SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. March 14, 1915.

Saul Gains His Kingdom.—I. Samuel 11: 1-15.

Commentary. — 1. Jabesh-Gilead's appeal (vs. 1-5). 1. Nahash the Ammonite came up—We have no means of knowing how soon after Saul was made king, Nahash, king of the Ammonites, made his threat against Jabesh-Gilead. It was probably only a short time. From 1 Sam. 12: 12 we learn that before Saul's appointment as king, Nahash threatened to attack Israel, and this led Israel to ask for a king. The Ammonites were descendants of Lot, and their territory was south and east of the Israelitish settlements on the east side of the Jordan. Encamped against Jabesh-Gilead—Gilead was the mountainous region east of the Jordan, bounded on the north by Bashan and on the south by the country of the Ammonites. Jabesh was the principal city and was seven miles east of the Jordan. The Ammonites were about to lay siege to Jabesh and conquer it. We will serve thee—The inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead had little hope of conquering their enemies and desired to make the best terms possible with them. 2. Thrust out all your right eyes—This was a most cruel and barbarous condition, but it was not uncommon in the east. The destruction of the sight of the right eye would render the man unfit for war, for the shield was carried in the left hand and the left eye was covered and the right eye was used to watch the enemy in battle. The men of Jabesh would be fit for slaves, even if they had only the sight of the left eye.

3. Give us seven days' respite—The condition was proposed by the Ammonites were not sincere for the men of Jabesh to accept, and they pleaded for time to prepare for war. They desired to send to the rest of Israel for help. The Ammonites were willing to grant the respite for a seven days' respite, because they did not believe the other tribes of Israel would respond to a call for aid. 4. Then came the messengers to Gibeah of Saul—They doubtless knew that Saul had been anointed king, and believed an appeal to him and his people would be the best way to secure relief. Tidings—The news of the threat and demands of the Ammonites. In the ears of the people—Saul was not in the city at the time, and the messengers spoke to the people. Wept—Oriental peoples expressed their grief with weeping and loud lamentations. 5. Saul came after the herd out of the field—Although he was king of Israel, he was, up to this time, employed with his affairs. The time was at hand for him to leave his fields and command men.

II. The response (vs. 6-9.) 6. The Spirit of God came upon Saul—The replies from Jabesh-Gilead meant more to him than to the rest of Israel, for on him rested the responsibility of affording relief to his people. The Spirit of God came upon him, moving him to action and directing him in the course he should take. The Spirit of God had come upon the judges in the past to the same end. His anger was kindled greatly—His indignation was greatly aroused because of the barbarous demands made by the Ammonites upon his subjects across the Jordan. 7. Took a yoke of oxen—Perhaps that with which he had been plowing in the field. Hewed them in pieces—The accounts demanded instant and vigorous action. Sent sent pieces of the slaughtered oxen to each of the tribes of Israel without delay, and threatened them with the destruction of their oxen if they should disregard his call. After Saul and after Samuel—Saul used the name of Samuel to strengthen the authority with which the men of war were summoned, for all Israel had high regard for Samuel as a prophet and as a leader. Fear of the Lord fell on the people—As the Spirit of God came upon Saul, moving him to action, so the fear of the Lord fell upon the people, leading them to act in accord with Saul. Came out with one consent—It was a movement of united Israel. Their national existence was at stake. 8. Bezek—Its location is unknown. It was on the west side of Jordan, a day's march from Jabesh-Gilead. Children of Israel . . . men of Judah—This division, that of Israel and Judah, seems to indicate that even at this early time there was rivalry between Judah and the other tribes of Israel, and a tendency to draw apart which resulted in the division of the monarchy in Rehoboam's time. Three hundred thirty thousand men of war were gathered within the seven days. At the time Israel entered Canaan the number of men was more than six hundred thousand, hence an army of this size was easily possible. 9. To-morrow . . . ye shall have help—This encouragement was made to the messengers that came from Jabesh. On the following day by noon the army of Israel would be at Jabesh-Gilead.

