesting against British interference with American commerce.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago has solved the strike situation by placing both labor leaders and traction officials under lock and key and forcing them to an agreement so as to renew business traffic in the nations' second city.

The Chicago street car strike took on a serious aspect and promises to continue the rest of the summer. Several acts of violence were reported.

The Oklahoma labor commissioner has publicly advised laboring men not to come to Oklahoma this summer unless assured of work. Already the wheat fields are filled and 10,000 men who rushed into the state in the last month are out of employment.

A Peace and Preparedness Conference, a branch of the National Security League, in session in Boston, adopted a resolution urging President Wilson to call the attention of congress to the pressing need for additional national defense.

Congressman Meeker of St. Louis has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel by Hugh Moore, editor of a Monett, Mo., paper. The congressman was released under bond.

The examinations scandal at the United States naval academy, now being investigated by a court of inquiry and involving the dismissal of seven cadets, has taken on a more serious aspect than ever. Among the chief witnesses called at the hearing was Rear Admiral Fullam, superintendent of the academy.

LEO FRANK WILL NOT BE HANGED; SLATON ALTERS DEATH SENTENCE

Macon, Ga.—Leo M. Frank arrived in this city at 2:44 a. m., under heavy guard on his way to the state farm at Milledgeville, which is located in South Georgia, about 150 miles south of Atlanta.

Sheriff Mangum of Fulton County, who had Frank in charge, said that Frank's sentence had been commuted to life imprisonment by Governor Slaton.

The sheriff and his prisoner were transferred to an automobile and immediately left for the state farm, Frank was not handcuffed.

There were only a few persons at the railway station here when Frank and his custodians arrived. Frank appeared to be nervous and his gait was unsteady. He was pale and at times had to be steadied by Sheriff

Frank Nervous.

Meanwhile the German official communication reports the further progress of the German-Austrian troops toward Lemberg. It claims as well that the Russians have been cleared from parts of the Dniester.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the German Emperor himself has taken supreme command of the Galician campaign, establishing his headquarters in Silesia as near to the front as practicable.

The infuriated mobs turned the city into wild disorder, according to eye-witnesses. From music stores, pianos and other musical instruments were hurled into the streets until the piles of wreckage made traffic impossible.

The rioters, heated with liquor found in the demolished wine stores, became reckless in their pillaging, burning many stores and apartments, the owners of which were Russians.

The demonstrations beginning early on June 9 lasted more than 24 hours. Buildings were burned and crumbled to ashes, and the fire departments although active throughout the disturbances found it impossible to cope with the flames.

The governor stated that Frank had been removed from Atlanta to the state farm at Milledgeville, Ga., by his order.

Big Battleship Launched.
New York.—The new battleship Arizona was successfully launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Arizona shares with her sister ship, the Pennsylvania, recently launched at Newport News, the honor of being the world's largest battleship.

She went to the river with the wine and water of her christening tricking in rivulets down her bow from two broken bottles that swung, bound together by a long red, white and blue cord of silk. Miss Esther Ross of Prescott, Ariz., the sponsor made a fair throw as the big hull quivered and slid slowly forward; the froth of the wine splattered her gown and the clothes of those in her party.

From the grandstand the christening was witnessed by Secretary Daniels, army and navy officers, Governor Hunt, Senator Ashurst and others.

Germans Angry Over Sinking U-29.
Berlin, via London.—A statement given out by the German Admiralty to the effect that the German submarine U-29 had been rammed and sunk by a British tank steamer after the vessel had been ordered to stop, is expected to have an important bearing on the German-American negotiations. German naval officers and the public at large ask how it is possible for German submarines to treat merchantmen in the way requested by the United States of ships displaying neutral flags in the war zone.

Vetoes Full Crew Bill.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Governor Brumbaugh announced he had vetoed a bill designed to repeal the Pennsylvania full crew law. The bill was passed by the Legislature recently after an extensive publicity campaign. Under the terms of the measure which was opposed by railway employees and labor organizations, the public service commission would have been empowered to require railroads to employ an adequate number of men upon trains. The governor issued several statements with the veto.

Automobiles for Rural Routes.
Washington. Automobile rural mail delivery routes will be established in many parts of the country beginning August 2. It was announced that orders had been signed by Postmaster General Burleson authorizing the operation of 105 machines on that date. Preparations are being carried forward for installation of the automobile in the rural mail service wherever the roads will permit. Already some carriers are using automobiles on their routes.

