



Reports from more than one hundred cities indicate great public appreciation of the photo-drama of creation. This noble effort to turn attention back to the word of God is having the desired effect wherever it is exhibited. No one can see it without having his heart irresistibly drawn toward the Giver of every good and perfect gift, who so loved the world as to give His only Begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life.

Pastor Russell preached last Sunday from the text, "So is he that layeth up treasure for himself, and is not rich toward God." Luke xii:21. The pastor began his discourse with the declaration that ours is the day of wealth. Nothing to compare with it has ever been known in the world's history. Not merely have we discovered rich deposits of gold, silver and precious stones, not merely are these being mined in a provident and successful manner, with which nothing in the past could compare, but additionally the world is growing richer in every conceivable way.

This statement was illustrated by reference to the growth of our cities in size and beauty, in sanitary conveniences, in spacious parks, in good paved streets and boulevards, and to our industries, which are multiplying machinery turning out products of years and increasing in value. These add greatly to the world's comfort and material wealth, and are not merely perishable articles such as clothing and bric-a-brac, but substantial edifices, etc. Vast libraries, both public and private, are being acquired. Many former luxuries are becoming almost necessities, because of the facility with which they are produced. All these riches, and many others, constitute the grand glories of the present age.

The speaker then asked a series of questions such as: "Are we a race, he inquired, growing rich toward God? Is not the very reverse true? Are not faith and godliness on the decline? Is it not true that within the last 50 years the love of money, which the apostle declares is "a root of all evil," has intensified? It is not true that financial greed has become so strong as to make necessary pure-food laws for the protection of the lives of the people—because life and health were in jeopardy?"

Attention was then called to the fact that although we are better housed, better fed and better clothed than were our forefathers, yet there is a general condition of unrest, due to trust in riches. Despite all our modern safeguards of police and detective systems, despite our telegraph, telephone, etc., human lives and property are still in peril because of the hunger for wealth everywhere prevalent.

"Whose Shall These Things Be?" The pastor next discussed the parable from which his text is taken. In it our Lord pictures a man whose lines were fallen in pleasant places. The smiling sun and the genial showers watered his undertakings, and his wealth grew apace. To him came opportunities for helping friends, neighbors and relatives less favored—opportunities for turning his material wealth to good account in the cultivation of the generous traits of his nature and thus for developing more and more the divine character; for God scatters His blessings of sunshine and showers upon both the evil and the good.

But instead of growing richer in character through the cultivation of noble qualities, this rich man permitted selfishness to dominate him. He pulled down his barns in order to build greater ones. Instead of dispensing the wealth which divine providence permitted to flow into his lap, he accumulated more. Many, alas! today are following his example. These say to themselves, "It will accumulate wealth, and then will say to my soul, you have plenty; 'eat, drink and be merry.' Think not particularly of your less favored brethren and neighbors, nor of the hopelessly poor; live for yourself. Thus in the parable the Master has drawn a picture of practically every man in the world, some of whom are really doing these things, and others of whom are longing for the opportunity to do so.

Hear the Lord's Estimation. Commenting upon the Master's estimation of the foolish rich man, the pastor asked, if the Lord declared that the rich man of the parable was a fool, what may we suppose is His estimate of the masses of humanity today—blessed as men never before were blessed, privileged as men never before were privileged, and therefore responsible as men never before were responsible for the use of money? Alas! he declared, we fear that the Lord is not well pleased with the world in its scramble for wealth, witnessed today on every hand. In our text the people of God today have a reminder that all have the opportunity to cultivate the Christ-like spirit of generosity, helpfulness and brotherly kindness.

The speaker then demonstrated that the Lord does not address His reproof and admonition to the world, but merely to His church—the consecrated few. The world, he declared, is about to learn a great lesson along this very line of selfishness. Having sown to the wind the seed of selfishness, it is about to reap a whirlwind of trouble, the fruitage of selfishness in which the interests of rich and poor will clash in the conflict between capital and labor, between those who have secured wealth and those who will strive to take the wealth from them—a time of trouble such as was not since there was a nation. Are any so blinded as not to see the awful growth of anarchy, he asked,

which is gradually settling down upon the highest type of civilization to which the world has ever attained? Are there any so blinded as to be unable to perceive that the conflict will be along the lines of selfishness—desire to hold on the one part, and desire to acquire on the other?

"Take Away the Stony Heart." The speaker pointed out that during the thousand years of Messiah's reign Satan will be bound, his altitudes ended and the curse lifted. Then the earth will yield its increase. The stress being removed, it will be easier for mankind to learn the lessons of love and brotherly-kindness, and to rise out of their present condition of meanness, hard-heartedness and selfishness—back to the glorious image of God.

