

PEACE TERMS

INFLUENCE SEEN IN PAPAL PROPOSALS

FOR RETURN OF ALL LANDS

Pontiff Wants Supreme Tribunal of Arbitration to Settle All Future International Disputes—Washington Diplomats See Offer Inspired by Berlin.

Rome, Italy, Aug. 16.—Peace proposals made by Pope Benedict have been delivered to all the belligerent governments.

The pope suggests restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Roumania and a general solution of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent, Trieste and Poland.

Pope Includes Wilson Ideas.
Washington, Aug. 16.—An official outline of Pope Benedict's peace proposals received here on Tuesday discloses that the pontiff includes some of the principles of world peace for which President Wilson has declared.

Among the pope's proposals are reduction of armaments, freedom of the seas and that there shall be no retaliatory struggles after the war for world commercial supremacy. These are regarded as the foundation stones of the pope's plan.

Included in the restoration of territory, the pope's proposals insist, should be the return to Germany of all her colonies, as well as the complete restoration of Belgium to her sovereignty.

An accurate outline of the principal points of the communication is in the hands of the government here and has received thoughtful consideration.

In eloquent language the pontiff describes the terrible condition existing in Europe, which he declares is headed for destruction unless the belligerents are willing to listen to the appeals of disinterested friends to cease a suicidal war. Such conditions, the pope feels, amply justify him in taking the present opportunity to suggest what may be, he hopes, at least a foundation upon which peace negotiations may be initiated.

Indorses Plans of President.

Unqualified approval of President Wilson's plan for the avoidance of future wars by some form of international organization which shall have behind it the necessary power to enforce its judgments is given by Pope Benedict, who declares that along with such a splendid project must go an effective arrangement for reduction of armaments to a point just sufficient for defensive purposes or to carry out the mandates of the world court.

Must Be Freedom of Seas.
Any attempt to prevent free economic action between the belligerents, the pope points out, would be disastrous; therefore he says there must be freedom of the seas in all that the term implies.

On the important question of the disposition of occupied territory and the territorial ambitions of the belligerents the pope, by way of preface, admits that special cases might justify special consideration and still be adjusted in conformity with the principles of equity and justice. But, as a general proposition, he feels that a proper basis for discussion would be the restoration of all territory now in enemy occupation. That would involve liberation of Belgium, leaving not a trace of German control, political or military.

The same principle of unincumbered freedom in its full sense, he says, should prevail in regard to every power and nation. Not only must French territory now occupied by Germany be restored to France, he says, but, on the other hand, all German colonies which have been occupied by England, Portugal, Belgium and Japan should be returned to Germany.

Would Hear Voice of People.

The more difficult question of Italian frontiers, the pope thinks, should be handled in a spirit of conciliation and fairness and that a special consideration in the settlement should be given to national aspirations.

Likewise does the pope hold that the complex questions involved in readjustment of the Balkan states should be considered in the same spirit of equity and justice. He has especially in mind Armenia, the Balkans and Poland, and the intimation conveyed is that those questions can safely be dealt with by direct diplomatic exchanges between the belligerents, once an agreement is reached upon the general principles of recognition of national aspirations and justice.

Within the entente diplomatic circle the opinion was freely and promptly expressed that the peace proposal was inspired by Germany and was an attempt to split the allies in a conflicting discussion of their war aims.

British See Hand of Kaiser.
London, Aug. 16.—The outline of the Vatican's peace proposals received here demanded the restoration of all German colonies to Germany.

These so-called peace terms have a distinct German flavor. This reply was given in an authoritative quarter in London in reply to a question by a correspondent in regard to the Vatican proposals.

Probes Near Near Camps.
Washington, Aug. 16.—Francis J. Wilson, district attorney, will go to the Washington-Mission to investigate reports that saloons are remaining open within a half mile radius of military encampments.

Wife Killed in Fall Wreck.
London, Aug. 16.—Sixty persons were killed and 100 injured in a wreck of a train on the London and North Western Railway. Four coaches were derailed and a passenger killed.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. F. B. BRADWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)
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LESSON FOR AUGUST 19

FINDING THE BOOK OF THE LAW.

LESSON TEXT—II Chronicles 34:14-33. GOLDEN TEXT—I will not forget thy word.—Psa. 119:16.

