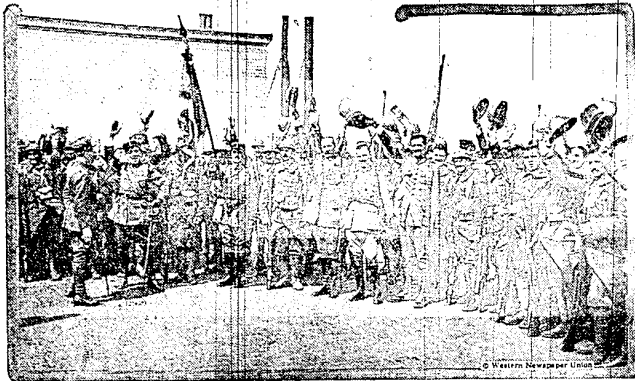
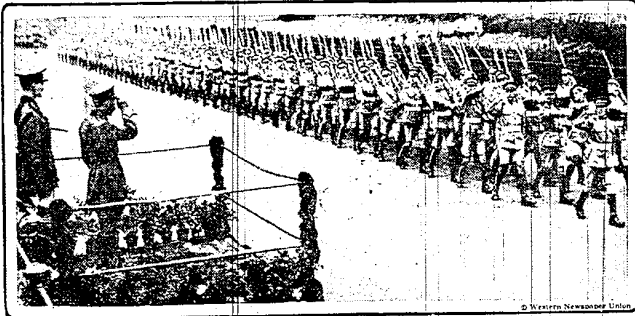


HAIG CONGRATULATES VICTORIOUS CANADIANS



Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig is here seen congratulating the victorious Canadian troops on the western front in their splendid work in vanquishing the German Huns.

KING GEORGE INSPECTS THE ROYAL AIR FORCE



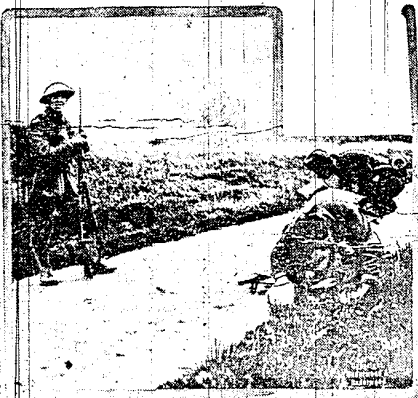
King George recently made a tour of inspection of the Royal Air Force and reviewed the entire cadet corps. The photograph shows the king returning to the salute while the cadets march past.

M'ADOO AND CAPT. DE GERY



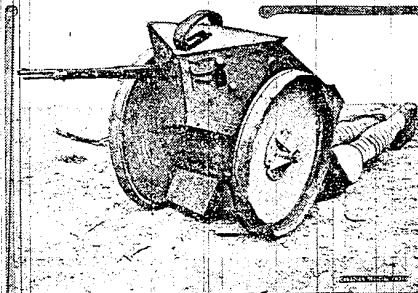
William G. M'Adoo, secretary of the treasury, talking to Capt. Maurice de Gery, commander of the French Foreign Legion contingent which is here to boost the Fourth Liberty Loan.

FRITZ DUCKS AND TOMMY LAUGHS



"Boom!" A high explosive shell bursts in the rear vicinity. The two German prisoners drop their wounded comrade and duck to escape the flying pieces of shrapnel. Tommy thinks it's a good joke on the Huns, while he looks on unconcernedly.

MINIATURE TANK USED BY THE HUNS



The latest novelty discovered in use by the Huns forces is this miniature one-man tank, used as a sniping post by the operator. The tank was captured by the Canadians during the recent offensive and one of them can be seen experimenting with it. When once belted it the operator can go forward or backward, but in rather an awkward position.

WORTH KNOWING

The earliest crockery designs made use of in England were obtained from the Chinese. The number of women tresses unearthed in Great Britain has doubled in four years. A pouma may be quickly freed from the smell of tobacco smoke by placing in it a puff of water containing a handful of hay, which will absorb all the odor of the tobacco.

