

Brussels Like Tomb at Night

Curfew Rings at Eight O'clock and City Becomes Silent and Dark.

CHANGED BY THE PRUSSAINS

Gayety-Loving Belgians Being Punished Thus for Honoring King Albert—Learning to Stay at Home Evenings.

Berlin.—German newspapers print a letter from Brussels, sent by a German resident of that city, which gives a graphic picture of life there under Prussian domination.

"If there is any man with a good memory who can think back to 1914 before the war and remember how things were in Brussels at that time I would beg of him to resurrect in his mind the picture of that glorious time. What a life that was! From morning until night the air was filled with entrancing music coming from all sides, and up and down the boulevards paraded gaily dressed men and women, laughing and chatting. Brussels laughed, sang and danced in those days.

Is Different Now.

"What a difference now! A few days ago in honor of King Albert some too zealous patriots held a religious service and made use of the occasion to distribute manifestos not only in the church, but also in the streets. At the same time they insulted some German soldiers. The result was that the governor of Brussels placed a fine of a million marks on the city and issued an order—that all cafes and concert halls must be closed at eight o'clock in the evening and that the merry Belgians must go to bed at half-past eight. This is a hard blow to citizens who so much enjoy night life.

"After eight o'clock at night Brussels is as silent and as dark as a tomb. The only sound heard is the heavy tread of the Prussian soldiers on patrol duty. A few German restaurants have permission to remain open until midnight, and for the benefit of their patrons, the main street car line can run a car once an hour.

"While many look upon this as a joke, it has its tragic side, for thousands who made their living at night working in the various places of amusement are now without a position. However, citizens of Brussels are resourceful, and instead of enjoying themselves in the evening they now do their own singing, drinking and dancing in the afternoon. The theaters all have matinee performances and the cafes and dance halls do a big business in the afternoon. The closing down of all these resorts after eight o'clock in the evening has no doubt had its good effect in the family circle, for many a good wife now has the pleasure of having her husband home with her in the evening—something that never happened before. The order also has stimulated reading of good literature and the various libraries have never had so many calls for books.

City Like a Tomb.

"But, joking aside, Brussels is like a tomb. Save for the rattle of distant guns on the Somme, a walk through the streets after dark is like walking in a cemetery. Only a German can be out after eight o'clock, and even he must be ready to give a good account of himself. Occasionally the rumble of supply and ammunition wagons going to the front is heard in the streets, and they look like specters as they disappear in the fog of the night. A few nights ago a Zeppelin passed over the city, and her propellers made such a noise that they awoke nearly the whole city. Almost every window in the city was opened and faces were seen peering out into the darkness, but the Zeppelin quickly disappeared. Then the city went to sleep again."

EAGLE IN 3,700 MILE FLIGHT

Carried Bottle From Montana to South America in Nine Weeks' Journey.

Anaconda, Mont.—Flight of an eagle caught and released at Choteau, Mont., covered more than 3,700 miles in nine weeks, according to word received from Luis Felipe Ruidá in the republic of Colombia.

P. B. Christian, route 1, box 62, El Centro, Cal., while in Choteau on August 19 caught a golden eagle in his wheat field. He released the bird, with a small bottle containing his name and address the next day.

Mr. Christian a few days ago received a message from Luis Felipe Ruidá, in the republic of Colombia, stating that Ruidá killed the eagle on October 29. The eagle flew 3,700 miles from Montana to the plains north of Bogota.

When the bird was captured Mr. Christian planned to keep it as a pet, but it evinced such a desire to get away that he decided to mark it so as to determine its habits. Mr. Christian said that the bird was on its way south when it landed in his field.

Due to Drink.

Chicago.—Ninety-five per cent of the cases in the court of domestic relations during 1916 were due to drink. The court's annual report lists the causes as follows: Drink, 95 per cent; other women, 3 per cent; interference of mother-in-law 1 per cent; other causes, 1 per cent.

