

The Plattsmouth Journal

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBRASKA
Entered at Postoffice, Plattsmouth, Neb., as second-class mail matter

R. A. BATES, Publisher

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$2.00 A YEAR IN FIRST POSTAL ZONE
Subscribers living in Second Postal Zone, \$2.50 per year. Beyond 600 miles, \$3.00 per year. Rate to Canada and foreign countries, \$3.50 per year. All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance.

So many eggs are being thrown at Huey Long that the Atchison Globe doesn't understand why eggs are not up to 50 cents. Well, they're climbing.

What will become of bootleggers' liquor stocks when repeal goes into action? Will they be sold, and if so, will they be sold under the name of liquor?

Manhattan Island is said to be sinking into the sea at the rate of 4.9 inches each century, and as soon as the word gets around, we look for New York's real estate slump to end.

If when Senator Connally climbed the ladder into the investigation rooms the other day and found himself in a wash room, he was surprised at not finding Huey Long there, he concealed his surprise very cleverly.

A new and humane method of branding cattle—with a chemical fluid—is being used in place of the hot branding iron. The liquid is stamped on the animal while standing and causes no pain or festering corn, yet forms a scab which peels off and leaves a permanent and legible brand.

Instead of "love, honor and obey," most couples promise to love, honor and debate.

The federal house of detention in New York is described as being very much like a modern hotel, except that the door knobs don't turn from the inside.

"Do not soak your bread in wine," reads a thirteenth century book on etiquette. Or dunk your doughnut in coffee, or crumb your corn pone in gravy, adds Emily Post. But no doubt the repeal of the eighteenth amendment applies only to the first.

The mayor-elect of New York is the son of a bandmaster, was elected to a city office of honor and trust in his home town in New Jersey. This sounds a bit unusual now, but twenty-five years ago you didn't get very far in small towns if you couldn't double in brass.

"No political party banner can ever be as beautiful as the Stars and Stripes," declares the Toledo Blade. And no one knows it better than the political parties, if you have ever noticed how often they try to seize Old Glory and keep it for their own purposes.

POSSIBLE TRADE WITH RUSSIA

With the recognition of the Soviet government of Russia by the United States, it is pertinent to note that although Russia is primarily an agricultural country, the largest wheat producer of any country on the globe, and has a large export trade in oats, barley, rye, corn, dairy products, fish and eggs, yet there is a possibility of developing an export outlet there for some of America's major farm products.

The standards of living in Russia are extremely low. There is an acute shortage of textiles, livestock and fats, all of which are surplus commodities in this country. The production of surplus wheat in Russia is confined to the southern portion, particularly to Crimea and the Ukraine along the Black Sea. There is an extreme shortage of all bread stuffs in Asiatic Russia, which indicates a possibility of exports from our northwestern states.

The greatest hope, however, is in the export of cotton. Although Russia grows some cotton, it is accomplished under most unfavorable conditions, requiring irrigation if extended on a large scale. They could use at least 3 million bales a year, the major part of which might come from the United States.

There is an extreme shortage of meat animals of all types. Breeders of purebred livestock may find an outlet for a part of their surplus of both beef and dairy cattle, sheep and swine. Russia may also furnish an outlet for lamb, which formerly was sold to Germany.

Perhaps the greatest single need of Russia is machinery, farm, factory and other kinds. The Soviet authorities have held out the lure of an immediate market for machinery of an estimated value of 300 million dollars. A total Russian market approaching 1 billion dollars has been pictured. It probably is much overdrawn.

Russia could pay for goods bought here in several ways, including exchange of goods with America, loans obtained in this country and so-called triangular transactions; that is, selling to other countries and then using the credits thus secured to pay us. Extension of American credits on a large scale, especially at the outset would be necessary. Russian products that might be purchased by America include furs, pulp wood, flax, needle work and embroideries, tin, manganese, santonin and other medicinal requirements.

The trade possibilities growing out of recognition of Russia, immense as they seem to be, must await the test of actual operations of commerce. Other nations have not found a gold mine in the mere act of maintaining diplomatic relations with the Soviet republic. America, quite possibly may be fortunate. Certainly, the ground work has been laid for greatly broadened trade relations between the two nations, and recognition is to be justified on that score as on others.—Kansas City Times.

