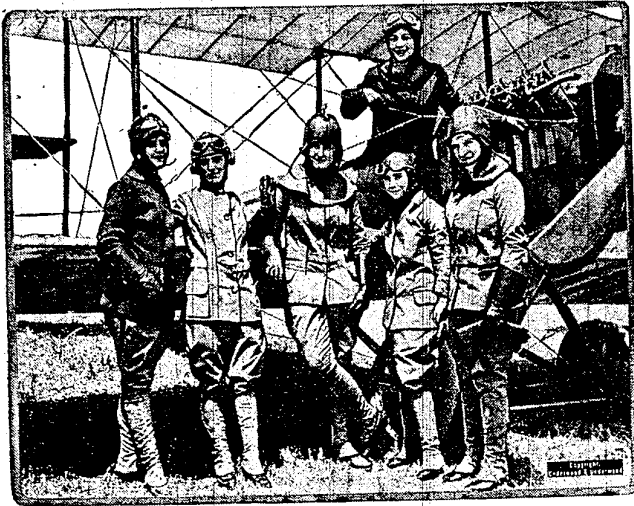
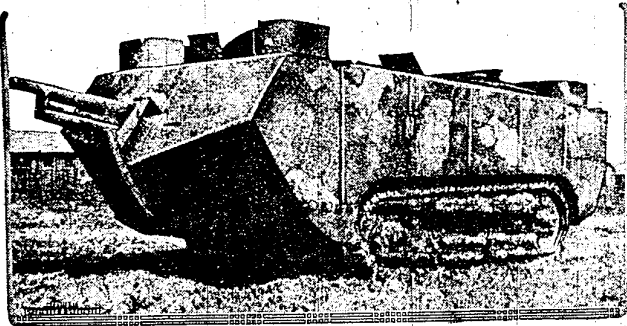


WESTERN GIRLS TRAIN FOR AIR SERVICE



These six young women of Los Angeles, Cal., have formed an aviation corps and offer their services and machines to the government for coast patrol work. Miss Alice La Chapelle, leader of the girls and a finished aviatix, is the one seated on the airplane. The others are, left to right, Zanetta Whiting, Mrs. A. B. Cochran, Mrs. William Duffy, Dolores Francis and Yea Kitchin.

LATEST MODEL OF FRENCH WAR TANK



This is the St. Chamond tank, the latest model devised by the French. It is armed with long-range guns, has revolving turrets and is very heavily armored.

MAY BE AN AMBASSADOR



Mr. Eki Hiroki, vice president of the American-Japan society of Tokyo, who probably will be the next Japanese ambassador to the United States.

In Case of Danger.
When his detachment came to relieve a small advance party on the firing line, somewhere on the western front, Lieutenant N. naturally took possession of the only shelter he could find—a sort of hut rudely contrived by his predecessors amid the blackened and battered ruins of one of the houses in the blasted village, still swept night and day by a furious tempest of shot and shell. The only roof was a piece of tin torn and riddled with bullet holes, while inside a pile of muddy straw did duty as a couch. Over the straw hung a bit of chain, and fastened to the chain was a scrap of paper upon which was scrawled in the handwriting of the former tenant these words: "Alarm bell. Do not pull the cord except in case of danger."

Horse Chestnuts as Food.
An effort is being made to adapt the horse chestnut to the human diet. The nuts are more than half starch and sugar, with some protein and fat, and are nutritious. Their value chiefly depends on the elimination of the bitter elements and the irritating saponins like glucosides.

IN THE PLATTSBURG TRAINING CAMP



Scene in the officers' training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y.; practicing signaling from the top of a boxcar. Inserted is a photograph of Colonel Wolf, U. S. A., in command at the camp.

OIL TANKER THAT SANK A SUBMARINE



This is the American steamship Silver Shell, an oil tanker owned in San Francisco, which fought and sank a German submarine in the Mediterranean on Decoration day. Inserted is a photograph of Capt. John Charlton of Philadelphia, commander of the Silver Shell.

