

HAPPY YANKS RETURN FROM WAR WITH WOUNDS



Some of the cheering boys that returned to their own country after many months on the other side are seen in this photograph on the deck of the sixth returning troop transport. Representatives from all parts of this country were among the returning fighters that landed at Hoboken, and they were not downhearted because of their wounds.

Porto Rico Was Great Help in Winning War

Great Work of People of Island Revealed for First Time.

RECORD IS AMAZING ONE

Achievements in Raising Army, Helping Red Cross and Boosting Liberty Loans Are Recounted—Faced Big Handicap in Earthquake.

San Juan, Porto Rico.—What the people of Porto Rico have done in the war will gain for them the friendship, love and gratitude of the entire population of the United States. The war activities of this patriotic island have been so effective that one cannot help but become amazed at all that has been accomplished.

That thousands of people here have done everything within their power, to save and give, in an effort to help win this war is the simple truth, and they can well feel proud of their record. To every single appeal made in behalf of the war Porto Rico has responded gallantly. Ten million dollars has been invested in the four Liberty loans. The spirit of the people was well demonstrated in the fourth Liberty loan drive, when the island exceeded her quota of \$4,000,000 by almost \$800,000 despite the disaster caused by the earthquake, which cost Porto Rico millions of dollars. This calamity occurred during the drive. The beautiful cities of Mayaguez and Aguadilla were virtually destroyed, but they exceeded their quota.

The Red Cross has spread its light to every nook and corner of Porto Rico. The Porto Rican chapter of the American Red Cross has undertaken every branch of work conducted in the States. The great work which the chapter is now doing in the matter of home service has been developed since the call of the men of Porto Rico to Camp Las Casas.

Home Service Work. There are fully organized active branches of the society in every municipality. Through these branches the most devoted and patriotic service is being given to the work of the Red Cross by the people of the entire island. This is especially true in connection with the home service work, which means the bringing of help and comfort and giving material means of support to the wives, children and other dependents of the men who have joined the army. There are 65 active and patriotic committees of home service.

The Red Cross is doing a great work in looking after the needy and destitute families of the soldiers at Camp Las Casas. During August the chapter cared for 2,058 families of soldiers. During September 1,019 families were cared for. The recent earthquakes added greatly to the relief work.

In the second war fund drive, which was carried on throughout the island in the months of May and June, 1918, the people made donations in excess of \$100,000.

Mr. Mack Jones, a coffee planter and mayor of the little town of Villalba, has this to say of the people in his home vicinity: "We were asked for \$8,400 in the third Liberty loan. Small merchants and day laborers made a canvass of the little town and the surrounding mountain sides on horseback. The laborers in this region get about 60 cents a day, yet these good people were able to raise \$12,000, or 50 per cent more than their quota. If you could but see the cliffs they climbed and the dangerous trails they followed, where a misstep means a drop of 1,000 feet or more, in their work of solicitation on behalf of Uncle Sam it would make you wish that Washington could know the full measure of their devotion. Does not this

also speak for the patriotism of these people?"

Much Food Saved. The people have invested their money freely in Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps. The saving of food has been so efficiently preached and has been so well organized by the food commission that vast quantities of food have been saved.

Another example of the wonderful patriotism of the people was demonstrated in the work of Mr. Antonio Arbona, a coffee planter living near Ciales. The coffee planters of Porto Rico have suffered greatly on account of there being no market for their coffee in the states. On account of the war their foreign market was cut off. There are 150,000 people in Porto Rico dependent upon the coffee industry for a livelihood and the coffee condition has caused the people much suffering. Mr. Arbona, a man more than sixty years old, covered two barrios on horseback and succeeded in selling to the small coffee planters more than \$16,000 of Liberty bonds in the fourth campaign, most of these being \$50 and \$100 bonds.