HEADS MODERN SCHOOL



A new school, which will be put into operation next fall and run in connection with the teachers' college of Columbia university, New York, will embody most of the things that now characterize the elementary and secondary education of children and teach only "practical" subjects.

The general education board, founded and endowed by John D. Rockefeller, has \$35,000,000 at its disposal to devote to the new scheme of educating children from six to nineteen years of age. The new school will have no formal discipline and teach as little mathematics and grammar as possible. The so-called "culture" subjects will be taught and stress will be laid upon those subjects which will fit the student for his life's work.

Otis W. Caldwell, now head of the department of natural sciences in the school of education of the University of Chicago, will be the director of the modern school.

REFUSE TO DON TROUSERS

British Munition Girls Balk at Order to Put on Masculine Attire When at Work.

London.—Munition manufacturers are having a difficult time of it to persuade some of their women workers to don trousers. In most of the big plants the rule was established that all the women employees should put on masculine attire to minimize the danger.

FRENCH GENERAL AT ITALIAN FRONT



General Gouraud of the French staff and King Victor Emmanuel on the Italian front. The king is pointing out an Austrian position.

Canadians Raid German Dugout

First Learned Enemy's Language Says Correspondent of London Times.

PREPARE WITH GREAT CARE

Affair Moves on With Unflinching Precision—Judgment of Officers Formed by Guesswork From Airplane Photographs.

London.—A Times correspondent with the British army in the field writes the following description of a raid on German trenches made on the Somme front:

A full account of the raid made by Canadians on the German lines near Calonne on January 17 serves to show that the raid, though soon over, received much care from the staff officers and the men who carried it out. The Canadian lads were set to studying the German language and acquired some phrases, such as "Raus" and another phrase explaining that if the Germans stayed down they must expect the worst immediately.

Our men hate the necessity of bombing deep dugouts, full of the frightened enemy, but the time is short and bombing is necessary if orders are not obeyed at once. A modest Canadian officer said he called down one dugout six times, shouting in German on this occasion.

Burned Battalion Orders.
"I didn't want to bomb," he said. "I knew the number below. Every time I shouted a voice replied, 'Yes,' in good English. At last out came a German company commander, a sergeant-major, with four others. He apologized for delaying and said he had been burning the battalion orders. He had only just time enough."

Three men were detailed to stay behind and when the German wire was reached to cut paths. It happened that our guns made a beautiful mess of that wire. Nevertheless these three cut the tangle into short lengths and the shorter boys went over at eight in the morning. After an active walk of four minutes the first waves of raiders was at the first line. In 20 minutes the second line was reached. The affair moved with unflinching precision. The

The Dilly Sketch has been printing interviews with the pioneers among the "trousers wearing women" as an inducement to the hold-outs to join the movement.

"Some of the girls," says this paper, "thought they would be unsexed by donning pantalons, but they soon found out that no one paid any attention to them."

Ten Days at Sea in Small Boat.
Willemsland, Curacao.—Three French sailors have reached the island of

CUBS HER PLAYMATES



Miss Rita Gilmore and three six-week-old lion cubs, photographed during a "frolic." "Cats and dogs are 'tame' playmates compared with these pets," says Miss Gilmore, who plays with the cubs daily. "There is just enough of the 'wild' left in them to make them interesting."

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IN THE LIMELIGHT

AN ACCOMPLISHED EMPRESS

Zita, the new empress of Austria-Hungary, from her early days has been studious and is an accomplished musician and well versed in literature, history and philosophy. She also is fond of society and is a graceful dancer.

Empress Zita was born in the Villa Reale at Pianore in the Italian province of Lucca, May 9, 1882, the daughter of Duke Robert and Duchess Maria Antonette of Parma. She is of Bourbon descent. Her early training was in the hands of the Marquise Della Rosa.

Later she entered a convent at Zangbert, where she presided now and then as organist in the chapel.

After her father's death, Princess Zita in 1908 spent some time in the Tyde convent, Isle of Wight, where her sister, Princess Adelaide, is a nun. Here, among the French sisters who had been compelled to leave France owing to the church reform law, she studied music, literature, Latin, history and philosophy. Princess Zita made the acquaintance of Archduke Charles Francis at Franzensbad, Bohemia, in the spring of 1909, while the guest of the Archduchess Marie Annunziata, her cousin.



