

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Peace, not war, is the natural medium of human progress, despite the theory to the contrary advanced by the disciples of Kultur. At a time when war is revealing unexampled horrors the cry for peace can hardly be restrained. The imagination balks at conceiving how a prolongation of the contest could work more for good than for evil. Yet every proposal for ending it emphasizes the fact that the propitious moment has not arrived. There is nothing surprising in the willingness of Germany and her ally to come to terms with their enemies. They may profess confidence in ultimate victory, but they must realize the possibility of the alternative. And if they could make peace now, on the condition suggested by the recent manifesto of the German professors, the retention of the territory they have occupied, the gain to one side and the loss to the other would be very great indeed. Belgium would lose her national existence, France would be badly crippled, Italy would be imperiled and England would be for many years have to fight for her life with little or no help from any quarter. It would be infamous for the Allies to assent to such a bargain while any hope was left to them.

Those who press for peace at the present juncture, therefore, are playing, however unconsciously, the German game. A peace that was only a truce might be an immediate good, but it would certainly be a future evil. The object of Germany in promoting the peace propaganda is obvious enough. If she offered to end the war and her enemies refused the offer she would obtain a certain superficial moral advantage. "They accuse us of beginning the war," the Germans might say. "Well, we are willing to end it. Whose is the responsibility if it goes on?" This argument ignores, of course, the real question of responsibility—the whole temper of the German people toward their neighbors, the aggressions upon neutrals, the methods of the policy of "frightfulness." No matter what terms were made, these sins would not be atoned for. It is curious to find the New York Evening Post arguing that if the terms were generous enough, if Germany would give up Belgium and Northern France in return for her lost colonies, if she would join with Russia in restoring the independence of Poland, the opinion of neutral nations would at once swing to her side. If that were so, then it could only be said that the world had sadly confused its moral standards.

So long as there is such a thing as righteousness, either in nations or in men, the way of the transgressor cannot be smoothed in this fashion. Humanity has a long account to settle with Germany. The issue is not merely that of beginning the war or even that of the methods of carrying it on. Until the German people are chastened by defeat, until they are ready to abandon a political creed which threatens the security of civilization, until it becomes safe for their neighbors to live beside them, until the terror they have created has passed away like a horrible nightmare, there can be no real and substantial peace. Nothing that Germany is yet willing to offer could atone for Louvain and Rheims, for the savage oppression of Belgium, for the sinking of the Lusitania, for the countless outrages upon the moral sense of the world. Any pacifist agitation which ignores these plain considerations is hopelessly out of touch with actualities. The verdict of history will not condemn the Allies if they refuse to be influenced by it.

A RETRIEVED INDUSTRY.

British Now Control the Manufacture of Geographical Globes.

One of the many ramifications of British industry which suffered from German competition, but which has recovered remarkably since the outbreak of war, is the manufacture of geographical globes. The Germans succeeded in making great headway because the British article has always been somewhat expensive, but at the same time it is absolutely accurate, owing to the care taken in preparation while it is of great strength and capable of withstanding hard usage. The Germans, however, devoted the utmost attention to cheapness, fashioning their globes from inferior material, ignoring questions of accuracy, and depending rather upon gaudy coloring than the correct fitting of the maps to the spherical surface. But the cheaper article found a ready market; and as the dearer British globe was ousted and was seldom seen it was impossible for the prospective buyer to compare the two grades of manufacture. But the demand for globes is increasing rapidly, since now-a-days a school cannot possibly complete the geography lesson without one. The manufacture of a perfect globe of solid construction is a somewhat slow and tedious process. The shell is composed of several superimposed thicknesses of brown paper, upon which is laid a secretly prepared and special composition. When hard and dry this surface is true in a gauge, smoothed and polished. This is a phase of the work which demands the greatest care and skill, since, if the sphere is not true to the smallest fraction of an inch, the globe of maps will not fit exactly. These are pasted on in such a manner that there is no overlapping whatever, the edges coming flush together. The globe completed it is colored and varnished, the final operation, after mounting on the stand, being the fitting of the meridian ring.

About the Household

Selected Recipes.

Foamy Sauce.—One cup sugar, one cup milk, three egg whites; rind and juice one lemon. Heat milk. Beat egg whites stiff, adding sugar gradually. Add milk and flavoring, beating all the while. Serve when foamy.

