

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

Short Stories Tersely Told for the Benefit of Busy Readers

MISCELLANEOUS.

The foremost men in Germany are calling for the people to get together as they need to present some sort of stable government to the world.

Servians and Montenegrins are once more at grips. The uprising is said to have been attended with many deaths.

Dispatches declare that Lenin, fearing the vengeance of the Russian people, has fled to Spain.

The largest u-boat in the world—u-139—has just surrendered at Brest. She was 354 feet long and displaced 2900 tons.

The natives of Korea have sent a petition to President Wilson asking him to halt the Japs in the policy of annexing that country.

The new Jug-Slav republic has decided to mobilize its army at once.

British scientists are making investigations in all directions to find a suitable substitute for coal.

Gen. Bliss announces that no more troops from the United States will be sent to Russia.

It has been decided to teach the English language in all the primary schools in that part of Russia now held by the allies.

French art students have bought a building in London and will open a school in that city.

A bill in the Missouri legislature will make the possession of dice—used for crap games—a felony.

FIRES.

The clubhouse of the Algonquin Golf Club near St. Louis was destroyed by fire on the 14th.

LABOR.

A big strike which has upset the financial arrangements of Peru has been called off. The men gained the eight-hour day.

Truck drivers and chauffeurs in Chicago are on strike for a flat increase in pay of \$1 per day.

Dairy hands to the number of 140 have gone on strike at Ava, Ill., to secure better working conditions.

Seattle has a Bolshevik problem on its hands. Over 2,000 members of the order have been smoked out.

The trouble between the dock men and the employers at New York is near no settlement, as the bosses refuse to submit their case to the arbitration board.

CRIMINAL.

Three Y. M. C. A. men in France who handled the money are said to be short \$39,000.

Several members of the Spartacides have been executed by their enemies at Berlin, according to dispatches in Paris papers.

A package of Liberty Bonds—\$25,000—was mysteriously purloined from the Chicago mails last month, and a rigid investigation reveals no clue.

ACCIDENTS.

The French steamer Chaprol struck a mine in the straits of Messina and 500 of the crew and passengers are missing.

Two train wrecks in the east resulted in more than a dozen deaths and a score or more injured.

A train on the Rock Island hit an automobile near Lincoln, Neb., and killed five persons in one family.

Three men were killed and a building destroyed when a powder plant at Wilmington, Del., burned following an explosion.

WAR BREVITIES.

According to reports from the Hague just before the armistice was signed Germany was preparing a series of tremendous air raids on New York.

POLITICAL.

Delegates from labor centers all over the country met in New York last week and formulated plans for an "American Labor Party."

Friends of Gov. F. O. Lowden met in Chicago last week and started a little boom for him for the presidency in 1920.

DOMESTIC.

Walker D. Hines, new rail director, has declared in favor of using all waterways to help aid transportation.

Missouri has been officially registered as a gold-producing state, having mined and marketed 15 ounces last year.

The case against LaFollette, the Wisconsin senator, charged with everything short of treason, has been laid aside by the senate.

Mexico has declined to sell Southern California to the United States. No real proposition had been made.

President Wilson is making plans to have all U. S. soldiers back in the United States by the last of September.

Packages of spices seized in Chicago by federal agents are said to contain sand and ashes adulterants.

No change will be made in the method of floating the new issue of Liberty Bonds in spite of an appeal by the banks to let them handle the issue.

Rail men at Washington are urging congress to enlarge the cabinet and appoint a secretary of transportation.

A member of the Interstate Commerce Commission would extend that body's control to the mail service and express.

Illinois was the 26th state to ratify the dry amendment and Missouri the 27th.

Troops are arriving in New York from other eastern ports at the rate of 5,000 per day.

Delegation of U. S. business men visit South America looking for establishment of closer commercial relations.

All restrictions on the importation of drugs and chemicals used in the tanning business have been lifted by the United States war board.

PERSONAL.

Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Wm. S. Hart and Charlie Chaplin have formed a corporation to produce their own films.

Mrs. Joseph Widdecomb, 52, mother of 19 children, all living, is dead at her home in Rockland, Me.

Charged with failure to close up the "blind tigers" in his town Chief of Police Wm. Proffitt of Pana, Ill., as resigned.