I. The Book of the Law Found (vv. 14-17). 1. The occasion (v. 14). It was found while the work of repairing the temple was going on. At what part in the temple we do not know; perhaps in the treasure house, for it was found while bringing out the money to pay for the repairs. Perhaps this was in or near the ark, for the law was usually kept in or by the ark.

2. By whom (v. 14). Hilkiah, the high priest, was the finder. It is strange that the high priest was ignorant of the place where the law was found. It is a sad comment upon the moral and spiritual condition of priests and kings, since they were appointed guardians of God's law. It is, however, always true that when one does not want to have his life ordered by the Bible he will put it out of his sight. The disappearance of the Bible from our homes, and the neglect of it in our study, is a certain sign of evil in our lives. Be assured, however, that though the law of the Lord be removed from our sight it shall sooner or later come before us to judge us. God has declared that his Word shall not return unto him void, but shall accomplish that wherunto it hath been sent.

3. Its disposition (v. 16). Hilkiah gave the law to Shaphan the scribe, who delivered it to the king along with his report as to the disposition of the money which had been collected.

II. The Book of the Law Read (vv. 18, 29, 30). 1. To the king (v. 18). This was a most impressive scene, the king listening to the reading of the law of God. It was the proper thing to do, for those appointed by God to rule over the people should be anxious to know the will of God concerning them. The pious king, believing in it as God's Word, was anxious to know God's thought concerning the nation. His interest became intense, as he was made conscious of the apostasy of his people from God's law. His chief anxiety was to know what was God's purpose as to the nation in view of their idolatry. It is a sensible thing to make oneself intelligent as to his responsibilities, even to know what judgments shall befall those who have turned from God. One should know the worst while there is time yet to escape his wrath, for repentance is the only door of escape from perdition.

2. To the people (vv. 29, 30). At the direction of the king the priests, elders and all the people were called together to hear God's Word read. This was as it ever should be. People have a right to hear what God has to say to them as well as the king. To keep the people ignorant of the Word of the Lord is a great crime. The crying need of the age, with all its boasted knowledge, fine church equipment and cultured ministry, is for the Word of God to be brought to the ears of the people.

III. The Effect of the Reading of the Law (vv. 20-28; 31-33). When God's Word is intelligently read and understood there is bound to be an impression made.

