

Church Services

FIRST EVANGELICAL CHURCH,

SUNDAY SERVICES.

The brotherhood extends a cordial invitation to the public to be present at the annual brotherhood service on Sunday night at 7:30. Dr. L. H. Seager, president of Northwestern College, will give an address of special interest to men. The addresses of Mr. Seager are not only rich in information but intensely inspirational. Come and hear him Sunday night. Our service of evangelistic meetings will open Monday night, and if the Lord permits, continue several weeks. Time for the services in the evening will be 7:45. The other services on Sunday will take place at the usual time. A cordial welcome to all services is extended to the public.

H. E. Straub, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, Main and Curtis streets. Services Sunday 11:15 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Sunday school 9:45 a. m. A reading room is open every Tuesday and Friday from 3 to 4 p. m., where the Bible and Christian Science literature may be read or purchased. Visitors welcomed. This church is a branch of the First of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Services next Sunday as follows: 9:45 a. m., Sunday school; 11 a. m., morning prayer and sermon. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Rev. Clayton A. Christman, priest-in-charge.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Divine worship at 10:30; the pastor will close the series by speaking on the theme "The Harmony of Culture and Service." In the evening Dr. M. L. Puffer will deliver an interesting and profitable lecture on "How to Prevent Consumption." Bible school at twelve. Miss Helen Downer will lead the Christian Endeavor prayer meeting; topic, "Missionary Endurance." Juniors Wednesday afternoon. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. We will read and discuss 1 John, 3.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, GROVE ST.

Sunday school every Sunday, 9:15 a. m. German service every Sunday, 10:30 a. m. English service every first and third Sunday of each month, 7:30 p. m.

Brotherhood every first Monday of each month, 8 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society every second Thursday of each month, 2 p. m.

Young People's Society every second Thursday of each month, 8 p. m.

Teachers' training course every Wednesday, 8 p. m.

Young People's devotional meeting every fourth Sunday of each month, 6:30 p. m.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"After Forgiveness—What?" is the theme for the Sunday morning sermon at the Baptist Church. What about the consequences of my sins? Is the question that many people are bothered with. The pastor will try to give what God's word says on that subject.

A Special Song Service in the evening.—There will be special selections of songs and other musical numbers in connection with an address by the pastor on "In the Manager's Office." This is intended to be a helpful and practical talk on life's problems.

Everyone is invited; there is a cordial welcome to all who will come.

The Baptist Young People's Union will be led by Miss Ella Mertz on Japan. This will be a most interesting subject. Let all who can plan to attend this service.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FOR 1913.

The Youth's Companion appeals to every interest of family life, from housekeeping to athletics. It begins with stories of youthful vim and vigor, with articles which disclose the secrets of successful play in the great games, with charming tales of life at the girls' colleges. But The Companion does not surrender these readers when they have entered the more serious paths of life. Mothers will welcome the page for little children and the weekly doctor's article. Fathers will find the important news of the day as it is, and not as it is rumored to be. The entire household will appreciate the sketches which touch gently on common follies or caricature eccentricity. In short, for less than four cents a week The Companion brings into the home clean entertainment, pure inspiration, fine ideals, increase of knowledge.

Names rarely seen in tables of contents will be found in The Companion's Announcement for 1913, which will be sent upon request—with samples of the paper, to those not familiar with it.

Every new subscriber for 1913 will receive free all the issues for the remaining weeks of 1912; also, free, The Companion Window Transparency and Calendar for 1913, in rich, transparent colors—the most beautiful of all Companion souvenirs.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, 184 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. New Subscriptions Received at this

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 27.

WANDERINGS IN DECAPOLIS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 7:31-33. GOLDEN TEXT—"He hath done all things well: He maketh even the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."—Mark 7:37 R. V.

Last week we saw our Lord in the region of Tyre and Sidon dealing with the Syrophenician woman. In v. 31 (R. V.) we now see him journeying back towards the Sea of Galilee through the border of that section containing ten cities, for that is what the word Decapolis means.

