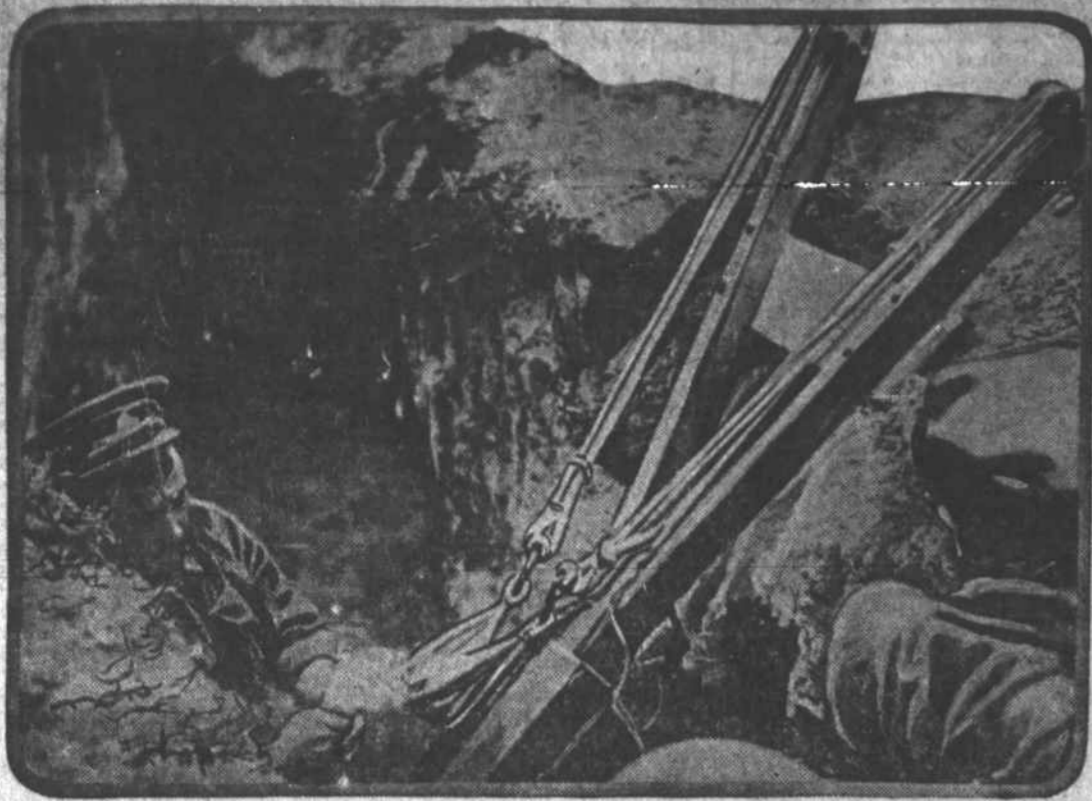
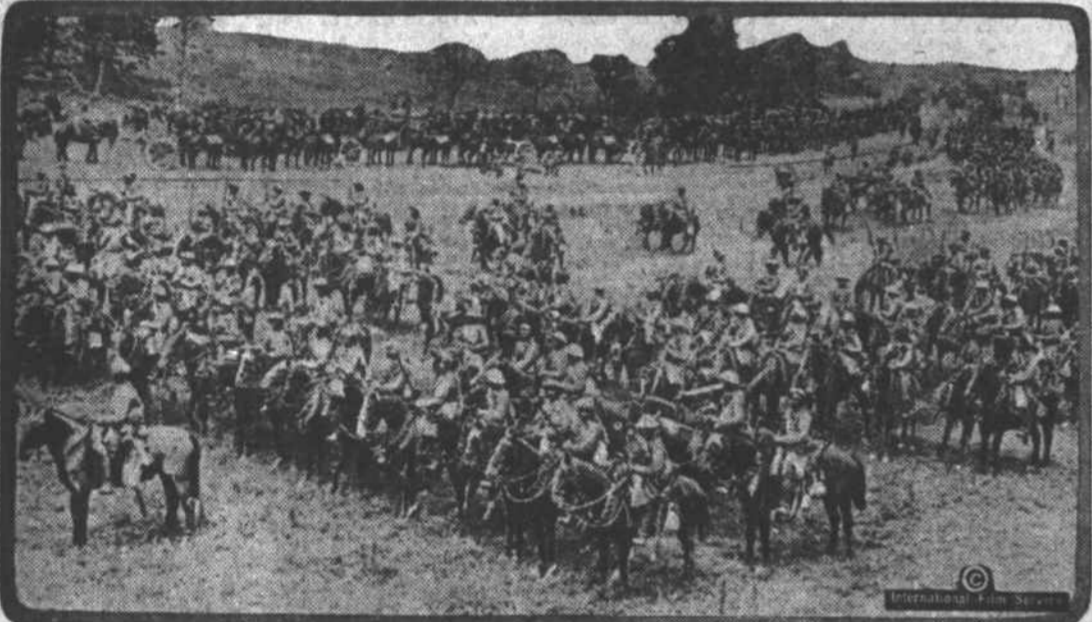


