

HOW MRS. BOYD AVOIDED AN OPERATION

Canton, Ohio.—"I suffered from a female trouble which caused me much suffering, and two doctors decided that I would have to go through an operation before I could get well. My mother, who had been helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, advised me to try it before submitting to an operation. It relieved me from my troubles. I can do my house work without any difficulty. I advise any woman who is afflicted with female troubles to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial and it will do as much for them."—Mrs. MARIE BOYD, 1421 6th St., N. E., Canton, Ohio.

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EXPERT'S TRIBUTE TO WESTERN CANADA SOIL

That there is good reason for the wonderful crops of grain grown in Western Canada, which have made thousands of former residents of the United States wealthy, is not always given the thought that it deserves its due. But that there must be a reason is quite evident. Probably more than one—but the one that requires emphasis—is that the soil is of the nature that will produce good crops. It was not long since that the farmer selected his land in the most haphazard way. He need not do so today. He will select it on the soil analysis plan. Soil from Western Canada was submitted to Prof. Stevens, soil physicist of the State College of Washington, at Pullman, Wash. His report should no doubt further encourage settlement in Western Canada. It reads as follows: "We have analyzed this sample and find that it runs high in lime, very high in potash, phosphorus and in nitrogen; that it has a splendid supply of organic matter and is in the best of physical condition. There is nothing wrong with this soil from the standpoint of crop production, and I am satisfied that it will give splendid results wherever put under cultivation." It is soil like this properly worked, and on scientific lines, as is the rule today, that gives the opportunity to quote the experiences of farmers who have increased their incomes from \$500 to \$20,000 in two seasons, and whose story would read as follows: "I have threshed altogether 7,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat from 30 acres, which went from 24 to 56 per acre—sod breaking 24, spring plowing 36, back setting 56 bushels—the average being 35 bushels per acre." The newspaper giving an account of this man's experience says: "When he disposed of his 1,000 acres from north of Brooks, Alta, to four Oak Harbor men, he was worth \$30,000. Two years ago he came here with \$500 and a few horses." It is the soil of Western Canada, and the knowledge of what it will do that brings to Canada the hundreds of settlers that are daily arriving at the border. A growing enthusiasm for the fertile prairie lands of Western Canada is spreading all over the continent. This enthusiasm is the recognition of the fact that sufficient food could be produced on these prairie lands to feed the world. From the south, east and west, hundreds of men, too old for military service, are pouring into Western Canada to take up land or to work on the farms. A great many of the incoming settlers have arrived at such central points as Calgary, Edmonton, and Lethbridge, Alberta, and Regina, Moose Jaw, and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. Judging from the bulk of their household effects, the number of their horses and cattle, and the quantity of implements they are bringing with them, most of the new arrivals also seem well blessed with the world's goods. Reports from North Portal, Saskatchewan; Courts, Alberta, and Kingsdale, British Columbia—the principal gateways into Western Canada from the United States—indicate that the present influx of farmers is in such volume as has not been witnessed for many years. From Vancouver, British Columbia, people are going to the prairies for summer farm work, many with the intention of taking up land themselves at the end of the summer. The influence of this tide of farmer settlers on greater food production will be more readily appreciated when it is considered that the average settler takes up at least twice as much land as he has hitherto been farming—and land which, acre for acre, produces better and larger crops.—Advertisement.