1. JESUS THE HEALER (vv. 31-37). Jesus had gone north seeking rest but he "could not be hid," and now upon his return he continues to meet these sad cases which need healing, and who are brought to him by their intensely interested friends. Jesus does not need beseeching. He whose heart was touched with compassion is ready to hear the faintest cry.

This first section is rich with suggestions. Jesus takes the man apart suggesting the necessity for individual personal dealing with God. Men are not saved en masse but as separate individuals, it could not be otherwise and have a man retain his personality. To work any cure for our sins Jesus demands our individual attention. Then Jesus placed his fingers in the man's ears; suggesting the added emphasis that we must come into personal contact with God if we would be healed. We may stop to reason (Isa. 1:18) with him but our sins, that be as scarlet, will not be removed unless we come by personal, individual, experience under the blood, (Eph. 1:7).

"His blood avails for all our race, His blood avails for us."

Moistening the man's tongue with his own saliva suggests that the source of healing is to be in Jesus' own person. Our salvation is not in the words he spoke, nor the life he lived, but the life he gave (Heb. 9:13-14).

Fellowship With God.

Jesus also looked to heaven, indicating that we must continue in fellowship with God, and also indicating his own fellowship with the father. Jesus sighed over the wreck of sin. The son of man came to bear our sorrows and to share our griefs. (Isa. 63:9). Attention has been called to the sighs and the tears of Jesus. If our prayers were more accompanied by tears and heartfelt sighs they would be more powerful. (cf. Romans 8:26). It is equally true that if our sighing were accompanied by more prayers we would accomplish more in his kingdom.

After these preliminary and suggestive acts Jesus spoke the one word "Ephphatha"—Be opened—and deaf ears were opened to words of praise and counsel and to the cry of distress. Loosed was the man's tongue to speak his word of personal testimony and to witness for his healer. Read Isaiah 32:1-4 and 35:4, 5.

II. JESUS THE PROVIDER (vv. 1-10, cf. Matt. 15:32-38.)

The tremendous stir Jesus caused is graphically suggested by Mark in verse one of this section. From far and near they had gathered and now at the end of the third day their small supply of food is exhausted. We are told by John (6:26, 27) why they had followed him, still they were deeply interested in him and considered him to be a prophet (John 6:14). Nevertheless Jesus was moved with a compassion then, even as now he is moved when he beholds us in our unworthiness.

No Hunger Too Great.

The compassion of Jesus is a very active principle, it does not consist of sighs and lamentations, or of investigations and condemnation of conditions. His compassion causes him to act. But the disciples are aghast at his suggestion that he feed this multitude of "about four thousand." "Whence shall one be able to fill these men with bread?" (R. V.)? On the other occasion Jesus had asked Philip, who lived in the near-by town of Bethsaida, where they might find bread; but now they are in a desert place. It may seem strange for the disciples to ask such a question. He had fed a larger number with smaller resources.

After taking stock (v. 6) Jesus commands the people to sit down. He received their seven loaves (v. 6) and broke and gave, first to the disciples, and through them to the people. Such as they had, first given to him, responding to his touch, was enough and to spare (v. 8). When we give him our all he will bless, multiply and use.

Our Golden Text (v. 37) is suggestive of a wide application in teaching this lesson. We have in this lesson two incidents as illustrations. In both we can see those principles that govern his life and ministry, viz., unvarying loyalty to God and unwavering compassion for poor, weak humanity. As has already been suggested, we also see that the methods of Jesus varied, according to the individual need and always with the unswerving purpose of glorifying God. The same lesson of careful conservation of what remained is taught as in the case of the feeding of the five thousand.

In the PUBLIC EYE

BEARS MEXICANS' PLEA TO PRESIDENT



Senor Zeferino Dominguez, a wealthy Mexican planter, as representative of land owners, agriculturists and other citizens of the twenty-seven states of Mexico, recently submitted to President Taft a plan which, he hopes, will bring peace, and insure, permanent freedom from unrest in his country.

Regarding his plans, Senor Dominguez said:

"The plan I have in view is that the land owners of Mexico join with the government in giving the poor people access to the land. At present 7,000 families own all the land in Mexico. There are 12,000,000 persons who own nothing and have no interest whatever in the land.

