EDY OF
THE STRO

8-16, 24, 25—Jan. 31.

n a Nazarite—His B
His Mission Foretold—The
a Mission—How He Judged
Samson's Weakness — His
to God—Victory in Death.

"Beware, I pray thee, and drink not wine nor strong drink." Judges 13:4.

ALL Israelites who took a certain vow were styled Nazarites. No one should confound these people with the residents of Nazareth. Jesus was a resident of Nazareth, but not a Nazarite. The Nazarite vow was that spirituous liquor in every form should be avoided, and that the hair should not be cut. Samson from birth was under this vow, which, by the direction of the angel of the Lord, was adopted for him by his parents. In some sense the vow seems to have signified complete consecration to God and His service.

Twice before Samson's birth, the angel of the Lord communicated with his parents to the intent that the mother's mind, especially, should be impressed with the importance of abstemiousness; and that her child should be born under a favorable endowment. Undoubtedly his parents realized to what extent parents may give mental and physical strength to their children, and would be on the alert to endow their offspring favorably.

The Angel Disappearing in the flame.

According to Divine promise, Samson was to be one of Israel's Judges—Deliverers. The need of deliverance is evident from the context. The Philistines resided to the southwest of Palestine. They were a warlike people, and very intelligent as respects manufactures. Their cunning is shown in that they not only disarmed the Israelites, but prohibited their making any iron implements or doing any kind of blacksmithing work. In this manner they held the Israelites in a species of peonage, exacting tribute of them.

Samson's work for his people must not be measured by merely the amount of damage which he did to the Philistines as a warrior and as a strategist—setting fire to their wheat-fields by ingeniously using foxes for the purpose, etc. Doubtless his chief work was one of reviving the spirit of his people, who had become thoroughly hopeless under the oppression of their enemies. The lesson of what one could do when he devoted his life to delivering his people from their enemies must have been a great stimulus to patriotism and an encouragement to return to the Lord.

Points to Be Remembered.

We must not forget that the Jews were not Christians, and that the rules laid down by Jesus and the Apostles for Christians were not applicable to the Jews. According to the Scriptures Moses and the nation of Israel were a House of Servants (Hebrews 3:5, 6). They were promised Divine blessings in proportion as they served faithfully the Divine Law, which did not call upon them to be saints in the Christian sense of that word.

Another difference between the Jew and the Christian is that the former was promised temporal blessings as a reward for faithfulness, while the latter is promised spiritual blessings with temporal adversities and trials of faith, patience, love and loyalty. Unless this distinction between the two Ages and the two Laws be borne in mind, we shall continually be in difficulty.

According to the Law, Samson was rated as a very faithful servant of God. His faithfulness consisted in his loyalty to the Divine requirements and to Israel, God's covenanted people. His faith was continually manifested in all he did; and his life was used in serving his people. He is rated as an Ancient Worthy.—Heb. 11:32, 39, 40.

Samson was neither a Christian nor an example to Christians. In many respects he lived after the flesh, notwithstanding his noble self-sacrifice in the Lord's service. We should remember, however, that he was never begotten of the Holy Spirit. Only since Pentecost have any been begotten of the Spirit as "New Creatures in Christ." True, we read that the Spirit of the Lord was upon Samson; but we are to bear in mind the wide distinction between spirit-begetting and the Spirit's mechanical operation upon the Prophets and other Ancient Worthies to move them to accomplish the Divine purposes. But Christians are to receive the Spirit of Adoption.

The Boy Samson.

A woman was Samson's undoing. He confided in her and she betrayed him. While he slept, his deceitful friend cut off his hair, and then deliv- They gloated ...es out, and kept ...grinding at the mills. ...t least, they brought him ... a trophy. He stood between ... immense pillars, which supported the roof of the great building; and with a prayer to God, he grasped these and pulled down the entire structure, doing more damage to the Philistines in the killing of their great men, and more therefore for the deliverance of his people, in that one act than in all the other experiences of his life.

FOR A "BREAD LINE" RESERVE

Bill Would Enlist 100,000 Unemployed For Four Months.