Scalloped Parsnips.—Mix two cups of cold mashed parsnips with two tablespoonsful of butter and cream enough to make smooth. Put in a pudding dish, sprinkle with buttered bread crumbs, and bake until brown.

Oyster Plant Fritters.—Scrape oyster plant and grate fine. Make batter of one cup milk, two beaten eggs and two tablespoons flour, beating hard. Add grated oyster plant. Season with salt and pepper, and drop from spoon into deep, boiling fat. Fry to golden brown.

Fried Summer Squash.—Wash and cut young summer squash into slices one-half inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, and dip in fine crumbs. Then put the squash into a beaten egg diluted with one tablespoonful milk and again in crumbs. Fry in deep hot fat until lightly browned.

Crumb Tarts.—To one cup crumbs use one egg, two tablespoons milk, one-half cup sugar and one-half teaspoon baking powder. Line sides and bottoms of muffin tins with mixture made of foregoing, leaving space in centres. Fill spaces with apple sauce and a few raisins and bake twenty minutes in moderate oven.

Meat Pie.—One and one-half pounds neck of beef, three pint peeled potatoes, one large onion. Slice onion, and put to stew with beef. Cook and mash potatoes, adding one teaspoon salt and saltspoon pepper to each quart. Line baking dish with one-half of the potatoes. Put in stewed meat, seasoned to taste with salt and pepper. Cover with rest of potatoes and bake fifty minutes.

Peppers Stuffed with Mushrooms.—Cut off the small end from young green peppers. Carefully remove the seeds and partitions and parboil five minutes. Mix two cups of soft breadcrumbs with three-fourths cup of cream. Add one cup of chopped mushrooms and one-fourth teaspoonful salt. Fill the peppers and stand them in a baking pan. Bake a half hour, basting with one-half cup of water mixed with one tablespoonful butter.

Liver Loaf.—One calf's liver, one-half cup bread crumbs, four slices salt pork chopped, two tablespoons stock, one cup water or milk, one-half teaspoon salt, one-half teaspoon kitchen bouquet, one tablespoon vinegar, few grains cayenne, few gratings nutmeg. Wash liver, chop and cook in boiling water five minutes. Drain, add bread crumbs, chop, and add remaining ingredients. Press into pan, cover and bake one hour in slow oven.

Pittsburgh Potatoes.—Wash and pare potatoes, cut into one-half inch slices and slices into one-half inch cubes—there should be one quart. Add one small onion, finely chopped, and cook in boiling salted water to cover seven minutes. Add one-half cup of pimento cut into strips, and boil five minutes, then drain. Put in buttered baking dish, pour over two cups of white sauce, to which has been added one-half pound of grated cheese, and bake until potatoes are soft.

Pear Dumplings.—Pare, core and mince six large, ripe pears. Mix with them one-half nutmeg grated, two ounces clarified butter, sugar to taste and four well-beaten eggs. Add enough finely grated bread crumbs to make mixture stiff and smooth. Mold into egg-shaped balls with bowl of large spoon, dip into boiling water and simmer one-half hour. Serve in heated dish with sugar and dash of cinnamon. In separate dish, serve milk sauce or other pudding sauce, if liked.

Household Hints.

Lace continually cleaned with gasoline or naphtha will turn yellow quickly.

Good lard is much better than butter for basting roasted meat and for frying.

Starch is improved by long boiling, instead of being made in the usual hurried way.

If a pinch of salt be added to the sugar used for stewing sour fruit much less sugar will be required.

In making children's dresses which will need letting down, stitch them with 100 cotton thread, and you will have no trouble in ripping tucks or hems.

To clean brass flower pots or trays, rub them with a piece of lemon; then pour boiling water over them, and finally polish with a soft dry cloth.

When boiled and unboiled eggs get mixed, spin them, and the boiled ones will spin quite fast, while those which have not been cooked will hardly spin at all.

The hair mattresses which are filled with black hair are much better than those filled with white hair, because the latter has generally been bleached and is deprived of its springiness.

When pickling, boil the corks for bottling, and put into the bottles and jars while hot, when cold they will seal themselves tightly.

To make an old fowl tender rub the bird all over with lemon juice, then wrap in buttered paper, and steam for two or three hours, according to size.

Add a little ground ginger to rice

puddings just before placing in the oven. Half a pint of water can then be mixed with the milk and the pudding will taste just as well.