AUSTRALIAN CATAPULT FOR TRENCH BOMBS



Australians in a trench using a catapult to throw bombs at the enemy. Fashioned on a larger scale after the schoolboy's "bean-shooter," the machine speeds the explosive bombs on their way to the enemy trenches, spreading death and destruction.

INDIAN CAVALRY ON THE WEST FRONT



An official photograph from the British western front showing a division of Indian cavalry waiting "somewhere" along the lines for the order to advance to the attack.

HE FLEW ACROSS GERMANY



This is Sublieutenant Marchal, who flew across Germany in his aeroplane, covering 812 miles and dropping proclamations in Berlin. Engine trouble forced him to alight at Cholm, Poland, where he was made prisoner.

SNIPING AS A RECREATION

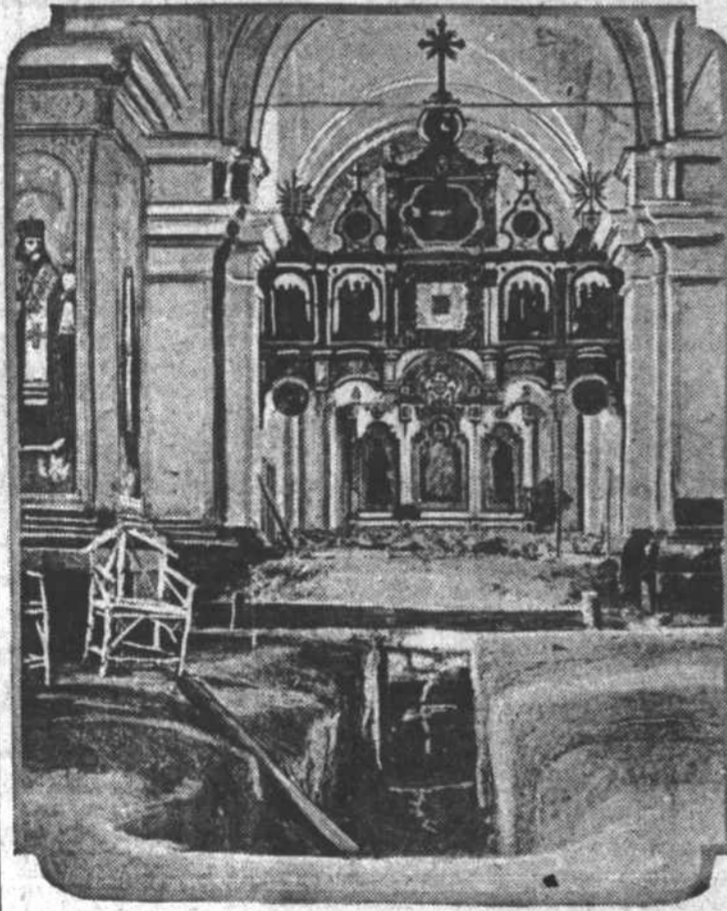
Canadian Soldier Says It is One Way of Breaking Monotony of Trench Life.

