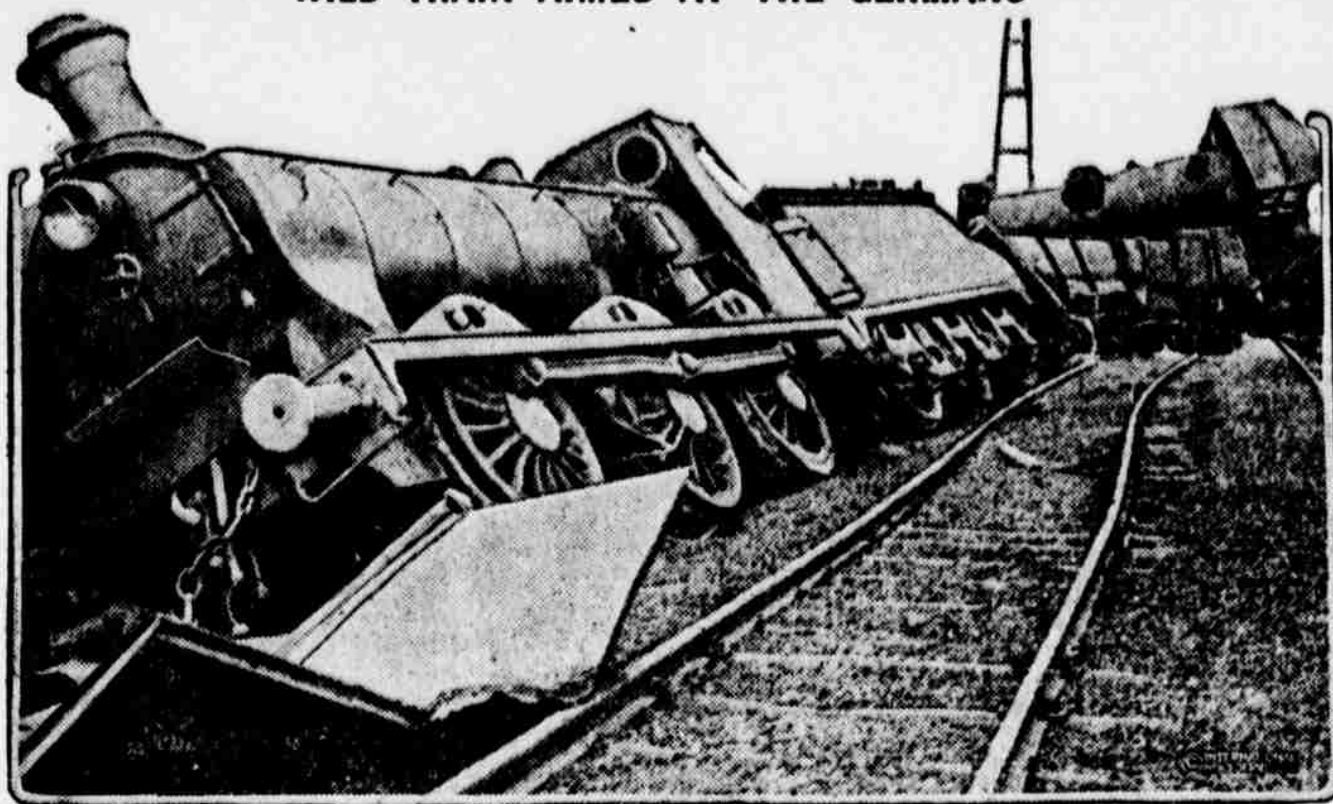


WILD TRAIN AIMED AT THE GERMANS



These engines and cars, loaded with sandbags, were let loose by the Belgians on the railroad tracks leading from Malines and started for the German camp under full steam. The Germans, however, saw them in time and wrecked them.

EARL'S DAUGHTER NURSING THE WOUNDED



Lady Dorothy Fielding (left), daughter of the earl of Denbigh, tending soldiers wounded in the fighting near Ghent.