III. Victory over the Ammonites (vs. 10-15). 10. To-morrow we will come out—The men of Jabesh did not tell their enemies whether they had received promise to help or not. Do with us all that seemeth good—They announced to the Ammonites that they would fight rather than submit to have their right eyes thrust out. Their enemies doubtless believed they would easily defeat the men of Jabesh-Gilead . . . in three companies—That the attacks should be made on the Ammonites . . . at the same time . . . The ten . . . would divide into three companies.

12. Saul's kingship recognized (vs. 12-15). 12. Shall Saul reign over us—Those had shown disloyalty to Saul at Mizpeh, when he was proclaimed king; and now that he had led Israel to a great victory, the people thought that the disloyal ones ought to be put to death. 13. Not put to death—Saul generously passed over the insult that had been offered him, and declared that the Lord had brought a great deliverance to Israel. 14. Let us go to Gilgal—Samuel understood the situation and saw that the opportune time had come for Saul to become thoroughly established in the kingdom. Gilgal was about half way between Jericho and the Jordan. Israel had encamped there after crossing the Jordan upon entering Canaan. 15 — Made Saul king before the Lord— It was a religious event. It is quite probable that Saul was again anointed. The people gladly acknowledged Saul as their king.

QUESTIONS.— What threats were made against Jabesh-Gilead? What cruel condition was imposed? What course did the men of Jabesh take How did Saul respond to the appeal? How large an army was gathered? Describe the meeting at Gilgal. What qualities in Saul are brought out in the events studied to-day?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Invasion of Israel.

I. Due to internal disorganization.

II. Overcome under divine inspiration.

I. Due to internal disorganization. In the opening verses of this chapter we see the results of disobedience in Israel and the immediate consequence of a national rejection of God. Here began the retribution upon Israel which Samuel declared should come as a result of such a rejection The invasion of the Ammonites was the first approach to a coming storm. Israel was to learn the difference between waging warfare with her enemies and in having them held in subjection through answer to prayer. The shadows of the dark future were seen by Samuel, and he labored to help the new king and the people to see that their only hope of success lay in their recognition of God and obedience to his leadership. Some apprehension of this war with the Ammonites had induced the Israelites to desire a king, though Israel had never been in real peril during any lesson when they were truly obedient to God. It was a clear indication of the disorganization of the nation that a petty despot should venture to show his contempt for Israel in so offensive a way. In the transition period from the judges to the kingdom, regardless of all Samuel had done toward securing unity of action, the old division of powers in tribal isolation and the consequent weakness against enemies still continued. Ammon was Israel's ancestral foe. It was a part of the calling of Israel to extirpate idolatry and God commanded this concerning the Ammonites. Nahash thought he saw the weakness of the men of Jabesh-Gilead and naturally their ability to defend themselves against his army. The Ammonites held in memory the humiliation inflicted on them by Jephthah. They held a deep-seated hatred that time had rendered almost chronic. They wanted to avenge themselves and regain their cities and poor Israel's sin had prepared the way for them to attempt this. The terms which Nahash offered combined insult with injury. This was a war of revenge undertaken by the strong against the weak. By putting "a reproach upon all Israel," Nahash indicated his intention of undertaking war against all Israel. There was a providence in the respite granted by Nahash, that his false security might be his ruin. The people of Jabesh-Gilead were painfully conscious of their helplessness. They were about to degrade the noble achievements of their ancestors, forgetting all the sacred memories of the past, thoughtful only of their own safety.

II. Overcome under divine inspiration. Holy zeal in the cause of God and his brethren characterized Saul's first kingly deed. He had kept silence before the contempt of his enemies and had retired to the quiet of his accustomed rural occupations. It was therefore vastly important that he should by some deed of deliverance show himself to be the king who could lead Israel to victory over her enemies. The tidings which caused wailing among the men of Gilead were the occasion of a remarkable display of courage and energy on the part of Saul, and that because "the Spirit of God came upon him." In their wars with the heathen Israel acted under a divine commission. It was as the man chosen of God, by the voice of his prophet, to be king, that Saul acted—as one possessed of legitimate authority. Saul took faithful observation of the appeal for help. He exhibited sympathetic compassion for their distress. He showed magnanimous readiness to help. The message which he sent to the men of Jabesh-Gilead was a testimony of helpful, active, brotherly love, a promise of speedy help, a trustworthy assurance of success, a source of great joy. The powerful impression made by Saul's appearance and message laid hold of the whole nation and brought them into unity. It was fitting that Saul should publicly recognize the hand of God in his first victory and that he should refuse to mar the joy of victory by personal retaliation. He showed due regard to Samuel as prophet. The nation acknowledged his sovereignty.—T. R. A.