"The way to pacify the poor people is to give them an interest in something. As the situation stands, they can earn more in two hours' looting than in one year's work.

"The plan I offer includes also the establishment and maintenance of a strong army for defense and for the suppression of outlawry. We suggest that the army be a form of militia and that the soldiers, when not engaged in military duties, be employed on farms set aside for the purpose. As an inducement to men to enter and remain in the service, each soldier would receive a small farm at the end of his term.

"The situation which confronts us in Mexico is this: We have a government which cannot control the rebels, and we have rebels who cannot defeat the government.

"Intervention would be disastrous to all. The United States might send an army of 500,000 men into Mexico; it might hold the City of Mexico and all the principal ports, but it will not hold the country. There are too many mountains and too many tribes."

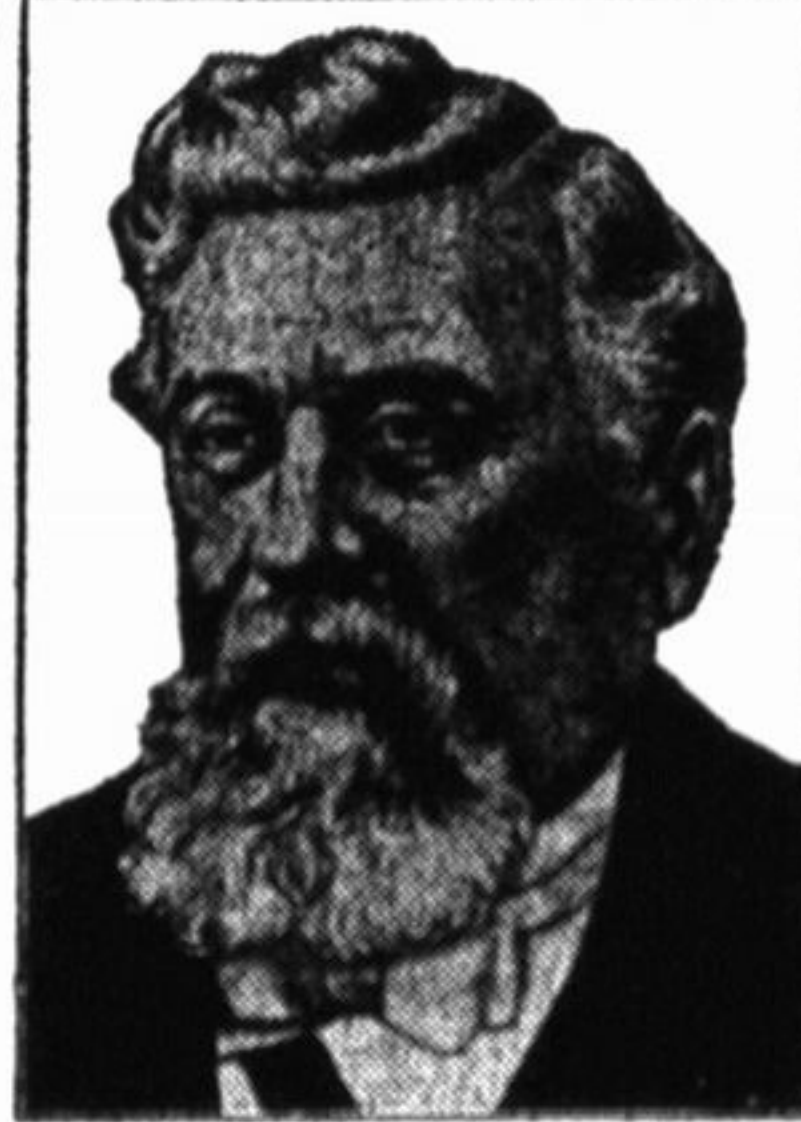
PRESIDENT FALLIERES IS CALLED STINGY

President Fallieres is again being subjected to criticism on the score of parsimony. When, a few years ago, the king and queen of Norway were guests of the republic, an accident happened at Versailles which might easily have had fatal consequences for the queen and Mme. Fallieres.