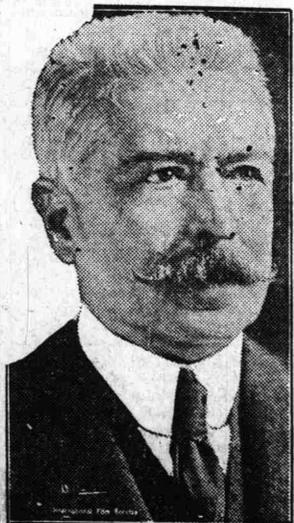
In all things pertaining to war work the Spanish merchants throughout the island have co-operated to the fullest extent. Liberty bonds they have bought liberally and they have given freely to the Red Cross. I have never come in contact with a class of business men who give more freely than these, or more cheerfully, either.

When the Red Cross was seeking a new home 45 business men—Spaniards, Porto Ricans and Americans—donated \$11,000, this money being raised in a few hours, thus enabling the Red Cross to have quarters in one building.

The Four-Minute Men. The "Four-Minute Men" of Porto Rico did a great work in speeding the winning of the war. All of the principal centers of population were thoroughly covered and thousands of people were reached through the speakers of this organization. Among them were some of the most representative men of the country.

During food conservation week a campaign was conducted by public school teachers in every town and barrio. The number of public meetings held during that week exceeded 2,000. Both urban and rural teachers made a house-to-house canvass to explain the meaning of the pledge cards and to secure signatures. The great parade organized during this week was one of the most important

ITALY'S STRONG MAN



Premier Orlando, who piloted the Italian ship of state during the great war

HAIR TURNED WHITE BY EXPERIENCES IN WAR

North Adams, Mass.—Suffering from shell shock, his hair turned snow white and so greatly altered in appearance that his friends failed to recognize him. Peter MacPhail returned home after two years and one month's service as gunner in the Royal Field artillery of the British army. During his service MacPhail took part in many battles, particularly notable ones being Ypres, Cambrai and Comblies. He is thirty-seven years old.

which had ever taken place. Thousands participated. Every public school teacher marched, as well as the pupils.

The gospel of food economy, increased food production, improved methods of cultivation and the necessity of planting a greater variety of home products, has been preached to every corner of the island. The schools have been instrumental in the establishment of 26,683 home gardens, thereby assisting Porto Rico to solve the food problem.

The children here are deserving of much praise for what they have done, and the example they set led others on to greater efforts. They are all members of the Red Cross. A few of them were able to secure from their parents the money needed for their contribution, but the majority made up their minds that they would earn this money themselves. All over the island children organized festivals to get funds needed for membership fees. In Fajado and Rio Piedras, a total of 1,850 school children enrolled as Junior Red Cross members and earned every cent that they contributed. Thousands of dollars have been raised by these children. They have participated in all civic parades organized for this purpose.

Delicacies Sent Abroad. Last year 40 tons of guava jelly and 2,000,000 cigarettes were sent to the boys in France.

Thousands of women in Porto Rico, from San Juan, the capital, throughout the entire island, including the towns of the hills, have devoted their time and given their money and services to all things needed for the war. All social activities were carried on solely for the benefit of war work. In many sections of Porto Rico women took the place of the men in the fields.

Porto Rico contributed freely and generously of her man power and the very best of her youth entered the training camps. Just after the passage of the selective draft law Porto Rico registered her young men to the number of 108,000. The Porto Rico regiment was the first in the nation to be at its full war strength. Six hundred and fifty volunteers were accepted for duty to guard the Panama canal. When General Townsend took up the work of recruiting, many of the men who lived far back in the hills walked as much as 25 miles to enlist.

SHE GETS MARRIAGE LICENSE

South Dakota Bride-to-Be Buys Document, Pays \$1 for It, Then Hunts Up the Judge.

Mitchell, S. D.—Cupid and woman suffrage have apparently formed a corporation here, Miss Marie Gipper, twenty-two years old, strode into the offices of the clerk of courts of Davison county one morning recently and plunked a dollar on the desk to pay for the first marriage license that has ever been bought in this county by a woman. After she had procured the license she went out and found the municipal judge.