NEW C. P. R. LINER

Dared Submarines and Made a Trial Run.

Montreal Despatch—A London cable to the Gazette says:

Danger from submarines did not deter the Canadian Pacific Railway from carrying out the usual trials of the new 13,000-ton liner Metagama yesterday. The large party which was aboard for the trial run and evolutions on the Firth of Clyde included Major Maitland Kersey, manager of ocean services; Mr. G. Mel. Brown, European manager; Mr. Thomas McNeil, Liverpool agent; Mr. H. S. Carmichael, general passenger agent at London; Sir John Biles, and Captains Christie and Martin, of the Allan Line. The trial was successful in every way, the new liner attaining a speed of 17½ knots an hour.

Of 12,700 new residence buildings erected in the Boston Edison Company's territory during the last four years, 8,709 are wired for electric lighting.

FARMERS

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FARM AND GARDEN

ORCHARD SOIL; VINEYARD CULTURE.

Unless humus from some source is furnished the orchard, eventually there will be no trees. Without a soil, and with the removal, each fall of the leaves from the ground, it would be only a question of time before the soil will refuse to do its best, even if commercial fertilizers are freely used.

Under such a system it is necessary to use large quantities of barnyard manure, or forest leaf-mound, to prevent deterioration of the soil.

In an orchard that is bare the trees are more readily weakened by cold than when surrounded by sod. Partially winter-killed trees are apt to be attacked by bark beetles, as dangerous a pest as San Jose scale.

It is important all unnecessary trash that has laid on the ground during the summer and fall, together with the leaves of such trees as are known from circumstances or past history to shelter numbers of pestiferous insects, should be destroyed.

Where a cover-crop is used it should be plowed under deeply in early spring, so that most of the insects hibernating above ground will be hopelessly buried and perish.

Where tillage is followed throughout the entire season, there is no objection to placing a straw mulch around the trees after the insects are safely hidden for the winter.

There should be clean culture in and around the vineyard. Remove splinters from posts, and rotten spots on posts and trellis, as well as clean up all fallen leaves and debris, both in and around the borders of the vineyard, for a considerable distance.

The soil should be stirred either very early in spring or very late in fall, so as to expose to the weather such worms as shelter themselves just below the surface soil or underneath clods. If no other insects except the grapeberry moth, the grape vine flea beattle and the grape-vine leaf-hopper were present in the vineyard, clean culture and stirring the surface soil in late fall or early winter would be profitable.

The gouty gallmaker spends the winter as a larva in the gouty galls on the canes. Cut out and burn all galled canes in winter or spring. Any galls on wild vines in the neighborhood should be looked after in like manner to prevent subsequent infestation. The eggs of the tree crickets may be found inserted in the pith by splitting open the punctured canes. These punctures resemble, from the outside a closely-dotted line of pinholes, two or three inches long. Cut out and burn the punctured canes before spring. Several species of moths hibernate as pupae among the fallen leaves, also some small beetles, some injurious plant bugs and some leafgall flies. Many of these will be destroyed if the leaves are collected and burned in early winter.

The imported currant borer is a clear-winged moth, closely related to the peach borer. It passes the winter as a caterpillar in the tunneled stem. The stalk is so weakened by the insect's work that it often breaks off quite readily in fall, winter and spring. Tunneled canes may be pruned out and burned any time between October and May, when they are not covered with snow. A little trial of shriveled stalks will usually discover if they are infested, because they break so readily when tunneled.

The native currant borer . . . horned beetle, with long . . . of the imported species, only several larvae usually work in the same cane instead of one. Treatment should be the same as for the preceding species.

The four-lined leaf bug lays its eggs in or near the ends of branches in much the same manner as the tree cricket; hence burn all winter prunings.

The scurfy bark louse is common on currant and may be treated in late winter with lime-salt-sulphur wash or kerosene emulsion, diluted one to eight.