England has more women government workers than any other country on the globe. Gambling among British munition workers on Sunday has become such a nuisance that a Market Harborough magistrate fined one \$25 for playing pitch and toss. Wallpaper manufacturers have signed an agreement with the National Association of Machine Printers and Color Mixers. Wages have been increased and shorter hours secured.

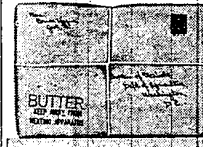
DAIRY COW

MARKETING BY PARCEL POST

Plan Outlined by Department of Agriculture for Building Up Trade and How to Keep It.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Parcel post as a means of transportation has been found by commercial houses to be useful and efficient. There is no reason why farmers cannot make extensive use of it under certain conditions if they will. It has been found that one of the chief factors in preventing the satisfactory development of parcel post marketing has been the price asked by some farmers for produce. To illustrate: One farmer's wife was receiving 30 cents a pound for butter in her local market, a country store. When asked if she would be willing to ship it to a city by parcel post, and at what price, she replied that she would do so at 50 cents a pound. Would-be purchasers frequently have been known to offer producers



Well-Prepared, Attractive Parcel Post

a lower price than they can obtain in their local markets. It is needless to say that such imperfect and erroneous ideas as to proper and equitable prices altogether defeated the possibility of marketing produce by parcel post. Business in marketing by parcel post can be secured and held only by shipping produce of high quality and by charging reasonable prices.

The larger the quantity, within the postal limits, that is shipped at any one time, the more economical is the factor of postage and therefore the more attractive from the viewpoint of cost both to the producer and to the consumer. This applies both to shipments and the return of empty containers. It would not be economical to secure half a dozen different kinds of vegetables from as many different producers, but if a supply of half a dozen kinds of vegetables, or vegetables and fruits, could be obtained in one parcel from one producer it would be both advantageous and attractive.

Another advantage to the producer in parcel post marketing is that his mail box or local post office becomes his shipping station. This relieves him from any extra trip in order to make shipment, as the rural mail carrier takes the shipment from the mail box or some member of the family to the post office. This relieves him from going to call for the mail.

Many farmers often have a small surplus of produce, not needed for home consumption, which could be marketed if some ready means of getting it to a consumer were available. The parcel post supplies this medium. There are also many supplemental or side lines of production which could be developed for the same purpose. Mutual confidence and helpfulness are needed in order to succeed; co-operation is needed. Consumers are interested in buying by parcel post only when they can secure more satisfactory produce, some advantage in price, or both. The producer will be interested in marketing by parcel post unless it means some additional net return to him. A high quality of produce, well prepared, attractive and at reach its destination at the time desired will go a long way toward the establishment and continuance of business. Ordinary or inferior produce will not only lose a customer but blind the gaining of others. The producer must aim to give satisfaction by supplying his customers as nearly as possible, with products which meet their individual desires. The consumer must also aim to give satisfaction by properly caring for and returning containers, making prompt remittances as agreed upon and by doing his part in all phases of the transaction. In other words, a square deal is needed.

DAIRY COW FOOD CONSERVER

One Great Law Is to Turn Inedible Feeds Into Food in Cheapest Manner Possible.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Two facts stand out prominently as reasons for the increased production and use of milk. The first is that milk is purchased at the market usually supplies food material together with this growth-producing meat or eggs. The second reason is that the dairy cow is the most economical producer of animal food. (One cow produces a pound of milk for one-third the cost of a pound of meat.) The dairy cow will utilize coarse materials, inedible to humans—such as grass, corn, hay, and straw—and will turn them into milk. Other farm animals also are converters of coarse roughage into edible foods but are not so efficient as the dairy cow.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 13

ABRAM'S GENEROUS TRIUMPH OF LOT.