While obtaining the license Miss Gipper explained that her husband-to-be was "too busy to get the license." The apparent object of the purchase was inscribed on the clerk's record as Ray Poyer, also of Mitchell.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 12

MOSES THE DELIVERER OF ISRAEL.

LESSON TEXT—Exodus 3:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—And Moses verily was faithful in all his house. Hebrews 3:5. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL—Exodus 3:14-17; Acts 7:17-38.

While the oppression of God's people was heading up, in the providence of God a deliverer was being prepared to take up the task at the opportune hour. Moses was first trained at his mother's knee, then in Pharaoh's court and finally under God's immediate hand in the desert. The latter was an indispensable part of his training. His learning in the wisdom of the Egyptians was helpful, but without the immediate tutelage of God he would have been a failure. All who are used of God must spend some time in the retirement of his presence. Two notable examples are Paul in Arabia and John on Patmos.

I. The Lord Speaks to Moses in the Burning Bush (vv. 1-6).

It was while keeping the flock of his father-in-law in the desert that the Lord appeared to Moses. Had he remained in Pharaoh's palace he never could have had the vision of the burning bush. This bush enveloped in flames, yet unconsumed, symbolized the people of God ensnared in the very fire of God, or God dwelling in the midst of an elect people. Moses steps aside to behold this strange sight, but must be taught the essential lesson of the proper approach to God. We now can approach God with boldness through Jesus Christ (Hebrews 10:19). Our God is a consuming fire. No evil can be permitted in his presence (Joshua 7; Acts 5). The Lord did not leave him long in suspense. He told him he was the God of his fathers, the covenant God. As soon as he knew it was God who was speaking to him he hid his face. The sight of God always causes sinful men to hide (Isaiah 6:5).

II. Moses Commissioned as the Deliverer of His People (3:7-10).

In the preamble of this commission God said to Moses: "I have seen the affliction of my people." This is always true (Psalms 22:24; 34:4, 6; Isaiah 63:9). "I have heard their cry." Not a cry ever goes up from a child of God unheard by him. "I have come down to deliver them out of the hand of the Egyptians." This shows that God is actively interested in the cause of his people. He graciously obligates himself: (1) To deliver them out of the hands of the Egyptians. Egypt may be considered a type of the world; the oppression, a type of sin's bondage; and Pharaoh, a type of the devil. God delivers his own from the hands of the devil (Colossians 1:13). (2) To bring them up out of the land. God does not deliver and leave his own in the enemy's land, but brings them out into a land "flowing with milk and honey." (3) To bring them into a "good land and large." There is no loss in obeying God. When he brings us up out of the enemy's land he brings us into a better land.

III. Moses' Objections Patiently Heard and Removed (3:11; 4:10).

1. Personal Unworthiness (v. 11). He realized his insufficiency for this task. His forty years in the school of God have wrought a great change in him. His hesitancy is a good sign. Men who are really qualified to do a great work are not forward to begin it; e. g., Jeremiah, Martin Luther, George Washington. Moses did not refuse to go, but pled his difficulty before the Lord. God answered this difficulty by assuring him that he would be with him. When God is with a man the impossible becomes the possible.

2. The Difficulty of the People to Understand Moses' Relationship to God (3:13, 14). Moses knew how unwilling they were to acknowledge him as their deliverer forty years before. Since God changes his name as he assumes a new relationship to his people, Moses inquired as to what that new relationship would be, and his corresponding name. The Lord promptly met this difficulty by showing him a name differing in many respects from all others previously given. This new name is "I Am." This name is from the Hebrew verb "to be." It indicates (a) God's self-existence; (2) his self-sufficiency; (3) his unchangeableness.

3. Unbelief on the Part of the People (4:1). This difficulty the Lord met by supplying him with credentials which could not be gainsaid. He was given the power to perform supernatural wonders (4:2).