A number of pupae of currant-feeding caterpillars, as well as of some sawflies, hibernate among the leaves and trash on the ground; hence, clean culture is advisable, as in case of every other department of the garden.

FARMER A MANUFACTURER.

A pamphlet has been issued by the Central Experimental Farm entitled "The Farmer as a Manufacturer." It has been prepared by Mr. A. T. Stuart, B. A., Assistant Chemist, who has presented a number of simple illustrations of the chemical processes that take place in vegetable and animal life.

The processes are indicated by which the farmer, whose raw materials are but air, water and soil, is able to manufacture thereform an extremely various variety of products—both plant and animal. It is shown, however, that their composition is to be easily understood, consisting as they do of but four principal constituents. The nature of the raw materials, the process of manufacture and the products are discussed.

Under the heading "Maintaining Fertility" it is pointed out that "the farmer must exercise extreme care if he would keep his soil in the highest condition of productiveness. Soil is the real guardian of the farmer's capital, and the security is absolute. Try as he may he cannot "Break the bank." He may bring about temporary derangement and dividends may for awhile be suspended, but invariably under better management prosperity can be restored and perhaps even larger profits than ever secured.

The pamphlet, which Bulletin No. 29, of the Second Series, is available to those to whom the information is of interest, on application to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

CARE OF EWE AND LAMB.

The Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa has issued a very practical bulletin on "The Care of the Ewe and Lamb." It constitutes a shepherd's presentation of the details of management of the breeding flock, more particularly during the winter and spring months. It takes up, among other things, parturition, feeding, docking, castration, the raising of pet lambs, and the simpler and more serious ailments and accidents met with in the ordinary flock, concluding with a series of paragraphs termed "Leaves From the Notebook of a Successful Shepherd."

The bulletin which is helpfully illustrated, was prepared by T. Reginald Arkell, who has charge of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch It is designated at Phamphlet No. 5 of the Live Stock Branch. Copies are available to those who apply for them to the Publication's Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

SHADE TREES.

A bulletin entitled "The Planting and Care of Shade Trees" has just been issued by the Central Experimental Farm.

This publication, which has been prepared by Mr. F. E. Buck, B. S. A., Assistant to the Dominion Horticulturist, contains practical directions and advice in the selection of shade trees, with notes on the principal injuries and unfavorable conditions to which shade trees are subjected especially in towns and cities. Lists of varieties suitable for street and home planting are also given.

This bulletin is No. 12 of the Second Series of the Central Experiment Farm, a copy of which will be mailed to those to application to the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

NOTES.

It is claimed that the age of the horse can be told by the skin of the cheek, by the ribs, by the shrinking of the flesh of the tail and by the teeth. In a young horse the skin of the cheek is soft and elastic and it raised up will immediately fall down in place. With an old horse however the skin is lifeless, and if it is raised up it will go back rather slowly. The ribs of an old horse are apparently farther apart and the space between them more distant than in a young horse. First the space between the last two ribs become more distant, then between the next two, and so on. In an old horse the flesh of the tail shrinks, making the joints more distant. This change begins at the end and works up year by year toward the body. These three methods are not accurate and merely enable one to tell an old horse from a young one. A skillful horseman can tell about as much regarding the age of a horse by the general appearance as by any of these methods.

The dairy cow is the hope of a poor-land farm. Her presence means increased fertility and greater profit for the farmer while the land is being built up. Every farmer with poor land should have cows, build silos, set pastures and plant crops to maintain the cows.

Some rather extensive observation were made at the Montana Experiment Station relative to the feeding of smutty oat hay to cattle. During the winter of 1909 a dairyman near Bozeman lost 12 cows. The animals had been receiving clover and alfalfa previous to being fed the oat hay. The oat feed was so badly smutted that the owner thought it worthless for grain. He therefore cut the oats before they became ripe and stored the material for hay. Out of 30 cows which received but one feeding of this hay, 12 died within 15 hours with symptoms of gastric disturbance. The feeding of the oat hay was discontinued and as a result there was no further loss. The station concludes that experiences of this kind suggest the desirability of treatment of seed oats for smut and also serve as a warning to stockmen.

To supply the necessary protein in the dairy ration the agricultural department of the University of Illinois used gluten feed at 32 per ton instead of bran at $25. Not only did the cows hold their own, but the flow of milk was increased from one to three pounds per cow.