LESSON TEXT—Genesis 13:1-11; 14:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—A friend loveth at all times, and a brother is born for adversity.—Proverbs 17:17.

DEVOTIONAL READING—Romans 8:1-12. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Genesis 11:31-14; 24:1-25:12; 26:1-27:1.

I. Abram and Lot Return From Egypt (vv. 1-4).

Abram went into Egypt because of a famine. No doubt the famine was sent in judgment for the sin of the people, but also for Abram's sake. He needed the graces of his heart developed. He needed to be taught the weakness of his own heart, and the faithfulness of God. The child of God is not proud exemption from trials, but grace sufficient to endure them. Abram failed. In the midst of his trials he went off to Egypt without God's direction, where he got into trouble. To take one's own way always brings him into trouble. His expedient to save his life was unworthy of Abram. He fled, and a lie is never justifiable. It is a better lie than to lie. Abram by perjury declared the king, but as soon as the truth was known he was thrust out. Though Abram had strayed from the pathway of faith, he had the good sense to go "unto the place where his tent had been in the beginning, where the altar was." This showed that he was willing to confess his mistake, and begin life over again. His Egypt experience was a loss spiritually to Abram, though he became rich there. Increase of riches is no sign that a man is in fellowship with God.

II. Abram and Lot Separate (v. 8, 11).

The goods of both Abram and Lot greatly increased. When they attempted to settle down, trouble arose between their herdsman. This is the first record of trouble between relatives over financial matters. Riches often interfere with friendship. They kindle jealousy and strife between men. They engender greed and selfishness in men. Many times members of the same family are estranged from each other through strife for wealth. For the chosen of God thus to quarrel is utterly and criminally, especially when the enemy of the Lord's people looks on. The Canaanites and the Perizzites dwelt then in the land" (v. 7). It is bad enough for God's children to quarrel, but to do so in the presence of the world which delights therein is greatly to dishonor Abram's behavior. This is an example of the art of living together peaceably. The disgraceful situation was relieved by a generous proposition from Abram. Lot was allowed, his choice. Separation is sometimes necessary. Though he loved all to Abram, his selfish heart caused him to grasp for the best. Lot's action shows that his joy in Egypt was ruinous to him. Perhaps he chose the plains of the Jordan because of their resemblance to Egypt. One cannot go into Egypt without being infected by it. This was a fatal choice for Lot. The motive actuating him was worldly advantage. Though he for awhile prospered, it was an expensive undertaking for him. Lot with all his goods was taken away when the confederate kings came against Sodom. He is an example of one saved so as by fire (I Cor. 3:11-15). He set his affections upon earthly things, and the time came when he had to separate from them. The world and the lusts thereof, but he that doeth the will of God abideth forever (I John 2:15-17). Lot was not wholly corrupt; he was a man who allowed the world to get the better of him. Once his money and his family were in Sodom he simply endured the wickedness, longing to escape from it (II Peter 2:6-8).

III. Abram Delivers Lot (Genesis 14:14-16).

Though Lot's trouble was the result of his selfish choice, Abram's magnanimity of soul expressed itself, taking up arms to deliver him from the oppressor. This was because Abram was a man of faith, with trust in God and fight for the right.

While Lot suffered from his evil choice, Abram was greatly prospered. He grew rich in temporal things, while at the same time he was rich toward God. It was much better to have God and a poor piece of land, than a rich piece of land without God. When Lot was involved in the ruin of his and choice Abram had the power to deliver him. Abram's whole life shows that those who make obedience to God first get the needed worldly gain (II Kings 8:1-13; Matthew 6:33).

Scripture Penetrates. So far as I have observed God's dealings with my soul, the flight of preachers sometimes entertained me, but it is Scripture expressions that did penetrate my heart, and in a way peculiar to themselves—John Brown Haddadon.

Blot Are They. Blot are they who, lost, undone, stand by faith in life's own Son; Blot are they who take by precious blood Refuge in the eternal God; Blot are they who are thus set free, Rock of Ages, hid in Thee.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

By MARY GRAHAM BONNER.