Vance McCormick, head of the Democratic National Committee, has resigned and will be the next ambassador to France.

D. R. Francis, ambassador to Russia, now in London, will return to America in the near future.

The Prince of Wales in Germany has taken an airplane flight over the American camp at Coblenz.

Dr. Liebknecht is reported to have been seized by the Bolsheviks in Berlin and is in jail.

Paderewski, the new ruler of Poland was wounded by an assassin at Warsaw.

NECROLOGICAL.

Dr. D. L. Carter, 73, pioneer physician of Franklin county, Ill., is dead at his home in Benton.

Dr. Lodezquez Alves, president-elect of Brazil is dead. He had been ill for some time.

Mrs. Caroline A. Stanley, 70, a celebrated author of the last generation, is dead at her home in Fulton, Mo.

Roswell Field, a brother of Eugene Field, died at his home in Morristown, N. J., at the age of 68. He will be buried in Chicago.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Stephens, artillery commander died at a base hospital France of pneumonia.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

An army officer who expressed admiration for the German people was dismissed from the service and given two years at hard labor.

Charles E. Chapin, a former St. Louis newspaper man, who killed his wife some months ago in New York, has been sent up for 20 years.

FINANCIAL.

A big bank to be known as the Mississippi Valley Bank will be organized to take care of the expected foreign commerce.

Belgium has borrowed \$3,000,000 of Uncle Sam. This makes her bill run up to \$256,000,000.

GENERAL.

So far 178,104 United soldiers have come to this country from the battlefields of Europe.

The total death toll of animals in the American contingent reached 43,311 out of a total of 191,631 in France.

Reports with the insurance officials of Missouri show that fire companies made a profit of 37 per cent in 1917.

The Irish (Sinn Fein) parliament is in session at Dublin. The British government made no protest, but they can not enforce any law they make.

FOREIGN.

The French chamber of deputies has invited President Wilson to make an address to be followed by a reception.

France has just started her German prisoners on the work of reconstructing the devastated part of that country.

Yellow peril again: Japan is predicted to occupy the place in the manufacturing world made vacant by the downfall of Germany.

The international food commission has granted Austria and the German empire with sufficient supplies to last until Feb. 28.

German and allied ambassadors are to meet again soon to discuss an extension of the armistice and German failure to keep agreements.

The American and British governments have taken steps to grant early relief to the starving Rumanians.

Reports come from London of the assassination of Carl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, a female leader and agitator.

The Bolsheviks in Petrograd have demanded that Switzerland release at once 30 of their number held as prisoners, or reprisals will follow.

Two thousand persons were slain by the agitated Ukrainians in Galicia, following local disturbance.

Explosive manufacturers in England have formed a huge combine with a capital of \$90,000,000.

British labor unions have gone on record in demanding that Germany be made to pay in full for all the damage of the war.

The Belgian congress proposes to annex as much of Germany as the German army devastated of that nation.

Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide, the ruler of Luxemburg, has been compelled to flee, as the nation has declared itself a republic.

Germany has been told by the allies that she must destroy all U-boats not ready to delivery to England.

Frans Ebert says he has an army of 40,000 men ready to do his bidding, but the statement is doubted.

SIX OFFICERS MAY KEEP HIGH GRADES

DEMAND IS THAT PERSHING, MARCH, BLISS, BENSON, MAYO AND SIMS RETAIN RANK.

PLAN WILL BE CONTESTED

No Objection in House to Any of Senate's Tax Amendments to the Great Revenue Bill—Guards Removed From Public Buildings.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Washington.—After the Civil war, a contest of four years in which there was an opportunity to develop splendid officers, three men finally received the rank of lieutenant general and general. They were Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. But it was long after the Civil war before Sherman and Sheridan were advanced. Two men, Farragut and Porter, became admirals. For the most part, officers of high rank in both the army and the navy were demoted. They held commissions as volunteer officers, many being major generals and many brigadier generals. But when the army was reduced, many of these major generals found themselves either majors or lieutenant colonels. Only a few became colonels.

After the Spanish war there were a great many promotions. Men went up to high rank in both the army and the navy.

