

BRITISH DESTROY GERMAN SHIPPING

Warships and Merchantmen Are Sunk in the South Atlantic.

STATEMENT IS OFFICIAL ONE

Admiralty at London Gave Out Statement Concerning Sinking of War Vessels—Kaiser Wilhelm's Illness Said to Have Been Severe—Crisis Declared to Have Passed.

London, Dec. 11.—The German cruiser Nuernberg, which withdrew from the battle off the Falkland Islands and attempted to make its escape with the cruiser Dresden while the British warships under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Doveton Sturdee were destroying the cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig, was hunted across the waters by units of the British fleet and sunk the same day. The search for the Dresden is still proceeding.

The action lasted five hours. The Scharnhorst sank after three hours and the Gneisenau two hours later. The German light cruisers scattered and were chased by the British cruisers and light cruisers.

No loss of any British vessel is reported.

British Squadron Heavy.

London, Dec. 11.—A dispatch from Buenos Aires conveys the information that the British squadron includes nine big warships, notably the battle cruisers Lion and Indefatigable. The admiralty declines to verify or deny that these great ships are in foreign waters.

The British battle cruisers Lion and Indefatigable displace 26,350 tons and 18,750 tons, respectively. The Lion carries eight 13.5 inch guns and sixteen four inch guns and is equipped with three twenty-one inch torpedo tubes. Its complement consists of 1,000 men and it is capable of traveling twenty-eight knots an hour.

The battle cruiser Indefatigable is 578 feet long, 79 1/2 feet beam, and 27 1/2 feet deep. It has a speed of twenty-six knots. The Indefatigable's armament consists of eight twelve inch guns, sixteen four inch guns, and three twenty-one inch torpedo tubes. It has a complement of 800 officers and men.

German Cruisers Sunk.

London, Dec. 10.—Information received in London indicates that the destruction of the German fleet in the South Atlantic, with the sinking of three cruisers, was preceded by the sinking of three German merchant vessels.

This information comes from Buenos Aires. The message said a division of warships, which the commander believed to have been either British or Japanese, aggregating five ironclads and one transport, on the morning of December 6 sank one of the German vessels in the roadstead of Pictou island. Two other steamers were sent to the bottom the same evening outside the harbor of Pantalun, near Cape Sanpio.

Reports on Naval Battle.

The fate of the merchantmen is not mentioned in the statement given out by the British admiralty, which said that the German cruisers Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Leipzig were sunk in a battle with the British fleet under Vice Admiral Sir Frederick Sturdee off the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic.

The statement added that two German colliers were captured and the cruisers Dresden and Nuernberg are being pursued.

Admiral Von Spee Is Lost?

The official statement makes reference to some survivors rescued from the Gneisenau and the Leipzig, but no mention is made of any of the crew of the Scharnhorst, which was being saved, and it is thus presumed that Count von Spee, his officers and men went down fighting.

As the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau each carried a complement of 765 men, the Leipzig 286, the Nuernberg 322, and the Dresden 261, the total German loss is estimated at not far from 2,000 men.

The British Casualties Were Light.

The battle ended a search of two seas for the German fleet in which the British fleet was aided by warships of Japan.

The search began soon after the fleet of Admiral von Spee engaged a British squadron off the coast of Chile on November 1 and sank the British cruisers Monmouth and Good Hope with the loss of about 1,500 men.

ILLNESS OF KAISER SEVERE

Rumors That He Was the Victim of Pneumonia—Crisis Said to Have Been Passed.

Amsterdam, Holland, Dec. 11.—Emperor William's health has considerably improved, according to an official announcement made in Berlin today. His majesty's catarrh is relaxing and his temperature is normal.

London, Dec. 10.—Just how serious is the illness of Kaiser Wilhelm II, emperor of Germany, is shrouded in considerable mystery.

SOON LEAVE THE HOSPITAL

Re recuperative Powers of Russian Soldiers in Part Attributed to Temperance.

Petrograd.—The wounded on the Russian side, considering the magnitude of the operations, are comparatively few, according to officers of the medical service. Moreover, those whose wounds are not of the gravest character recover with great rapidity. This is due to three facts, the

While the official bulletins issued from the sickroom contain no further reference to the nature of the ailment since the earlier statement that he is suffering from "bronchitis, catarrh and a feverish condition," there are persistent unofficial and unconfirmed reports indirectly from Berlin that the emperor is a victim of pneumonia.