This will mean the dissolving of the stony-heartedness of the human race, or, as the scriptures put it, the Lord "will take away the stony heart out of their flesh, and give them a heart of flesh"—a heart of sympathy. All who then refuse to return to harmony with God will be destroyed in the second death, as set forth in Acts ii:19-23.

It was pointed out, however, that while such a restitution under the favorable conditions of the Messianic kingdom is God's provision for the world, He has a different provision for the church, now being called and proven. By nature their hearts were hard and selfish, and as the apostle says, they "were children of wrath, even as others." But the fact that God has called these to joint-heirship with His son in the glorious kingdom that is shortly to bless the world does not signify that He will accept them in their natural conditions of hard-heartedness and selfishness.

On the contrary, if the church are to be the kings, priests and judges of the world, in association with their Lord and head, the great King, it is readily seen that they must be rid of this condition themselves before they can properly be capable of helping the world up out of its hard-heartedness.

"We Walk by Faith." Several differences were pointed out between the Lord's dealings with the church at the present time and His dealings with the world by and by. These differences are due to the fact that the church are called to so high an honor; and correspondingly it is appropriate that they should manifest more love and zeal than will be expected of the world.

To illustrate: The church must walk by faith and not by sight; they must voluntarily accept the Lord's providences, and voluntarily co-operate with Him in putting away the stony heart, according instead the spirit of the Lord—a spirit of love, kindness, gentleness, meekness, patience and long-suffering toward all. Moreover, during the thousand years of the world's recovery from sin, selfishness and hard-heartedness, doubtless each individual will have several centuries for his gradual development. But the Father seeks in the church class those who will give such heed to His instructions, and show such earnestness in copying His character, that they will succeed in attaining a heart condition of tenderness, sympathy and love like unto that of the Heavenly Father. In the present years of their Christian experience.

The discourse closed with an earnest exhortation that all who are the Lord's gird up the loins of their minds, determining that with His help they will be rich toward God; that each think less and less of earthly riches, and more and more prize the kingdom which the Lord has promised to His faithful ones. All who attain this kingdom will be rich toward God in the highest sense. Not only will they be rich in the possession of the highest prize that God has to give—His very best—but rich in His character-likeness, rich in experience, rich in faith, rich in benevolence, rich in all that is good and great, however poor they may have been in earthly goods at the end of their course.

ACCESSORIES HELP THE SUMMER COSTUME

New York, Aug. 1.—It has been many a long day since accessories have played a more important role in the up-to-date wardrobe than they do in the present season. Separate collars are a necessity, whether made of organdy, sheer linen, embroidery, net, pique or doubled linen. Dame Fashion decrees that they should be worn over coat, suit and dress; improving each, for what is daintier than a bit of fresh white at the neck of a colored blouse, or more softening to the severity of a tailored coat collar? These collars are often embroidered and sometimes are made of embroidery flouncing out to form a vestee front. When they are made of sheer materials, such as lawn, organdy, Swiss or handkerchief linen, the edges are picot edged or hemmed and hemstitched. Pique collars are also picot edged and are usually doubled, as are the heavier linen collars. With the return of the 1880 styles—the basque and bustle has come the latter's satellite, the sash. Sashes of ribbon, silk and even of the same fabric as the dress are a most important and charming addition to dresses of mull or organdy, silk or serge. Handsome broad ribbons are to be had in any number of designs suitable for different kinds of costumes. Louis

XV. Designs in dainty colors, banded on either edge with a satin stripe or corresponding color or of black, will give the simplest dress of lawn or Swiss an air of dainty charm, while a richly striped or figured ribbon spiraled loosely around and securely fastened to a foundation skirt, having a black chiffon tunic or overskirt draped over it, is a method of obtaining variety which famous French dressmakers are using. The Mexican designs which are following closely in the wake of the Mexican revolution bid fair to be most popular in the fall. Queer stilted designs of birds, weird reptiles and sub-alistic geometrical figures, in brilliant, but crude combinations of color, appear on ribbons whose trimming possibilities cannot be ignored. A girde



FIGURE ONE. The cut of this costume is accentuated by its development in plain and fancy crepe.

made of nine-inch ribbon crunched around the waist, closing with a snap-by bow fastened at the back or front will give to a dress of dark blue, brown or black what the bright yellow of the oriole gives to the bird's plumage.

Following closely after the sashes, but used more for severe frocks, are the vest-belts. These are made with vest-like tabs in front and tiny watch-pocket on either side, usually stitched in approved tailor fashion. Made of cloth to match the dress, or in contrasting colors, these are distinctly up-to-date, while made in white pique these belts are extremely popular.

Other accessories which are certainly practical in giving an old skirt a modern look are the tunics of silk, pleated, gathered or plain, which are made to be worn over any skirt. These are usually of black or blue silk and often of plaid or striped silk. One pleated tunic is rather short, with the belt about two inches from the top, allowing the upper pleats to flare out around the waist. Another is ac-



FIGURE TWO. Coarse green linen and white linen lawn make this frock of dainty freshness.