FIGHTING FROM AN ARMORED TRAIN



Belgian sharpshooters firing on the Germans from one of the armored trains that have been so useful to the allies in the fighting in the region about Ypres.

TURKEY'S WAR MINISTRY



Enver Pasha, the war minister of Turkey, is said to have the upper hand in the affairs of his country at present and is believed to be responsible for the entry of Turkey into the European war as an ally of Germany.

NAVAL GUNNER ASHORE



Gunners from the warships have been used extensively by the British in the land fighting near Ypres. One of them is here seen astride his gun on an armored train.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 22.

JESUS AND PILATE.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 23:13-25. See also Matt. 27:11-31. GOLDEN TEXT—Pilate saith unto them, What then shall I do unto Jesus who is called Christ?—Matt. 27:22 R. V.

The false witnesses (Mark 14:55-59) did not help to formulate charges against Jesus. These rulers did, however, make three accusations. (Luke 23:2) (a) "Perverting the nation"—turning it to error; (b) "forbidding to give tribute to Caesar"—treason, (see Matt 17:24-27); and (c) "that he maketh himself Christ, a king"—e. g., his Messianic claims. Pilate (v. 14) seems to have dwelt upon the first as only worthy of consideration.

I. Jesus and Pilate, vv. 13-19. This incident demands that we study carefully all that the other gospel writers have recorded. We have seen the accusation recorded by Luke. Matthew and Luke tell us of Pilate's question, "Art thou the king of the Jews?" and of the answer of Christ claiming that he was. Matthew records the silence of Jesus to the accusations of the chief priests and to Pilate at that time. Luke gives us the account of Pilate's perplexity, how Jesus was sent to Herod and of Pilate's second report to the Jews. Matthew tells of the offer Pilate made to release Barabbas or Jesus and of the message from Pilate's wife.

Trial a Mockery. The trial before Annas and Calaphas was a hollow mockery. The Sanhedrin was fierce in its denunciation and to add disgrace and to impress Pilate that Jesus was dangerous, they led him into his presence. Pilate soon saw the emptiness of their charges, and as we have suggested, dismissed all save that of "perverting the nation." The Roman government keenly watched for incipient rebellions. After examination he declares, "I find no fault in this man." He did not, however, dare incur the hatred and violence of a Jerusalem mob, and so he temporizes. The fiercest light of criticism declares Jesus to be impeccable, yet men temporize. After the disgraceful and degrading treatment Jesus received before Herod, he again stands before Pilate, and this time he is again declared to be innocent of the charges preferred against him. This is the turning point of this world's greatest tragedy. Pilate should have let him go, and would have had he not been a venal judge. "He who hesitates is lost," is amply exemplified in this case. Pilate was in a worse case and one where it became less easy to do right, whatever his inclinations (Acts 3:13) may have been, by not acting resolutely at this point. It was easy for this weak-willed man then to yield to the determined wills of the enemies of Jesus, v. 24 R. V. Pilate found no fault in Jesus, neither did Herod (v. 16), yet Pilate compromisingly says, "nothing worthy of death," hence the suggestion that he be chastised and released. This is typical of the temporizing, compromising, fickle politicians. These words at once suggested to the Jews a custom of having released unto them one whom they chose at this period of the year, and they cried out, "Away with this man, release unto us Barabbas." It was thus that these, his accusers, representing the nation, "denied the holy and just, and desirable a murderer," Acts 3:14.