Why We Believe the Bible

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



It may be helpful to some who are wondering if the Bible is the Word of God, if we state some reasons why Christian men and women believe the Bible. It is not a mark of learning, as some would have us think, to disbelieve the Bible. Mr. Gladstone, England's greatest statesman, said, "It has been my privilege to know intimately sixty great men and all but six of them were earnest acknowledged Christians." Belief in the Bible is not a leap in the dark. It is not attempting to believe it when we have no evidence whether it is true or not. Belief in the Bible rests upon evidence which to those who believe in the Bible is sufficient for them to accept it as the Word of God or man. I. One evidence upon which our belief in the Bible rests, is its own testimony. Believing it is unfair to judge it without hearing what it may have to say for itself we listen to its own testimony. One does not read far in the Bible before he comes to such statements as these: "Thus said the Lord," or "The Lord said." These phrases, or like ones, occur over five hundred times in the first five books of the Bible, and over two hundred times in the prophetic books. In addition to this we find that the men who wrote the Old and New Testaments claim their utterances to be divinely inspired. And the New Testament tells us that "holy men of old spake as they were moved by the Spirit of God," and that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God," that is, God-breathed. Besides this, the book assumes to speak authoritatively from God to man. Now with this testimony before us, we are shut up to one of two conclusions; either it is what it claims to be, or it is a fraud. Having examined, studied and tested the book with the acid test of experience, we are persuaded that its lofty claim is established. II. Another evidence which has led us to this conclusion and upon which we rest our belief is the unity. While it is a library of sixty-six books, it is nevertheless one single book and while it was written by about forty different writers, it has a singleness of plan and purpose. This in the face of the fact that its authors wrote over a period of something like fifteen hundred years. There is only one way to account for this unity and that is by believing that there was a great architectural mind that designed and executed his plan. III. Again an evidence upon which we rest our belief in the Bible is its teaching. It is the one book that tells us about God; who he is and what he is; that tells us about man, whence he came, what he is, and whither he is going. It reveals the love of God in the plan and purpose of redemption through Christ. Without the Bible, we should be searching try to find out God and by guessing to discover ourselves. By it, we have come to know God, whom to know aright is life everlasting, and to know ourselves. What was said of our Lord can be said of the Bible: No book ever spoke like this book. It is, indeed, a lamp upon our feet and a light upon our path and shows us the way to that city whose builder and maker is God. IV. A fourth evidence upon which our belief rests is fulfilled prophecy. Take for instance the prophecies concerning Christ of which there are three hundred and thirty-three in the Old Testament. All the prophecies concerning his first advent have minutely been fulfilled. These prophecies stand the severest tests, so that we know that we are not deceived as to their fulfillment so there was no possible way for the prophet to have known how they were coming out. But they came out as predicted. This is only one of many lines of prophecy, which we would examine. Those concerning the Jews which led a court preacher, when asked by his sovereign to prove the Scriptures, in one word to answer: "The Jews, your majesty, the Jews." And the prophecies concerning the great political systems of the world; such as Babylon, Medo-Persia; Greece, and Rome. Let anyone, who is in doubt about the Scriptures study the evidence of prophecy and he will find ground for faith in the Bible. V. Then finally, the evidence of what the Bible does is ground for our belief in it. By its fruits it can be judged. It has civilized nations, transformed the lives of millions, given hope to the hopeless, cheer to the downhearted, comfort to the sorrowing, consolation to the dying and taken hell out of life and put heaven in. What the Bible does gives us ground to believe it must be of God. If We Persevere. The Great Consolation. "A peasant of Savoy heard of the death of the second of his sons, killed in the Vosges, as he was setting forth to the fields for the autumn plowing. The oxen were yoked in front of the house. The postman handed him the letter bearing the heading of the prefecture. "He went into the house to fetch his spectacles to read in the presence of his wife, who, anxious, had followed him, and in that of the neighbors, who already knew the news; then handing the paper to the companion of his life of labor, said simply: 'God found them ready.' He added slowly: 'My poor wife.' And he went off to the plowing."—From "A Crusader in France."