Carranza Will Not Interfere.
Laredo, Texas.—Gustave Espinosa Mirales, private secretary to General Carranza and General Alfredo Ricart, Carranza commander of Nuevo Laredo assured Gen. A. C. Devol of the American Red Cross, that Carranza officials would not oppose the transportation of Red Cross supplies through territory controlled by the Constitutionalists. The Mexican officials declared, however, that reports of food shortage in Mexico were greatly exaggerated. Two hundred refugees including Americans arrived here a few days ago.

TEUTONIC ALLIES SURE OF SUCCESS

NOT SINCE BEFORE BATTLE OF MARNE HAVE ALLIES BEEN SO CONFIDENT.

KAISER TAKES UP COMMAND

German Emperor Has Established His Headquarters as Near Front as is Practicable.

London.—After seven weeks' battering across Galicia during which the Russians have been thrown back more than 150 miles the Austro-Germans are as close to Lemberg as were the Germans to Paris last Fall. Never perhaps since before the battle of the Marne, have the Teutonic Allies appeared so confident of success. Having failed in their original plan of crushing France and then returning to Russia, they have reversed the order of their strategy and now judging by the expenditure of life and ammunition in Galicia they have pinned their whole faith on paralyzing the Russian army to permit the throwing of a tremendous weight of men and metal into the west, there either to break through the Franco-British line or force an interminable period of sanguinary warfare.

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ANTI-GERMAN MOBS AT MOSCOW.

Wreck 500 Stores; \$20,000,000 Worth of Damage.

Petrograd, via London.—Moscow suffered damage to the amount of \$20,000,000 during the recent anti-German demonstrations in which nearly 500 stores and factories and more than 200 private lodgings were wrecked.

The infuriated mobs turned the city into wild disorder, according to eye-witnesses. From music stores, pianos and other musical instruments were hurled into the streets until the piles of wreckage made traffic impossible.

The rioters, heated with liquor found in the demolished wine stores, became reckless in their pillaging, burning many stores and apartments, the owners of which were Russians.

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Thousand Delegates Will Attend.
The convention of ginners will meet in Raleigh, July 29, for the annual session and according to President V. Cockrum there will be more than a thousand delegates present.

This is the largest organization of cotton ginners in the South and is made up of representatives of the industry from the southern states. The business of the convention in July will be the consideration of laws for the protection of ginners, the purchasing of bagging and the direct from the factory, arranging for and mutual fire protection. Representatives of the association will be in Raleigh shortly to arrange the details of the convention.

Along with the convention will come a large display of machinery displayed by the various factories.

Butter Market Brings Problem.
With the output of creameries in North Carolina estimated at sixteen times the output eight years ago, the State Department of Agriculture and Experiment Station is facing the question of marketing products and to arrive at some solution of the difficulty a meeting will be held in Statesville on July 23. This meeting will be attended by creamery men from over the state and by representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Station. Those who have indicated their intention of going at the present are Mr. W. R. Camp, Mr. Alvin J. Reed, and Dr. B. W. Kilgore.

M. L. Shipman Appointed Delegate.
Governor Craig issued a commission to M. L. Shipman, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, as a delegate from this state to the annual convention of the Governmental Labor Officials of the United States to be held in Detroit beginning June 28. Mr. Shipman will return by Atlantic City where he is a delegate from this state for the annual convention of the Anti-Saloon League of America July 6 to 9. Governor Craig has also commissioned 20 delegates at large to this Atlantic City Anti-Saloon League convention.

State Pharmacists Close Meeting.
After a lively fight between Wrightsville, Morehead City and Asheville, Wrightsville Beach was finally selected by the North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting at Durham as its meeting place next year. Morehead City was finally withdrawn in favor of Wrightsville and the vote was taken on the seashore and the mountain town. The fact that the last meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association prior to this one was held in the mountains caused the decision to go to Wrightsville.

N. C. Troops to Participate.
Adj. Gen. Young issued the order for the encampment of hospital and ambulance corps of the state at Tobyhanna, Pa. where manoeuvres will be held. This participation in the camp of North Carolina troops has been authorized by the War Department. Ambulance Company No. 1 and Field Hospital Corps No. 1 will participate. The minimum of enlistment is two officers and twenty-two men for the hospital corps and two officers and twenty-eight men for the ambulance company.

CAMP DATES FOR NATIONAL GUARD

COST OF SUMMER MANEUVERS ESTIMATED TO REACH AT LEAST \$77,550.

DISPATCHES FROM RALEIGH

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

Raleigh.