And now, since the big war has closed, there is a demand for keeping the temporary high grades. It is suggested that March, now the chief of staff; Pershing, in command of the American army, and Bliss, who has been in France in a military capacity, shall be retained for life as generals, and that the men who have been made lieutenant generals shall also retain their rank. The demand is also made that Benson, Mayo and Sims retain their ranks as admirals in the navy, instead of going back to their positions in the regular navy as rear admirals.

There is bound to be a bitter contest over this in congress, but it would not be surprising to see these high grades recognized in the army and navy appropriation bills.

It was interesting to note that when the great revenue bill went back to the house of representatives with its more than 600 senate amendments, there was no contest made over any tax increases or tax reductions or tax additions. No contest was raised over the question of making a different rate of taxation for 1920 from that for 1919. The contested items consisted of legislation, four were brought forward, one relating to making the District of Columbia bone-dry; another to prevent child labor by the use of the taxing power; a third to compel contributors to political campaigns to pay 100 per cent on contributions over \$500, to the United States government; and the fourth, the repeal of the zone postage law and establishment of a different rate of postage on second-class matter. These items caused considerable discussion. Members of the house showed more interest in them than they did in the taxing features of the bill. One reason was that every man in the house could understand the four propositions that caused the controversy and they did not understand very much about the tax portions of the bill.

The guards that clustered so thickly around the entrances to the government departments during the war have disappeared. There was a time, and it lasted until a few weeks ago, when a stranger had to undergo a sort of inquisition before being permitted to go into a government office and transact his business. Passes were issued to employees and people whose business often required them to visit the departments, but others had to say whom they wanted to see and what they wanted to see him about before they were passed through the cordon of guards. With the end of the war, however, demobilization began, and now there are only the regular number of watchmen on duty. Several of the departments have reopened their doors to sightseers.

Some Republicans who are looking forward to success in 1920 are anxious on account of the prospective splits among the Republicans in both the senate and house. In the house of representatives the division will not amount to much. With 46 majority there will not be enough insurgents to prevent the Republicans from settling their differences in caucus. But in the senate, with only two majority, one or two senators are able to upset any caucus action and they promise to do so unless they can have their way. It is pointed out that these Republicans cannot understand that their victory will be valueless if they cannot harmonize differences and that a quarrel is very apt to disorganize the party to such an extent that it cannot go into the next presidential campaign with hope of success. The anxious ones hark back to the differences in 1910 which gave the Democrats their congressional victory, and the split in 1912 which assured the Democrats a presidential victory. Going still further back, they point out that it was the differences and splits among the Democrats that kept that party out of power for so many years.

Palm Brushes. The same Chinese palms which provide the ordinary palmleaf fans are now being cultivated for fiber as well as for leaves. The outer portion of the leaf stems is removed, the fiber cut into different lengths, and the product is ready to be shipped to the United States for use in brush manufacture.

Soya Bean Oil Production. Soya bean oil, which originates principally in Manchuria, is almost entirely controlled by Japanese. The supply of beans last year was very large and the amount of oil turned out was limited only by the capacity of mills. A number of large new plants were started both in Manchuria and Japan and most of the already established mills increased their capacity.

Strange but True. You can't find any molasses that tastes like maple sirup, but you can find a lot of maple sirup that tastes like molasses.—Buffalo Enquirer.

But men who get set in their ways and very much determined are not apt to change simply for the purpose of preserving harmony.

Senator James Hamilton Lewis would like to change the method by which the senate pays tribute to its dead members. "If it were in my power," he said in an address upon the late Senator Tillman, "I would abolish our prevailing method of giving obituary—delaying the tribute until convenient time. I would invoke in this body that other rule prescribing that when the solemn announcement of the death of a comrade came to us, and there were those disposed to speak of his qualities and deserts, that duty should be discharged then." If the Illinois senator's suggestion were adopted, the obituary speeches might not be so polished and full of poetical quotations, but they would probably convey more feeling.

An interesting fact in connection with closing up the affairs of the great war is that negotiations differ from all other peace negotiations, just as this war differed from all other wars. For instance, the allies are going to hold important conferences and will then call in the Germans, Austrians, Turks and Bulgars and tell them just what they can agree to. Heretofore when peace negotiators met, the victors and the vanquished generally met on equal terms. Such at least was the way in which the Americans and Spaniards met at the peace conference which closed up the Spanish war. Of course the victors always have the upper hand, but the vanquished are usually treated as equals during the negotiations.