The postillion who was riding one of the horses drawing the state landau, in which they sat, took too sharp a turn in crossing a bridge spanning the ornamental lake near Trianon, and fell with his mount into the water. Happily the carriage remained on the bank.

It was stated at the time that since M. Fallieres' installation the Elysee stable was farmed out, and that horses and servants were supplied by a contractor. Thus the accident was explained on the ground of the postillion's inexperience. M. Fallieres was then accused of farming out his stables in order to reduce the expenses of his occupation of the Elysee, and a part of the Paris press denounced his efforts to economize at the expense of the prestige of the republic.

Similar attacks are being made now in connection with the visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolavitch, who, with his uncle, has been provided with vehicles of shabby appearance, poor-looking horses, and coachmen in ill-fitting old liveries.



WINS NOMINATION AFTER SIX DEFEATS



William Sulzer, representative in congress from New York city, was nominated for governor of New York state the other day by the Democratic state convention. It was the seventh time he had been a candidate for this nomination.

Mr. Sulzer was born in Ellizbeth, N. J., March 18, 1863. His father, Thomas Sulzer, was a German patriot of the school of Sigel and Schurz, and after the revolution of 1848 was imprisoned. Escaping, he went to Switzerland, and came to America in 1851, settling in New Jersey. When William was a baby his parents moved to New York city, and his residence has never been changed since.

William Sulzer was graduated from Columbia college, where he studied law. He acquired a reputation as a speaker and debater in the Cooper Union Debating society. After graduation he took up the practice of law, and also entered actively into politics, his first public appearance being as a speaker for Cleveland in the campaign of 1884.

RAJ RANA OF JHALAWAR A REFORMER

The Raj Rana of Jhalawar, whose portrait is herewith presented, is the representative of a most illustrious branch of the Solar race, the ruler of an important state, and a reformer who is endeavoring to introduce modern conditions without giving umbrage to the upholders of past traditions, than which, as we know, there is no more difficult task. The historian of India shows how the British conquered the peninsula from a number of races by converting the enemies of one period into the allies of the next; but it has never been made sufficiently clear that there was one race with which England never warred, the Rajputs of Rajasthan, "the Land of Princes." It was due to the wisdom of an ancestor of the Rana of Jhalawar, that the Rajputs sought and obtained an alliance and protection in the critical period of the eighteenth century, when the Marathas seemed for a moment likely to anticipate Great Britain in the unification of India. This prince was Zalim Singh Regat, and, practically speaking, ruler of Kotah for fifty years. Of him Colonel Tod, in perhaps the most entrancing work that any Englishman has penned on India, has given a vivid picture, as the wise man who conducted his country through the shoals and breakers of a stormy period, and his reflected glory descends on his successor, Bhawan Singh, the subject of this portrait.



IDEAS FOR HOME BUILDERS BY W.M.A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 178 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A good front hall, four rooms, and a bathroom downstairs, and three rather large bedrooms upstairs, is a brief description of the interior of the house shown in the accompanying design. Looking at it from the southeast corner it appears especially well provided with verandas; and so it is. It is a regular summer resort in the summertime, but the verandas are not wide enough to darken the rooms much in winter. Some people have a horror of an overhanging roof to shut out the little light that nature provides between daylight and dark during the fall and early winter months; but there is a possibility of designing a veranda so it will answer the purpose intended without a corresponding disadvantage.