A home-made sauce for cold meat. Scrape a tablespoonful of horseradish, mix with one tablespoonful of mixed mustard, a teaspoonful of sugar, and four tablespoonsful of vinegar.

A use for an old leather belt.—Nail it right side down on a piece of wood about the same size so that the wrong side of the leather is uppermost. This makes an excellent knifeboard.

To remove tea stains from woollen materials, cover with powdered fuller's earth, dry and leave for twenty-four hours. Then brush out, and the stain will have disappeared.

When cooking haricot beans add salt to the water first, and they will cook in a third of the time, and will not need to be soaked overnight.

A sandwich hint.—When buttering bread for sandwiches knead the butter on a plate and mix the mustard with it instead of spreading it on the meat.

A sure test of linen is to wet a portion of piece and if moisture is quickly absorbed and shows through to other side you will never be mistaken about linen. This is a never-fail test. To revive withered flowers plunge the stalks in boiling water and leave them in it till it becomes cold. Then cut about one inch from the ends of the stalks.

BURIALS DIFFER.

Some Tribes Lay Their Dead North and South.

The modes of burial differ widely among various peoples, from the rudest ceremonies and methods of the wandering tribes to the ornate, impressive, reverent services of "the heir of all ages, in the foremost files of time."

Among some the dead are buried lying, others sitting, as is the case with several of the Indian tribes; and instances are related where warriors or leaders in the nations have been buried seated upon their favorite war horse, as was done with the famous Blackbird, the chief of the once powerful Omahas.

But there is a remarkable agreement of custom for the practice of placing the body east and west. Sometimes the body is placed with the head to the east and sometimes to the west. It is held by certain writers that this custom is due to solar symbolism, and the head is placed to the east or west according as the dead are thought of in connection with the sunrise, the reputed home of the deity, or the sunset, the reputed home of the dead.

There are, however, some tribes that lay their dead north and south, and others bury men with the face to the north and women with the face to the south; while among some of the African tribes, if one happens to die away from his home, he is buried facing his native village.

Smart Morning Dress.

Were it not for the fact that a woman derives a good deal of pleasure from her wardrobe, the necessity for a great variety of clothes for different occasions would prove an annoyance. A wardrobe can be made a most satisfactory necessity if the proper discretion be exercised in the



No. 9048.

planning and making of the clothes. One of the frocks needed and used very much is the morning dress, a delightfully smart and up-to-date example of which is Ladies' Home Journal Pattern No. 9048, shown herewith. The four-gore skirt is lengthened by a three-piece circular flounce prettily embroidered with design No. 14736. Pattern cuts in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure, requiring in size 36, 5 1/4 yards of 36-inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be had at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

POET DROVE HIS COUNTRY TO WAR

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO ITALY'S NATIONAL FIGURE.

Previous to the Present War He Won a Great Reputation in Paris.

The story of Italy and the great war is the story of Gabriele D'Annunzio, the Italian poet and patriot. Who knows the history of his passion for Italy and the widening circle of his love that shrines the Latin peoples, and can interpret the peculiar quality of his contributions to this last tense period in Italian history, knows best the story of why, with month on month of warning, Italy sent her legions against her ancient enemy.

Italian hopes have been welded into the symbolic personalities of two men: Garibaldi and D'Annunzio. Garibaldi was definitely the leader, setting the torch for Italy. But D'Annunzio is the torch, made from the cumulative flames of the folk heart of Northern Italy, the artist's gardener who lent his spirit for the showing of the emotion of his countrymen. He made a tremendous impression when, as national poet, he was called to make the



Gabriele D'Annunzio

commemorative speech at the anniversary of the famous expedition of Garibaldi that united the two Sicilies and gave back Naples to the Kingdom of Italy.

A year ago one might have said that Garibaldi as a figure was losing lustre, and for years D'Annunzio has been the voice of voices for Italy, his memory that could not forget, the brightest mirror of Italy's half buried hopes.

There has been no period in the whole of his life when he has not been the hero of the patriot. He was that in the days of his earliest humble journalism. Through all his work he has missed no chance to celebrate the greatness, past and future, of his country.

It is in the preface to "La Nave" that he speaks of "the very bitter Adriatic," and later as "our sea" a little wistfully, and dwells upon the better days that it shall see and what freedom it shall take.