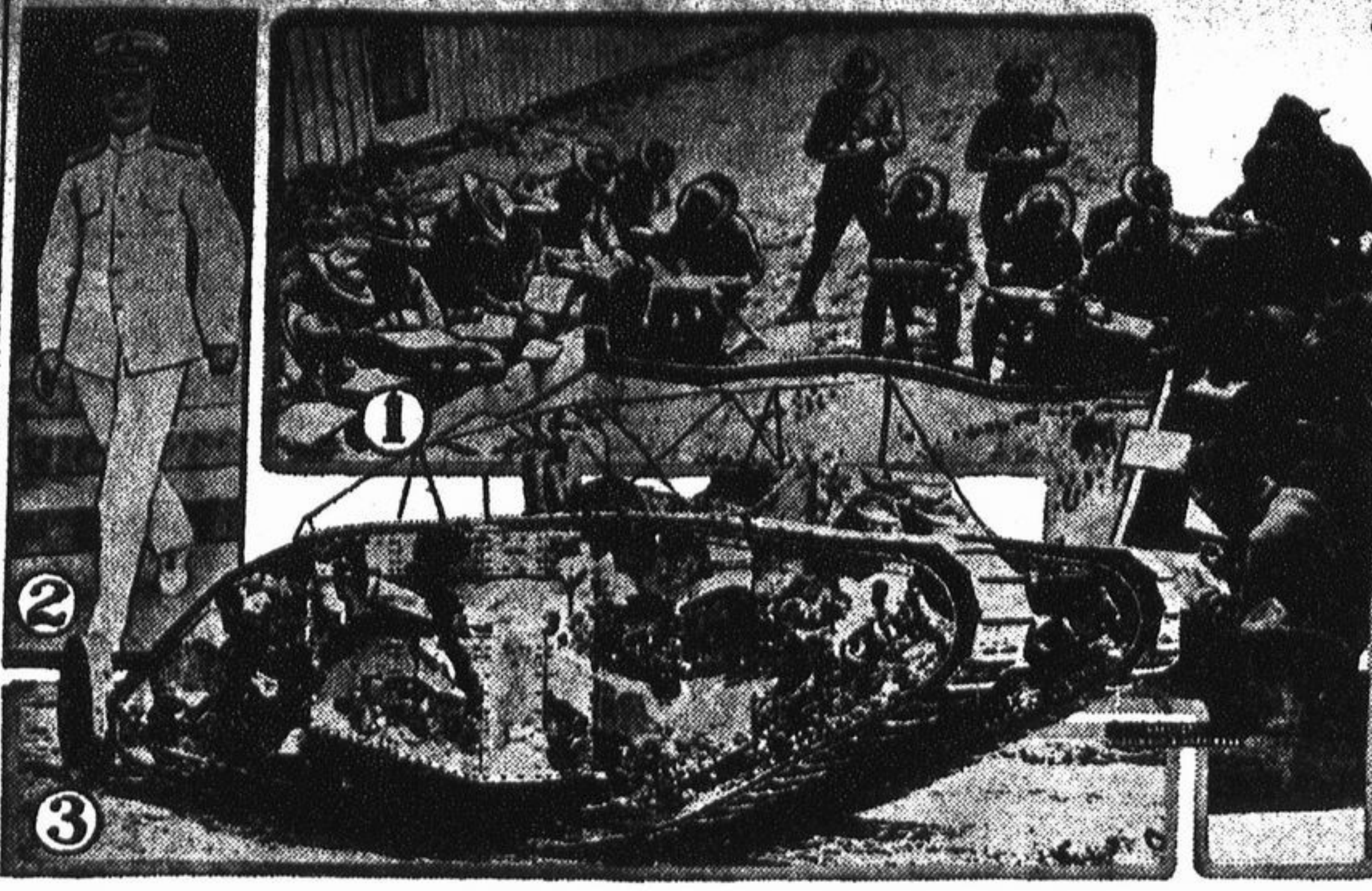
1. The king rent his clothes (v. 19). The man who will honestly listen to the reading of God's Word will be brought to his knees, for he will be convicted of sin, and will take the place of self-abasement before the Lord. The king first saw his own sins and confessed them. It is a good sign when one sees his own shortcomings and failures, and not primarily those of others.

2. The king made inquiry of the Lord through Huldah the prophetess (v. 22-28). His supreme motive in this inquiry was to find out whether there was any way to avert the awful judgments which were impending, as set forth in the Word of God. After all, the human heart instinctively turns from threatened woe to inquire whether there is not a way of escape. Alongside of the flaming, thundering Sinai was placed the Levitical system of offerings. Law and grace are not far removed. The law becomes our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ. Through Huldah the message came that God had taken account of all their sins and that judgment must fall, but Josiah would be spared the sight of all God's visitation of wrath. The penitence of the king turned aside God's wrath from himself, but the nation would be obliged to suffer for its awful apostasy.

3. The king made a covenant (v. 31, 32). This was to the effect that he would walk in the commandments of the Lord. He also made the people stand to this covenant. He no doubt acted from the sincerity of his heart, but it would seem that the agreement of the people was through coercion.

