

UNCLE SAM WATCHES BORDER FOR BOOTLEGERS



United States revenue inspectors searching Mexicans at the International bridge at El Paso for contraband liquor. Three pits were found in one of the large hats worn by Mexicans.

The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

THIS gigantic shaft, unique, imposing, dignified, yet simple to an extreme, is a most fitting and suitable memorial to the Father of our Country. It occupies a site near the River Potomac, selected by the man whom it honors, in 1783.

The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1848, and the last stone set on December 6, 1884. It was dedicated on February 21, 1885. The proportions of this mammoth obelisk are colossal. The foundation goes down 38 feet and is 55 feet square. The walls are 13 feet thick at the base, 1 1/2 feet thick at the top and taper one-fourth of an inch to the top; 23,000 stones were used. The cap stone weighs 3,500 pounds. It is 55 feet high and is said to be the highest monument in the world. The white marble used in its construction came from the quarries of Maryland. It is claimed that there is room enough in the interior to house an army of 12,000 men.

THE GREAT ORGAN OF THE MORMONS.

MUSIC and song long have played a prominent part in the lives of the Latter-Day Saints are no exception to the rule. President Brigham Young believed it impossible to preach the gospel without good music. In the early sixties plans were laid for the building of a suitable organ for their great tabernacle in Salt Lake City. The forests of the state were searched for the most satisfactory wood. Proper tools had to be devised and made. Glue had to be obtained. There were no railroads in Utah in those days. The problem was not an easy one. It developed that the best wood grew three hundred miles or more south of the city. It was hauled the entire distance, over rough roads and through the wilderness, by ox teams. Glue was made by boiling strips of cowhide over fires. About one hundred men were employed. Some of the immense pipes of the great instrument were 32 feet long. But music was what they wanted and have it they did. The organ is said to be the largest and most magnificent ever in the world.

THE BIG TREES IN CALIFORNIA.

THE biggest trees in the world are found in California. They are of two varieties, both a species of evergreen, redwood and sequoia gigantea. The former grows quite extensively in certain sections on the western slope of the coast range; the latter only on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada mountains at an elevation of about one mile above sea level. The former is said to reproduce itself from the stump, the other from little seeds which grow in pods.

The best-known and most frequently visited grove of the redwood sequoias is near the little city of Santa Cruz, on the coast some seventy miles south of San Francisco. Some of these trees are more than 250 feet high and 20 feet in diameter at the base. The sequoia, however, is the real thing in big trees. Some are almost 400 feet high and 90 feet around at the base. The bark is of a reddish brown color, very thick and fluted up and down. The branches are very large, being 10 feet or more from the ground. The secret of their age is still one of the unexplained problems of the universe. "Estimates range all the way from 4,000 to 10,000 years. But suppose it is only the former. That is living a million and a half of days! Think of the changes which have been wrought in that time! That they are the tallest, sturdiest and oldest living things in all this big world of ours is an undisputed fact.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

JAMES SMITHSON, an Englishman, who died in Italy in 1793, left his property to the United States to found at Washington, under the name of the Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. "A consultative library" of objects rather than an institution of learning in the nature of a college with its educational activities are of the very broadest character. The several buildings are located in 38-acre Smithsonian park. The institution also maintains stations at other widely separated points its expeditions, surveys and explorations cover practically every country under the sun.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

THIS bell, the most treasured relic in the nation, was cast by a London bell founder, brought to America in 1752 and hung in the dome of the old state house in Philadelphia. It weighs about 2,000 pounds. It was cracked by a stroke of its clapper while being tested and was re-cast in Philadelphia in 1783. Again it proved defective and again it was recast. The words "Proclaim Liberty Throughout All the Land Unto All the Inhabitants Thereof" are inscribed upon it.

Before the British occupied Philadelphia it was taken down and hid in the Delaware river, being removed later and returned to its former position. It fulfilled the prophecy of its inscription when, in 1776 it rang out the glad tidings that the 13 states had ratified the Declaration of Independence. For fifty years or more it rang in the celebration of every national anniversary. On July 8, 1865, while tolling for the funeral of Chief Justice Marshall, it cracked again and has been shut ever since.

