

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 12

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Romans 14:13-15.3. GOLDEN TEXT—It is not good to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor to do anything whereby thy brother stumbleth.—Rom. 14:21.

The early Christian church had two outstanding problems, the question of the Sabbath days (two of them) and the question of eating meat offered to idols. This lesson suggests the solution of the latter. Our modern problem of intoxicating liquors is very much the same as this ancient one of the early Gentile Christians.

I. "Let us not therefore judge one another" (vv. 13-15). There are certain acts which are universally conceded to be right and within the Christian law of liberty. There are also other acts which are as plainly prohibited. There are a large number of acts which lie in the region between these two, and men ought to be careful how they condemn one another for these latter things. Where good and true men differ, their acts, on the matter of the Sabbath (See Col. 2:16), or on temperance, must be determined as being unto the Lord, sincerely, conscientiously. It is not for us to judge (v. 13), literally, to pronounce judgment. They have a right to their opinion and to their liberty of thought and action, but (vv. 14, 22, 23) as for Paul or the Christian, he must have a clear conscience. He must have faith, and be assured that he is right; otherwise he is condemned by God and by his own conscience, and is not a sincere Christian disciple. The word "therefore" in verse 13 points back to verse 12, which ought to be carefully pondered. As we have each to render our accounts to God, we should stop judging one another. Food is a very proper thing, and laws are also proper, yet love is the ruling principle of the Christian life.

We ought to have our liberty curtailed rather than have our souls lost. If we magnify our liberty to the sacrifice of our brother's soul we "walk no longer in love." The demands of Christian love are more to the true followers of Christ than the permissions of Christian liberty. The privilege of eating and drinking while it injures others, however harmless to yourself, is not to be tolerated. The word "stumbleth" here used (v. 21) implies a movable trap or snare, literally any impediment placed in the way so as to cause another to fall. We must never forget that even a weak brother is "a brother for whom Christ died."

II. "Let not your good be evil spoken of" (vv. 16-23). The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but it is a life of righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Our liberty is to be so used that it shall not be evil spoken of. The real proof that we are in the kingdom of God is in us is not found in our scrupulousness or lack of it, in our eating and drinking, but in the manifestations of righteousness in our lives, and of having peace in our hearts (15:13). This peace must be manifested toward our fellow men (v. 19; Ch. 15:18) and being filled with "joy in the Holy Ghost." The object of our pursuit is to be the things which make for peace, the things whereby we may fill one another up, not the exploitation of some pet hobby, for the kingdom of God does not consist of riding hobbies.

In this matter of temperance reform we all recognize that alcohol has many uses besides that for drinking purposes, and that there are various opinions about drinking certain forms of it, and various ways of advancing the temperance cause, all of which are honestly held by many good men, but Christian patriotism demands that every true-hearted man or woman, everyone who is loyal to his country, to humanity and to his God, should take Paul's position, (1) That he will not be a stumbling block in the way of the weak and of the young, (2) That he will not do anything to destroy his brother for whom Christ died, (3) That he will deny himself anything for their sake, (4) That his attitude will be that of love and not of selfishness. This places temperance on a high moral plane, but the world is also beginning to recognize that the temperance question is also an economic one.

It is well to have faith, but it is also well to have the love that does not injure others by the exercise of that faith. The question is, "Are you perfectly sure this thing is right?" When in doubt as to whether any action will please God, doubt your doubts, and avoid that act.

III. "We then that are strong" (15: 1-3). This section is in reality a continuation of Chapter 14. Paul is continuing his thought that we are not to please ourselves, but rather to live such lives as will edify or build up our neighbor. Our strength is not given to us that we may glory or lord it over our weaker brethren, but rather that we may serve them.

In Woman's Realm

Formal Suit That Has the Merit of Distinction Through Novelty Is Costume Designed for the Afternoon, in Velvet or Other Fabrics—Dainty Caps for Wear in the Boudoir.