Conversion of "the army of the unemployed" into a reserve corps for the army is the proposal advanced in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois.

Mr. Britten would take 100,000 of the unemployed and enlist them for four months, after which they would be discharged, subject to reserve duty for a period of ten years. Mr. Britten believes that if these men were kept drilling instead of loafing during the winter months the country would be better off.

To use Mr. Britten's words, the bill "affords an opportunity to take from the soup houses, the bread line and charitable institutions thousands of ablebodied men who are now tramping our cities out of work."

RUSKIN ON PAINTING.

Painting, with all its technicalities, difficulties and peculiar ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the vehicle of thought, but by itself nothing.

If it is the love of that which your work represents—if, being a landscape painter, it is the love of hills and trees that move you—if, being a figure painter, it is love of human beauty and human soul that moves you—if, being a flower or animal painter, it is love and wonder and delight in petal and in limb that moves you, then the spirit is upon you, and the earth is yours and the fullness thereof.

NAVY NEEDS 200 AIR CRAFT.

Chief of Aeronautical Bureau Tells of Their Value in War.

Washington.—Captain Mark L. Bristol, chief of the aeronautical bureau of the navy department, declared that the navy needs 200 air craft, 100 for active service and 100 to be held in reserve.

"It would require an appropriation of $2,000,000 to bring the aeronautical branch of the navy up to the proper standard of efficiency," Captain Bristol says.

"The air navy of the United States," said he, "must consist of aeroplanes, semirigid or nonrigid airships—the destroyer, cruiser and battleships of the air, respectively. The aeroplane will be used for scouting to discover the enemy's fleet, especially submarines and mines, and to attack the dirigibles and aeroplanes of the enemy.

"It is the torpedo boat of the air against the airship cruisers and battleships. Having discovered the submarines and mines, it directs the air cruisers to attack these craft, and at the same time protects the cruisers from the enemy's air craft. The air cruisers also will lay mines, probably will be used to drop aerial torpedoes on the surface ships of the enemy and be utilized over land for reconnoissance and dropping bombs.

"The uses to which air craft can be put in war will be better known after the European war. It seems that the air navy will be just as essential a part of the country's fighting force as the battleships and submarines.

"To be successful against any enemy the country must have command of the air the same as command of the sea.

"Any nation that has suitable air craft could detect submarines. The aeroplane can see submarines and mines very plainly and guide the dirigible to them, which can descend close to the water and drop high explosives to explode the mines or destroy the submarines. We can pick up the mines at their usual depth, even follow the anchor line of the mine down to a considerable depth below the mine."

SENTENCE SERMONS.

The cultivation of the mind is a kind of food supplied for the soul of man.—Cicero.

I trust no rich man who is offensively kind to a poor man.—Plautus.

Being admonished, learn justice and despise not the gods.—Vergil.

The judge is condemned when the guilty is acquitted.—Syrus.

Clemency alone makes us equal to the gods.—Claudianus.

Villa Assumes Presidency

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 5—In a message telegraphed the Morning Times Wednesday from Aguascalientes, General Villa announced his assumption of the supreme political power in the zone controlled by the troops of the army of Northern Mexico.

This momentous step, amounting to the assumption of a military dictatorship over the larger half of the republic, it is announced, was taken because of the necessity of carrying on the affairs of government threatened with interruptions owing to the cutting off of communications with the national convention.

Announcement was also made of the creation of three departments of government to be presided over by three men, acknowledged by friend and foe alike, as among the ablest of the citizens of the Mexico republic.

General Villa's message follows:

"Aguascalientes, Feb. 3, 1915.

"Morning Times, El Paso, Texas.

"On account of communications having been cut between the convention government and the division under my comand, and as public service cannot be interrupted in the extensive zone which I control, I have found myself compelled to assume the political authority creating three politico-administrative departments: foreign relations and justice being in charge of Lic. Miguel Diaz Lombardi; gobernacion and communications, General Dr. Louis de la Garza Cardenas; treasury and fomento, Lic. Francisco Escudero. You will soon receive detailed information.