But the Germans are not going to stand entirely as inferiors. When the peace terms are presented to them by the allied delegates it is said that the Germans intend to stand firmly upon the 14 points made by President Wilson. They are preparing to assert that they offered to make peace on the 14 points; that the president then asked the men who made this proposition for whom they were speaking, and they replied the German people; that thereupon an armistice was proposed and they were told to go to General Foch and deal with him as to an armistice; that they went to General Foch and accepted his terms as to the armistice; that now they get back to the peace terms in the 14 points, and they will claim that as Great Britain and France accepted those 14 points, Great Britain excepting the freedom of the seas proposition only, the United States and the allies are bound to make peace on the 14 points.

But even if this is the proposition from Germany it must be remembered that the allies have the German fleet, most of the German guns, all of the territory conquered by the Germans, and that they are very well established in the strongholds of the Germans on the frontier. And more than that, General Foch did not say anything about 14 points in the armistice and the armistice was later than the message of the 14 points, and more than all else, Germany will be compelled to accept whatever the allies offer in the way of peace terms.

Southern men are saying that the wheat farmers are going to have the better of the cotton growers after all. Wheat producers were very much satisfied that the price of wheat was fixed and retained at \$2.20 a bushel when the demand would have forced the price much higher than that figure. A great point was made that no price was fixed on cotton, although it was soaring around 35 and 37 cents a pound. A Southern member of the house said that the advantage next year was going to lie with the wheat grower. He would still have his \$2.20 a bushel, even if Argentine and Australian wheat was coming in at \$1 or \$1.25 a bushel. The cotton grower, however, not having his price fixed at 35 cents a pound, which was suggested a short time ago, is likely to face a price of 16 or 17 cents a pound next year. Consequently the wheat farmer will have all the best of it, though he was very much disturbed that a higher price was not fixed for his wheat. The end of the war caused a reduction in the price of wheat and will cause a reduction in the price of cotton. If the war had continued the demand for both these commodities would have increased.

Congressman Doolittle of Kansas no doubt voiced the idea of a great many Americans in a resolution that he has introduced which provides that the American army shall march up the streets of Berlin. "We're going to Berlin" was one of the battle cries when the armies were being organized in this country and when they were being sent overseas. No doubt there is a vast deal of disappointment in this country that some sort of a smash could not have been made which would have prevented any peace talk until the victorious allies were in the German capital, and that the terms of peace were not dictated and forced down the throats of the Germans in the emperor's place. However, congress is not likely to take any action looking to the sending of an army to Berlin.

Somebody addressed Medill McCormick as "senator" the other day, although he is not entitled to that designation until after the fourth of March. "That is a ponderous title," remarked McCormick, who is not in the least "set up," nor has he any "swelled head" on account of his election to the "greatest legislative body in the world." At the same time he is mighty glad to go to the senate.

LaFollette Charges Dropped. Washington.—By a vote of 50 to 21, the Senate adopted a resolution dismissing the disloyalty charges brought against Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission.

More Men Coming Home. Washington.—Additional units comprising more than 300 officers and about 10,000 men have been assigned to early convoy home from France.

ONE MORE LOAN SAYS SECRETARY

VICTORY BOND DRIVE PROBABLY WILL BE LAST THREE WEEKS IN APRIL.

NOT OVER \$6,000,000,000

After Next Loan Government Will Issue Bonds, But They Will Be Marketed Through Banks and Other Financial Institutions.

Washington.—Only one more big war drive is planned by the Treasury Department, Secretary Glass said here. This will be the victory loan, to be floated probably the last three weeks in April. The amount will not be more than \$6,000,000,000 and may be \$5,000,000,000.

"I expect the victory liberty loan to be the last intensive campaign for the sale of government bonds," said Mr. Glass. "Reports that there would be two more issues this year, aggregating \$12,000,000,000, are entirely without foundation not only as to amount, but also as regards the number of campaigns."

More bonds probably will be issued by the government even after the next campaign, but it is planned to market these quietly through banks and other financial institutions, without the usual campaign of advertising and soliciting. The amount of securities to be sold in this manner will not be determined for months, until the treasury gets a more definite idea of the volume of expenses growing out of liquidating of war contracts, the allies' needs for future loans and the demands arising from continuing the policy of making loans to railroads, financing the next wheat crop, continuing shipbuilding and other internal obligations.