A Canadian soldier tells of his experience as a sniper. "It is one way," he says, "among too few ways, of breaking the monotony of trench life. I have been a sniper. Sniping is another way to break the terrible monotony of trench life. I have spent a whole day in a tree, directing in that way the operations of the men in the trenches. The soldier at the front does three times the amount of work at night that he does in the daytime. In ordinary trench life the day is quiet, with little firing except that of the machine guns; and few men are wounded or killed by day. Much of the fighting was done in the early morning before it was full daylight. Every morning and every evening we went through what we called the 'stand-to' movement—a movement of preparedness—getting ready for attack. We would keep at the work two and even three hours, awaiting an attack."

Bound to Ascend.
"So you've invested your money in a new airship company?"
"Yes. If our airship goes up, the stock will go up."
"But suppose it doesn't?"
"Then the company will go up."—Boston Transcript.

Remarkable.
"She's a remarkable piano player."
"What is there remarkable about her playing?"
"She knows when to quit."—Detroit Free Press.

AUSTRIAN DUGOUT UNDER A CHURCH



View of a dugout built by the Austrians under a church which had been partly wrecked by shell fire.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

A well-known American writer thinks that the signing of peace will lead to an emigration movement that will amaze the world. After the Franco-American war in 1870, 200,000 Germans settled in three American states—Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. The male heart weighs from 10 to 12 ounces. Its average size is about five inches long, three and one-half inches wide and two inches in greatest depth. French army officers have solved the problem of traveling over desert sands with a light sledge, driven by an aerial propeller, which makes fair speed and climbs grades easily. The perfume industry of Italy annually makes use of 1,800 tons of orange blossoms and 1,000 tons of roses. The Bethlehem Steel company has recently instituted a scientific system of washing its 8,000,000 windows, whereby the cost is reduced to about one-fifth of what it formerly was a unit of window space. Geologists are trying to estimate the ages of the oceans by comparing the amount of sodium they contain with the amount they receive annually by washings from the continents. Among the recent gifts announced at the University of Chicago is that of \$2,500 by an unnamed giver, to enable the department of geography to make a scientific study in Asia.

Persia has increased its demand for cameras in the last two years. Chicago is said to have the lowest death rate from typhoid fever of any American city of more than half a million population, 5.4 being its index number, as compared with Boston's 5.5, New York's 6 and larger figures for the rest of them. Although there is in Barcelona, Spain, a supply of electricity available for charging electric trucks and passenger automobiles, such vehicles are not to be seen there. David Guesford, 30 years mourned as dead, recently returned to his parental home in Townsend, Del. An ordinance enacted in Dawson, Ga., some time ago reads: "It shall be unlawful for any cook to take from her place of employment any victuals in a pan or bucket without written permission from her employer." Corinna, Brooks, Dexter, Cherryfield, Guilford, Weld, Greenwood, Wales, Klingfield, Moscow and Ripley, towns of Maine, are each 100 years old this year, and Georgetown will celebrate her two hundredth anniversary. Unable to open his safe for eight years, despite the aid of experts, Gustav Engel of Stamford, Conn., finally permitted the safe makers to cut the combination away because he needed important papers that were inside the safe. The United States produced little more than one-half the flaxseed needed by American mills last year.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. BELLEBE, Acting Director of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)
(Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR AUGUST 27

JOURNEYING TO JERUSALEM.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 20:16-32.
GOLDEN TEXT—I commend you to God and to the word of his grace.—Acts 20:32.