So that all Americans might see this venerable and hallowed relic, it has been taken on many journeys. In 1854 it went to New Orleans, in 1863 to Chicago, in 1893 to Atlanta, in 1902 to Charleston, in 1903 to Boston, in 1904 to St. Louis, in 1915 to San Francisco, and more recently took part in a Liberty loan parade in its home town of Philadelphia.

It occupies a conspicuous position in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where visitors are welcomed.

THE NEW YORK STATE BARGE CANAL.

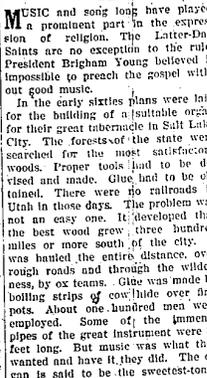
TO open the western country and provide safe and cheap transportation for market-bound products, the improvement of the waterways was an absolute necessity. Governor De Witt Clinton dreamed of a state-owned canal. The route was inspected and approved by President George Washington, engineer and surveyor.

The Erie canal, opened in 1825, four-foot deep, 42 feet wide and floating boats carrying 30 tons, was the result. Many lunched at it, calling it "Clinton's Big Ditch." In conjunction with the Niagara river, it connected Lake Erie and the Hudson river.

Prior to its opening, Philadelphia was America's greatest seaport. After its completion, the shipping naturally went to New York and the splendid chain of prosperous cities which was for New York and the Empire state, sprang up along the route. The canal did such an enormous business that in 1863, the people of the state decided to make it a large canal, hence the Erie.

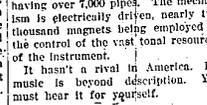
The present main canal is 12 feet deep, 75 to 200 feet wide, 330 miles long and has three branches aggregating 100 miles in length. It is one of the world's greatest engineering feats and is ten times as long as the Panama canal. It contains 77 locks, each 323 feet long and 45 feet wide. Five at Watertown have a combined lift of 169 feet and are the greatest series of high-lift locks in the world. Three hundred or more bridges, carrying railroads and public highways, cross this canal. The total cost approximated \$150,000,000 and is being paid by the people of the Empire state.

FRANCE COMMEMORATES AMERICA'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR



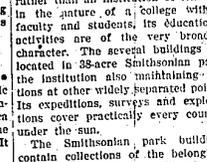
President Poincaré arriving at the Pointe du Grave for the cornerstone-laying ceremony to be erected by France in commemoration of America's entry into the war. The American ambassador, Hugh Wallace, laid the corner stone.

TRAFFIC COP IN BOSTON



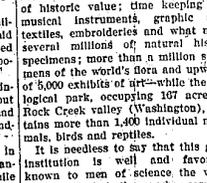
Miss Helen Coran on traffic duty at one of Boston's busiest intersections. Miss Coran is the country's only woman traffic cop. She volunteered early in the police strike and was assigned to a post. She handles the long line of vehicles like a veteran.

SET NEW WORLD RECORD FOR ALTITUDE



Roland Rollfs, test pilot for the Curtiss Engineering corporation, broke the world record for altitude when he rose to a height of 34,500 feet over Roosevelt field, Mineola, L. I. The photograph shows officials of the Aero Club of America examining Rollfs' barograph after the flight.

TWO EXPLORERS IN MOUNTAIN CAMP



Sturker T. Sturckson (left), who drifted for eight months on an arctic ice floe, shown in camp with the Canadian hoodies, St. Ruff, Alberta, in the mood of the noted explorer, A. B. Hanson (on the right). These two men are preparing an extensive report to the Canadian government covering 4 1/2 years of research work.

BRASS MOST USEFUL ALLOY.

Brass is perhaps the best known and most useful alloy. It is formed by fusing together copper and zinc in proper proportions. These metals produce brasses possessing marked distinctive properties. The proportions of the different ingredients are seldom precisely alike; these depend upon the requirements of various uses for which the alloys are intended. Peculiar qualities of the constituent metals also exercise influence on the results.

EFFECT NOT APPRECIATED.