Fads And Fancies Of Fashion



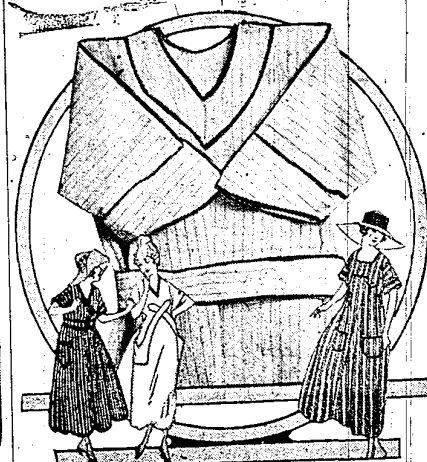
Garbed in Gingham for Play.

Blue gingham and white pique go to make up the pretty dress and bloomers in which the little lass of three or more years is garbed for play. These bloomer sets are altogether the most sensible thing for romping children, and there are several well-set-up and attractive models in dresses with bloomers to match to choose from. They include long and short-sleeved dresses, with belts, and are made of colored ginghams with collars, cuffs, and belts in white or in contrasting color or pattern, in gingham, pique or other heavy cotton weaves.

There are other substantial weaves in cotton that should be considered for their durability, now that summer is here, and little folks, spending their time in the open, are sure to climb and scramble if left to themselves to enjoy life as they should, they will do just these things. Kindergarten cloth, galates cloth and khaki are equal to all sorts of rough handling and any amount of tubbing.

For average demands, gingham answers all requirements. It is made up in blue, pink, green, yellow or brown with contrasting collars, etc., or in plaids with accessories in plain colors. Skirts are full enough to allow complete freedom, belts and bodices fasten with flat pearl or bone buttons, and pockets are provided for the treasure-trove of childhood on all the skirts of playtime dresses. The frock pictured is an excellent model with plain bloomers. It has a high belt slipped through straps of the gingham and a panel at the front that extends from neck to hem. The rather ample pockets are of gingham, with facing of white pique and pearl buttons, and are used for fastening bodice and belt.

For rough-and-tumble wear in the country khaki and galates cloth are made up in little garments with bodice and full bloomers in one, to be worn without skirts. They are shown in khaki color and in dark blue.



Revival of Printed Cottons.

Time was when printed cottons were the main dependence of the rank and file of American women, for everyday wear. Calico, percale, lawn, dimity and gingham met most of their requirements at a time when most of their days were spent at home and the patchwork quilt flourished with wealth of material at hand to make it. But with changing times, calico began calling off toward the horizon, with other unsubstantial weaves following it, until they almost disappeared.

The kitchen apron and the cotton house dress, being permanent institutions, still demand strong, washable cottons, and printed colors and patterns make them less interesting than the plain dress of old, and the much like the calico of old, and the house dress of today aspires to being pretty, original, and fascinating. It is allowed eccentricities in pockets, belts, and in designs that proclaim its again important and foretell the return of printed cottons for country wear and morning wear at home. A kitchen apron of white percale with many half-line stripes of black, between broader stripes, giving it the appearance of gray, is piped with China blue. It is cut, as neatly as aprons are, with kimono sleeves, bound and re-enforced along the top with the piping. It fastens in the back, and has a belt bound with the blue percale. It has two practical pockets, and fastens with flat pearl buttons.

Borders and pipings, in plain colors that make a good contrast with the body of the garment, are depended upon to supply the decorative features in these dresses of printed cottons. Buttons are occasionally used, but always sparingly.

Julia B. Boring
Cost-Frock in Evidence.
The cost-frock is much in evidence and it possesses many merits. There are elaborate examples, but the best models are noticeable for their simplicity. A particularly satisfactory example has a square neck opening finished by turnover collar at side and back, the front buttoning over double breasted fashion, and the waist secured by a loose belt.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR JULY 8

AHAZ, THE FAITHLESS KING.

LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 28:1-5, 30:7. GOLDEN TEXT—Without faith it is impossible to please Him.—Heb. 11:6. LESSON TEXT—II Chron. 32:1-12.