Battleships For Training Purposes. Philadelphia.—Having done their share in making naval history, the old battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts are at Norfolk to become training ships. These old battle dogs, the pride of the navy a score or more years ago, will be used to train engineers and firemen and also to take training crews to southern waters.

Urges Quick Action On Land Bill. Washington.—Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, and William Kent, member of the Tariff Commission, urged the House Committee on Labor to act promptly on a bill by Representative Kelly of Pennsylvania, appropriating \$500,000,000 for the reclamation and occupation by returned soldiers of 215,000,000 acres of land now idle.

German Revolutionists Killed. Basel.—Dr. Karl Liebknecht has been shot and killed while trying to escape as he was being taken to prison, according to the Frankfurt Gazette. It is also reported that Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's chief lieutenant, was also shot dead after being beaten into unconsciousness by a crowd at Berlin.

Expect Coal Prices To Drop. Washington.—Fuel Administration officials expect a decrease in the price of bituminous coal and coke to result from an order discontinuing maximum prices on these commodities and eliminating the zone system of their distribution. The order is effective February 1, but does not affect anthracite coal.

500 Drown When Steamer Hits Mine. Rome.—The French steamer Chaprol has struck a floating mine in the Straits of Messina, sinking in a few minutes. Five hundred passengers, mostly Greeks, Serbians and Russians have been drowned.

Wants Rhine Made Barrier. Treves.—It is the conviction of Marshal Foch that the Rhine must be made the barrier between Germany and France. He expressed this clearly when he received American newspaper correspondents.

More Material From Germany. Berlin.—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds.

Many British Prisoners Freed. London.—British prisoners numbering 153,421 have been released by the Germans. Of these 8,047 are officers, 145,776 are of other ranks, and 4,608 are civilians.

Germans Give Up Big U-Boat. Paris.—German submarine U-129 has arrived at Brest. She is the world's largest submarine, being 354 feet long and having a displacement of 2,900 tons. She made only one cruise before the armistice was signed.

I. W. W.'s Found Guilty. Sacramento, Cal.—All the 46 defendants in the I. W. W. conspiracy case were found guilty by a jury in the United States District Court here.

LaFollette Charges Dropped. Washington.—By a vote of 50 to 21, the Senate adopted a resolution dismissing the disloyalty charges brought against Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission.

More Men Coming Home. Washington.—Additional units comprising more than 300 officers and about 10,000 men have been assigned to early convoy home from France.

RODS GIVE NO PROTECTION

French Vine Growers Find They Derive No Benefit From Metal Rods They Erected.

The vine-growing region of the Gironde, in France, has been quite extensively equipped in recent years with tall metal rods, similar to lightning rods, known as paragrales or "electric Niagaras," and alleged to afford protection from hailstorms. A careful study of the functioning of these rods has recently been published by M. E. Courty of the University of Bordeaux. The statistics presented show that numerous hailstorms have occurred in the vicinity of nearly all the rods. Moreover, according to M. Courty, there has been no obvious change in the character of these storms since the erection of the rods. His article points out some of the principal reasons for the erroneous conclusions that others have drawn in favor of them; for example, the fact that, normally, only one thunderstorm in five is attended by hail; that the area over which hail falls is normally very small in comparison with that covered by the thunderstorm, and hail tends to occur in scattered patches or narrow bands; and, lastly, that a district in which hail has fallen for two or three years in succession often remains free from hail for years, regardless of the installation of hail-protecting devices.

MAKE USE OF WASTE HEAT

Councilors of Reykjavik, Iceland, Apply Taxation That Reduces the Taxation of the Citizens.

The city council of Reykjavik, Iceland, has now begun the baking of bread in a special bakery in connection with the gas works, where modern machinery has been installed in a special building. The result was excellent. In that the waste heat from the gas works is being used in a practicable and profitable manner, and in the course of a short time all the black bread which may be needed will be baked in the new bread factory.

The idea was that of a young student there, and it is considered one of the best means of saving coal, time and money. Three-pound loaves have been completely baked in three hours in considerable numbers.