Pilate Tried to Save Christ. II. Jesus and Barabbas, vv. 20-25. Matthew adds to that awful cry, when Pilate has washed his hands in token of innocency, "His blood be upon us" (Matt. 27:25). The other writers give us some suggestions as to who Barabbas was, and makes this choice more appalling by way of contrast. III. The Teaching. This lesson is intended to center itself about Pilate. In it we see the struggle between conscience and personal ambition. Pilate was impressed by the words of Christ. He told the priests and the multitude that he found no fault in him. It appears that up to a certain point he tried to save Christ, and certainly to the end he strove to avoid the responsibility for his death. Sorely pressed he temporized and the conversation recorded in John 18:33-38 shows how profoundly interested he was in this prisoner before him. Pilate knew whom he was dealing with as a politician, but did not know this "man of Galilee." He chose rather to be "Caesar's friend" than to perform a righteous act according to the dictates of his conscience. Pressed by the clamor of those whom he despised, he sacrificed his conscience rather than incur their anger. The golden text focuses the personal application of this entire lesson, "What shall I do unto Jesus, which is called Christ?" As this question fell from the lips of Pilate it was an appeal to those who had asked for Barabbas. "What then shall I do?" was an acknowledgment of defeat, an acquiescence to the will of the people, and a desire to shift the responsibility for the shedding of innocent blood. This is the question of all questions which men have to face. Men are still following the course of Pilate, either they consent to his crucifixion or to his crowning.

Trifling Mistake.

Mrs. Lane is a zealous and loyal wife, according to Harper's Magazine, and intends to avoid exaggeration, but she has a strong tendency in that direction.

"It is perfectly wonderful," she said to a patient friend, "to see the way Mr. Lane counts bills at the bank. He'll take a great pile of five and ten and twenty dollar bills and make his fingers fly just like lightning, and never make a mistake!"

"Never?" asked the friend, who knew Mrs. Lane's weakness, and could not forbear the question.

"Well—no—at least," stammered Mrs. Lane, "why, perhaps he might get five or ten cents out of the way, but not any more, ever."

Why They Settle.

Wife—Who can doubt the power of woman's love! Think of the thousands of wild youths who have settled down into staid and respectable citizens as soon as they married?

Husband—They couldn't afford to be anything else after they got married.

To Arouse A Lazy Liver

special attention must be paid to the Stomach and Bowels for they have a direct influence on each other. You will find it a good plan to take

HOSTETTER'S Stomach Bitters

for a few days to help Nature restore these organs to strength & healthy activity

AVOID SUBSTITUTES

That Weak Back



accompanied by pain here or there—extreme nervousness—sleeplessness—may be faint spells—or spasms—all are signals of distress for a woman. She may be growing from girlhood into womanhood—passing from womanhood to motherhood—or later suffering from that change into middle life which leaves so many wrecks of women. At any or all of these periods of a woman's life she should take a tonic and nerve prescribed for just such cases by a physician of vast experience in the diseases of women.

DR. PIERCE'S

Favorite Prescription

has successfully treated more cases in past forty years than any other known remedy. It can now be had in sugar-coated, tablet form as well as in the liquid. Sold by medicine dealers or trial box by mail on receipt of 50 cents in stamps.

Miss Elizabeth Loring of Berkeley, Cal., in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce said: "I was completely broken down in health, I was aching and had pains all over my body and was so nervous that I could scarcely if anyone talked to me, but I had the good fortune to meet a nurse who had been cured by Dr. Pierce's Prescription. I have never had an occasion to consult a physician since—am in excellent health."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate stomach, liver and bowels—sugar-coated, tiny granules

WESTERN CANADA'S STRONG POSITION

"THE WHEAT GRANARY OF THE WORLD," A WELL APPLIED TERM.

Western Canada occupies a stronger position today than it ever has occupied. Taking one year with another, the efficiency of its lands to produce has been well proved. It has not been said of it that year in and year out there were bumper and bounteous crops. If such a condition existed it would be phenomenal in the history of any country. With an extensive territory producing grain, hogs, cattle and sheep, of some 800 miles wide and 1,000 miles long, it is easy to conceive of a wide variation in temperature and climate; there is variation in rainfall and snowfall; every section is not the best in the district—some are better than others and some worse, but as a general thing, the great percentage is "better." This past year has shown that some portions are not altogether immune from periods of drought. The same may be said of adjoining states to the south. But this year has also shown that in the greater portion of Western Canada drought does not appear, but even in the drought-stricken area of this year, past years have shown that the soil produces wonderfully well and even this year, with modern methods, known as "dry-farming," good crops were harvested. The large number of Americans who during the past sixteen years have been attracted to Canada have not gone simply because of the advertising of that country, but because their friends and their old-time neighbors have done well there, and with careful and judicious farming almost everyone has done well.