SECOND RICHEST AMERICAN



Los Angeles, United Verde, the Arizona copper mine for which Clark recently refused an offer of \$75,000,000, is paying \$2,000,000 a month. His Butte properties, though comparatively small, yield enormous wealth. Every day he receives a telegraphic report of what is done on each of his properties and thus he keeps posted on all operations.

Clark is not close with his funds. He owns a \$15,000,000 home in New York city and a \$10,000,000 chateau in Paris, the adopted home of his children.

BABY OF THE SENATE

"Joe" Wolcott of Delaware, who defeated Col. Henry A. du Pont last fall for the senate, is the "baby" of the upper house.

Rightly his name is not "Joe"; it is Josiah Oliver Wolcott, and he comes of an old family. In his veins flows the spirit of colonial times, the traditions of the plantation, the love of public service.

If there be such a thing as a real American type it is represented in this youngest member of the United States senate. Down in Delaware there is little of what is called "foreign influence," and in the quiet town of Dover, where he was born, affairs have run along in the same channel for years and years, untouched by ideas brought by recent comers. It is the old type of Americanism that he represents.

Josiah Oliver Wolcott was born in Dover in 1877. His father, James L. Wolcott, was chancellor of the state of Delaware. His mother was Mary Mills Goodwin. Wolcott went to the public schools, and in 1896 came out of Wilmington Conference academy and went to Wesleyan university, at Middletown, Conn.

He had to work his way through the university, but got his degree in 1900 and went back to Dover to study law. He became a good trial lawyer and a good talker. He was made a deputy attorney general by Andrew C. Gray in 1900. In 1912 he was elected attorney general of the state, running ahead of the ticket.

It is no small thing to be the youngest senator of these United States. Luke Lee of Tennessee consented not to go back this time, so that his youth will not interfere with Wolcott's claims to the baby seat. And Senator Wadsworth is just a month and a half older than Wolcott.

SHERMAN LELAND WHIPPLE



bodies and bar associations of life. The administration of the criminal laws, Mr. Whipple contends, is a disgrace to the country. He says it is archaic.

He takes the ground that the guilty man should not be shielded and that a lawyer is not justified in so doing. He goes so far as to say that if a man confesses his guilt to a lawyer he ought to go into court and inform the judge. He predicts that the time will come when trials will be conducted to further justice and not cheat it.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Rich veins of zinc ore said to exist in all parts of Japan.

More than 90,000 Japanese make their home in Hawaii.

Farming and pig rearing were the staple industries of Serbia.

Belgium's population at the outbreak of the war was 7,700,000.

The caterpillar tread principle has been applied to a cart of English invention that is intended to travel over the softest ground.

In Assam an oath is taken standing within a rope circle, to imply a wish to perish as the rope does if the witness does not tell the truth.

The commercial failures in Argentina in the first half of 1916 show liabilities of less than one-half those of same period of 1915 and one-fourth those of 1914.

Horsehair cushions as seats for aviators have been found by British airmen to counteract the vibration of their machines and to make the use of magnetic compasses feasible.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

W. E. G. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of Moody Bible Institute. (Copyright, 1917, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 25

JESUS AT POOL OF BETHSADA.

LESSON TEXT—John 5:1-15. GOLDEN TEXT—It was Jesus which had made him whole.—John 5:15.

Following the events of last Sunday's lesson, Jesus went to Jerusalem to attend the feast (v. 1). He went up according to the requirements of the Jewish law (Ex. 34:23; see Gal. 4:9), but he was not satisfied with the conventional fulfilling of the duties for that occasion, nor was he occupied with social and commercial functions, but in "going about doing good." The feast was an occasion of joy and mirth on every hand, but in the midst of it is this great need so graphically pictured in this lesson. How true this is to our daily experience. Teachers should appeal to the imagination of their scholars and describe as vividly as possible this pool. Let them depict a room, on the floor of which is a pool; in one corner of the room a stairway leading up to the ceiling; surrounding the room, at the top of the wall a broad walk; on the wall, looking down toward the floor and the pool is "a multitude of them that were blind, halt and withered." These were the wretched ones who sought the pool, and evidently Jesus sought the most wretched of this company.