Lake Siljan. The forested district roundabout Lake Siljan is one of the most interesting bits of country in the world, in the matter of local color and folk customs that have been preserved almost unchanged from earlier times. Lake Siljan lies in the heart of Sweden, in a region still relatively isolated. The lake is large enough to afford traffic for small steamers, and the country boats of the peasants are numerous.

In dress and customs, the people of the villages that dot the shores have kept the variety and color that distinguished country districts before modern means of transportation made the world a unit, forcing us all to dress and act and think alike. Thus the village of Orsa has even a dialect markedly different from its neighbors, which is said to resemble the old Scotch more than Swedish. People of villages 10 or 12 miles apart can be distinguished by their distinctive dress.

Chicago Daily News.

Think of Yourself. You cannot reach a high degree of success in anything without making enemies.

Perhaps your lack of success has been caused by this very feeling that you desire to make and retain your friends.

You might have improved your position many times, but you feared the ill feeling engendered in certain circles with your advancement.

There are times in the lives of all men when they must each choose between what is for their own best interest and their friends, and this does not mean that it is a case of taking advantage of friends—merely displeasing them.

Perhaps it is a principle of business involved—perfectly honest and honorable, and to your financial credit—but what would your friends think if you took the decisive step?

Loyal, but Not Honest. How a man may be honorable in big things but dishonorable in lesser is shown by the story told of Prince Charles Edward, the Pretender. After the Pretender's defeat at the battle of Culloden Moor in 1746, the prince took refuge in the home of a Scottish peasant. There was a reward of £30,000 for the capture of the fugitive, but although the peasant knew this he did not betray his royal guest. Later, this same peasant, who had scorned to possess himself of great wealth by disloyal means, stole a cow, and was tried, convicted and hanged, stealing being a capital offense in those days.

To Protect the Trees. From Bordeaux comes a description of a new method of protecting fruit trees against late spring frosts. This consists of spraying them with a chemical mixture called agelarine, said by its maker to be compounded from the juices of certain plants. It is a liquid, and may be handled in the ordinary hand-spray pump, but after it has been applied and exposed to the air it acquires a waxy consistency and has the appearance of a sugared or resinous coating, which is not washed off by rain and lasts for from two to five weeks effectively.

A Rebus Girl. Brown—So Reba broke her engagement. Did she give you back the ring? Jones—No; she said diamonds have gone up, but she would give me what I paid for it.

An Exception. The Chronic Platitudinist—One never loses by extending a helping hand to the other fellow.

The Chap With the Checkered Vest—Say, did ya ever del the other fellow four aces and a king?

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.

LESSON FOR JANUARY 26

ISRAEL CROSSING THE RED SEA. LESSON TEXT—Exodus 14:13-31. GOLDEN TEXT—Thus the Lord saved the Israelites that day out of the hands of the Egyptians. Exodus 14:30. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Deuteronomy 4:32-40; Psalms 78:1-4; 106:1-2; Hebrews 11:29.

The tenth stroke from the strong hand of the Almighty made Pharaoh willing to let Israel go. The tenth turn of the screw of omnipotence brought him to time. The Israelites go out on their way to the promised land with a high hand. Through the land of the Philistines the journey would have been comparatively short; but God commanded them to turn from that way lest going through the land of the Philistines they see war and desire to turn back to Egypt. The Lord had respect for their needs. "He knoweth our frame, he remembers that we are dust." (Psalms 103:14). He suits our trials to our ability to meet them. The way of the wilderness was a longer route, but it had many valuable lessons for them. By this way they escaped the experience of war, but learned the crookedness and perverseness of their own hearts (Deuteronomy 8:2).

The Lord went before them in a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. He not only thus indicated unto them the right path, but walked with them in it. God does not deliver and then leave us alone, but becomes our companion. At the Lord's direction they turned from their first course and were made to face a seeming difficulty. The Red sea was before them, and mountains on either side. The stricken Egyptians had recovered from their sorrow and now saw the Israelites in a situation from which they could not extricate themselves. They interpreted this to mean that Moses was unable to lead them out of their difficulty; therefore, they went in pursuit, hoping yet to prevent them from going out of the country.

I. The Miraculous Escape of the Israelites (14:13-22).