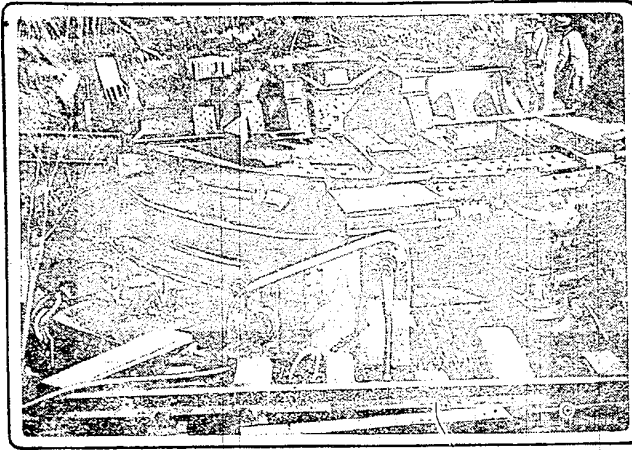


EMPLACEMENT OF GERMAN SUPERCANNON



The emplacement and platform of one of the German long-range guns which have been bombarding Paris. This gun base was discovered during the recent offensive on the eastern front. The gun had been removed. The platform is 11 meters in diameter and 3.33 meters high.

AMERICANS CHARGING THROUGH BARBED WIRE



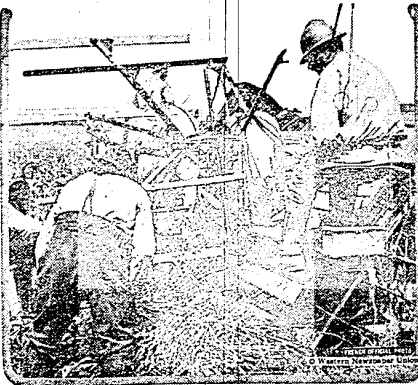
Some American troops are here shown charging through barbed wire entanglements in pursuit of the fleeing Germans.

FIGHTING THE INFLUENZA IN AMERICA



To successfully combat the influenza, which has stricken a number of our army and navy boys, a special camp, has been fitted up on the grounds of the Correy Hill hospital in Brookline, Mass. This picture shows one of the nurses using a mask as a protection against the disease, which is contagious.

SOLDIERS HARVEST FRENCH CROPS



This French official photograph shows French soldier-farmers harvesting in the fields back of the front lines in the Oise sector. This season's crops have been excellent and more than sufficient to feed the French soldiers.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Every day the great principles for which we are fighting take fresh hold upon our thoughts and purposes and make it clearer what the end must be and what we must do to achieve it. We now know more certainly than we ever knew before why free men brought the great nation and government we love into existence, because it grows clearer and clearer what supreme service it is to be America's privilege to render to the world. The anniversary of the discovery of America is therefore a day for us in this festive year a peculiar and thrilling significance. We should make it a day of ardent rededication to the ideals upon which our government is founded and by which our present heroic tasks are inspired.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do appoint Saturday, the 12th day of October, 1918, as Liberty day. On that day I request the citizens of every community of the United States, city, town, and countryside, to celebrate the discovery of our country in order to stimulate a generous response to the Fourth Liberty Loan. Commemorative addresses, pageants, harvest home festivals, or other demonstrations should be arranged for in every neighborhood under the general direction of the secretary of the treasury and the immediate direction of the Liberty Loan committee, in cooperation with the United States bureau of education and the public school authorities. Let the people's response to the Fourth Liberty Loan express the measure of their devotion to the ideals which have guided the country from its discovery until now, and of their determined purpose to defend them and guarantee their triumph.

For the purpose of participating in Liberty day celebrations all employees of the federal government throughout the country whose services can be spared may be excused on Saturday, the 12th day of October, for the entire day.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia this 10th day of September in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighteen and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Forty-third.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:
ROBERT L. LAMSON,
Secretary of State.

HOW GERMANS ARE DELUDED

Ridiculous Statements Made by Kaiser's Government Prove How Real is Fear of America.

A poster recently issued by the Imperial German government in an effort to belittle the participation of America in the war and thus strengthen the morale of her people form the text of one of the most striking pieces of literature that the bureau of publicity of the war loan organization has prepared for use in the forthcoming Fourth Liberty loan.

The title of the poster is "Can America's Liberty Make a decision of the War?" Integral sections of it attempt to convince the reader that America's army cannot take the place of Russia's withdrawn force; that the United States cannot build enough ships to have any effect on the result of the war, and that the U-boats will destroy virtually all the ships that America can build when those ships attempt to cross the ocean. A French poster also is reproduced in the German poster and the author is forced to make it appear that France is very badly in need of food.