I. Jesus went where there was need (v. 6). In the midst of this company Jesus "saw" this man lie. He had been there often (v. 7), and his case seemed to be beyond all hope, but there is nothing too hard for God (Gen. 18:14; Jer. 32:17).

II. Jesus throws the responsibility upon the man (v. 6). Jesus had eyes not only to see need, but he also saw God's and his own personal power to relieve the need. The question is, what do we see as we journey through life? Are our eyes open to the great needs of men, spiritually and morally, and are we aware of the resources which God has placed at our disposal to meet these fundamental needs of men?

III. Jesus was moved with compassion (Matt. 14:14). He always has that feeling when he looks upon suffering, and the misfortunes of men (Heb. 13:8; 4:15-16; Isa. 63:9). Jesus does not do for the man what the man can do for himself; so he makes his first appeal to the man's desire and, through his desire, to the man's will. "Will thou be made whole?" The fact that he has been a long time in his predicament, or the fact that a sinner has been a long time in an evil state is no reason for supposing that Jesus will not take interest in him or that he cannot save and help and heal him (Matt. 9:21; Luke 8:43; Acts 3:2). His question throws the whole matter upon the will of the man. Jesus is willing and able; the only question is, are we willing? (Rev. 22:17). The only thing that keeps men from enjoying eternal life is their personal attitude toward God (John 5:40). Jesus did not ask the man if he would be made better, but if he would be made whole. He does not wish to make the sinner better, but to make him whole.

IV. Jesus commands the impossible. The man thought the only way he could be made whole was through the efficiency of the waters in this pool, but Jesus, by speaking a word, had the power that would heal him (Ps. 107:29); so today it is the power of the word of Christ that can save all who believe on him (Rom. 1:16). All we have to do to live is to hear and believe (John 5:24). With the command of Christ, "Rise, take up thy bed," was enabling power. The cure was not only complete, but it was instantaneous (Acts 3:7, 8).

V. He worked a complete cure. He was made whole even according to the question which Jesus had asked at the outset. The man at once began to use this Christ-given strength by taking up his bed, and doing exactly as he was commanded (1 Tim. 3:12). Jesus likes these hard cases, those of "long standing" (v. 5). He also likes those that are the results of sin, for that was his work in the world (v. 14; Matt. 1:21).

VI. Opposition and danger (vv. 10-15). The objection raised was that Jesus had transgressed the Jewish law. The man's answer to this was, "He hath made me whole." The word of God is our law (Matt. 17:5). The strength that Jesus gives us is to be used in obedience to him in glorifying his name. The man did not tell the Jews who it was that made him whole, because he did not know himself; and as soon as he found out who it was he did not even wait for them to ask him, but sought an opportunity for witnessing (v. 15). Any man who is truly saved will at once give his witness to others. The admonition which Jesus gave to this man (v. 14) still holds good. How many men we have seen who have been saved from the drink habit or some other evil in life, and who have grown indifferent or careless and returned to their sin only to have "a worse thing come unto them." It is interesting to notice that Jesus performed this miracle in the face of great opposition and danger. The Jews (v. 16) sought to slay him for having thus violated their law. They gave more thought to his disregard of their traditions than they did to his deed of goodness on behalf of this unfortunate man. Many today are so occupied with the violations of conventionalities or the disregard of some good man has for the traditions of polite society as to overlook the beneficent work God may do through him.

There are many today who are greater sticklers for the religious traditions of the church than they are to see the sinful, the sorrowing and the needy ones relieved, and many of these, like those ancient Jews, are "murderers at heart."