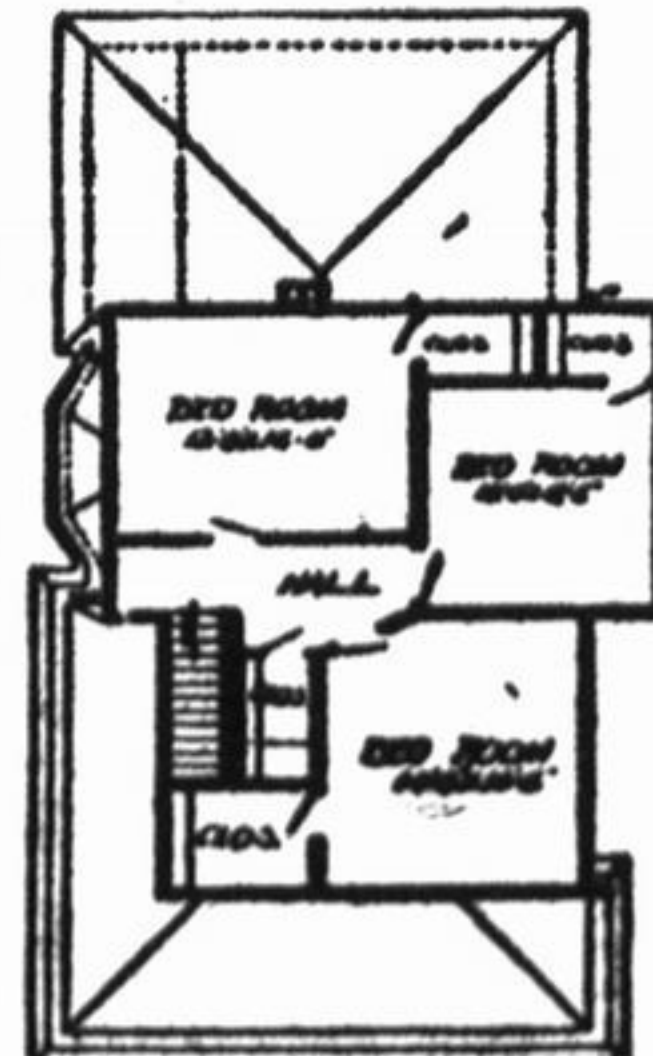
This is a good, big, square house as dimensions go in these days of high prices—just the kind of house to support a good veranda. In fact, the long veranda gives an air of elegance to what would otherwise be a rather plain exterior. To save expense, the kitchen part is only one story in height, but the house is large enough then for an ordinary family of from four to six adults and children.

A bedroom downstairs is liked by old persons because they object to climbing stairs. This style of house permits the building of a bedroom and bath on the first floor, and still provides for large living rooms conveniently arranged.

Putting the pantry away back in the northwest corner has the advantage of coolness. You cannot have a pantry too cold in a house that is heated by steam, hot water, or warm-air furnace. The arrangement of kitchen, dining room, and pantry must depend to a great extent on the way you want to keep house. If you use a big ice box and take ice the year round, you can manage without a cold pantry; but if you prefer to do