A formal suit may arrive at distinction through novelty in material or unusual and original design, or by means of beauty in style and finish. Here is one that has drawn upon all these sources, and it presents a stunning conception carefully worked out. The formal suit, like the one-piece frock worn with furs, affords a distinguished costume for afternoon and for anything the afternoon may bring. It is worn with a costume blouse and is

more beautifully made or more alluringly dainty.

Soft silks or satins, silk crepe, chiffon lace and ribbon, as in times past, are the mediums in which designers work out their inspirations. Silver tissue and silver laces and other things that possess shimmer and glam extend their field of usefulness beyond the dinner and dance costume to a little twinkling in the boudoir cap. And even negligee assumes the splen-



FORMAL SUIT OF FUR-FABRIC.

equal to all the demands of semi-dress. Velvet offers advantages for this kind of suit, and other pile fabrics, including that shown in the picture, are equally rich and more novel.

The suit is made with a plain skirt finished with a hem five inches wide. A material of this kind does not need decoration, but since needlework is the order of the day, an embroidered motif is allowed in two places at each side of the skirt at the hem. Very heavy silk is used for this work. The skirt sets smoothly about the hips and falls in folds below.

The coat is unusual in many ways. Its skirt is sloped upward across the front and right side, where it falls with a slight ripple from the waistline. It is much longer and fuller at the back. The body is plain, with easy adjustment to the figure. The sleeves are large and finished with deep, expansive cuffs, and there is a collar of most generous proportions which swatches the neck in the becoming fashion most approved. The front of the coat does not open straight down the center, but the left side is curved to extend across the figure at the waistline and button

dor of gold or silver cloth, veiled with the sheerest fabrics or laces.

There is nothing prettier for the short boudoir or breakfast coat than either plain or printed crepe or soft silk, with the lightest of silk lace draped over it. Tassels or pendant ornaments made of silver or gold cloth, and ribbon, as always, are found in company with these materials.

Two pretty caps are shown in the picture given here. At the right an open-meshed silk lace with crepe de chine makes the cap, and small chiffon roses add touches of color to it. The lace is caught back at each side of the face by them. Small flower-like pendants on a silver cord are made of silver tissue, and they furnish and weight the hanging ends of lace. This cap is very easy to make, for the lace and crepe are basted together and given to the hemstitcher to be set together by machine stitching.

The cap at the right is made of a net-top lace, with the plain edge frilled about the face and the scalloped edge overlapping the plain edge of a second strip of lace. At the crown of the



NEGLIGEES FOR THE BOUDOIR.

at the right side. There is no giraffe, but a rectangular piece of the fabric takes the place of one at the back. It is ornamented with three buttons at each side.

It will be noticed that the skirt extends below the shoe-tops, but lacks much of reaching the instep. This length is approved by style-makers, but many women cling to the shorter skirts, and, since feet are so daintily clad, there is every reason for allowing them this privilege.

The ingenuity of those who create new caps and negligees and other dainties belonging to womankind has been put to its annual test. Before the holidays these luxuries that women love blossom out at their best, and they must be like and unlike those that have helped make other holiday times radiant. Whether they were ever more beautiful or not cannot be determined. It is certain they were never

had the lace is gathered into a resette. The cap is as simple as can be. A border of narrow satin ribbon is stitched to the net top of the lace, about two inches in from the edge, to form a casing for a small flat elastic. This is inserted and the lace frilled on it. At the back a rosette and two ends of ribbon shelter a little spray of tiny flowers. Three little wheel bows of narrow ribbon are set about the face, one in front and one at each side of the cap, just above the frill.

Julie Bottanley

In Excellent Taste. Silver trimmings are in excellent taste for this season's black and white hats.

SHRINE DEAR TO HUNGARY

Chapel Near Orsova Built Over Spot Where Was Buried the Regalia of the Kingdom.

Orsova, the Hungarian frontier city on the Danube recently occupied by Roumanian forces, is only a few miles above the Iron Gates, the last defile of the Danube, and about an equal distance below the scenically magnificent Kazan defile.