After his experience in Ephesus Paul went to Corinth, where, amidst much sickness and affliction, he cared for the churches, corrected their wrong conduct and probably wrote several of his letters and epistles (II Cor. 4:7-11; 11:28; 12:10). From Corinth he journeyed by way of Philippi to Troas where he preached his famous long sermon (v. 5-12), that sermon which had such a tragic result. It is recorded as a witness to the power of the prayer of faith and Paul's readiness to serve in time of need. In his haste to reach Jerusalem before the Day of Pentecost (A. D. 58) Paul did not return to Ephesus, but, in order to save time, he had the elders of that church meet him at Miletus (See a good map).

1. A Great Review (vv. 17-28). Paul's statesmanship and genius for organization is nowhere more clearly set forth than here. He had plans for a great evangelistic campaign of Latin lands, (Ch. 19:21). Before pursuing his plan he decided to visit Jerusalem, carrying with him the collections which had been systematically taken up in the various churches on this tour (Rom. 15:26; I Cor. 16:1-5; Acts 24:17) and he was accompanied by a considerable number of pilgrims. (See v. 4.) It is a good thing to pause occasionally and to take stock, to review our lives and to see what progress we have made. This Paul did, and to this Ephesian delegation he enumerated: (1) his character among them (vv. 18-19). They knew his manner of life, how that, as a bond servant, and "with all lowliness of mind," he had served their church. They also knew that with tears he had wept over their hard and impenitent hearts (v. 31) and all of this amidst many testings; (2) his method of work (v. 20). Paul not only worked at his trade of tentmaking, but found time for the public proclamation of the gospel and also house to house visitation. He was after men, not notoriety. He was always and ever at it, amidst trials, self-denial and the "lying in wait," (Am. R. V.) of men; (3) his methods (v. 21). He had the same message for Jew and Gentile, "repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." Repentance is not for Jews alone. Paul shrank not from declaring all that was profitable for their encouragement, reproof, warning, help, training in service and hard study. He had taught them publicly in classes, and had visited them from house to house and had invited them to his own home. Paul's aim, as is the teacher's aim, was to make all people patriotic citizens of the kingdom of heaven while on earth, that they might fight the good fight of faith against all evils, even the principalities and powers of evil, and build up the heavenly character in all men by overcoming evil with good; (4) his prospects (vv. 22-24). Constrained in spirit, under an obligation, though not outwardly bound, Paul knew and felt himself as one bound by conscience and duty to go on his way to Jerusalem in order to carry out his plan of a united, federated church of Jews and Gentiles.

He "counted not his life as dear unto himself" if so be he might hold out until the end and accomplish his course and ministry. This epoch-making journey, one of the greatest in history, suggests in many points our Savior's last journey towards that same city (Luke 9:51). Like his master, Paul knew that ahead of him were trials, but he also knew that God was leading him in obedience to the Spirit's guidance, though it was over the protests of his friends.

He was to have the unique experience of visiting the land he so longed and desired to visit—Rome—not at his own expense but at the expense of the empire, and in a manner which gave him an entree into the courts of the emperor, also to testify to the truth before governors and rulers along that journey.