A wild report was posted in some of the theaters to the effect that he was dead.

Crisis Is Passed?

Other late and apparently reliable advices are that the illness has been severe, but that the worst is over. These advices are that the kaiser was seized with an attack of influenza while on a secret visit to Emperor Francis Joseph. Sources of information by way of Holland and Copenhagen indicate that he now is making progress toward recovery.

CLAIM CAPTURE OF ROULERS

Statement of Allies as to Important Gain Is Met With Denial From Berlin.

London, Dec. 11.—Roulers, until the last few days headquarters of the German army staff in West Flanders, has been captured by the allies.

The news was relayed here from Amsterdam. The Stius correspondent of the Handelsblad is authority for the report. Roulers is 12 miles north-east of Ypres.

Armentieres, for a long time held by the Germans, also has fallen into the hands of the British, according to the dispatch says that the Germans have been pushed back beyond artillery range. Armentieres is nine miles northwest of Lille.

The capture of Roulers and Armentieres verifies the many reports that the Germans are falling back before the offensive movement of the allies.

This progress of the allies is indicated in the official report from Paris. The movement was started two weeks ago and has shown steady success.

One reason for the apparent weakness of the Germans is that thousands of men have been detached from the French front to go to the aid of the kaiser's forces who have been menaced by the Russians in the east.

Germans Cite Repulse of Foe.

Berlin, Dec. 11 (by wireless to London).—Today's official communication issued by the German army headquarters staff asserts that a French attack resumed in the forest of Argonne was repulsed, the allied forces losing heavily. The text of the statement reads:

"In the district of Souvain the French yesterday confined themselves to heavy artillery firing.

"A renewed French attack on Rocroi and Courculles did not make any progress. The attack broke down under the fire of our artillery, the enemy suffering heavy loss."

ATTACK HARBOR OF DOVER

German Submarines Give Authorities of Big English Naval Port a Scare.

Dover, England, Dec. 11.—The city of Dover was thrown into excitement today by the announcement that the Germans early this morning attempted a submarine attack on the harbor works and the fleet at anchor in the harbor.

A heavy rain and haze made searchlight work difficult. The forts were put on the alert about four o'clock by the appearance of the harbor entrance of an unidentified steamer which refused to stop until a shot was fired across its bow. This vessel then retired. It is believed to have been the tender of the submarines.

Half an hour later, it is said, a single submarine was sighted, and one of the heavy guns in the harbor fired at it. This submarine, which evidently was the advance scout, disappeared, but at six thirty o'clock the observers sighted what they believed to be a fleet of about six submarines several miles out in the channel.

The channel forts commenced firing in the direction of the supposed submarines and kept it up for almost half an hour. At the same time a torpedo boat destroyer flotilla put to sea, where it remained all day.

Large crowds gathered on the water front in the early morning hours and watched the searchlights and the artillery fire. When they saw no results of the shelling many persons expressed the opinion that it was a false alarm.

There is no official confirmation that German submarines were seen.

Warsaw the Objective Point.

London, Dec. 11.—The Germans continue their efforts to smash the Russian armies. While a large part of their force is endeavoring to hold the Russian center, another army is advancing from East Prussia to the east of Mlava and is attacking the Russian right with a view to cutting communications and entering Warsaw from the rear.

Heavy fighting also is going on to the southwest of Lodz and to the southeast of Cracow, where the Austrians and Germans are endeavoring to get around the Russian left and force these troops to retire from the fortress.

Czar Loses 60,000 Officers.

Berlin, Dec. 10.—The Russian invalid (a Russian newspaper) says Russia up to December 4 had lost 60,000 commissioned officers in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

physicians say, the first being that the Russian troops have been excellently fed from the beginning of the war; the second that the grand duke is using the smallest possible forces at the actual front of the fighting line, and the third that no alcohol is consumed by any of the soldiers.

The hospitals are proving that the recuperative powers of the Russian wounded are now equal to the highest ever known, namely, the figures reached in the case of the Turkish Moslems.

Turk Gunboat Sunk.

