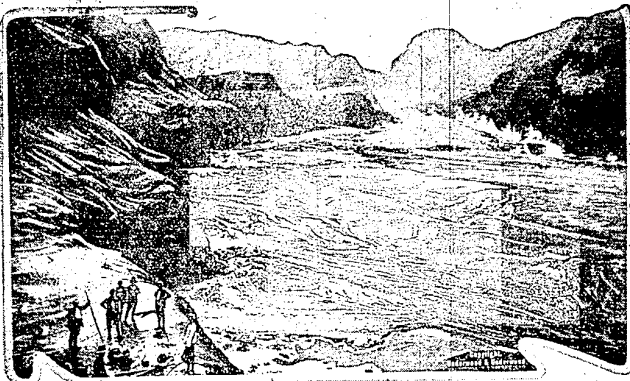
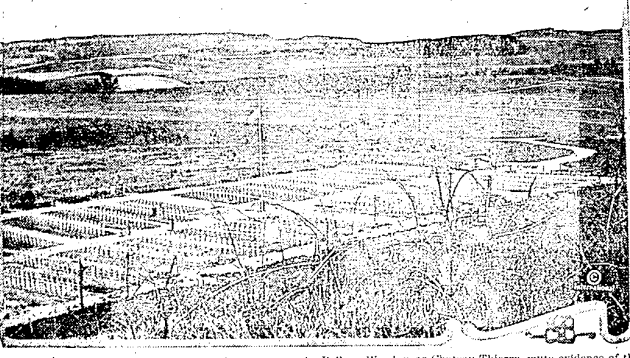


## MOUNT KLOET JUST AFTER ITS GREAT ERUPTION



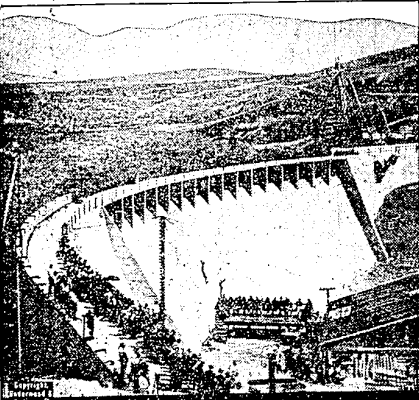
Photograph taken two days after the disastrous eruption of Mount Kloet in Java, which occurred May 20.

## WHERE OUR BRAVE BOYS SLEEP IN BELLEAU WOOD



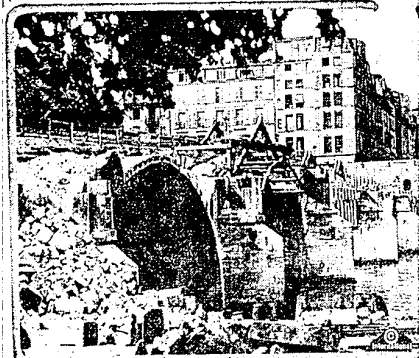
Row upon row of crosses in the American cemetery in Belleau Wood, near Chateau Thierry, mute evidence of the gallant lives that were laid down so that the world might be a safe place in which to dwell.

## GREAT OTAY DAM IS COMPLETED



The great Otay dam, 22 miles from San Diego, Cal., replacing the old structure destroyed by the unprecedented floods of 1916, has been completed. The new dam is 750 feet long, 200 feet high, 150 feet thick at base, 15 feet thick at top, harnesses 10,000,000,000 gallons of water which irrigates the Otay valley and will supply the city of San Diego in case of emergency.

## DEMOLISHING FAMOUS BRIDGE IN PARIS



This photograph shows the demolishing of the famous de la Tourneille bridge over the Seine in Paris to make way for a modern structure. It was built in 1856 during the reign of Louis XIV.

## CONDENSATIONS

A patent operated nut cracker enables much speed to be made in opening nuts.

On most voyages of a first-class ocean steamship about 3,000 pieces of crockery and glassware are broken.

The telephone business of Shanghai has increased so rapidly that it has been impossible to connect any new lines since December, 1918.

The department of state announces that the American consular agency at West Hartlepool, England, has been closed.

## YOUNG HERO OF THE WAR



Morris Bailey, sixteen, of Jackson, Me., got to France by smuggling himself in his brother's baggage bag. He is home with two wound stripes, four service stripes and a Croix de Guerre. His brother died at Chateau Thierry and his father, Sergt. Victor Bailey, was killed in the Champagne. Morris was wounded at Chateau Thierry and St. Mihiel. He was decorated for heroism near Toul.