PLANE SERVICE TO EUROPE

A 24-hour plane trip to Europe on regular schedule may be more of a reality in the future than the average person may believe at this time as the ambitious undertaking is outlined. Yet it is declared by aviation experts to be practicable through the use of seaplanes, floating stations in the Atlantic at regular intervals for breaks in flights.

The Atlantic frequently has been flown from west to east and from east to west. It is still a perilous undertaking to attempt a nonstop flight from the old world to the new or vice versa, yet no one considers now that in a good plane with a seasoned pilot there are as many chances for disaster as there are for success. In the last half dozen years or so long distance flying has made rapid and profound progress. Planes are more enduring and are faster, and pilots are more resourceful.

Twenty-four hours from New York to Paris or London is something to challenge the imagination when the best steamship time is a little short of five days. But 24 hours from New York to London or Paris takes on a new meaning when there seems to be reasonable assurance that it can be done and will be done in comparative safety. The crossing, in a series of short hops, no doubt will become popular for travelers in an age that sees transportation on land, at sea and in the air appreciably shortened year by year.—Sioux City Journal.

William Allen White suggests removing General Johnson from the direction of the NRA, and putting Al Smith in charge, for the reason that Johnson has more lungs than gray matter. Mr. White says Al Smith has the requisite gray matter. Not only that, but Mr. Smith's lungs are still in excellent condition, equal to anything the present emergency demands.

ON THE CONTRARY HE'S TELLING THEM

The unselfish observer gets no small amount of quiet enjoyment these days out of the antics of President Roosevelt's would be Wall street advisers. That is true because the unselfish observer realizes that Wall street is not telling the president what to do. On the contrary, he's telling Wall street.

Last week the Chamber of Commerce of New York state adopted a ponderous resolution expressing an unequalled and unequivocal demand that the government immediately return to the gold standard. This resolution, says the Financial Chronicle, Wall street mouthpiece, is "in the highest degree gratifying."

And then the Chronicle goes on to state that the demoralization in foreign exchange that has grown out of the president's gold buying plan has "become a serious detriment to trade." All of which, in common parlance, is known as "baloney."

In the first place we have had little or no foreign trade and such as we had the other nations insisted on paying for with depreciated money. Now Roosevelt has put the shoe on the other foot and, by beating down the value of the dollar, has forced up the value of foreign money and paved the way for American goods to hurdle the exchange wall.

Actually, American export business is beginning to pick up under the impetus of a better exchange position. The pound sterling, in terms of dollars, has gone up nearly \$1 since the Roosevelt program was instituted.

Of course this does not please the international banks who would fatten off American enterprise. It is only natural for them to squawk and suggest alternative courses. One source wants Roosevelt to take the profits he has made on his gold dealings and pay off some debts. More hokum.

Roosevelt doubtless will and properly should continue with his gold program until England, France and all other nations are ready to sit down at a conference table and agree to a stabilization measure that will be fair, just and equitable to all nations and one which the international gold bankers cannot manipulate to their own advantage.

From what this country knows of Roosevelt that, in all probability is just what he intends to do. He had one experience with the international gold rascals at London last summer. There the only offer he could get out of them was one distinctly to the disadvantage of the United States. When Roosevelt goes into another conference he will hold a handful of aces.

There is no sense or purpose in stabilizing the dollar until all monies can be stabilized. There is no other means to promote foreign trade. To force other nations into an agreement, the United States must make it so uncomfotable for them that they will be glad to do business with the United States on terms of equality. The president thoroughly understands the advantage of his position.—Sioux City Tribune.

The Bible says "seek and ye shall find." But to make it modern they have added "in the right place."

A lot of women aren't throwing as much out the back door as they used to—because their husbands aren't bringing as much in the front way.

The middleman's profits and at the same time of protecting the consumer. He believes his purpose is just. No matter what organized opposition he may encounter, he will fight along this line until his is the victory.—Lament Harris in Current History.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m., of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

Sub Lot two (2) in the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Sec. 13; also the north half of the northwest quarter of Sec. 24, all in Twp. 12, Range 13, east of the 6th P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska, subject however, to the mortgage of the Conservative Mortgage Company in the sum of \$3,900.00.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Luke L. Wiles et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by Isaac R. L. Wiles, substituted plaintiff against said defendants. Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 18, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

n20-5w

NOTICE

Whereas, Robert Earls, convicted in Cass county, on the 29th day of November, 1932, of the crime of forgery, has made application to the Board of Pardons and Pardon, and the Board of Pardons, pursuant to law have set the hour of 10:00 a. m. on the 13th day of December, 1933, for hearing on said application, all persons interested are hereby notified that they may appear at the State Penitentiary, at Lincoln, Nebraska, on said day and hour and show cause, if any there be, why said application should, or should not be granted.