As a result of the great influx of immigration the open or prairie homesteading area is being rapidly taken up. The fact that this is so is evidence that Western Canada lands are productive, and on these open plains today are to be seen the homes of successful farmers from almost every state in the Union. They have earned their patents and now own outright their 160 acres of land, together probably with an adjoining 160 acres, which they have purchased or pre-empted, all of which is worth from \$25 to \$30 per acre. They originally

started by growing grains altogether, but they found that they could secure a better price for much of their grain by feeding it to hogs and cattle, and the most successful ones are those who have followed this course.

But to meet the wants of the new-comer a new homestead area has been opened up, known as the "park country." In this park country are to be found beautiful groves of poplar and willow, small lakes and streams, with sufficient open area to enable one to go into immediate cultivation of crop, and in due time when they wish more land to be put under cultivation, they may at small cost cut down some of the groves, which in the meantime have been valuable in providing fuel and in giving shelter to cattle.

Notwithstanding the high character of the open prairie lands and the fact that farmers there have realized in a splendid way, there is the opinion backed up by a lot of experience that this parklike country contains soil even better than that of the open area referred to.

The opportunities, therefore, for money making are as great today as they ever were. The opportunities for carrying on farming successfully are fully as great as they ever were. Of this park area we have an immense quantity of land yet to be settled. It is true that the railroads have not yet penetrated these districts to the extent that they have the open area, but this will come and as settlements advance, so will railroads build. For the present there is a temporary lull in railroad building, but it is always the case that where there is a demand there will come a supply, and it will not be long before the park country will be penetrated by railroads that will give sufficient accommodation for all needs, but to those who prefer it there are lots of opportunities for purchasing land nearer towns and villages and at low prices and on easy terms.

Whether one cares to purchase or homestead it can better be done by paying a visit to the country and it will repay you to spend some little time visiting the different districts.—Advertisement.

Not So Bad at That.

"How did things look in New York?" "Better than I anticipated. I expected to find Wall street boarded up."

New York's annual assessed valuation this year is \$8,049,859,912.

U. S. BILLIONS AT STAKE

Far-Reaching Effect of the War on Trade Shown in Consular Reports.

Possibilities of the far-reaching effect of the European war upon American trade are indicated in a review of consular reports published by the department of commerce.

Of the \$3,000,000,000 worth of foreign products bought by Great Britain in 1912, the United States furnished 20 per cent, while America's share of Germany's \$2,500,000,000 worth of imports was 15 per cent. Eleven per cent of \$1,500,000,000 of products bought by France came from the United States.

To what extent trade has been interrupted by the war will be determined in a measure when the details of August's exports are compiled later this month. The total value of the exports was \$110,337,545, compared with \$187,

909,020 one year ago. What part of that decrease was caused by war has not been worked out.

Other nations involved in the European conflict buy much of their imports from the United States. Eight per cent of Belgium's purchases in 1912, amounting to nearly one million dollars, came from American ports. The consular figures show that of the products worth \$308,000,000 imported into Brazil in 1912, only 15 per cent came from the United States, although 40 per cent of Brazil's exports were sent to American ports.

Urges Vienna to Stop Frivolity.

Vienna.—Archduchess Elizabeth daughter of the late Archduke Rudolph, has issued the following appeal to the women of Austria-Hungary:

"Now that our brothers fight for right and liberty a no less important, serious and difficult duty is reserved for us. We must be rigorous toward ourselves, eliminating conspicuous

dressing and frivolity incompatible with these serious and grave days.

"Let us all abandon amusements that are unsuitable in such days and devote ourselves to prayer for the success of our brothers, who are fighting for right and justice."