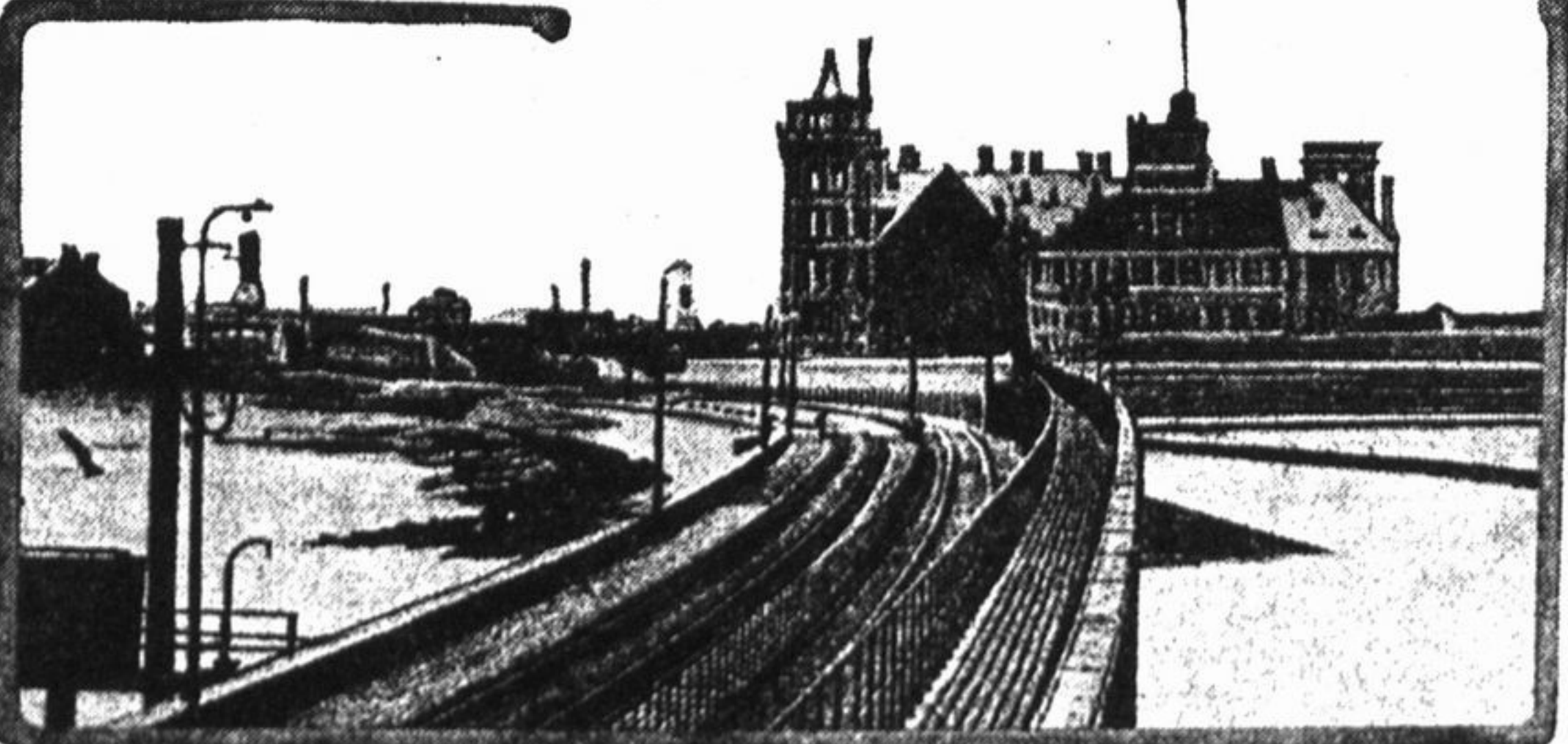
4. Further reforms (v. 33). Josiah now reached out as far as the national boundaries, took away their abominations and made Israel to serve the Lord their God. The fact that the book of the law was found implies that it had been lost. The way it had been lost is not definitely set forth, but numerous ways may be suggested. The Bible is a lost book to many professing Christians today, maybe through lack of interest in it, willful neglect or neglect through the stress of life's business and pleasures. May we not each one inquire as to whether our Bibles are lost? It may be that they are lost to us through the perversion of their meaning, wrong motives actuating our lives, longing after sin and the interests of the world.

Had High Fever.
Marjorie was a sickly child and whenever her face was the least bit flushed her mother always felt of it to see if she had a fever. One evening at supper the child tried to pick up her cup of tea. It was too hot to be handled and the child cried out: "Mamma, my cup has an awful fever."



1—Student airplane observers making topographic sketches of an improvised battlefield over which they are supposed to be flying. 2—Rear Admiral Cary N. Grayson, who has been assigned to the medical board of the council of national defense. 3—Camouflage as practiced on a British "tank" so as to make it look like the surrounding landscape.

ALLIES' DRIVE MAY THREATEN ZEEBRUGGE



Part of the great breakwater and one of the public buildings of Zeebrugge, the German submarine base in Belgium which may be threatened by the new drive of the allies in Flanders.