Adjutant General Young in issuing the orders for the encampment of the North Carolina National Guard during the summer estimated that the entire cost of the manoeuvres for the state troops will be \$77,550. The average cost of transportation, pay and camp expenses of one regiment will be \$15,000, and all this is borne by the federal government.

The Second Regiment will be in camp at Camp Glenn July 6 to 12; the First Regiment will be there from July 20 to 28; the Third Regiment will be encamped from August 3 to 10; the sanitary troops will encamp at Tobyhanna, Pa., July 3 to 15; the cavalry troops, A and B, of Asheville and Lincolnton, will encamp at Fort Oglethorpe July 20 to 29; the coast artillery will be at Fort Caswell August 3 to 13; the Naval Reserves will take the summer battleship cruise July 3 to 15.

Adjutant General Young stated that very little could be done at this late hour in the matter of securing an aeroplane for the summer encampments. This does not mean that the idea has been abandoned. A number of offers have been received by the Adjutant General from air men in North Carolina volunteering their services to the National Guard and a public subscription campaign has been proposed.

Adjutant General Young is now arranging the details of the various encampments. Recently the water system at Camp Glenn was improved by the addition of new pumping works. At the camp, there has also been recently installed a complete equipment of wagons and harness for the field use of the Guard.

It is the general opinion among all the National Guard officers and enlisted men that the manoeuvres at the camps this summer will be entered into with more zest and enthusiasm than ever before. The National Guard is more in the eyes of the nation now than it has been in past years and in most states the Guard is anxious to display its efficiency.

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Oppose Reduction in Revenue Force.

A special news item from Washington states that Senator Simmons, Representative Pou and International Revenue Collectors J. W. Bailey and A. D. Watts came to Washington on varying missions. Of chief concern among all of them apparently, however, is the intention of the treasury department to cut the number of revenue agents in each North Carolina district. From three to five men less than the present number in each district is the proposed allotment. Senator Simmons saw Commissioner W. H. Osborn regarding the proposed cut. He and Mr. Pou, with the two collectors will see the commissioner in the near future. They will contend that they cannot carry out the Federal laws in North Carolina with less than their present number and will point to collections for the year of eight million dollars in the Western district and over five million in the east to support of their contention that the present number is not too great.

One of the reasons advanced by the treasury department for desiring to cut the number of agents, aside from reasons of economy, is that the U. S. government should not be expected to take so large a part in enforcing the laws of North Carolina. It is claimed that state and county officers should do more towards refiners illicit distilling than they are now doing, since no revenue to the Federal government can come legally from the whiskey business in North Carolina. Especially since the quart law came into effect in the state, the government is losing money on every case of distilling it unearths.

Reduce Tare on Cotton Bales.

Commissioner W. A. Graham is preparing to communicate with all the commissioners of agriculture of the various states in the interest of a just tariff on cotton bagging and ties. Major Graham has already recommended to the secretary of agriculture the calling of an international convention to consider the standardization of cotton bagging and ties.

Prior to 1865, according to Major Graham, the weight of a bale of cotton was generally 350 pounds. The cotton bagging and ties then as now weighed twenty-one or twenty-two pounds. Six per cent was fixed, therefore, as the tare. Since that time, the bale of cotton has been increased to five hundred pounds. The tare remains the same six per cent. As a result, about thirty pounds are now deducted as the tare, just eight pounds above the correct weight.

Large Number Get Licenses As M.D.'s
The report of Dr. W. S. Rankin and a number of able papers on technical subjects was one of the features of the convention of the North Carolina Medical Association. Dr. H. A. Royler released for publication the list of the successful candidates for license to practice in North Carolina.

The total number of applicants was 181. Of these 38 ask for reciprocity from other states. Thirty-two were accepted and six rejected. Two applied for limited license and were accepted. One hundred and forty came up for regular examination. Six were two-year men taking the primary branch and all of these passed. Of the remaining 134 license was granted to 105 and 29 failed.

Orange County Health Survey.

The comprehensive survey of Orange county's social, economic and sanitary conditions goes forward, tangible results being achieved speedily. The health service of the United States Health Department has commissioned into field service seven sanitary officials and they are daily promoting the health survey. Orange county homes are being rigidly inspected and the actual conditions found are being carefully recorded. The field agents report to Prof. E. C. Branson that the co-operation extended by the rural people is characterized by a helpfulness and cordial spirit rarely ever witnessed in similar surveys.