Newspaper With One Subscriber. It has been the indefatigable custom in the imperial family of Japan, says a writer in East and West News, to withhold all newspapers and magazines from its members until they attain their eighteenth year; but the rule was waived in the case of Hirohito, the present crown prince. Four months before his imperial highness entered upon his eighteenth year he was allowed to begin reading a specially prepared journal.

This curious newspaper was edited by an official of the imperial household and printed in the imperial printing office. It was set in special type and printed on thick, Japanese paper. The reading of it did not require a great deal of time, for it was of small size and on a single sheet.

New Type of Airplane Liner. Upholstered armchairs on aluminum frames and a porthole beside each seat are features of the newest type of airplane liner turned out by Vickers, Ltd. The manufacturers claim that it is the first of its kind. The new liner can carry ten passengers in addition to two pilots. The entire fuselage is water tight and will float in case of descent into water. The machine is a tractor biplane, with two Rolls-Royce Eagle eight engines of 350 horsepower each; it has a cruising speed of 95 miles an hour and a gasoline capacity of 200 gallons, and can rise readily to a height of 14,000 feet.—Trade Commission H. G. Brock, London.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL  
SUNDAY SCHOOL  
LESSON

By REV. F. L. FITZWATER, D. D.,  
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody  
Bible Institute of Chicago.  
(Copyright, 1919, Western Newspaper Union)

## LESSON FOR OCTOBER 5

JOHN AND PETER BECOME DISCIPLES OF JESUS.

LESSON TEXT—John 1:29-42.  
OLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto him, follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.  
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 8:3; Mark 2:14; John 1:43-51.  
PRIMARY TOPIC—Finding the best friend.  
JUNIOR TOPIC—John and Peter decide to follow Jesus.  
INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—Becoming disciples of Jesus.  
SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Claims of Christ upon all men.

I. John the Baptist Testifies to His Disciples Concerning Jesus (vv. 29-34).

1. Jesus as the Lamb of God (v. 29). "Lamb" was familiar to the Jewish mind. It denoted a substitutionary sacrifice for sin. Christ was the true lamb to which every sacrificial offering pointed. He was the lamb which Israel showed should be brought to the slaughter (Isa. 53:7), upon whom the Lord laid man's iniquity. Christ was God's lamb because he was the one set apart from the foundation of the world to make atonement for man's sins (1 Pet. 1:18-20). John invited his disciples to behold the Lamb of God.

2. The Baptist with the Holy Ghost (vv. 33-35).

The Spirit descended upon him as Isaiah said (Isa. 11:2). John then knew for a certainty that he was the baptizer with the Holy Ghost. The same Holy Spirit will be given to all who ask for him (Luke 11:13).

3. Jesus is the Son of God (v. 34). Being the son of God he is one in nature with God.

II. Two Disciples Following Jesus (vv. 35-37).

As a result of the Baptist's testimony, two of the disciples leave him and follow Jesus. At John's request they looked. This look was sufficient to induce them to follow Jesus. A sincere look upon Jesus is always sufficient. John did not become envious of Christ's success, but rejoiced in it (John 3:26-28). All Sunday school teachers should so witness that the pupils will look upon Jesus.

III. The Disciples Abiding With Jesus (vv. 38, 39). Seeing the disciples following him, Jesus made inquiry as to their object. Their reply showed the desire to go apart privately where they could disclose their hearts to him. He invited them to his abode, where for the remainder of that day they enjoyed sweet intercourse with him.

IV. The Disciples Bringing Others to Jesus (vv. 40-42).

Having found experience what fellowship with Jesus means, they go at once and tell others of their priceless treasure.

1. Andrew brings Peter (vv. 40-42). Peter was Andrew's brother. A true brother who has found Christ will go and tell his brethren. The proper place to begin witnessing for Christ is among one's kinsfolk (Luke 8:39).

(2) Philip brings Nathaniel (vv. 43-45). He witnessed to him concerning the messiahship of Jesus. He told them that Christ was he of whom Moses and the prophets did speak. Christ is the sum and substance of the Old Testament.

The disciples invited others to come and see. They knew that if they would but put Jesus to the test they would believe. Christianity courts investigation (John 7:17).

## When Life Grows Broader.

God does not count prosperity as we count it. Our sense of proportion is largely shaped by our experiences. When life is quiet and sheltered, and the stream runs smoothly, we notice every ripple and magnify every small obstruction. We are fully occupied with our work, our small worries. Then comes some grief, calamity, or new responsibility which suddenly changes everything. Our old interests are discarded and look so petty that we wonder that we ever allowed such trifles to burden our souls. By such experiences life grows broader and higher and takes on new values. We have new standards of measurement for our fellow men as well as ourselves.