Two millions of the booklets have been printed and will be distributed in various parts of the country, particularly in those where Liberty Loan speakers take the book as their text.

The enormous number of a Russian soldier is the first object on the poster to strike the eye. He stands with hands in his overcoat pockets, ludicrous of the fact that he is through fighting. Beside him stands Uncle Sam holding a small figure, designed to represent the United States army, in his right hand. In his left hand Uncle Sam carries a banner which bears the inscription, "America threatens to send transport of one half million men, but it cannot ship them."

Uncle Sam are these words: "It is impossible for America to train and fit out in time for the European war a suitable and sufficiently large army and provide it with the necessary reinforcements." The catchline of this section of the poster is "Russia's army of millions could not down Germany," and on the skirt of the Russian soldier's overcoat are printed these words: "Russia sped up altogether fifteen million men in vain."

HOW LOAN IS APPORTIONED

Minimum Amount of Money Which Each Federal Reserve District is Asked to Raise.

Six billion dollars is the minimum amount which the people of the United States are asked to subscribe for the Fourth Liberty loan, according to an announcement made by William G. McAdoo, secretary of the treasury.

Following are the quotas and percentages of the total by federal re-

On the opposite side of the poster is this catchline: "England's sea power and England's merchant marine have not decided the war!" Below this line appears a huge figure intended to represent the English shipping facilities at the outbreak of the war, which bears these words: "England went into the war with twenty million gross registered tons of freight space."

Alongside this figure of a ship is a drawing designed to show Uncle Sam carrying the United States tonnage under his left arm. The caption above Uncle Sam reads: "Can America replace England on sea?" On the ship which Uncle Sam carries is printed this inscription: "Three million gross registry tons," and below that is another inscription which says: "At the beginning of the war America had only a tonnage of three million gross registered tons." Commenting on these statements, the poster further declares: "America cannot increase her gross registered tons for 1918 by more than two to ten and a half million tons. Our U-boats still drive us quickly in England and America can build!"

The answer of the publicity bureau to the two sections of the poster referring to the transportation of men and the building of ships follows: "At the moment the battle is being fought Germany needs the possibility of America sending a force to France, there were already more than a million fighting men overseas, and transports, allied mainly by the American navy, are defying the cowardly submarines, were bearing every month hundreds of thousands more. The future is set and the summer of 1919 will see 4,000,000 fighting American men in France. Now will there be a lack of ships to transport and sustain them. The Liberty Bond buyer is fast giving to America a merchant marine that will be the peer of any in the world. America launched in July alone 635,011 tons. Losses to allied and neutral shipping combined, from every cause, for the last six months, amounted to 2,089,333 tons."

"The distance from New York to England, the Boche points out," comments the bureau of publicity publication, "is two hundred times greater than that from England to France, from which he steals Opportunity for the German U-boats." Pitiful is this boast in face of the facts. Instead of the U-boats being an unconquerable engine of war, as the Boche confidently expected, it has become the shipping foe of fighting spaces and other isolated craft. The vast army of Liberty Bond buyers, thirty millions strong, has built an unshakable bridge over the Atlantic ocean into the heart of the enemy's strongholds. Across this bridge there are streaming our millions of fighting men, as good as the world has ever known, munitions and equipment that have been brought back home, whose determination is that the American fighting man shall lack nothing that he needs."

As a back-handed slap at the French, the German propagandists have reproduced a French poster which pleads with French people to eat less in order that the United States may send over more munition powder. The French poster pointed out that if every person in France would save a hundred grams of food a day that the American reinforcements could be increased a division a month. The French catchline on this poster was: "Does France want wheels or men?" and the German poster remarks: "Also the allies are now beginning to have their doubts."

In a further effort to convince the German people that it will be impossible for the United States to transport troops to France, the German section of the poster says that ten tons of freight space are required for every soldier in crossing the water. The truth is that a soldier requires less than one-half this amount of space.

Summing up all the falsehoods which the German poster contains, the booklet says: "The War Lord of Germany may give the futile hope that his people will devour in the place of food, such statements as the foregoing. Falsehood, however, are poor substitutes for real facts and aggressive rather than appease when the devoted people of Germany learn that every requirement of the American soldier is being met by his patriotic and unselfish support back home. If a single soldier required ten tons of freight space, it would be given him. But the truth is he requires less than one-half of that."

As for Germany's statement that given if the United States built from two and a half million gross registered tons in 1918, it would not mean preference for the allies, no further comment is needed. The fact is that by July of this year the 2,000,000-ton mark has been passed. If further refutation of the Boche boast of his U-boats prowess were needed, it might be said that more than 500 American soldiers have lost their lives in the present war as a result of U-boat attacks."