On the outskirts of Orsova, about two miles from the steamboat pier there is an attractive little park, in the midst of which is one of the holiest shrines of the Hungarian people. It is the Krocen Kapelle (Crown Chapel) erected by Emperor Francis Joseph over the spot where Louis Kossuth and his fellow patriots buried the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen and other regalia of the kingdom in 1849.

The story of the hiding of the crown is one of the most pathetic chapters in the life of the man who is generally admitted to have been Hungary's greatest orator and most incorruptible patriot. The revolution against Austria (1848-49) having failed, Kossuth and his devoted followers were seeking safety in flight, taking with them the national insignia. As they neared the Turkish frontier their patriotism would not permit them to bear the emblems of national existence beyond the borders of their country, so, in secret, the regalia were buried, each participant in the act vowing not to reveal the hiding place except with the consent of his associates.

Some years later, however, after Kossuth had gone to England and thence to the United States, and the cause of Hungarian independence seemed hopelessly lost, the place of hiding of the regalia was revealed to Emperor Francis Joseph, who had the precious articles unearthed and the spot consecrated by the chapel, in which is a statue of the Virgin and Child, one of the masterpieces of the Austrian sculptor Meissner. The chapel is approached by a splendid avenue of tall poplars.

Early Masticators.

They say the American states use up annually an enormous amount of chewing gum. The figures I do not recall, but they form an offset by no means negligible to the annual product of that quiet (save when she rejoices over a new lay) wealth-maker, the baryard hen. Gum used to be nearly all spruce or wax, remarks a correspondent of the Boston Herald.

In 1861, in Toronto schools, we chewed wax, India rubber, tar, congealed turpentine, slippery elm, licorice root, sassafras root or wheat till it was reduced to an oleaginous state, and sometimes the molasses-like glutinous stuff from printers' rollers! Chunks of wax the boys stole from the altar candles in St. Mary's church; the tar from caldrons on the streets; the rubber from car springs, and it was a fearfully laborious two days' job for the jaws to reduce the pure rubber to a joyous, chewable consistency; the pine spruce pried out from the interstices of cedar and pine trees. As almost every schoolboy knows, and horrible to admit in these germ terrorizing days, we often swapped gum! And few succumbed! One cent would buy a supply of pretty nice tissue-wrapped wax or spruce gum then—now nothing less than five. But we hadn't the cent very often.

Uncle Sam's Chemists.

Despite the monumental work of such government experts as Doctor Rittmann, the discoverer of a new gasoline process; Dr. Harvey Wiley of pure-food fame, and the whole corps engaged in fertilizer experiments, public opinion will not give credit for any good thing to Uncle Sam's chemists, the Wall Street Journal declares. After making a low-cost record for producing smokeless powder at Pickett's arsenal and producing "dynamite"—our famous secret "high explosive 'D'"—the workers in explosives have succeeded in producing a flashless powder. The great heat developed in smokeless detonations causes flying particles to become incandescent, producing a flash, but this new explosive produces only a pen-shaped iridescent glow at the muzzle, invisible at two miles. At night, a mask as high as a mounted man (technically known as "mounted defilade") will conceal the glow; the "defilade" required at night for our present explosive is not exactly known, but artillery officers have been known to declare, pessimistically, that a mile would be none too high.

National Salute.

Government vessels passing Washington's tomb do not always salute, but when a special occasion calls for it the salute to Washington is the same that is fired for the sleeping Grant—twenty-one guns. This is a national salute; there is none higher. It is the salute paid to the president of the United States or to a visiting ruler. In passing in review before the president of the United States each ship of a squadron fires twenty-one guns. In honoring the dead Washington one ship fires the salute for the whole fleet.

Not His Fault.

"So you have been back to visit the home of your boyhood?" "Yes," replied the capitalist. "I presume you went to look at the old swimming hole?" "No, I didn't. A party of prominent citizens were so anxious for me to select a site for the new natatorium they expect me to build and present to the town that I didn't have time."