Mourn For Col. Jarvis.
The flags on the Statehouse and other state buildings here were at half-mast on account of the death of former Governor Jarvis. The news of his death causing profound sorrow among state officials and others here and all give highest acclaim to his career as of incalculable usefulness to his state. Large numbers of state officers and citizens generally went to Greenville Sunday to attend the funeral.

State Will Soon Do Lime Grinding.
By the middle of July, North Carolina will be ready to get into the lime grinding business for the farmers of the state. The plant recently secured by the Department of Agriculture, located near Pollockville, in eastern North Carolina, is about ready for operation. As long as this plant will accommodate the demands of the state it will be used alone but when it becomes necessary other plants may be taken over. At the present time farmers may secure lime direct from the grinders.

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INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR JUNE 27 REVIEW, SECOND QUARTER.

READING LESSON—Psalm 78:9-12
GOLDEN TEXT—I myself will be the shepherd of my sheep.—Ezekiel 34:15.

The approximate time covered by these lessons is from 1091 or 1078 B. C. to 1035 or 1023 B. C., somewhere between 50 and 60 years. The most prominent character is David. He is related to every lesson, except the first, either as an actor or an author. This fact gives us a center about which to revolve our review. By making assignments a week in advance a chapter summary of David's life can be presented as follows: Chapter I, Saul's disobedience, and its relation to David. II, The secluded shepherd boy and Samuel. III, The boy and the giant. IV, The musician and the king. V, The boy and his friend. VI, The young man in exile. VII, The young man as king. VIII, The king and the ark. IX, The king's great sin. The remaining lessons will make excellent reading matter to be interspersed with the presentation of the various chapters and we may call the whole program "From Obscurity to Power."

An excellent suggestion is made in "Peloubet's Selected Notes," of making a large chart ruled vertically into five columns and horizontally into twelve spaces, one for each lesson. Label the vertical columns respectively, place, characters, intervening events, key verse, and principal teaching. Then have each of the sixty different spaces assigned to classes or to individuals who will each in turn, beginning at the upper left hand corner with lesson one, fill in the different spaces in order until the whole chart is covered. If a blackboard is used these facts can be written within the different squares, otherwise cards must be taken to have the facts written up on previously prepared pieces of cardboard, or paper, each to correspond to the dimensions of the various squares on the large chart. As in the case of the "chapter review," previous suggested, Lessons III and XII being the most important, may be read and no further attention be given to them so far as the chart is concerned. For the younger classes a good story teller can give a running story of the lessons which will prove highly interesting. To drill the school or the separate classes on some of the outstanding facts of the books of First and Second Samuel and the Psalms will prove a profitable expenditure of time. For illustration: Who are the heroes of First Samuel? Of Second Samuel? What chief events in the life of David are recorded in First Samuel? In Second Samuel? Where is the record of David and Goliath?

If a running commentary is desired the following suggestions may help: Lesson I. Saul is set aside, hence the need of David, "a man after God's own heart." Lesson II. Samuel's choice set aside and David the youngest son is selected to be king. Lesson III. The wonderful shepherd palm which is a "testimony" of David the shepherd king. (Have the school recite it in concert.) Lesson IV. A venture of faith, Jehovah's watchful care over David, and the downfall of a mighty foe. Lesson V. Saul's vain attempt to slay David. The development of hatred, the protecting care over those who "put their trust in Jehovah." Lesson VI. The love of David and Jonathan, an illustration of the surrendered life and a type of the love for us of one who has said, "Henceforth I call you not servants but friends."

Lesson VII. David's generosity to his persistent persecutor. David did not do to Saul what Saul tried to do to David. Though selected to become king, David recognized in Saul one of God's chosen men and patiently bided his time till God should remove this recreant, disobedient servant and place him in the position of power. Lesson VIII. David exalted to be king, first over Judah and later over the entire nation. Also the record of his shrewd manner of making friends with all of the tribes of Israel.

Lesson IX. David established Jerusalem to be both the civic and religious center of the nation. His joy in worship and in God's service points forward to our "chief shepherd." Lesson X. David was after all only human. In the midst of his idle luxury he succumbed to the allurements of temptation and committed an awful sin, an act that involved many others and made the sum total one fearful to behold. How are the mighty fallen! The higher they are the harder they fall.

Let this part of the review consist of reading the psalms with but little, preferably no, comment. If what has gone before has been prayerfully and vividly presented, comment on these two lessons is needless.

They so clearly and cogently connect themselves with David's life as to leave little more to be said, and the review will end with the psalmist's note of prayerfulness and his trust in Jehovah, the testimony of his personal knowledge and experience.