"Francisco Villa,

"The general in chief or operations." On receipt of this announcement it was immediately sent to agents at Washington to inform the American government, and a telegram was received late last night by General Villa's border agent from Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan to forward to General Villa. It is believed that the message has an important bearing on General Villa's action in assuming the executive power.

LOCALS AND PERSONALS

Jack Lenhart, one of the prosperous ranchmen of the Cimarron country, spent several days in the city this week.

Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Hayes of near Custes, were in the city the first of the week.

Good flour means good bread. Use American Lady Flour, for sale by Hilgers & Barnhart.

Mrs. Dillworth of near Clapham, left on the Thursday afternoon train for an extended visit with relatives and friends in Nebraska and Iowa.

Adolph Wenz, another German-American regular on our Pasamonte list, was a business visitor in the city the first of the week.

Fresh Meats, all kinds. Best line the market affords at Hilgers & Barnhart.

Frank Farrias and Jabe Wolford have formed a partnership and will conduct the "Keep U-Neat" cleaning and pressing business next door the opera house. Frank is an expert tailor and hat blocker.

Henry Brunner of near Guy, one of the progressive German-American farmers of the county, attended to business in the city the first of the week. While here Henry put up a real dollar for News subscription. There's a reason.

Brown Beauty Coffee, best to be had. Get it from Hilgers & Barnhart.

Morris C. Johnson and C. Otto returned the first of the week from Kansas City, Chicago and St. Louis, where they bought a large stock of spring and summer goods for the big Otto-Johnson store.

Look For It

We are requested by Captain Snyder to announce that he will answer the charges and allegations by the Citizen in the next issue of that paper, if the editor will extend the courtesy. This should be worth reading.

M. E. Fuller of Staunton, one of our regulars and a democrat of the old school, spent several days in the county seat this week looking after business befor the land office.

Hon. G. C. Smith, elected representative of Union county to the New Mexico legislature, left Tuesday on a business trip through the southern part of the county. He will be absent from the city about ten days.

Joe Coger, one of the prosperous stockmen of the soutern part of the county, attended to business in the city Tuesday. Joe reports prosperous conditions in his section of the country.

Fresh Meats, all kinds. Best line the market affords at Hilgers & Barnhart.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bearden of near Sedan, were trading in the city Thuesday. Mr. Bearden called at The News office and had his name added to our subscription list. There's a reason.

E. U. Scott of near Grenville, was a trader in town Monday. While here he put up the necessary for a year's reading of The News. There's a reason.

Good flour means good bread. Use American Lady Flour, for sale by Hilgers & Barnhart.

Juan B. Trujillo of near Grenville, attended to business in the county seat Thursday. Juan is a true democrat, and thoroughly disgusted with the late antics of the g. o. p. in New Mexico.

Monroe McWhirter of Newcastle, Texas, was in the City Thursday and filed on a fine claim. Being progressive, he had his name added to our subscription list. There's a reason.

A Personal Statement

There are so-called "honey and tar" preparations that cost the dealer half as much but sell at the same price as the original and genuine Foley's Honey and Tar Compound. We never offer these imitations and substitutes. We know you will buy Foley's whenever you need a cough syrup if you once use it. People come long distances for the true FOLEY'S—over thirty years the leading remedy for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, bronchial and lagrippe coughs. Sold by City Drug Store.

Baptist Services

for Sunday, February 7, 1915.

9:45 a.m. Sunday School.

11:00 a.m. Morning worship. Sermon by the pastor, "A Prince with God."

6:45 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Subject, "With Jesus on the Mountain."

7:45 p.m. Sermon, "A Beautiful Life."

Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

J. Q. Herrin, Pastor.

YOU MAY BE SORRY

IF YOU ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE FOR

This Reliable Cough Medicine

That cough is nature's cry for help. It's a warning—a symptom, maybe of bronchitis, lagrippe, even of pneumonia. It must be checked at once. Hurry to the drug store for

Foley's Honey and Tar Compound

AND BE SURE IT IS THE GENUINE

Don't take a chance with a substitute. Untreated coughs quickly get worse, especially at nightfall. FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND will sooth and heal the irritated throat, take away the tickle and relieve the tight feeling in the chest. It has no equal for any kind of cough.