THIS WAS THE JERSEY "SUBMARINE"



This giant sunfish, weighing 183 pounds, was caught a few days ago by David I. McMeekan of Brooklyn, assisted by Messrs. Long and Cheney of Philadelphia. Recently a submarine has been reported off the Jersey coast. The sunfish going through the water shoots his flipper like the periscope of a U-boat. Since the big fellow was captured no more submarines have been seen on the Jersey coast.

AIRMAN'S HASTY LUNCHEON



French aviator taking a hasty luncheon between flights, using the wing of his machine for a table.

Camel Not So Docile.

The camel is considered a very submissive and unemotional animal. The Bible tells us that Job had 6,000 camels and students fancy that they may have acquired his reputation for patience by associating with his herd. But the camel is not really patient. His is the docility that is associated with silliness. He lacks the limit and energy to be malignant, but he can be mean. When he holds a grudge against a person he calmly hides his time and when all is ripe and ready he carelessly nibbles a mouthful out of his victim's arm. Beneath his placid exterior there may slumber an abandoned heart. But ordinarily the camel has about the same reasoning powers as a setting hen.

Household Suggestions.

Never peel a can of beans without plenty of proper precaution. Sneak up on the can and seize it by the hip. Pounce before the can is able to turn and gash your wrist. A can is harmless when left alone, but once attacked it fights viciously.

Never throw away old bottles. They are very handy for use in trimming a hat or after a cold bath.

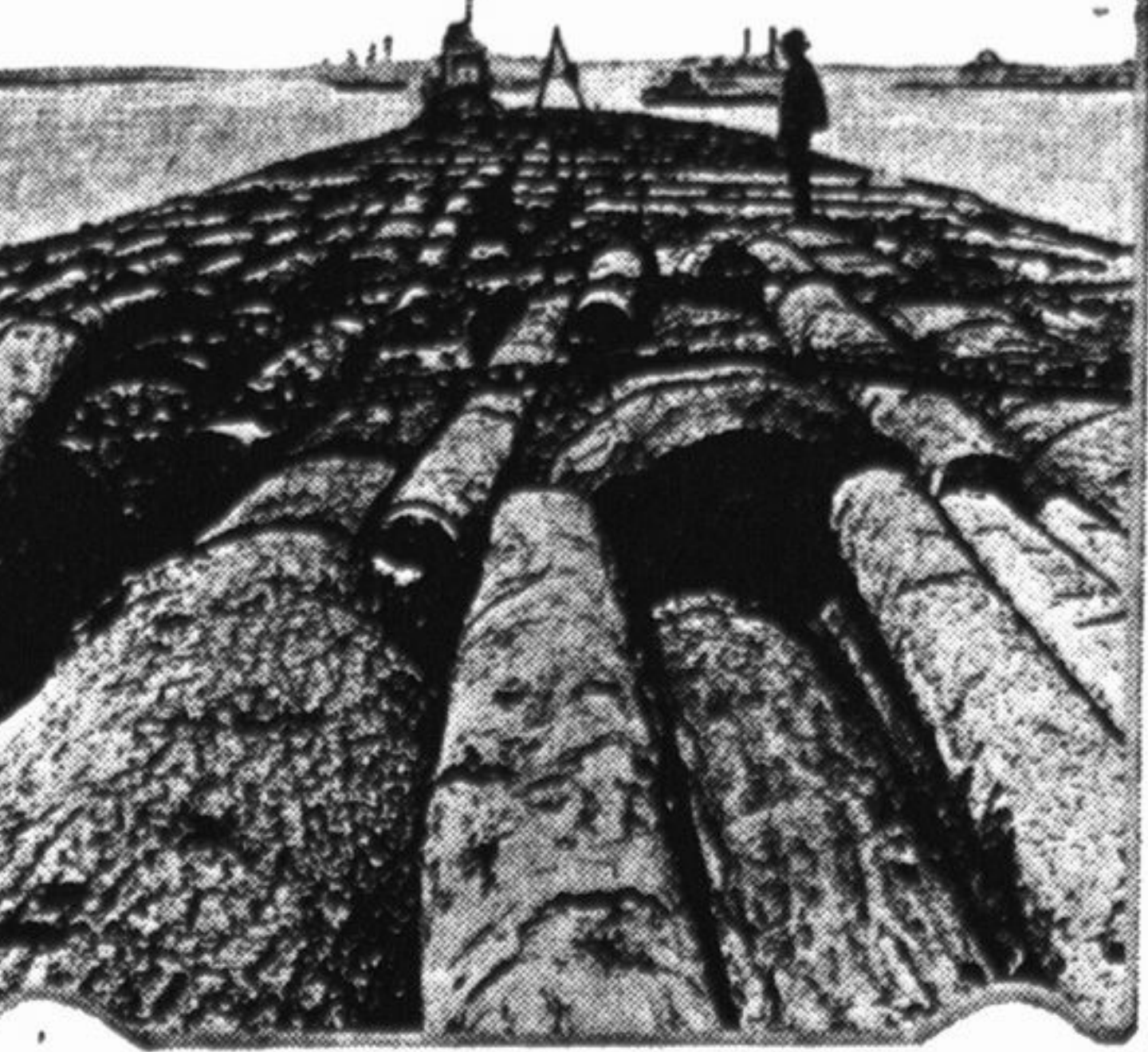
Few people seem to know how to make use of their old toothpicks. When tied on a ribbon and given several coats of white paint they make a very attractive little object to hang in a bedroom.