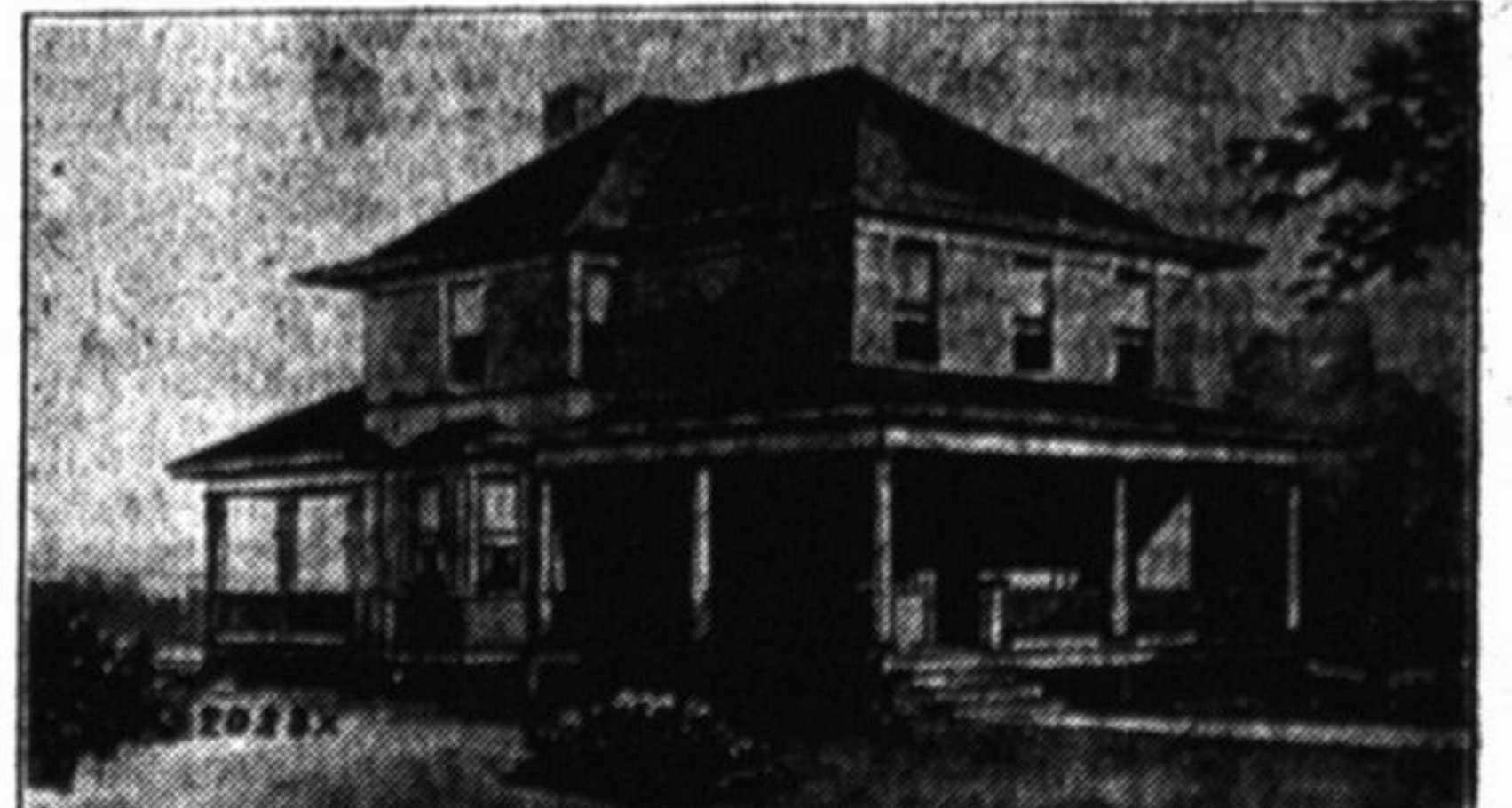
ruined by building a new stable. When the fine building was finished, the old horses, harness, rugs and sleighs were not in keeping. He fancied they didn't look well in the new up-to-date stable; so they were sold, and he bought an entire new outfit. The stylish rigs required a stylish coachman—which called for more style—and before he got through with it he found it necessary to sell his fine property, and his pride was such that he could not come down to earth in his native town, so he moved away to a distant city. I don't know just where the moral comes in, but I suppose there is one somewhere if you hunt for it.

I have seen a great deal of nonsense in building. What is very common in one section of the country is a rarity two or three hundred miles



Second Floor Plan.

distant. Red brick, for instance, is common in one section, because the mixture of clay and sand used for brick burns red. In other sections the clays are yellow and the bricks are yellow. Well, as foolish as it seems the snob living in the red brick country sends away and gets yellow brick because he thinks it is more tony. At the same time another snob living in the yellow brick section sends away to the other place and gets red brick. Both men pay more originally than



without ice during the fall, winter, and spring months, you want a pantry like this, with an outside window looking to the north or the east, and you want this window protected by a very fine wire screen, so that you can leave the window open both top and bottom and still keep out the flies and dust.

It is difficult to estimate the cost of a house like this. It is large enough to require a great deal of material in the construction work. The cost of building materials varies a good deal in the different sections of the country, but there is a greater difference in the tastes of people building. Some are satisfied with an inside finish of ordinary wood that is commonly got-

the brick would cost at home, and they pay freight and extra teaming, besides a couple of profits; and the loss from breakage is considerable. But their pride is satisfied, and they puff out quite cheery when some ignorant person admires their good taste.