MAKE-BELIEVE ELEPHANT.

"In a big city apartment house," commenced Daddy, "lived a little girl named Lucy. Her hair was always curly and her eyes were very blue. Her curls, I forgot to tell you, were golden curls, and her hair was tied, at the top of her head with a big hair-ribbon. One day the ribbon would be blue and another day it would be pink, sometimes it would be white, and yet again it would be yellow.

"Lucy had many toys to play with, she had many friends also. She played and she worked and she ate and she slept like many other girls and boys do, and as many grown-ups do, too.

"She loved to dance as much as anything, and every evening she went to a dancing class where she made beautiful little curlicues and danced with the other children.

"But it is not of the dancing class, or of her play that I am going to tell you about. It is of a dream which Lucy had one night.

"Now, as I said before, Lucy lived in a big city apartment house.

"Down in the main hallway, on a stand, there was an elephant. Not a real elephant, for of course a real elephant could hardly find room on a hallway stand, to say the very least.

"No, the elephant was a make-believe elephant. He was small but he had a trunk and big ears and he was supposed to look just like an elephant, which he did—except in his size.

"He was made out of a sort of stone and he was exactly the same color as a real, live elephant.

"Now often when Lucy would come from dancing class, or from play, or from school, she would wonder what it would be like to be a stone elephant, and she used to feel very sorry for the elephant, always standing in the hall.

"I know," she would say, "that the elephant isn't a real, live one, but just the same, it does seem funny to be always in the same place, day after day."

"Not long after one of these times when Lucy said this as she was going



"It Is Nice to Be a Stone Elephant."

to bed at night she said to her mother: "Aren't you glad you're not a stone elephant?" For she was almost asleep then—she had had a very busy day—and she was thinking in her half-asleep and half-awake thoughts of the elephant in the downstairs hall.

"Of course her mother said she was very glad she wasn't a stone elephant, and she could see, too, that Lucy was very, very sleepy.

"Not many moments passed and her light was put out and she was fast asleep in her bed. A few moments went by and then a few more, and soon Lucy heard a tiny squeak.

"What is that?" she asked. The squeaky sound came nearer and nearer and in a second, on the end of the bed, what should Lucy see but the elephant!

"I know," the elephant began, without even waiting for Lucy to make a creak as she might have done if he had only given her time, "that you have often wondered about me."

"I have," said Lucy. "It is true." "But," said the elephant, "you mustn't, for I am very happy. The reason I am happy is because I haven't the brains or the feelings to be unhappy because I am always in one place.

"If I were a real elephant I would want to go, just as the sunshine, I would want to go, I would even want to play baseball; perhaps I would march in parades. But I'm not a real elephant—I'm only a make-believe one, and I haven't any feeling at all—no, not a scrap of feeling.

"And I haven't any brains. I couldn't even smile at you if you were awake. It's the old dream King who is helping me to smile now."

"And Lucy noticed that the elephant was smiling, such a funny, droll, stone elephant smile.

"No, Lucy, the elephant continued, "you needn't feel sorry for me because I am always in one place. I am like a table or a chair or a bed—except I am made in the shape of an animal, and so you feel I should be different from a piece of furniture, or an ornament for decoration.

"It is nice to be a stone elephant if one has always been one," it said, "and I suppose it is nice to be a little girl if one has always been one," and it waved its trunk and was gone."

Crying for Fun. Little Ruth (at the theater)—Mamma, is that man on the stage crying in earnest? Mamma—No, dear. Little Ruth—Well, I don't see how he can cry for fun.

True Art. "Wombat is what I call a real artist."

"He can get a fair likeness and yet make the portrait 40 per cent better looking than the original."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Not a Tight Fit. Equipment was being issued to the recruits. On the previous day they had received shoes and as the men came up the officer asked each how his shoes fitted. One man said: "Why, sir, I can do a right about face without moving my shoes."