HARRY R. SWANSON, Secretary Board of Pardons
N. T. HARMON, Chief State Probation Officer.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT DEFENDANT

JOHN THOMPSON, defendant will take notice, that on the 28th day of October, 1933, Chas. L. Graves, a Justice of the Peace of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, issued an Order of Attachment for the sum of \$100.00 in an action pending before him, wherein Allie Meisinger is plaintiff and John Thompson is defendant, and that personal property of the defendant consisting of one International Model 1926 Dual Truck, Motor No. 105072 M, has been attached under said order.

Said cause was continued to the 20th day of December, 1933, at 9 o'clock a. m.
Dated this 6th day of November, A. D. 1933.

ALLIE MEISINGER, Plaintiff.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of George L. Hathaway, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 15th day of December, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to John B. Roddy or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 14th day of November, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Louisa Conn, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon her estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 8th day of December, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Ervin O. Conn and Grace M. Conn, or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 8th day of November, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING AND NOTICE OF PROBATE OF WILL

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss.

To all persons interested in the estate of Louisa Fisher, deceased: On reading the petition of Edgar T. Fisher, praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 7th day of November, 1933, and purporting to be the last will and testament of the said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Louisa Fisher, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate and the administration of said estate be granted to Edgar T. Fisher, as Executor; It is hereby ordered that you, and all persons interested in said matter, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and that the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this Order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, this 7th day of November, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the Trusteeship of the Estate of Caroline Williams, deceased.
Now on this 4th day of November, 1933, this cause came on for hearing upon the report of C. H. Longacre and August Longacre, trustees, under the last will and testament of Caroline Williams, deceased, together with the petition of said trustees, praying therein for the approval of said report and for an order reducing the amount of the trustees' official bond herein filed, and it appearing to the Court that a time and place for hearing upon said report and upon all other reports heretofore made by said trustees should be fixed and notice thereof given:

It is therefore ordered that a hearing upon said report and all prior reports made by said trustees be set for hearing on the 24th day of November, 1933, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and that notice of said hearing be given to all persons interested in said matter by publication of a copy of this Order in the semi-weekly edition of the Plattsmouth Journal, commencing with the issue of November 6th, 1933, and continuing to and including the issue of November 23rd, 1933, and that all objections to said reports must be filed in said Court before said day of hearing.

By the Court.
A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER OF HEARING

and Notice on Petition for Settlement of Account.

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
State of Nebraska, Cass county, ss. To all persons interested in the estate of William Curry Boucher, deceased: On reading the petition of Henry Warren Boucher, Executor, praying a final settlement and allowance of his account filed in this Court on the 31st day of October, 1933, and for assignment of residue of said estate, determination of heirship and discharge of Executor:

It is hereby ordered that you and all persons interested in said matter may, and do, appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county, on the 1st day of December, A. D. 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Plattsmouth Journal, a semi-weekly newspaper printed in said county, for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court this 31st day of October, A. D. 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale, issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass County, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1933, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the Court House, in said County, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate to-wit:

Beginning at the Northeast corner of the West Half of the Northeast Quarter of Section Five, Township Eleven, North Range Eleven, East, extending West 79 rods, thence South 81 rods, thence East 79 rods, thence North 31 rods, to point of beginning, containing forty acres more or less, and the Southwest Quarter of Section Thirty-three, Township Twelve, Range Eleven, all east of the 6th P. M., in Cass County, Nebraska, subject to a mortgage in favor of the Conservative Mortgage Company in the sum of \$15,000.00.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Henry Hill, Jr., et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said court recovered by John H. Fowler, Trustee, plaintiff, against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, October 31, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

SHERIFF'S SALE

State of Nebraska, County of Cass, ss. By virtue of an Order of Sale issued by C. E. Ledgway, Clerk of the District Court, within and for Cass county, Nebraska, and to me directed, I will on the 9th day of December, A. D. 1933, at ten (10:00) o'clock a. m. of said day at the south front door of the court house in Plattsmouth, in said county, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash the following real estate, to-wit:

The southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section thirty-two (32), Township eleven (11), Range fourteen (14), East of the Sixth P. M.; also the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) and the northeast quarter (NE 1/4) of the southeast quarter (SE 1/4) of Section five (5), Township ten (10), Range fourteen (14), East of the Sixth P. M., in Cass county, Nebraska.