## The Bible.

God might, of course, have given us a literally divine book, written by his finger on tablets of stone. We find that he chose to give us instead a library of books by human authors, with very different styles and characteristics. I cannot help connecting it with the equally obvious fact that he did not reveal himself by an angel, or millions of angels, but by a man who worked in a carpenter's shop.—Rev. J. H. Moulton, D.D.

## Cheerfulness.

Better to be small and shine, than to be great and cast a shadow. Cheerfulness is God's shadow. Everybody ought to be in it. Grim care, anxiety and all the rest of life can be scoured off with the oil of cheerfulness.

## Love Never Tires.

Love is indefatigable; it never tires. Love is inexhaustible; it lives and is born again of itself, and the more it pours itself forth, the more it abounds.—De Lamennais.

## Rich and Warm for Winter



The Fashion Show, which is more correctly called a style promenade, is an established institution now. Garments for all the seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter make their debut at these promenades, when practiced and keen eyes pass upon their merits and the acid tests of the buyers send them on their way to success—or relegation to oblivion. New fabrics, new silhouettes, new style features in their trysts at these promenades, and the questions, as to what is to be presented to the public, are settled by those who seem to have an intuition in the matter of coming fashions.

Two striking elements that challenged comparison at a recent style promenade in New York, are shown above. They have attracted to new style features which have made a success and have assured future. Wool velvet, which goes by several names, with fur for trimming, is the fabric used in them and their lines indicate what is acceptable to American women. At the left of the picture there is a handsome top coat in a very dark gray with crossbars in white, which is a new adventure in velvet costume. A photograph cannot convey the smartness and

richness of this material, but it sets forth plainly the style of the luxurious and practical garment. It has a wide muffler collar and deep cuffs of ermine fur and a narrow belt of the velvet that buttons at the sides in the most nonchalant manner. Aside from the interest that centers in the novelty of the material used in this coat, the wide, bias band of the goods which appears to be buttoned around the front of it about eight inches above the bottom, seized the attention of spectators and was credited, with being a fine bit of cleverness in designing.

Paris took kindly to tailored suits this season and has furnished us with models that have a distinctly French flavor. They are less plain and less simple than the usual American creations and certain of our own designers have adopted the French ideas. But Paris decreed the very short skirt and America rejected it, and for once Paris changed its decree. We agree on longer skirts and two-third length coats and have a fine example of these features in the velvet suit shown at the right of the picture. It is at least reminiscent of the Russian house, having all the verve and style of that persistent inspiration.

## Fine Feathers Are Back



The powers that be in the world of millinery have made a league in favor of feathers for trimming winter hats. Having decided that the mid-winter hat should be characteristic of the mid-winter season and bear little resemblance to its predecessors for fall, the designers have evidently settled on feathers as the great feature of the styles. Feathers have come back in a variety of ways, cockades and fancy feathers are fluttering across the millinery horizon.

Osirek, curled and uncured, reappears to such advantage that we all wonder where fashion could ever have banished it. Yet it was absent for several seasons. Soft quills and long sprays of artificial aggregates sweep and swirl about the brims. There is a great vogue for shaggy, rugged effects, with cool feathers and burnt goose in turbulent, unsymmetrical arrangement about brims and crowns. Then there are single long feathers and the most brilliant and precise wings to contradict what seems the careless placing of the scrappy feathers. It will take a season to tell all the story of feathers.

Most sure of welcome from many quarters are the beautifully made wings and moirures like those shown

In two of the hats pictured above. Besides these there are some small shapes entirely covered with feathers and among them appear turbans in which groups of tiny wings spring out about the hat like small bouquets of feathers.

The hat at the center of the group has a narrow dripping brim covered with shirred velvet and a coronet of the same across the front. A pair of wings joined by a breast make an effective ornament set in behind the velvet coronet and sweeping in graceful lines backward. The feather band, terminating in wings, in the hat below, is used on velvet or feather covered turbans. In this case the turban is covered with small, soft feathers and the wing at the left side is considerably larger than that at the right. These hats, made of or trimmed with rich feathers, placed in many eccentric ways, are suited to matrons and mature women.

For young women and girls the hat of velvet shown at the left of the picture has a place in all representative displays of millinery.

Julius Bonaldi