For these touches, disagreeable to Austria, the sale of the book was forbidden. In another place he makes a point of expressing a wish that an Italian aeroplane should fly over all of those lands where Italian was spoken, and the Italians throughout the Trentino secretly gloated over his daring.

German capital was good to Italy, but Italians felt a kind of uneasiness lest they were paying for kindness by the relinquishment of national secret strings.

Success in France.

To Annunzio these banking problems had no interest—the great essential lay in rousing Italy to a sense of the defence she must make against alien Kultur. D'Annunzio's success in France since he went four years ago to Paris has been one of the wonders of the literary and artistic world.

At the beginning of the war D'Annunzio was in Paris, where he flung himself into an ardent sympathy with France, but with the growth of the pro-war sentiment in Italy, overwhelmed by his sense of the kinship of the Latin peoples, he returned to Florence and passionately appealed for war on Austria. It was, many believe, really his influence that swung his country over to the allies.

It is also difficult to unteach a new dog old tricks.

He—"Marry me, Liza, an' I'll be as true to yer as me old donkey is ter me." She—"Go on, 'Enery; don't be makin' an ass of yerself."

"Before I married my wife I could have listened to her sweet voice for hours," said Smith to his friend. "Yes—and now?" asked the friend. "Now," said Smith, with moisture in his eyes, "I have to."

Most British battleships are defended against the attacks of torpedoes by means of torpedo-nets—steel cironelines, which can be suspended at some distance from the side of the ship at the ends of booms.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S.

America's Clash with Great Britain on Trade in Contraband Goods.

While international law and general usage give the right to a belligerent nation to intercept all vessels scheduled for the parts of the enemy, Great Britain goes one step further, and claims the right to intercept all vessels containing contraband goods, destined to neutral ports, providing the goods are to be re-shipped from such ports to the enemy's country. To this alleged right, America enters her protest, hence the quarrel with Great Britain. This is a new phase of international law, for which there exists no certain precedent, as such right was seldom, if ever, before claimed in the world's history.

But Germany is peculiarly located geographically, hence the question becomes important. Great Britain has effectively blockaded all German ports, but Germany is continually receiving American goods via the ports of Holland, where they are re-transported to Germany. The question presented by these facts is this, Has Great Britain the right to seize the cargoes of ships, billed to Holland ports, whenever she has good reason to believe that such cargoes are destined ultimately for Germany's consumption? Great Britain claims the affirmative of this issue, while the United States, with equal emphasis denies this right.

Both Great Britain and Germany claim that their acts respectively, the former the right to seize, the latter the right to destroy by the submarine, are based on the urgent necessities of the present war. Germany claims that Great Britain has no right to intercept contraband goods billed to a neutral port, though ultimately designed for Germany, and because of this alleged wrongful act, Germany made use of the murderous submarine, as a war necessity. America claims that no mere war necessity is a justification for the violation of international law, by the destruction of neutral vessels, or by carrying contraband goods, or by the destruction of belligerent vessels carrying neutrals or non-combatants, at least without warning such vessels and giving sufficient time for all on board to safely escape.

It is apparent that the questions are not only perplexing, but are three-sided, with three nations as respective litigants, and while the whole matter involves the simple right to sell goods and make a profit, the questions back of this are of a far-reaching character. The London Morning Post has this to say about it: "Americans will not, we are sure, in this great crisis, allow material considerations of passing magnitude to individuals but no more than a grain of sand in the scale of civilization to imperil the world's future." This would seem to imply that while G. B. knows she is violating the law, America should overlook it in the interests of civilization.

But Germany would doubtless make a similar plea in justification of her submarine depredations, that it is done in the interests of German "Kultur," and so there would be no end to the violations of the law.

Undoubtedly there are large trading interests in the U.S. which chafe increasingly against their inability to run their goods into Germany and sell them at war prices, such, for instance, as the cotton growers of the South. England, as is well known, has lately placed this class of goods on the list as contraband, so the question deepens as time goes on.

The American press is divided on these questions, some claiming that the matter is not simply one of maintaining the rights of neutrals, but of standing by the law that protects the rights of all neutrals, not only in this war, but in any wars that may follow, and thus forever destroy the rights of neutrals, if the law is not upheld, and giving to the nation having the strongest naval power the right to dictate the world's commerce. If we yield to British violation of the law to-day, we may have to yield to-morrow to a like violation by Russia, Germany, or Japan.