The same being levied upon and taken as the property of Mildred J. Propst et al, defendants, to satisfy a judgment of said Court recovered by The Conservative Savings & Loan Association, plaintiff against said defendants.

Plattsmouth, Nebraska, November 6, A. D. 1933.

H. SYLVESTER, Sheriff Cass County, Nebraska.

n9-5w

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATION

In the County Court of Cass county, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Wm. More Fletcher, deceased.

Notice of Administration. All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified that a petition has been filed in said Court alleging that said deceased died leaving no last will and testament and praying for administration upon his estate and for such other and further orders and proceedings in the premises as may be required by the statutes in such cases made and provided to the end that said estate and all things pertaining thereto may be finally settled and determined, and that a hearing will be had on said petition before said Court on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1933, and that if they fail to appear at said Court on said 24th day of November, 1933, at ten o'clock a. m., to contest the said petition, the Court may grant the same and grant administration of said estate to Edgar Fletcher or some other suitable person and proceed to a settlement thereof.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court this 25th day of October, 1933.

A. H. DUXBURY, County Judge.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

In the District Court of Cass County, Nebraska.
In the matter of the application of N. D. Talcott, administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, for license to sell real estate to pay debts.

Now on this 25th day of October, 1933, came N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, and presents his Petition for License to Sell the Real Estate of the deceased party in order to pay the claims filed and allowed against said estate, and the expenses of administering said estate. It appearing from said petition that there is an insufficient amount of personal property in the hands of the administrator to pay the claims presented and allowed by the County Court and the expenses of the administration of said estate; and that it is necessary to sell the whole of the real estate of the deceased in order to pay the aforesaid claims and the costs of administration.

It is Therefore Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that all persons interested in the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, appear before me, James T. Begley, Judge of the District Court, in the District Court room in the court house in the City of Plattsmouth, Cass County, Nebraska, on the 9th day of December, 1933, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any there be, why such license should not be granted to N. D. Talcott, Administrator of the estate of William D. Coleman, deceased, to sell all of the real estate of said deceased so as to pay the claims presented and allowed with the costs of administration and of this proceedings.

It is Further Considered, Ordered and Adjudged, that notice be given to all persons interested by publication of this Order to show Cause, for four successive weeks in the Plattsmouth Journal, a legal newspaper published and of general circulation in the County of Cass, Nebraska.

By the Court.
JAMES T. BEGLEY, District Judge.

NOTICE

TO—Sophia M. Schaffer and Calvin H. Taylor, Executors of the Estate of Terrace C. Pitman, deceased; Sophia M. Schaffer; Albert Schaffer; Terrace Leone Schaffer; Bert Hennings; Schaffer, Clara Shorten; Maude A. Randall; Sophia M. Schaffer, Trustee:

You, and each of you, are HEREBY NOTIFIED that there has been filed in the District Court of Cass county, Nebraska, a petition, Appearance Docket # Number 255 of said court, wherein Rosa Wark is plaintiff and you and each of you, together with W. A. Robertson, administrator with will annexed of the Estate of Terrace C. Pitman, deceased; Samuel O. Pitman; George E. Stokley; Gardner Hamilton; Murray Hardware Company are defendants, the object and prayer of which is to obtain an accounting of the amount due to said plaintiff under the terms of a certain deed dated August 7, 1913, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cass county, Nebraska, and recorded on the 25th day of August, 1913, in Book 51 of Deeds at page 435, at the rate of Nine Hundred Dollars (\$900.00) per year from and including 1924 with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum to the date of filing said petition, less the sum of One Thousand and Six Hundred Eighty-Seven and 68/100 Dollars (\$1,687.68); to have said amount with interest at six per cent (6%) per annum and costs decreed a lien, prior and superior to the right, title, interest, lien, claim, demand and equity of redemption of you and each of you upon the real estate described in said petition by virtue of the terms of said deed; to have said lien foreclosed and to have said real estate and appurtenances sold to satisfy said lien, interest and costs, and to bar and foreclose you and each of you of all right, title, interest, lien, claim, demand and equity of redemption of said deed to the said real estate and appurtenances thereto, and to obtain such other and further relief as to the Court may seem just and equitable.