No one has yet discovered a sure cure for worms when once they get thoroughly established in a flock of sheep. About the best remedy known, as well as the surest preventive, lies along the line of frequent change in pasture. By a natural process of elimination, the sheep will become more or less free from worms if they are not so situated that they take them back into the system as rapidly as they eject them.

It is claimed that silage does not keep so well in cement, stone or brick silos as in those of wood because cement conducts away the heat necessary to proper fermentation; also, being porous, it admits the air which spoils silage. Thus quite a quantity is lost around the edges. Nothing is better, it is concluded than a round silo made of wooden staves.

Clean up the garden before winter and burn the rubbish. Don't compost it to use on the garden next year, as it probably contains plenty of spores of rot and other fungous diseases.

It is not generally known how much fertilizer a crop of apples, pears or grapes will remove from the soil. An acre of apples producing 350 barrels removes from the soil 24 pounds of nitrogen, two pounds of phosphoric acid and 24 pounds of potash as valued at $5.74. An acre of pears yielding 335 bushels removes 16 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid and 14 pounds of potash, total value $3.66. Grapes harvesting 3,160 pounds per acre contain 12 pounds of nitrogen, five pounds of phosphoric acid, 22 pounds of potash, worth $2.31. Of peaches, this report is not complete, but the yield per acre is 235 bushels, containing eight pounds of phosphoric acid and 10 pounds of potash. These figures show plainly a preponderance of potash. Potash may be supplied in cottonseed hull ashes and wood ashes and in like animal matter are also a valuable fruit fertilizer.

Feeding a little linseed meal occasionally to stock is beneficial, keeping the system regulated.

It is improper to catch a sheep by its wool. Butchers know what it means to the poor animal, for it leaves a black or blue mark or bruise on the carcass, which interferes with the sale of it. Catch a sheep either by the hind leg or by placing the hand under the jaw or neck. When using a crook aim to catch a sheep above the gambrel joint, as there is danger of injuring the leg when catching it below this joint.

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SWANSEA, ONTARIO

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Eggs, new-laid	0 35	0 40
Butter, dairy	0 30	0 35
Chickens, dressed, lb	0 18	0 20
Ducks, dressed, lb	0 18	0 22
Turkeys, dressed, lb	0 23	0 25
Geese, dressed, lb	0 15	0 18
Apples, Can., bbl	2 00	4 50
Potatoes, bag	0 65	0 75
Cabbage, bag	0 85	0 75
Celery, dozen	0 35	0 45
Cranberries, bbl	5 50	6 00
Onions, bag	1 30	1 50
Do., Spanish, case	4 25	4 50

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Wholesale houses are quoting as follows:—

Beef forequarters, cwt.	$ 9 00	$10 00
Do., hindquarters	12 50	13 50
Carcasese, choice	11 00	12 00
Do., medium	9 00	10 00
Do., common	7 00	8 00
Veals, common, cwt.	12 50	13 00
Do., prime	14 00	14 50
Mutton	8 00	10 00
Do., light	10 00	12 00
Lamb, Spring	16 00	17 50
Hogs, light	19 00	19 75
Do., Heavy	8 75	9 00

SUGAR MARKET.

Current quotations of sugar are as follows:— per cwt.

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$6 86
Do., 20-lb. bags	6 96
Do., St. Lawrence	6 86
St. Lawrence, No. 1 yellow	6 46
Acadia	6 76
Do., No. 1 yellow	6 46
Dominion crystals	6 71
Do., in 20-lb bags	6 81

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts, 779 cattle; 62 calves; 1,917 hogs, 155 sheep.