The U.S. as the most powerful of the neutral nations, it is claimed, must not permit such violations of law, but must hold all belligerents strictly to its observance. While Germany feels that she is fighting for "Kultur," and England feels that her fight is for civilization, so America feels that she is called upon to uphold the rights of neutral nations, as those rights have been established by centuries of struggle.

Our clash with G. B. grows out of the restrictions she has seen fit to impose in the name of "blockade," while our clash with Germany arises from the restrictions that she claims the right to impose upon contraband and the ships that carry it. The acts of one nation in carrying out her policy have resulted in the loss of American lives, as well as American property, while the acts of the other nation have only resulted in the loss of American property and profits on the sale of goods, yet both nations, it is claimed, have violated the law, and both justify themselves on the same ground of military necessity. Great Britain's position, however, is a little different from that of Germany's, in this: She claims that the details of the application of the principles of the law are subject to change, and that she is not violating the principles themselves, while Germany claims the right to sweep all principles aside and to place, her own necessities above the law.

German atrocities committed in Belgium and France, and on the seas, in my opinion, largely justifies the harsh measures G. B. has been compelled thereby to take in destroying such a barbarous enemy. As Sir Edward

The Motive Power of Service

Law of Love Finds Its Expression in Our Efforts for the Salvation of Men.

"My little children, let us not love in word, neither in tongue; but in deed and in truth."—1. John iii, 18.

A law is a principle of uniform operation in the economy of nature or grace. The law of gravitation controls the physical universe. The law of love is the principle of the spiritual world.

It is the essence of the divine nature. God is not power or wisdom or holiness, although all these are His attributes, but God is love.

The law of love is manifested in the natural world. How apparent it is that God has sought to make the conditions of existence as delightful as possible. The beauty of heaven and earth, the colors of the rainbow and the landscape, the varied notes that appeal to our sense of hearing, the variety of our food, the adjustment of the natural world to our physical senses, the pure and sweet affections and fellowships of life, the ennobling enjoyments of the congenial exercise of our highest faculties—all these proclaim a purpose of divine beneficence and show what a paradise this world would be but for death and sin.

The Law of Love

is the principle of the Decalogue. Love to God, love to man summed up the Ten Commandments, and the highest standard of divine ethics. The apostle Paul, therefore, sums up all Christian duty in one sentence, "Love is the fulfilling of the law."

The law of love is the law of Christ. "If ye love me," is the Master's one requisition, "keep my commandments." "A new commandment give I unto you, that ye love one another as I have loved you." Every form of Christian duty may be resolved into some expression of love.

The law of love is the motive power of service and sacrifice. Jacob's love for Rachel made fourteen years of drudgery seem like a few days. Paul's love for Christ enabled him to say,

Grey pertinently put it in his own tell-tale language. "The one principle which is fundamental, and has obtained universal recognition, is that by means of blockade, a belligerent is entitled to cut off the sea-borne commerce of his enemy." The situation, upon any view, is decidedly interesting to all, and I trust it will be amicably settled.

CHAS. M. RICE.

Denver, Sept. 8, 1915.

"BOBS" ADMIRER HAMILTON.

Regarded Him as the Ablest Commander in the Field.

When Lord Roberts, not long before his death, was asked whom among the generals of the British army he regarded as the ablest commander in the field, he replied, "Ian Hamilton." The judgment was disputable, but not indefensible; and it was founded, not on Hamilton's audacity, but on his knowledge and on his coolness in directing the complex movements of the battlefield. Like General French, he has been a serious student of war all his life. He comes of a soldier strain, for his father once commanded the 92nd Highlanders, and an ancestor of his was aide-de-camp to the great Marlborough; and his natural aptitude for war has been cultivated, not merely by experience in the field, but by familiarity with Continental methods. As a youth he went to Germany, and from the old Hanoverian, General Dammer, acquired the strategy that had made the Prussians the military masters of Europe. And since then he has learned to apply and qualify that science by the actual experience of war in many fields—in India, in Egypt, in South Africa.

He has not the imperturbable quality of Sir John French, for his temperament is that of the artist, and he once confessed, half jestingly, but with a certain seriousness, that he had "never gone into battle without being in a blue funk and wondering how on earth he was to get through."—Alfred Gardiner, in the Atlantic.