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 16 THE SON OF GOD GIVING HIS LIFE A RANSOM FOR MANY.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 15:1-47. GOLDEN TEXT—Truly this man was the Son of God.—Mark 15:39. DEVOTIONAL READING—Isaiah 52:13-12. ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR TEACHERS—Matthew 27:32-41; Luke 23:26-56; John 19:16-42. PRIMARY AND JUNIOR TOPIC—Jesus gives his life for others. INTERMEDIATE TOPIC—The suffering Savior. SENIOR AND ADULT TOPIC—Christ dying for our sins. The grand climax of the year's lessons thus far is reached in this one. If the significance of the crucifixion is not apprehended, all the lessons thus far are meaningless. It is not a matter of learning lessons taught by a great teacher, or imitating the example of a great and good man, but of apprehending the vicarious atonement made by the world's Redeemer. Christ saved, not by his ethics, but by his shed blood. His death was purposeful and absolutely voluntary. I. Jesus Arraigned Before Pilate (vv. 1-15). In the early morning, after the mock trial before the high priest, they bound Jesus and delivered him to Pilate. They act freely in this according to the evil desires of their own hearts, yet he was delivered up by the determine counsel and foreknowledge of God. The Jews would gladly have killed him, but they had not the authority to do so. They delivered him to the Gentile governor, thus involving the Jews and the Gentiles in the crowning act of the world's sin. Pilate questioned him without delay, for they accused him of pretending to be a king—a rebel. "Thou sayest," was his only reply. To the slanderous accusations of the chief priests and elders he made no reply, to the utter astonishment of Pilate. Pilate sought to release him because he was convinced of his innocence. After several unsuccessful efforts to escape responsibility the expedient of letting the people choose between Barabbas and Jesus was resorted to. He no doubt thought that they would choose Jesus rather than the notorious Barabbas. Many today are seeking to escape responsibility like Pilate, and others are making the awful choice of Barabbas instead of Christ. II. Jesus Crowned With Thorns (vv. 16-20). Knowing that Jesus had been condemned for claiming to be Israel's king, they in mockery crown him with a wreath of thorns, and salute him "King of the Jews." Not only this, but they smote him on the head and spit upon him and went through a process of mock worship. The crown of thorns typifies the curse which he bore for man's sin. III. Jesus Crucified (vv. 21-41). 1. Led away to the place of crucifixion (vv. 21-23). At first they compelled him to bear his own cross, but when physical weakness made this impossible, they compelled Simon the Cyrenian to bear it for him. It is beautiful to note that the son of this Cyrenian who bore the cross of Jesus came to believe on him (Romans 16:13). Because of the scourging and cruel indignities heaped upon him, they actually were obliged to bear him to Golgotha. His face was marked by the thorns and cruel blows, so that there was "no form or comeliness" (Isa. 53:2). All this he endured for us. He drank this bitter cup to its very dregs and refused to drink the "wine mingled with myrrh," which would have deadened his pain. He went all the way in his sufferings. 2. Gambling for the clothing of the Lord (vv. 24, 25). Having nailed him to the cross they gambled for the seamless robe under the very cross where he was dying, and in their heartless cruelty they sat down to watch him die (Matt. 27:36). 3. The superscription (v. 26). It was customary to place over the victim on the Cross the name and the crime of the offender. Though Pilate did this in mockery to vex the Jews, the title was absolutely true. He was indeed their King. They had long looked for him, and now when he came they crucified him. Though he wore a crown of thorns in derision, he will come again wearing a crown of glory, and before him all shall bow. 4. Between two thieves (vv. 27, 28). This added to his shame. His identification with two robbers was the fulfillment of the Scripture—"Numbered with the transgressors." 5. The dying Savior reviled (vv. 29-32). This reviling was engaged in by the passers-by, the chief priests and the thieves who were crucified with him. In this nameless agony and shame they taunted him by bidding him come down from the cross, and derisively saying, "He saved others, himself he cannot save." They unconsciously uttered a great truth. He could not save himself and others, so he chose to die to save others. 6. Darkness upon the land (v. 33). This was an omen. So shocking was this crime that nature threw around the Son of God a shroud to hide him from the gaze of a Godless company. 7. The cry from the Cross (vv. 34-37). What awful anguish when God laid the world's sins upon his beloved Son! When the price was fully paid, Jesus dismissed his spirit. No one took his life; he gave it up. His death was unlike that of any other. 8. The rent veil (v. 38). This symbolized the giving up of his life (Heb. 10:20). 9. The centurion's confession (v. 39). 10. The lingering group of women (vv. 40, 41). They who had lovingly ministered to him in life were waiting to see where they could bury his precious body.