Butcher cattle, choice	7 25	to	8 00
Do., medium	6 50	to	7 00
Do., common	5 25	to	6 25
Butcher cows, choice	6 25	to	6 50
Do., medium	5 25	to	6 00
Do., canners	4 00	to	4 25
Do., bulls	6 50	to	6 75
Feeding steers	6 00	to	6 25
Stockers, choice	5 75	to	6 25
Do., light	5 50	to	5 75
Milkers, choice, each	65 00	to	90 00
Springers	52 00	to	85 00
Sheep, ewes	7 00	to	7 50
Bucks and culls	5 00	to	6 50
Lambs	9 75	to	10 25
Hogs, fed and watered	7 65		
Hogs, f. o. b.	7 65		
Calves	7 50	to	10 50

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low	Close.
May	1 46	1 46¼	1 42⅝	1 43⅝
July	1 33	1 35	1 30½	1 30⅝
Oct.	1 15	1 15	1 14	1 14
Oats—				
May	0 61	0 64	0 63¼	0 63¼
July	0 63	0 63¾	0 63	0 63
Flax—				
May	1 67½	1 67½	1 66½	1 66¾
July	1 70	1 70½	1 69⅜	1 69¾

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.39 1-4; No. 1 northern, $1.34 3-4 to $1.38 3-4; No. 2 do. $1.30 3-4 to $1.36 1-4; May, $1.32 3-4; July, $1.29 5-8.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 67 3-4c to 68 1-4c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 52 1-2c.

Flour and bran—Unchanged.

GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.40 1-2; No. 1 northern, $1.39 1-2; No. 2 do., $1.34 1-2 to $1.36 1-2; May, $1.37; July, $1.32 3-4. Linseed—Cash, $1.84 1-2; May $1.85 1-2; July, $1.87 1-4.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day amounted to 8,753 bales. The selection was quickly sold. Crossbreds are now ten per cent. higher than a week ago, and scoured merinos are often a halfpenny dearer. Americans paid 2s. 6d for the best clips of scoureds. New Zealand greasy crossbreds sold as high as is 6d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle receipts, 5,000.

Market steady.

Steers, native	5 75	to	8 75
Western steers	5 15	to	7 50
Cows and heifers	3 50	to	9 70
Calves	6 50	to	10 00

Hogs receipts, 28,000.

Market weak.

Light	6 40	to	6 60
Mixed	6 40	to	6 65
Heavy	6 15	to	6 60
Rough	6 15	to	6 25
Pigs	5 50	to	6 70
Bulk of sales	6 50	to	6 60

Sheep receipts, 11,000.

Market slow.

Native	7 00	to	7 80
Yearlings	7 60	to	8 75
Lambs, native	7 65	to	9 75

MONTREAL MARKETS

Receipts—Cattle 300; cows and springers 70; calves 600; sheep and lambs 125, hogs 875.

Prime beeves 7 1-4 to 7 1-2; medium 6 to 7 1-4; common 4 3-4 to 5 3-4.

Cows $40 to $80 each; springers $30 to $70 each.

Calves—4 3-4 to 8 1-2.

Sheep—5 to 5 1-2.

Lambs—8 to 8 1-2.

Hogs—8 1-4 to 8 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 50; steady.

Veals, receipts 50; slow; $4.00 to $11.00

Hogs, receipts 1,600; active; heavy $7.00 to $7.15; mixed $7.25 to $7.50; yorkers $7.30 to $7.50; pigs $7.40 to $7.40; roughs $6.25; stags $4.50 to $5.25.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 400; active; lambs $5.00 to $10.25; yearlings $5.00 to $9.00; wethers $7.00 to $8.00; ewes $2.50 to $7.25; sheep, mixed, $6.75 to $7.25

BERLIN FEARS POTATO FAMINE

London Cable — The correspondent of the Daily News telegraphs from Copenhagen:

"Berlin grows more and more alarmed at the coming potato famine. The newspapers print special potato editions, with pictorial advice on how to economize, and how to grow the exotic potatoes. I am informed hardly a week passes in Berlin without a disturbance due to the new food conditions. In nearly all cases the disturbances are caused by dissatisfied women. These demonstrations are becoming more frequent and more violent. There already has been one case of riot."

LITTLE HOPE FOR MINERS.

Hinton, W. Va., Despatch—Trained miners working under the direction of engineers of the Federal Bureau of Mines, today penetrated the entire length of the main entry in the Layland mine where an explosion occurred yesterday. Three bodies were recovered, bringing the known dead to 12. Leaders of the rescue crews expressed the opinion that when the rooms were reached many more bodies would be found.

Earl Henry, chief of the West Virginian Mining Department, said the workings were filled with after-damp, and he believed many lives had been lost.