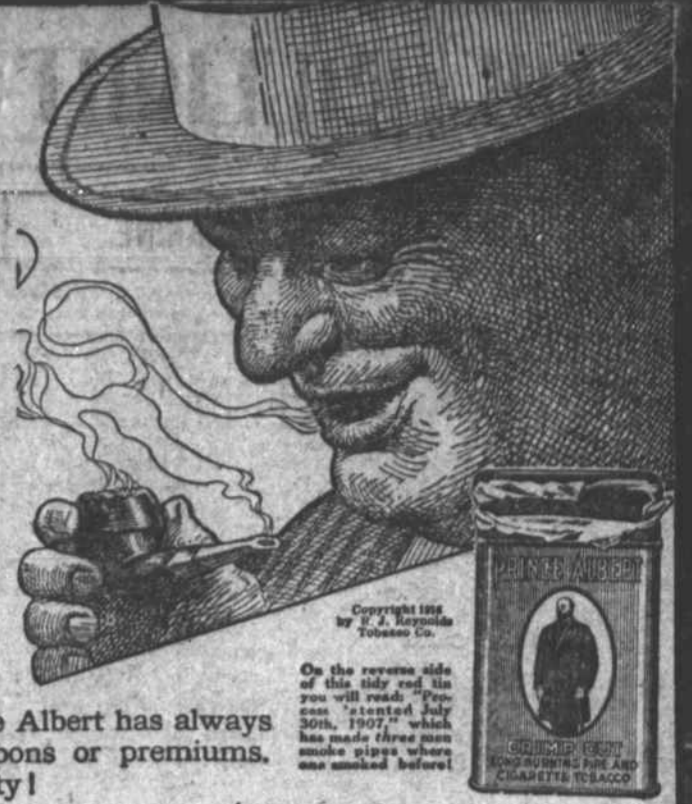
2. A Great Charge (vv. 28-35). It is a great experience when one can declare himself pure from the blood of all men (v. 26), and that he has not shrunk from declaring the whole counsel of God. Such conduct always brings an obligation upon those who know and hear such men, viz., that it should be emulated. These elders were to return to the church at Ephesus, not to be servants of themselves but to feed the church of God (v. 28). Paul knew, as a prophet, what would be in store for them (vv. 29-30). Therefore he exhorts them to watch, and warns them how by his own hands he had supported himself and had lived a righteous life among them (v. 34). He commends them (v. 31) "to God and to the Word of his grace which is able to build them up and to give them an inheritance among all them which are sanctified" (John 17:17). It was not stubbornness on Paul's part which led him to go to Jerusalem. He was bound in the spirit, and that same spirit which was leading him would also remove the obstacles and abide with these elders as they went back to their ministry in Ephesus, and help them to live lives of service and not of covetousness (vv. 33-34). He had shown them all things needful, and exhorts them in a marvelous way (v. 35).

We have here rescued from oblivion a new saying of our Lord Jesus Christ. "It is more blessed to give than to receive," one not found in the gospels. It is this giving which produces a higher quality of happiness and a more noble character.

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Rocky Mount (A. C. L.) 12:55 p. m.; arrive Ahsokie (A. C. L.) 2:43 p. m.; leave Norfolk (A. C. L.) 3:40 p. m.; leave Suffolk (A. C. L.) 5:05 p. m. Arrive Ahsokie 6:15 p. m.

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No. 1—Leave Ahsokie 6:25 p. m.; leave Powellville 6:39 p. m.; leave Creom (Branding) 6:53 p. m.; leave Holly Grove 6:58 p. m.; leave Askewsville 7:09 p. m.; arrive Windsor 7:30 p. m.

Steamer.

Passenger—Leave Windsor 2:30 p. m.; leave Howard 3:30 p. m.; leave Steels 2:45 p. m.; leave Blanchards 4:45 p. m.; leave Sans Soucie 5:15 p. m.; arrive Plymouth 6:30 p. m.

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Steamer.

Passenger—Leave Plymouth 7:00 a. m.; leave Sans Soucie 8:30 a. m.; leave Blanchards 9:00 a. m.; leave Steels 10:00 a. m.; leave Howard 10:30 a. m.; arrive Windsor 11:00 a. m.

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No. 2—Leave Windsor 8:50 a. m.; arrive Butler's 9:02 a. m.; leave Askewsville 9:17 a. m.; leave Holly Grove 9:23 a. m.; leave Creom (Branding) 9:29 a. m.; leave Powellville 9:41 a. m.; arrive Ahsokie 9:56 a. m.

A. C. L.

No. 2—Leave Ahsokie 11:06 a. m.; leave Suffolk 12:21 noon; arrive Norfolk 1:35 p. m.; leave Ahsokie 10:50 a. m.; leave South Rocky Mount 12:50 noon; arrive Wilmington 6:50 p. m.; leave Weldon 5:00 p. m.; leave Richmond 7:45 p. m.; arrive Washington (R. F. & P. R. R.) 11:50 p. m.

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