With good management, however, and a disposition to take advantage of circumstances, home prices, and home talent, this house should be built in a very satisfactory way for \$2,500 or \$3,000.

Treatment That Effectuated a Cure. The good wife was very ill, so bad that she was having a serious talk with her husband.

"James," she said in a low voice, "in case of anything happening to me, I think a man of your temperament and domestic nature should marry again, both for your sake and for the sake of our children."

James dashed the moisture from his eyes ere replied, "Do you think so, my dear?"

The woman weakly nodded. "Certainly I do," she said. "Of course after a decent interval."

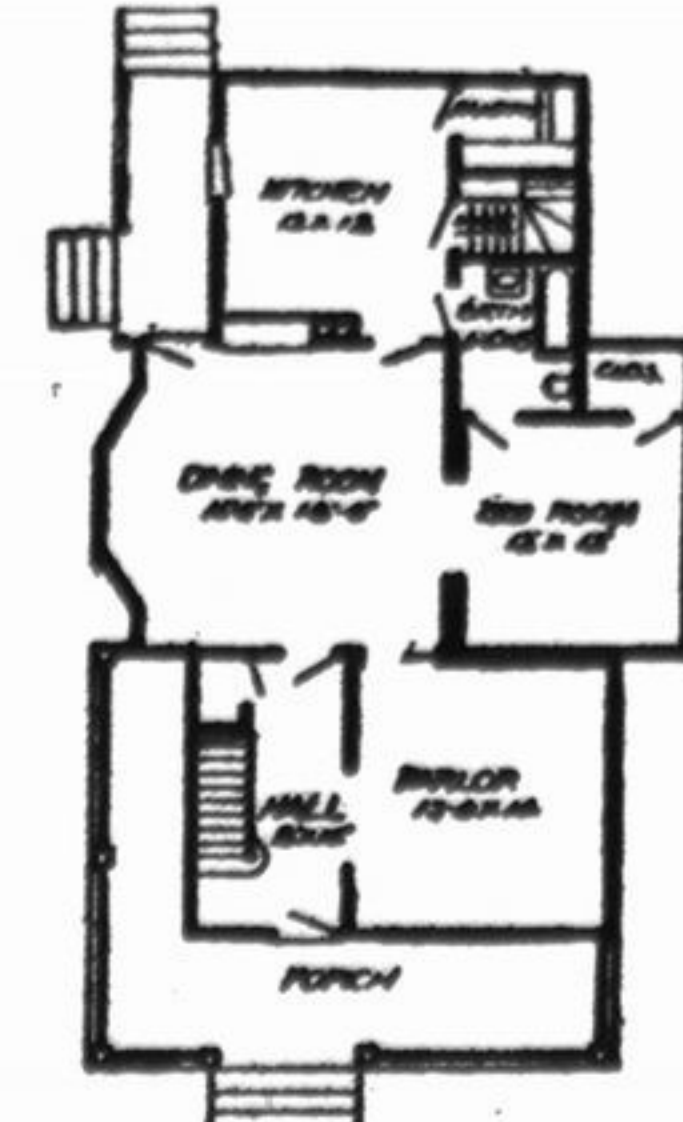
James' face brightened up. "There, my dear, that relieves my mind of a great burden!" he said gleefully. "The little widow next door has acted very friendly toward me since you have been ill. She's not such a fine woman as you are—not so strong natured and intelligent—but she is a pretty, plump little thing, and I think I'd better give her a hint."

Next day the good wife was able to sit up. The day after she came downstairs. And on the third day she went out for a walk—and on the "the widow next door" dead—answers.

Her Demands.

Ideally—in writing for the column drama I am going to make my woman to a girl.

Manly—You're really a manly man, aren't you? You're really a manly man, aren't you? You're really a manly man, aren't you?



First Floor Plan.

ten out in large quantities and is kept regularly in stock by all dealers. Another man building the same kind of house wants finishing lumber brought from a great distance, and he is not satisfied with the moldings and designs kept on hand, but he must have "something different." This means that other things must correspond. It is like the man who was