Closing the booklet is this striking quotation from the Secretary McAdoo: "The Fourth Liberty loan is the barage which will precede the victorious thrust of our army."

District.	Percentage.	Amount.
New York	30	\$1,800,000,000
Chicago	14 1/2	870,000,000
Cleveland	10	600,000,000
Boston	8 1/3	500,000,000
Philadelphia	8 1/3	500,000,000
San Francisco	6 7/10	402,000,000
Richmond	4 2/3	280,000,000
St. Louis	4 1/3	260,000,000
Kansas City	4 1/3	250,000,000
Minneapolis	3 1/2	210,000,000
Atlanta	3 1/5	192,000,000
Dallas	3 1/10	125,000,000

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D.,
Teacher of English Bible in the Moody
Bible Institute of Chicago.
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LESSON FOR OCTOBER 6

ABRAHAM LEAVING HOME.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 12:1-3.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou a blessing.
GENESIS 12:1.
DEVOTIONAL READING—Hebrews 11:1-20.
ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR
TEACHERS—Genesis 12:1-2; Hebrews
12:1-14.

1. Abraham's Call (v. 1).
The new era inaugurated with Noah at his head ended in a colossal failure. In view of such failure God turned aside from the nation as such, and called Abram out from his kindred and land, and placed him at the head of a new nation which he would train for himself. This call involved:

1. A call to separation. He was to leave the place of his fond associations for a land unknown to him. Obedience to this command meant the severance of three ties.

(1) "His country in the widest range of his affections. (2) His place of birth and kindred, which comes closer to his heart. (3) His father's house, as the intimate circle of all tender emotions. All this must be cast off before the Lord could get him into the place of blessing. When kindred and possessions stand in the way of love and service to Christ, one must renounce them (Matthew 10:37).

2. A call to heroic tasks. For Abram to go into a strange land and take possession of it for God called for a hero in him. It costs much to live the life of separation, but it is the only way to have God's favor. Those who are children of faithful Abram must trust God.

3. God's Promise to Abram (vv. 2-3).

God's demand for separation was followed by a seven-fold promise—a gracious engagement on the part of God to communicate certain unmerited favors and to confer blessings upon him.

1. "I will make of thee a great nation." (v. 2). This in some measure compensated for the loss of his country. He escaped from the degrading influences of his own nation, and became the head of a chosen nation. This was fulfilled in a natural way in the Jewish nation and in Ishmael (Gen. 17:20), also in a spiritual seed embracing both Jews and Gentiles (Galatians 3:7-9).

2. "I will bless thee" (v. 2). This was fulfilled (1) Temporarily (Gen. 13:14-17:24-35). He was enriched with lands and cattle, silver and gold. Spiritually (Gen. 15:8; John 8:56). He was freely justified on the grounds of his faith. The righteousness of Christ was imputed to him.

3. "And made thy name great" (v. 2). He renounced his father's house, and became the head of a new house which would be venerated far and wide. He is known as the friend of God (James 2:23).

4. "Thou shalt be a blessing" (v. 2). It was a great thing to be thus honored and blessed by God, but to be the medium of blessings to others was greater still. It is more blessed to give than to receive.

5. "I will bless them that bless thee" (v. 3). God identified himself with his servant that he regarded treatment of Abram as treatment of himself. Christ so completely identifies himself with his people that he regards wrong done to them as done to himself. Since he was God's friend, God regarded acts performed toward Abram as performed toward himself. In all ages since then the nations and individuals that have used the Jew well have been blessed.

6. "And curse him that curseth thee" (v. 3). The nations that have been against the Jews have never prospered. While God at different times used the surrounding nations as scourges of Israel, he in turn punished them for their mistreatment of Israel.

7. "In thee shall all families of the earth be blessed" (v. 3). This has been fulfilled (1) in the Jewish nation being made the repository of the Oracles of God. Through them the Bible has been given to the world. (2) The bringing into the world of the Redeemer.

(3) In the future time when the Jews shall be God's missionaries in carrying the good tidings of the Gospel to the ends of the earth.

8. Abram's Obedience (vv. 4-5). Abram at once departed out of his own land. He proved his faith by his works. He did not argue or parley. Neither did he demand some guarantee, but stepped out upon God's word. There were difficulties in his way, but faith in God made him brave. Faith in God gives victory over the world. He worshipped God. To go into a heathen land and establish such a worship requires a courageous faith.

Secrets in Our Heart.

We talk about searching our hearts. We cannot do it. What we want to do is have God search them . . . and bring out the hidden things, the secret things that cluster there.—D. L. Moody.

Testaments for Soldiers.

I am glad to see that every man in the army is to have a testament. Its teachings will fortify us for our task.—Perishing.

Who has decided this so often as thyself?