ONCE!

Once upon a time an editor ran a paper to please everybody. He was deported.

Once upon a time a lover told his girl that she was not the only girl he had ever kissed. She swooned on the spot.

Once upon a time a man invented glasses with which people could see their own faults. He starved to death.

Once upon a time a preacher told his congregation just what they deserved to hear. He was mobbed.

Once upon a time a wife arranged to meet her husband at 3 o'clock, and arrived at the appointed place five minutes before time. Then she bawled at him for keeping her waiting.

He that brings sunshine into the lives of others cannot keep it from himself.

If you wish to prevent green vegetables from boiling over, drop a piece of dripping the size of a walnut into the centre of them, just as they commence to boil.

"The love of Christ constrains me." "We love not unto ourselves, but unto him that died for us and rose again."

The law of love is the test of the final judgment. "If any man love not the Lord Jesus, let him be Anathema when the Lord shall come." "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me." This is the ground of final approval in the Eternal Day. "Because thou art lukewarm," Christ says to the church in Laodicea, "and neither cold nor hot, I will spue thee out of my mouth."

A Striking Picture.

The law of love finds its perfect expression in our efforts for the salvation of men and the evangelization of a lost world. "Who hath this world's goods, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him? What a striking picture of conditions to-day!

We are shutting up our bowels of compassion and failing to help our brother.

A captain on one of our Atlantic liners lay dying in a hospital. Every little while he would cry out in his delirium, "Stop the ship. Save that man!" Then with a volley of curses and a laugh of madness he would cry, "No, drive on, let him die. We must win the prize." The key to that awful scene lies back a month before, when his ship was dashing to the harbor with the first cargo of tea to win the prize for quick delivery. Suddenly the ship was signalled by a drowning sailor on a distant raft. Should he save him or should he sail on. He left that man to die, but he left him only for a little while. That drowning sailor followed him to his death bed, followed him to eternity, and will follow him forever with the retribution of remorse and despair.

The law of love, like every great law, has a great reward and a retribution just as great.—Rev. A. B. Simpson.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, OCTOBER 3.

Lesson I.—Elijah in Naboth's Vineyard, 1 Kings 21. Golden Text: Num. 32, 23.

1. The Conspiracy Against Naboth (Verses 11-14).

Verses 11. Did as Jezabel had sent unto them.—Their moral degradation was so deep that they were ready to follow her bidding.

12. They proclaimed a fast.—They would give the trial a religious aspect.

13. Two men, the base fellows.—"Sons of Belial." The trial also would be a pretense at legality.

Did curse God and the king.—The charge would be that of blasphemy, not only against God, but also against the representative of God, namely, the king. Such a charge would more readily inflame the people. (See Lev. 24, 16; 2 Sam. 16, 9; 19, 21; 1 Kings 2, 8.)

14. They carried him forth out of the city.—This was according to the law (see Lev. 24, 14; Acts 7, 58).

Compare the procedure in the trial and death of Naboth with that of Jesus.

II. Ahab Steals the Vineyard (Verses 15, 16).

16. To take possession of it.—It would appear that under the law the property of traitors was forfeited to the king. (See 2 Sam. 16, 4.) Ahab lost no time in taking advantage of the situation. In 2 Kings 9, 26 we learn that Bidkar and Jehu rode with Ahab on this occasion and that the denunciation of Ahab by Elijah was so fierce and penetrating that Jehu could quote it from memory many years afterward.

MI. Elijah Condemns the King (Verses 17-20).

19. Hast thou killed, and also taken possession?—The prophet not only is to charge the king with his crime of murder, but to chide him for his "indecent haste" in taking possession of the stolen property. From 2 Kings 9, 26 we learn that Ahab went down to the vineyard the day after Naboth was slain.

In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth.—Ahab's death is recorded in 1 Kings 22, 29-38. He was not killed at Jezreel, but near Samaria.

20. Hast thou found me, O mine enemy?—The guilty conscience of the king is pricked as soon as Elijah appears. He knows the condemnation is at hand. He is angered, however, at the quick appearance of the prophet, and looks upon him as an enemy. A man living in sin is very apt to regard one who knows of his sin as an enemy.

Flowers turn towards a lighted electric lamp just as they turn towards the sun.