4. Lack of Eloquence (4:10). This difficulty the Lord met by providing an assistant in his brother Aaron.

Our Sadness. We ask God to forgive us for our evil thoughts and evil temper, but rarely, if ever, ask him to forgive us for our sadness. Joy is regarded as a happy accident of the Christian life, an ornament and a luxury rather than a duty.—R. W. Dale.

The Human Heart. The human heart is so constituted that it is only filled by the richness which flows from it—not by the richness which flows into it.—Agnes Edwards.

Gay Party Frocks Return



Gay troops of party frocks are fairly dancing in, no longer fearing frowns of disapproval. They are to play a part in our welcome home to our conquering heroes. As these heroes have sung the praises of American girls and have made comparisons odious to the maids of other lands, while sojourning "over there," our own girls are determined to look their best now that the boys are coming home.

"Let no maid think she is not fairer in new clothes than old"—or words to that effect—said the great poet laureate. Here, in the picture above, is portrayed a dance frock which is pretty enough to inspire appreciative people like poets and returning heroes. It is of Nile green tulle over a satin petticoat with an underbodice of cloth of silver. Iridescent bands, made of sequins that do much gleaming and twinkling, have occasional white daisies, in narrow ribbon embroidery, placed upon them. These always suggest youth. The bands are used in a border at the bottom of the

tulle skirt and in two spiral lines above. There is a short overdress without a hem, joined to a yoke developed of the iridescent bands extended into a corselet. The tulle bodice is puffed and the sleeves are puffed confined by bands with pointed flounces falling from them.

Some one should whisper in the ear of an auburn-haired and red-haired girl that here is a frock that will make them look their loveliest. But this green is not a difficult color for almost any girl whatever her complexion. A radiant skin and bright hair are wonderfully set off by it.

For Devotees of Midwinter Sports



Due to arrive just now are the more or less pretentious outfits for the devotees of midwinter sports. Pleasure-seekers are divided into two factions; one of them lured by sunshine and soft air, gay companionship and new adventure, to the South, and the other, strong for the North with its ice and snow and lustrous sports. In the South fashions add their interest to every occupation, and this element of interest is not lacking where the background of all apparel is a world covered with snow and ice-bound. Since such a background calls for the sparkle of brilliant color, we await the entry of a lot of fascinating and snappy togs for Northern sportsmen, just as we would that of a heart-stirring military band.

In the vanguard, having already arrived for Christmas, there are new skating sets in two or three pieces. They are made of soft felts, basket-weave cloths or developed in any of the heavy, soft weaves among winter coatings. Some of these sets add a small muff to the scarf and cap. There are hand-knitted, and hand-crocheted sets, of yarns; those of angora having made their entry earliest. In the picture above two sets made of cloths are shown, one of felt and one of a basket-weave.

At the left, a smart set is made of wine-colored felt. The scarf is very wide, worn with a shawl effect, and finished with a knotted fringe of yarn. The cap is an inspiration of the "overseas" cap, and a metallic orna-

ment makes a dashing finish for it. The set at the right is developed in a rose-colored basket cloth. Fringed bands of the material are used for a decoration on both the scarf and cap, but a crocheted rose of chenille blooms on the latter while the scarf, with briar-stitched edges, is cleverly folded up at one end to form a muff.

Julia Bottomley

The Separate Vest. The separate vest is the most important and popular dress accessory of the season. It has made its appearance in innumerable fabrics, colors and general styles. Primarily the separate vest is intended for wear with the two-piece suit, but it is possible to wear it with a tailored or semitailored street frock, transforming a plain dress into one that is elaborate enough for afternoon wear. These vests may be made with or without collars, and the choice of fabrics covers the entire range from filmy nets and laces to heavy, warm angora. Separate vests of fur and imitation fur are also often made to accompany plain tailored suits, and they may be worn either underneath or outside the suit coat.

Judging Materials. When buying woollen materials hold them up to the light and look through them; the best qualities are free from uneven and broken threads.