London.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Athens says that a Turkish gunboat has been sunk by a Turkish mine at the entrance to the Bosphorus.

MASTERS OF THE SEA

U. S. NAVAL OFFICERS RELY ON DREADNOUGHTS.

DANIELS SUBMITS REPORT

Building Program for Coming Year Recommended by the Secretary of the Navy.

Washington, D. C.—Startling successes of submarines in the European war have not swayed United States navy officials from their belief that all big gun battleships of the dreadnought type form the main dependence of any sea power. The construction of two such ships next year was recommended by Secretary Daniels in his annual report submitted by President Wilson. The navy general board urged the building of four.

The complete building program for the coming year, recommended by Secretary Daniels, comprises:

Two dreadnoughts, six destroyers, eight or more submarines, one to be a large, sea-going craft and the others of smaller size for coast defense operations, one gunboat and one fuel oil ship.

"If this program is followed out," Mr. Daniels says, "the increase will be noteworthy and will give us a well rounded navy, equal, if not superior, to that of any navy in the world, ship for ship and man for man."

Secretary Daniels' program, he states, follows the policy of the general board's recommendations, but reduces the number of ships of each class asked for. The board recommended the construction of the following, as the 1916 program:

Four dreadnoughts, sixteen destroyers, three sea-going submarines, six coast defense submarines, four scout cruisers, four gunboats, two fuel oil ships, one destroyer tender, one submarine tender, one navy transport, one hospital ship, one supply ship, and a \$5,000,000 appropriation for navy aircraft.

The board was acting on its policy looking to the completion in 1919 of a fleet, the main line of which would be forty-eight battleships. In its report transmitted by the secretary, it is stated that the present situation of the battleship fleet is ten ships behind that program, the total of those in commission, under construction and authorized for completion in 1919 being thirty-seven.

"The general board reiterates the opinion it has always held that command of the sea can only be gained and held by vessels that can take and keep the sea in all times and in all weathers and overcome the strongest enemies that can be brought against them. It declares "Other types are valuable and have their particular uses, but the backbone of any navy that can command the sea consists of the strongest sea-going, sea-keeping ships of its day, or of its battleships."

"That our navy has not neglected the construction of submarines will be seen by a comparison of our strength in this craft with that of foreign navies. It is roughly estimated that there are built or building for the various navies the following number of submarines: England, eighty-four; France, seventy-six; United States, fifty-one; Germany, thirty-one; Japan, seventeen. This estimate was made in July of this year.

"What we have done, however, in submarine construction is but an earnest of what must be done in the future. When we shall have a division of seagoing submarines in commission, we will have added to the battleship fleet a strong fighting unit, which must be of large importance in any over-sea operations."

Russ Objects to Holiday Truce.

Berlin.—The proposal of Pope Benedict for a truce among the warring nations during the Christmas holidays is said by the official press bureau to have been declined by Russia. The German press bureau previously announced that Germany was willing to agree to a Christmas truce, provided the other nations at war gave their assent.

Troop to Remain Awhile Longer.

Washington.—Because of the refusal of Governor Ammons of Colorado to accept responsibility for requesting that all the federal troops in the strike district be withdrawn, President Wilson has decided to await further developments before ordering the troops away. The troops were sent to the strike district at Governor Ammons' request.

McGill Denies Devlin Deal.

Denver, Colo.—James C. McGill, owner of the Denver club of the Western league, in a telegram to the local newspaper from Los Angeles, denies the report from New York that Arthur Devlin, ex-Giant, would probably manage the Denver club.

German Citizens Landed.

Kingston, Jamaica.—A British ship has landed 120 German citizens who had been brought from St. Lucia and transferred them to the detention camp.

Handsome Gifts for Yale.

New Haven, Conn.—Two gifts of \$100,000 each for the development of a graduate course in preparation for business and business administration at the Sheffield scientific school of Yale university were announced by Director Russell H. Chittenden.

CONDENSED NEWS

OF INTEREST TO ALL.

Fire at North Bend did damage of \$300 to the opera house.

George North is the new proprietor of the hotel at North Loup.

Citizens of Lyons are making preparations for a winter stock show.

The Odd Fellows have dedicated their new building at Ainsworth.

Work has commenced on the new \$15,000 Catholic church at Burwell.