HIGH COST OF LIVING

This is a serious matter with house-keepers as food prices are constantly going up. To overcome this, cut out the high priced meat dishes and serve your family more Skinner's Macaroni and Spaghetti, the cheapest, most delicious and most nutritious of all foods. Write the Skinner Mfg. Co., Omaha, Neb., for beautiful cook book, telling how to prepare it in a hundred different ways. It's free to every woman.—Adv.

Altogether Too Economical.

Mr. A.—So the Tompkins Chorkins match is broken off, is it?

Mr. B.—Yes, The Tompkins objected to Chorkins being so economical.

Mr. A.—You astonish me.

Mr. B.—Yes, You know he is a contractor himself, and so sent circulars to all the ministers in town asking for their lowest estimates for performing the ceremony.

Wise Youngster.

Little Dick—What are you cutting out of that paper?

Little Johnny—Something I don't want mamma to see.

"What is it?"

"It's an article that says wooden slippers are coming into fashion."

DO YOU FEEL BILIOUS? IS YOUR APPETITE POOR? IS YOUR DIGESTION WEAK?

TRY HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

"ROUGH ON RATS" Ends Rats, Mice, Bugs, etc. outdoors. 10c and 25c.

Health for Sick Women

For Forty Years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Has Been Woman's Most Reliable Medicine—Here is More Proof.

To women who are suffering from some form of woman's special ills, and have a constant fear of breaking down, the three following letters ought to bring hope:—



North Crandon, Wis.—"When I was 16 years old I got married and at 18 years I gave birth to twins and it left me with very poor health. I could not walk across the floor without having to sit down to rest and it was hard for me to keep about and do my work. I went to a doctor and he told me I had a displacement and ulcers, and would have to have an operation. This frightened me so much that I did not know what to do. Having heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I thought I would give it a trial and it made me as well as ever. I cannot say enough in favor of the Pinkham remedies."—Mrs. MAYME ASBACH, North Crandon, Wis.

Testimony from Oklahoma.

Lawton, Okla.—"When I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I seemed to be good for nothing. I tired easily and had headaches much of the time and was irregular. I took it again before my little child was born and it did me a wonderful amount of good at that time. I never fail to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to ailing women because it has done so much for me."—Mrs. A. L. McCASLAND, 609 Hlave St., Lawton, Okla.

From a Grateful Massachusetts Woman.

Roxbury, Mass.—"I was suffering from inflammation and was examined by a physician who found that my trouble was caused by a displacement. My symptoms were bearing down pains, backache, and sluggish liver. I tried several kinds of medicine; then I was asked to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has cured me and I am pleased to be in my usual good health by using it and highly recommend it."—Mrs. F. M. OSGOOD, 1 Haynes Park, Roxbury, Mass.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.



Iron is Greatest of All Strength Builders, Says Doctor

A Secret of the Great Endurance and Power of Athletes

Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Make Delicate, Nervous, Rundown People 200 Per Cent. Stronger in Two Weeks' Time in Many Cases.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Most people foolishly seem to think they are going to get renewed health and strength from some stimulating medicine, secret nostrum or narcotic drug, said Dr. Sauer, a well-known Specialist who has studied widely both in this country and Europe, when, as a matter of fact, real and true strength can only come from the food you eat. But people often fail to get the strength out of their food because they haven't enough iron in their blood to enable it to change food into living matter. From their weakened, nervous condition they know something is wrong but they can't tell what, so they generally commence doctoring for stomach, liver or kidney trouble or symptoms of some other ailment caused by the lack of iron in the blood. This thing may go on for years, while the patient suffers untold agony. If you are not strong or well, you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while, double their strength and endurance

and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron, iron acetate or tincture of iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless. Many an athlete or prize-fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone down to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron recommended above by Dr. Sauer is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well known to druggists and whose iron constituents is widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion, as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit \$5000 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent. or over in four weeks' time provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed in most druggists. If your druggist or general store is without a supply, ask them to get it for you.—Adv.