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GET USED TO SUDDEN DEATH Grim Humor in the Trenches by No Means Denotes Callousness of Disposition. Capt. Leonard C. Wells of Baltimore, who recently permitted himself to be bitten by trench lice, thus contracting trench fever, that the doctors might study it, said on his return home: "To submit yourself to the hungry jaws of the trench louse is a grimly humorous procedure, isn't it? Well, war is grimly humorous in many of its aspects. "They tell over the water a story about a company of tough dough boys from New York's East side who sat playing poker one night in a dugout during a bombardment. "The game went on and the shells whizzed and banged outside, and then a grenade came through the doorway and finished one of the poker players' playing forever. "While the rest sat waiting for the stretcher-bearers, the nearest dough boy took up the cards from the dead man's hand, studied them, and then put them down again and said: "I don't matter, fellows. Poor Bill couldn't make it, anyway. I had four kings." Undaunted. Young Wife—If you cannot support me I shall go home to my mother. Husband—If you do, get your father to give me a good reference, so I can get a better job.

When you think of Wheat-Saving foods, think of POST TOASTIES—SUPERIOR CORN FLAKES—says Bobbie

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

While canoeing in the Juniata river near a clubhouse, five miles east of Huntingdon, a man named Hurler and a six-year-old boy named Myers were drowned. Myers' father was also in the boat when it capsized, but he was saved. All were from Altoona. Mrs. Charles L. Bachman, aged fifty-two, wife of an Easton druggist, was stricken with apoplexy while she was attempting to operate an automobile, and expired instantly. E. W. Collinge, who was demonstrating the car, drove it to her home with the lifeless body. The last meeting of the state board of pardons for the summer will be held June 19. Youthful inquisitiveness as to the contents of a duflin cap caused complete blindness and the loss of much of the right hand of Tony Swatskie, aged eight, of Kutztown. The Lehigh school board has fixed the tax rate at twelve mills, the highest of any borough in the county. Writing from France, where she is serving as a Red Cross nurse behind the British lines, Miss Katherine Edwards, of New Castle, tells her parents: "You do not need to fear for us. We have decided that we will kill ourselves before we will be taken prisoner." Miss Edwards went to France with a Philadelphia hospital unit. The employees of the Pennsylvania and Hillside Coal and Iron companies gave \$21,000 to the second Red Cross fund. Every man in the employ of each company gave a day's wages. This money totaled one-half of the quota for the Pittston district. The service flag of the Easton lodge of Moose contains 112 stars. George B. Hoffman, eighteen years old, of York, was a member of the crew of the United States transport President Lincoln, which was sunk by a hostile U-boat Friday morning. No information concerning his safety has been received by his relatives in the city. Two new cases of smallpox have been reported to the office of the state department of health. One case is in Lebanon, and the other is in Erie. The patient is a negro who traveled from St. Marys to Erie. The couch has been disinfected and the matter taken up with the St. Marys' health authorities. One of the largest classes in the history of Shamokin high school was graduated. The honors awarded were: valedictorian, J. Harold Zimmerman; salutatorian, Dwight Howarth; president, Mary L. Stewart, and historian, Sidney K. Scott. There were twenty-nine men and forty girls in the class. The Pennsylvania state sheep institute was organized in Harrisburg, with Charles E. Patton, secretary of agriculture, as president. Arrangements were made for a sheep show to be held in WUP district in November. Walter J. Adams, aged fifty, a Baltimore and Ohio railroad engineer, died in a wreck last November. He had been employed by the railroad thirty years. Judge Solly, of Norristown, has awarded William H. Detterer and wife, of Bridgeport, \$743 for nursing and boarding Martha McHenry, who inherited money through the death of a sister in Philadelphia. While there had been no promise to pay the Detterers, Judge Solly rules that they are more entitled to the money than the collateral heirs. A record-breaking crop of strawberries is promised in Lawrence county this year. Rain during the past few days has been especially beneficial and the plants are white with blossom. The growers are contending with a scarcity of pickers and a call is to be made for school children of the county. Struck by a Pennsylvania railroad train, Laura, the seventeen-month-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Spangler, of Spring Grove, near York, was only slightly injured. The child was tossed some distance from the track. Local business men have become interested in the establishing of the Susquehanna trail in York county. The proposed trail would cover the route from Harrisburg to York. There has been a big jump in enlistments in the army and navy at the Lancaster recruiting offices. In one day twenty signed up at the army and ten with the navy, while the marines have been averaging two a day. John Farris, of Pittsburgh, has been appointed engineer to prepare plans for the new state bridge at Tionesta by the board of public grounds and buildings. The Northumberland Gas company has sold its plant to George W. Rockwell and H. J. Stannert, local business men. After serving the Hazleton National bank as cashier twenty-four years, A. M. Eby retired, and was succeeded by R. E. Kunkle, assistant cashier. At the reunion of the Shamokin High School Alumni association a service flag containing ninety-four stars was dedicated and unfurled. A parade was held at Hazleton in honor of twelve volunteers who enlisted in the regular army and left for Fort Slocum. High salaries all along the line, increasing the annual budget \$9000, was granted by the school board to Easton teachers. A South Side, Connellysburg hen has proved her eligibility for membership in the Red Cross. A few weeks ago Mrs. B. Frank Jones, of Cedar avenue, placed seventeen variously assorted eggs under an old "cluck," writing a name on the shell of each. Among them were "Liberty Bond" and "Red Cross." The latter egg was the first to hatch out and the tiny chick ushered into the world proved to be a Rhode Island Red. Allentown council failed to receive a single bid for a sheet iron standpipe, with a capacity of 500,000 gallons, when it was put up at sale.