R. E. Clark has purchased the Looney restaurant at Crab Orchard.

H. C. Waters has leased the Cairo Record and will take charge at once.

Fire in the upper part of the Dunbar school house caused small loss.

Springview is preparing for the installation of a new electric light plant.

Miss Nattie Mines has purchased the Giles Millinery company of North Bend.

James Pesek, a farmer living south of Ravenna, was seriously hurt in a runaway.

A state organization for Belgian relief is being planned by Lincoln citizens.

V. L. Hanson of Harrison, has disposed of his drug store to Dick Richards of Crawford.

Steward Gutzmer and six inmates of the state hospital for the insane at Norfolk have mailboxes.

Fred S. Hassler, one of the oldest newspaper men in the state, died at his home in Falls City.

Henry Kuper of Humboldt, sold forty-two head of Shorthorn cattle that averaged \$151 each.

Burglars secured \$15 in money and some goods at the Jacob Goehring hardware store at Seward.

Four persons were seriously injured when a motor car was struck by a train near Plattsmouth.

The Farmers' Grain and Supply Co. of Scotia, has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$10,000.

Laura A. Forrest was granted a verdict of \$2,700 against three Norfolk saloonkeepers and other bondsmen.

The annual show of the Dodge County Poultry association at Fremont had over twelve hundred entries.

Dr. Arthur Snell of Norfolk was perhaps fatally injured when the motor car in which he was riding overturned.

Appeal of the dollar gas case to the United States supreme court has been ordered by the city council of Omaha.

Eleven Mexican laborers employed on a railroad at Fairbury are under arrest following the theft of a quantity of silk.

November was the driest month in the history of Nebraska according to the report just turned in by the weather bureau.

More than 200 motor car owners at Fremont are delinquent in the matter of paying the annual state license fee for the past year.

Arrangements are being made by a union of all the churches of Minden to hold a union or municipal Christmas tree in the auditorium.

Two hundred members of the North Platte High school nearly went on a strike because they were denied the privilege of attending a play.

M. B. Russell and Harry Craig are preparing to issue a weekly newspaper at Seward. Three weekly papers are now in the field.

The Lexington Mill and Elevator company have let the contract to build a five-story reinforced concrete mill which is to be fireproof.

Chester Lodge, high school student at Columbus, was seriously injured when a bicycle he was riding threw him onto the side of a bridge.

S. W. Perin, who has served the university college of agriculture at Lincoln for more years than any other man is to return to that institution.

More chickens were raised in Lancaster county during the past year than any other county in the state, according to the statistics of the assessor.

School teachers of O'Neill, Atkinson, Stuart, Newport, Bassett, Long Pine, Wood Lake and Valentine will meet in Ainsworth January 16 and 17 to form an organization.

After a four days' search for further evidence the North Platte authorities have given up hope of recovering the body of Vernon Connatt, the young farmer murdered in August.

Roasting ears in the winter time is the result of an interesting experiment conducted by Food Commissioner Harman and A. E. Wilkinson of the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln.

Hastings club women responded to an appeal from the Nebraska children home finding society by promising to find Hastings homes for twelve or more Belgian children expected in Nebraska from their stricken native land.

The officials of Box Butte county are moving into the new court house which is practically completed. The building will be dedicated December 23.

The Dodge county automobile association has disbanded and the Fremont automobile club has been organized. The new organization is beginning to improve route markings.

A restaurant at Omaha was held up in broad daylight by a lone bandit who secured \$65. When captured he gave his name as Henry Honour and said he had been unable to find work and became desperate.

Work on the laying of new iron between Omaha and Weeping Water on the Missouri Pacific "low line" is now well under way.

The officers of the Farmers' Hog and Cattle Powder company of Tecumseh announce that the company's business will be enlarged and the plant moved to Lincoln not later than March 1.

Governor Morehead will call on the mayors of all cities and towns in Nebraska to send representatives to a meeting in Lincoln December 29, to form a state organization for Belgian relief work.

ROAD TURNED DOWN

RAILWAY COMMISSION REJECTS RATE RAISE ASKED BY M. P.

BOARD HAS NO JURISDICTION

Attorney Presenting Case Says Passenger Fares Now in Effect Are Unjust.