You are further notified that unless you appear in said court in answer to said petition on or before the 18th day of December, 1933, judgment will be taken against you in accordance with the prayer thereof.

ROSA WARK, Plaintiff.

n30-4w

Bible School Lesson Study!

Sunday, November 26 By L. Neitzel, Murdock, Neb.

"Paul in Corinth"

I Cor. 1:10-18; 2:1-5.

Paul's experience at Athens must have been disappointing—only two converts to his credit. Better results could be expected from the effort. Many a servant of God has had the same experience since Paul, remembering the saying of Jesus, "if they persecute you in one city, flee into the next," put the same into practice. So, we find, he came to Corinth in a great spiritual depression. He had not succeeded in organizing a church at Athens. He had sent for Silas and Timothy, but there was a long delay in their coming; loneliness and anxiety helped to depress his spirit.

Paul received at this time discouraging news about the church at Thessalonica—they were undergoing a severe persecution, there was also a clamor among the members. He had come to the most wicked city of the ancient world—Corinth, about 48 miles west of Athens. Commerce and business was unsurpassed.

The worst that can be said about the place, is the worship of Venus, in whose service were more than a thousand priestesses, who were nothing but courtesans. The population was about 400,000, but no great artists, writers or political leaders came from Corinth. And no place in the world was in greater need than Corinth of the evangelistic work of Paul. It was very fortunate for Paul to find Aquilla and wife who became thereafter his staunchest friends—they had been expelled from Rome by an edict from Claudius, emperor of Rome. Aquilla and Priscilla followed the trade of tentmakers, so the three formed a partnership in business. It was a successful business, materially and spiritually.

At this time God visits his servant, and speaks words of encouragement: "Be not afraid, but speak, and hold not thy peace, for I am with thee . . . for I have much people in this city," and for one year and a half the gospel is preached with the usual opposition from the Jews, but in spite of it a great church is established.

When Paul was on his third missionary journey and was at Ephesus, he learned that divisions had sprung up in the church at Corinth and that some of the Christians had returned to their former heathen excesses. He thereupon wrote his first epistle to the Corinthians, with the double purpose of stressing two points in their living, namely, purity and unity. The latter topic we study today!

It is a proof of the surpassing genius of Paul that he was able to save this church and all his churches from fanaticisms and dissolution and to build out of them a world-con-

quering Christianity, says Prof. A. D. Hayes.

The salutation which opens the letter is most gracious and kindly, well calculated to mollify any strictures which the apostle will find necessary later. Whoever is obliged to censure others may well follow Paul's example and begin by saying fully all the good things he can honestly say about them. Unity is the most essential thing if a church should prosper. It was the same power and grace by which they were saved. Christ is not divided, Paul is not crucified for them nor were they baptized in the name of Paul. How human it is that people will show their leaning to certain preachers, under whose preaching they were brought to Christ, but they were saved by faith in the gospel they preached, not by the preacher. Paul, Apollo, Cephas (Peter) are only co-workers with Christ—they receive their authority and qualification from Christ, and are only reflectors of the glory and power of the living Christ, who is the head of the body (the church).

Another point Paul clears up in this connection, and that is the rite of baptism, which is stressed too much by some and undervalued by others. Paul emphasizes that faith in Christ is absolutely essential to salvation but not baptism.

These Corinthians had to be reminded that their salvation was brought about by simple preaching of the gospel—the same as today—the simple testimony of God regarding his son (John 3:16). It is possible for common human beings to win the world for Christ, to conquer empires, to defeat philosophers, to set at naught the wealth and pomp of the world, but it is because the cross, the cross of Christ, is all powerful. Teachers of the word, in the pulpit, in the home and in the Sunday school will make no mistake if they follow Paul's example and find Christ's glory in his sacrifice, Christ's splendor in the cross. If the preacher will hide behind the cross, then Christ will be exalted and the gospel has a chance to exert its power.

The simple preaching of John Wesley, John Knox, Whitefield, Spurgeon, Moody and others stirred the masses and it will do the same today. The pulpit on fire will set the pew on fire. As the leader, so the flock.

It is one of the chief functions of God's Holy Spirit to move in power upon the spirit of man, giving Christians a wisdom far beyond their own and an efficiency much surpassing what they could attain without him. Preachers and teachers, let us rely more on the Holy Spirit and trust not in our own sufficiency! "I can do all things through Him that strengthens me."