For over forty years FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND has been the supply with thousands of families.

Remember the name—FOLEY'S HONEY AND TAR COMPOUND and look for the beehive on the yellow wrapper.

★★★ EVERY USER IS A FRIEND.

Obituary

William Thomas Stone was born February 22, 1850, near Bloomfield, Green county, Indiana, and died January 28, 1915, near Custes, New Mexico, aged sixty-four years, eleven months, six days. He grew to manhood in Indiana, where he was married on October 30, 1870, to Lavina Anne Gadberry. To this union was born ten children, five boys and five girls, eight of whom were living at the time of the father's death. With the exception of one son, L. A. Stone of Carmen, Oklahoma, all the children were with their father during his last hours, and together with the mother and widow are left to mourn the loss of husband and father. W. H. Stone of Crete, Nebraska, and F. E. Stone of Holdrege, Nebraska, arrived a week or two previous to the death of their parent. Mrs. Lee Miner and family of Buffalo, Oklahoma, arrived Sunday, the 24th. J. W. Stone and family, C. E. Stone and family, Mrs. S. R. Hayes and husband, and Miss Sylvia Stone, all of Custes, New Mexico, were with their father during his last days, which were full of suffering, but he had been an invalid for many years and bore his suffering patiently. He moved his family to Crete, Nebraska, in 1883, and afterward lived in four states in the Union. He lived for six years at Charleston, Oklahoma. He came to New Mexico in 1913, for the benefit of his own and wife's health. He died at the home of his son, J. W. Stone. He united with the Christian Church and was baptised at Jasonville, Indiana, at the age of 19 years, and lived a consistent Christian life. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. Schofield at Custes schoolhouse January 29. The remains were taken from there to Clayton and shipped to Crete, Nebraska, for interment in Riverside cemetery.

A dear one from our home has gone,
A voice we loved is stilled.
A vacant chair within our home
which never can be filled.
Dearest loved one, we must lay thee
In thy peaceful grave's embrace;
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.

Navel Oranges, fine and juicy, at Hilgers & Barnhart.

Serial No. 011561 Contest No. 5473

NOTICE OF CONTEST.

Department of the Interior, U. S. Land Office at Clayton, N. M., Feb. 3, 1915.

To Louis B. Spicer (5473), of Deerfield, Kansas, Cotestee: You are hereby notified that Light P. Jaries, who gives Des Moines, New Mexico, as his post office address, did on Dec. 24th, 1914, file in this office his duly corroborated application to contest and secure the cancellation of your Hd. Entry No. xx, Serial No. 011561, made June 17th, 1910, for N½ SE¼ Section 18, Township 29 N., Range 30 E., N.M.P. Meridian, and as grounds for his contest he alleges that Louis B. Spicer has wholly abandoned the said tract of land for four years last past, and prior to this affidavit of contest, that the entryman has failed to cultivate and improve the land as required by law, that said defaults still exist and that title to the land has not been earned.

You are, therefore, further notified that the said allegations will be taken by this office as having been confessed by you, and your said entry will be cancelled thereunder without your further right to be heard therein, either before this office or on appeal, if you fail to file in this office within twenty days after the FOURTH publication of this notice, as shown below, your answer, under oath, specifically meeting and responding to these allegations of contest, or if you fail within that time to file in this office due proof that you have served a copy of your answer on the said contestant either in person or by registered mail. If this service is made by the delivery of a copy of your answer to the contestant in person, proof of such service must be either the said contestant's written acknowledgment of his receipt of the copy, showing the date of its receipt, or the affidavit of the person by whom the delivery was made stating when and where the copy was delivered; if made by registered mail, proof of such service must consist of the affidavit of the person by whom the copy was mailed stating when and the postoffice to which it was mailed, and this affidavit must be accompanied by the postmaster's receipt for the letter.

You should state in your answer the name of the post office to which you desire future notices to be sent to you.

Date of first publication February 5, 1915.
" " second " " 12, "
" " third " " 26, "
" " fourth " " 27, "