Lincoln.—The Missouri Pacific Railway company took the first steps in an effort to have the old 3-cent passenger fare reinstated. J. A. C. Kennedy, acting for the road made an application for a raise in passenger rates to 3 cents per mile.

The commission listened to the arguments of the attorney in support of the application and decided that as the act was a legislative act the commission had no jurisdiction in the matter and turned the application down.

The reason for asking for the raise in rate is given in part as follows:

"The passenger fare now in effect is so unjust and so unreasonably low as to be not compensatory and in fact, confiscatory. That said existing rates also unlawfully discriminate in favor of persons traveling between points in Nebraska and against persons who travel through Nebraska on interstate journeys, and unlawfully discriminate in favor of points or localities in Nebraska and against points and localities in other states, in that fares now in effect are substantially lower than the fares for similar distances from points and localities in other states and from points in other states through Nebraska."

Goed to United States Courts.

The Northwestern railroad has appealed to the United States supreme court from a judgment for \$11,500 in favor of William Bower, affirmed by the supreme court of Nebraska. Mr. Bower, while an engineer in the employ of the Northwestern, had his left eye put out by the explosion of a glass lubricator at Long Pine. The case was tried in Holt county, the judgment rendered for Bower, and it was affirmed by the state supreme court.

Head of Fair Association.

W. R. Mellor, secretary of the state board of agriculture, has returned from Chicago, where he attended the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Association of Fairs and Associations. Thirty-three state fairs and expositions were represented.

Mr. Mellor was unanimously elected president of the organization and A. L. Sponsor of Hutchinson, Kas., was selected for vice president. The next meeting will be held in San Francisco in November, 1915.

Single Registration System Planned.

A loose leaf, permanent registration system that can be amended any day in the year will be proposed at the coming session of the legislature by Mosley of Lincoln, for Lincoln, Fremont, Grand Island, York, Beatrice, Nebraska City, Columbus, Fairbury, Norfolk, Hastings and Kearney. It will apply to all towns of over 5,000 in the state exclusive of Omaha, which is under the election commissioner system.

State Relief Organization.

A delegation of Lincoln citizens, headed by Mayor Frank Zehrung, called on Governor Morehead to take up the matter of a state organization for the relief of the Belgians. Mayor Zehrung is of the opinion that a state organization would be able to gather a larger amount of material, and cited many instances where people who desire to give something do not seem to know where to send it.

To Discuss Rural School Improvement.

A policy for the improvement of the rural schools probably will be outlined at the meeting of the rural school patrons during the week of organized agriculture in Lincoln, January 18 to 23. Superintendent-elect A. O. Thomas will give an address on "The Democracy of Education," and there will be an open forum discussion on "School Law Revision."

Number of Silos Doubled.

The number of silos has been doubled in Daves county throughout the summer and fall, largely through the efforts of the Daves County Farmers' association. A silo day was observed by many of the farmers of the county during the summer, and visits were made to farms where silos were in use.

News Company Is Incorporated.

The Barkalow Bros. News Co., with headquarters at Omaha, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The corporation has a capital stock of \$100,000 and will engage in the newspaper business in Nebraska, trains and like places and will also establish and maintain cafes and hotels in connection with the other business. It is understood that the company will operate on the lines of the Union Pacific and Northwestern railroads.

Half Million for Norfolk Hospital.

According to the biennial report of Superintendent D. Guttry of the Norfolk hospital for the insane, he would like to have an appropriation for that institution of nearly half a million dollars for the next biennium. A portion of this covers new buildings and the things which would naturally be needed in case the buildings were erected.

The population of the institution at the present time is 457, of which 226 are males and 231 females. About three-fourths of the inmates are kept employed at some kind of work.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 20.

THE ASCENSION.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 24:50-53; Acts 1:1-11. GOLDEN TEXT—He was taken up; and a cloud received Him out of their sight.—Acts 1:9.

We have now reached the final lesson of the present course in the life of Christ, next Sunday being devoted to the review. The lesson committee have selected the continuous account of this final earthly act of our Lord as given us by St. Luke, for the Book of Acts is a continuation of the Gospel of Luke (Acts 1:1). Inasmuch as this is really but one account we will consider only that found in the Acts.