How many of us think of prosperity as temptation? Yet the word says: "They that will be rich, fall into temptation." I sometimes think that nothing so tests Christian character as prosperity. Many a Christian has shipwrecked his life spiritually on prosperity's rock. He prospered and then he forgot God; he forgot the Bible; he forgot to pray; he forgot the church; and today, though wealthy, he is a spiritual derelict.

Well, you say, "I could rejoice in the temptation of riches if I could in no other." I can understand your saying that, for we all desire at least to prosper. But, oh, the danger in prosperity of leaving God out of our life. Beware! Prosperity is not an easy temptation. So fearful was Christ that his people would not endure it that he warned them, saying: "How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God."

Rejoicing in Temptation

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM Director of the Practical Work Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—My brethren, count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations.—James 1:2.

This is rather a strange exhortation, is it not? Joy is not usually associated in our minds with temptation; a more seemly word would appear to be, count it all sorrow.

It will help to understand this exhortation if we know what is meant by temptation, and how we find out, perhaps we shall see that there is a real value attached to such an experience.

Now the best way to understand a Biblical term is to study the way in which it is used in the Bible. So we may arrive at the meaning of temptation by a study of the word in the New Testament.

In the ninth chapter of the Acts, the twenty-sixth verse, we read: "And when he was come to Jerusalem, he assayed to join himself to the disciples, and they were all afraid of him, not believing he was a disciple." This reference is to Paul after his conversion. The word translated "assayed" is our word "tempted." Here it means that Paul endeavored or tried to join himself to the disciples.

Turning to the Revelation, chapter two, verse two, we read: "Thou hast tried them that say they are apostles and are not and found them liars." This time our word is translated "tried" and means to try in the sense of testing to ascertain the quality; as for example, metals are tried. In this same sense the word is used of our Lord when we read: "For in that he himself hath suffered being tempted, he is able to succor them that are tempted." (Heb. 2:18.) That is, our Lord's steadfastness or moral quality was tried; it stood the test and because it did, he is able to deliver the tempted.

Christ's experience in the wilderness helps us to understand that temptation may be an endeavor to draw one away from virtue by suggestion to sin. This is probably the common idea of the word. Yet, it by no means comprehends all there is in the experience of temptation. We, therefore, conclude from our study that anything which tries or proves one as to his character, his faith, his steadfastness, whether it be a testing under trial or a solicitation to do evil, is a temptation.

It will help us further if we consider some of the forms temptation may take.

Paul in his epistle to the Galatians (4:14) speaks of his temptation in the flesh. Whatever that was, it was some sort of a serious bodily ailment, for in the verse preceding he says: "Through infirmity of the flesh I preached the gospel unto you." Well, we say, what is there in physical suffering to cause a child of God to rejoice? No doubt about the fact that a physical ailment tests Christian character, but where does rejoicing come in? Let us revert again to Paul, who tells us he sought the Lord thrice to remove his thorn in the flesh. God instead of doing it, said: "My grace is sufficient for thee." And Paul by physical suffering, learned what he could not learn in any other way, the sweetness and sufficiency of God's grace.

Only today I met a friend who had been sick. He said to me: "When I was sick I had the best time I ever had in my life. I was so happy; the Lord was very near and precious." He, you see, was rejoicing because he experienced what many a suffering child has—the nearness and preciousness of God.

Outward circumstances like the fiery trials Peter speaks of (1 Peter 4:12) may be the temptation of some, but few in these days suffer severe persecution; but how many do know what real adversity and affliction are, the loss of a loved one, position, property? How can they rejoice? But they do, as I know. I have seen them smiling through the tears; I have heard them say: "Bless God, it's all right." And as they drew a fresh supply from the fountain of his grace, I have heard them sing with new meaning and power, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow." One whom I knew well, who suffered more severely than most men, said to me, when I offered my sympathy: "If I had my choice of freedom or knowing as I have passed through, knowing what I now do of God and his grace, I would choose trial." He, too, you see, rejoiced in that he had fallen into temptation and his testimony makes the reason for his rejoicing obvious. There are, indeed, some paths we must travel if we are to know God.

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