Instead of candles, Lucille's mother placed six large marshmallows on top of her birthday cake. When little Doris returned from the party her mother said, "Well, did you get her 'Yes, sir' but she cake? Oh, mother, that cake looked so bad, just like a cemetery. It had little tombstones on it!"

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 12

FISHERS OF MEN.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 1:16-20. GOLDEN TEXT—Jesus said unto them, come ye after me, and I will make you to be fishers of men.—Mark 1:17. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Matt. 4:18-22; Luke 5:1-11; Matt. 23:1-12. PRIMARY TOPIC—Helping others to know Jesus. JUNIOR TOPIC—Peter and John become workers for Jesus. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The work of a disciple. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Ways of winning men to Christ.

1. Jesus Preaching in Galilee (vv. 14, 15).

The reason why he changed from Judea to Galilee was the growing opposition to him. The fate of John the Baptist he accepted as foreboding to new life. The rejection of the forerunner meant the rejection of him whose advent he heralded. Prudence moved him to a more remote region, where he would attract less attention and be free from opposition. Besides this it gave less favored people an opportunity to hear the gospel, according to the prophetic word (Isa. 9:1, 2). It foreshadowed the gospel to the Gentiles.

2. What he preached (v. 14).

The gospel of the Kingdom of God, which meant the good news of the near approach of the Kingdom of God, when the rule of God as predicted by the prophets would be realized. It should be carefully noted that the gospel of the Kingdom differs from the gospel of the grace of God.

3. How he preached (v. 15). (1)

"The time is fulfilled and the Kingdom of God is at hand." This meant that the time had now come for the appearance of the Messiah and the establishment of his kingdom. (2) "Repent." This meant that the people should turn around, change their minds and attitude toward Christ the King and accept him as their King. This is a message which needs to be sounded out today. People should be called upon to repent of their sins. (3) "Believe the gospel." Then, as now, men need to believe the gospel of Christ's death for their sins and resurrection for justification (1 Cor. 15:3-4; Rom. 4:25).

4. Jesus Calling Disciples to Become Fishers of Men (vv. 16-20).

1. Who were called (vv. 16, 19). Simon and Andrew, John and James, two pairs of brothers. It is usually held to render the Lord's service in fellowship in pairs. This is not only necessary for effective testimony, but for needed fellowship on the part of workers and protection of the witnesses. These all had previously been called to Christ for salvation; they had become his disciples (John 1:36-42). They are now called to service. This is always his way. We are first called to be disciples, then called to have fellowship with him in service.

2. From what they were called (vv. 16, 20).

They were called from positions of definite service. God always chooses his servants from the ranks of the employed; "The lazy man is not likely to have a call."

3. To what they were called (v. 17).

To be "fishers of men." They no doubt had been successful fishers. The qualities which made them good fishermen, namely, patience, industry to face the storm and night, and perseverance which led them to toil all night, though no fish were caught, would make them good fishers of men. It requires patience, industry and perseverance to win souls for Christ.

4. Their call to obedience (vv. 18, 20).

To obey meant sacrifice, painful separation, to give up his business interests and leave their father behind. Regardless of the cost, they yielded prompt obedience. They gave up business and home, not even inquiring as to where their salaries were to come from. They put their trust in him who called them, believing that he was able to supply all their needs.

5. Their reward (v. 17).

These four men have wielded wondrous influence in the world. Their names have become immortalized. Had they remained at their business they would only have been humble fishermen. When Christ calls for us promptly obey, for eventually it will pay. It will yield one hundredfold in this life, and eternal life in the world to come.

Preaching the Gospel.

If the Church is to reach the masses of the people it will have to send, as did the prophets and apostles, men to tell the glorious gospel of the grace of God. What is more, those who cannot do this work will have to support and encourage those who can. The marching orders of the church are: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

"For Thee."

With all the salvation of the world depending upon him, he has time and thought for each individual soul. Think of the vastness of his cares; yet the body of our Lord Jesus Christ was given for thee.—Selected.

Contagion of Heaven.

There ought to be such an atmosphere in every Christian church that a man going and sitting there should take the contagion of heaven, and catch a fire to kindle the altar where he came.—H. W. Beecher.