I. The Proof of the Resurrection, vv. 1-3. This book of "The Acts" is a continuation of what Jesus "began to do" and gives us the record of how he continued this work by means of those "whom he had chosen" (v. 2). Following his resurrection he gave them commandments "through the Holy Spirit," viz. in the power of the Holy Spirit. A like honor rests upon every believer to hear and to obey the commands of Jesus given in the power and demonstration of the Holy Spirit. The all-sufficient proof (see also I Cor. 15:4-8) was that Jesus had been seen for a period of 40 days. This is the "many infallible proofs." During that time they not alone saw the risen Lord, but conversed with him, ate with him, and had communion with him. During these days of communion he gave them his commands as to the "things concerning the Kingdom of God." This is entailed a burden that these commands be proclaimed in ever widening circles to the utmost bounds of the earth.

Additional Experience.

II. The Promise of the Father, vv. 4-8. The disciples were not to begin the proclamation of their message until they were fully equipped, until they had received that all essential preparation, the endowment of the Holy Spirit. Here, again, the Scriptures are to be fulfilled (Isa. 44:3; Joel 2:8, also Luke 24:49). That ten days' delay was not time lost, for time spent in preparation is never time lost. We must not suppose these men as not regenerate (John 13:10; 15:3), but as lacking an equipment necessary for the successful execution of their important task. We as believers cannot call him Lord except by the power of the Spirit (I Cor. 12:3), but we do not all have that in-filling of the Spirit which alone will enable us to render effective service. This is an additional experience, but one open to all who will honestly and intelligently seek it (see Acts 8:12, and other references). This experience is (a) commanded, "charged not to depart till, etc." (b) to be preceded by "repentance," and (c) to carry with it authority, v. 7 R. V. It does not mean, either, temporal power nor is it the prerogative of a visible church and confined to an elect few. This kingdom is a spiritual one. The program of Jesus is Spirit-filled men to be his witnesses, and to begin "at Jerusalem." A true reception of the Holy Spirit means world-wide missionary endeavor.

Presumptive Ignorance.

III. The Present Place of Jesus, vv. 9-11. Even yet the disciples failed to grasp the idea of a spiritual kingdom as evidenced by verse six. In a most emphatic way he tells them that it is not for them to know the "times and seasons which the Father hath set within his own power" (authority, v. 7, R. V.). Their power is to be earthly, but spiritual (v. 8). It is the height of presumptive ignorance for any one to set the date of our Lord's return (Deut. 29:29). Jesus has given us explicit information on this question (Matt. 24:36), and his parables all warn us to "watch." While Jesus talked with his disciples concerning the reception of this new power and the place where they were to begin to exercise it, his feet were parted from the earth and a cloud received him from their sight as he ascended "into heaven" (Luke 24:51; I Pet. 3:22; see also Gen. 5:24 and Heb. 9:28 R. V.). His parting benediction was an adjuration to a life of service not in their weakness, but in the blessed endowment of power. Yonder into heaven he had gone to prepare a place for us (John 14:2, Heb. 9:24). There he ever liveth to intercede for us (Heb. 7:25). His presence there makes us eternally secure (Rom. 8:34, Heb. 7:25). His presence in the heavens is the guarantee that we, too, shall one day be "with him" (John 12:26, Rev. 2:21). Gazing thus into the heavens, "looking unto Jesus," two men in white raiment stood by and asked them the reason for their upward looking. There is a time for gazing upward and a time to be going about the execution of the Master's commands (see ch. 7:55). Did they expect another interview? If so the answer to their question is suggested in the words of the heavenly messengers, "This Jesus, which was received up from you into heaven, shall so come in like manner as ye behold him going into heaven" (R. V.). For nearly two thousand years the church has been waiting for another interview with her risen Lord. We are looking for another Jesus, but "this same Jesus" just as he went, personally, visibly, and in "great glory." What a mockery to say that he came in 1874 or any other year, or that in 1914 he came with spiritual power, the manifestation of which is yet to be seen. Or on the other hand, if we honestly face his parables, what need that we "watch" if his coming be not till after the millennium? This promise is the great hope of the church (Titus 2:13); for that return, we are not only to be ready, but earnestly looking (Rev. 22:30).

Save money by drinking