mined are the guardsmen to wipe the German mark out that an unusually large number of rules are being broken.

Drags Big Fish Four Miles.

Arkansas City, Ark.—Unable to pull a 75-pound catfish from the Arkansas river dam, Bloomer Allen, an Arkansas City fisherman, chained the fish and dragged it through the river to this city, a distance of four miles. When he reached the city several men assisted him in pulling the fish out of the water.

LUMBER FOR ARMY AND MERCHANT MARINE



The West is supplying most of the lumber for the building of the merchant fleet and the great cantonnments for the new draft army. This huge raft of Oregon pine logs, 600 feet long and 52 feet wide, is towed 1,000 miles from an interior point on the Columbia river in Oregon, via the Pacific ocean to San Diego, Cal., where it is converted into lumber for the use of the United States army and for shipbuilding purposes. The lumber is distributed throughout the Southwest.

RUB OUT "MADE IN GERMANY"

New Punishment for Minor Infractions of Rules Devised by National Guard Officers.

Golden, Colo.—A new punishment for minor infractions of disciplinary rule in the local army, where several hundred Colorado National Guardsmen are mobilized, has been devised by officers of the camp.

diers' rations bears the tabooed label "Made in Germany." Indignation spread throughout the camp when the discovery was announced, and one raw recruit started immediately to "rub Germany off the map."

"Turn hell upside down, and I'll bet you'd find 'Made in Germany' on the bottom," was the cryptic remark of another.

Taking their cue from the first rookie's remark, the officers sentenced each man who breaks a rule to "rub Germany off the map," and as deter-

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5:00 p. m. 5:33 p. m.
5:10 p. m. 6:45 p. m.
7:00 p. m.
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G. O. P. Meets the second Saturday, 2:30 p. m. of each month in G. O. P. hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. Commander, F. A. Rogers, Senior Vice-Commander, Geo. T. Hughes, Junior Vice-Commander, E. W. Farrar, Officer of the Day, R. W. Bond, Adjutant, Geo. B. Hoarst, Quartermaster.

DOWNS GROVE LODGE NO. 117
E. of S. Meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Masonic hall, corner Main and Curtis streets. Geo. Schindler, N. G.; E. M. Brunson, Secretary.

DOWNS GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
Meets every alternate Wednesday, beginning second Wednesday in October and closing last Wednesday in April. Mrs. H. P. Jones, President; Mrs. L. G. Hoarst, Corresponding Secretary.

VICTORY COUNCIL NO. 19
Royal League—Meets first and third Tuesdays in each month in Morris hall, Glen E. Chester, Archon; George Stalger, Scribe.

DOWNS GROVE CHAPTER
Daughters of the American Revolution—Hold a monthly meeting on the third Tuesday of each month in the homes of the members. Officers of the chapter are: Susan, Vice-Commander; Mrs. Lavara, Secretary.

MAPLE CAMP NO. 88
M. W. A. Meets the second Thursday of each month in Morris hall, A. H. Harman, V. C.; R. O. Miller, Clerk.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA
Honor Camp No. 307. Meets the third Thursday evening of each month in Morris hall. Mrs. M. E. Collier, Oracle; Miss Acres Venard, Recorder.

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