Ahaz reigned sixteen years from about 738 to 723 B. C., over the kingdom of Judah, its capital being in Jerusalem. The kingdom was nearing its end, and was destroyed within a few years after the death of Ahaz. His character presents many interesting questions for discussion; the character of his reign, the wealth and prosperity of his father and grandfather, the development of his character from the home wherein he originated, why a nation can be successful and not be righteous or virtuous, that is, outwardly successful, and the application of these questions to our present-day political and commercial lives.

I. Ahaz, the Ruler, (vv. 1-5). The character of Ahaz is not to be admired. He played a prominent and evil part in the history of the Kingdom of Judah. We find his name recorded among the Syrian inscriptions of the year 732 B. C., the Hebrew historian having dropped the prefix "Jeh" from his name. The full name indicates that he had "grasped Jehovah," yet he was untrue to his name. The historian says "he did not do that which was right in the sight of the Lord." This puts it mildly, but indeed few of the kings of Judah did otherwise, and he patterned his conduct not after the good model of his father, but the thoroughly bad conduct of the kings of the northern nation, Israel. He was but twenty years of age when he took the throne, but had already entered upon a course of action opposed to that of his father.

II. Ahaz Ruined. The choice lay before him of following in the steps of his grandfather Uzziah and his father Jotham (II Chron. 1:10). He chose to defy God, openly disobeyed him and was disloyal to his God and his country, walking in the ways of the kings of Israel, (v. 2), burnt his children in the fire, after the abominations of the heathen, (v. 3), made molten images of Baal, (v. 2), and spread that worship into the high places on the hills and under every green tree, (v. 4), made sacrilegious use of the temple's treasury, and was dishonest as well as profane. He trusted Baalim more than he trusted God.

III. Ahaz Reproved. God did not allow him to pursue his course of action without protest. When the children of good men go wrong, there is no measuring the extent of depravity to which they will sink. Nevertheless, God was opposed and tried to save the young man and the nation. God used the king of Syria as one agency for rebuking this mad young man. He carried away great multitudes captive, one hundred and twenty thousand in one day (v. 6), and "two hundred thousand women, sons and daughters" (v. 8) at another date. Ahaz himself was filled with terror at the great calamity that overtook him. (Isa. 7:2.) While he received temporary help (II Kings 18:9, 10), he received ultimately the ruin of the kingdom, for he was a rascal and was summoned to Damascus to pay homage to that king, as appears from the account II Kings 18:19, and also from the Assyrian inscription. Other enemies also attacked him—Edomites from the southeast carried away captives, and the Philistines from the southwest invaded the cities of the low plains. Ahaz, for his part, took possession of them (v. 17-18) and the army of the Assyrian, which Ahaz led to rob and profane the temple and its treasures in order to buy them off (v. 22-24), completed the ruin of his nation. Ahaz was forced to pay a heavy tribute to the Assyrian king (v. 21), and get no help for his country. He put his trust in an arm of flesh instead of in the mighty arm of God, which brought upon him the curse that always comes to those who trust in man (Jer. 17:5, 6). There is a blessing which always awaits those who trust in Jehovah (Jer. 17:7, 8). The wise man turns to God not in the time of his distress but at all times. Instead of sacrificing to the God who saved his father and his nation, he sacrificed to the god "which smote him." His defiance knew no bounds (v. 24). He seemed to have dabbled in every known form of false worship, thereby "provoking to anger the Lord God of his fathers" (II Kings 23:11, 12). God is long-suffering to those who wander from him, but there comes a time to end his patience (II Peter 3:9, 10).

IV. The Reverse Picture. There are several problems to be solved as we view this picture, for it is a story of real life, not only of the early times but is being repeated even today and in this country: (1) Men will reap that which they sow. One cannot sow wild oats and reap the fruits of righteousness. (2) Jehovah places righteousness above security or prosperity. (3) God's purposes are for the uplift and the making of the nation and the individual better. God never does evil that good may come out of it. A law of father must exercise discipline, and let us not be mistaken.