Libby's Appetizing Vienna Sausage THE aroma of Libby's Vienna Sausage tells you that it is delightfully seasoned. The first taste that it is made of carefully selected, meat—seasoned to perfection. Have Vienna Sausage for luncheon today. Your husband—your children will ask for it again and again. Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago It is estimated that about \$1,000,000 is invested in the British X-ray industry. Snook Mary is the richest native woman in Alaska and catches her fish supply.

Swift & Company BRIDGING THE GAP FROM STEER TO STEAK Live stock is raised on the farms and ranches of the West. Meat is eaten in the large cities of the East, and by our boys in France—thousands of miles away. The day of transporting live animals from ranch to seaboard and overseas has passed. There was too much waste. The modern packer locates his large and specialized plants in the producing regions. He ships the dressed beef in refrigerator cars, and holds it in his own refrigerated branch warehouses until delivered to the retailer. For shipment to foreign ports, he transfers the meat to refrigerated ships. By means of his nation-wide organization the modern packer maintains a continuous flow of meats to all parts of the country, so that each retailer gets just the quantity and quality of meat his trade demands, and at the time he wants it. Swift & Company recently shipped 1,000 carloads of meat products in one week to our Armies and to the Allies. Bridging the gap from ranch to consumer can be done successfully—and at low unit costs and profits—only by large business organizations. Swift & Company's profit on meat, always so small as to have practically no effect on prices, is now limited by the Government to about 2 cents on each dollar of sales. Year Book of interesting and instructive facts sent on request. Address Swift & Company Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois Swift & Company, U. S. A. Sapolio doing its work. Scouring for U.S. Marine Corps recruits. Join Now! APPLY AT ANY POST OFFICE for SERVICE UNDER THIS EMBLEM Men who wear this emblem are U.S. MARINES

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