ARMY WORMS SWEEP WESTWARD DESTROYING ALL VEGETATION

Sweeping westward like a plague, devastating crops and destroying vegetation in their path, millions of army worms are eating their way through the eastern states and threatening the whole middle west.

Armies of New York citizens are fighting the pest by firelight, and Canadian farmers are digging trenches after the manner of the forest fire attack in their efforts to arrest the progress of the pest. Panic-stricken farmers in Ohio, Ontario and eastern Michigan are harvesting immature grain and state agricultural officials are advising farmers and citizens to spray crops and lawns with strong solutions of arsenate of lead as a precautionary measure.

The pests only recently invaded Ohio. Lawns in Cleveland and Akron have been left bare, while advices indicate that much damage has been done to farmers in the eastern part of the state.

Heavy damage to Harlem lawns is reported from New York and in a single night army worms did irreparable damage to plants, flowers and lawns in Brooklyn. Urgent appeals have reached Washington following an



invasion of College Point, Whitestone, Jamaica, Newton and other New York cities.

"In Michigan and western Ontario," a Detroit message says, "army worms are breeding faster than they can be destroyed. They have attacked farms in millions, and everything green has attracted them in droves. When the worms leave one field

after eating everything in sight, they travel in such immense numbers that to look upon the crawling mass gives one the impression that the ground itself is moving."

On the Hartshorn farm, northwest of Deckerville, Mich., after the worms had devoured the crop of barley, they headed straight for the dose of the house. While the frightened children were huddled in the middle of the floor, terrified at the approach of the crawling army, a woman smothered the ground with kerosene before she was able to check the advance.

A sugar beet field was devastated after the worms had crawled through trenches dug for protection. Farmers in Michigan say that a clicking sound can be heard as the worms nibble the roots of crops and grass. Pittsburgh and the whole of western Pennsylvania is overrun by the pest. Experts from the University of Pittsburgh are helping citizens to fight the worm. Lawns and shrubberies in Pittsburgh parks have been ruined.

Heavy damage is reported from the big golf links in Allegheny and West Moreland counties. Professor Chase of Pittsburgh university estimates that army worms have caused fully \$100,000 damage in western Pennsylvania alone.

cordion pleated and cut in deep folds. A third type is a tunic of net edged with a box-pleated ruche, which is especially pretty worn over a light-colored dress.

In high favor is the dress combining two colors or fabrics. It is much more popular than the dress of one color or material; therefore in the illustrations I have shown two distinct types, both suitable to either development.

The first shows a dress of coarse green linen and white linen lawn. The front and back of the waist are of green linen and are attached to the white linen sleeve by a narrow banding of embroidery. The collar and vestee are of white linen. Hemstitched Venetian little tabs of green fasten in front, giving a waist-coat effect. Triple flounces of green linen are placed over an underskirt of white linen. Although the combination of heavy and sheer material seems almost incongruous, the effect is distinctly smart.

Among the attractive summer fabrics is a voile-like crepe which has a faintly of boucle stripe. This is especially pretty in white and most effective in combination with a plain white crepe, as shown in the illustration. This costume has several marked characteristics; one is the method of making the sleeves and yoke of the waist of plain crepe, while the bib-like front and back are of the striped fabric. The U-shaped yoke, which reminds one of a man's shirt-front, is a new and pleasing variation from the V neck which had a long monopoly. It is less trying to the average woman than any other neckline. The long

tunic holds undiminished away, but in this skirt a variation is shown in that the striped tunic is attached to a yoke of plain crepe. The lower skirt is also of crepe. Crepe covered buttons fasten the dress from the neck to the bottom of the tunic.

This model is full of possibilities for the woman who is either making up new frocks or remodeling her old gowns to suit the present mode.

The proper use of buttons, beading, tunics, sashes, belts and the proper combination of materials are the true keynote to bear in mind when selecting either your gowns, their trimmings or the accessories to be worn with them.

"TO KNOW ALL TO FORGIVE ALL."

Could you get at the inside facts, good friend, You would cease your dull repining, And be glad to train with that hopeful crowd That prefers to think that every cloud Is possessed of a silver lining.

The Twenty-Year Test.

"Some twenty years ago I used Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Geo. W. Brock, publisher of the Enterprise, Aberdeen, Md. "I discovered that it was a quick and safe cure for diarrhoea. Since then no one can sell me anything said to be 'just as good.' During all these years I have used it and recommended it many times, and it has never disappointed anyone." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

BELL WAS NOT FIT WHEN HE MET WELLS

SURGEONS SAY HE WAS SERIOUSLY ILL AT THE TIME OF HIS FIGHT.

London, Aug. 1.—The operation for abscess in the ear upon which Bell, the Australian heavyweight, has cut the joy of British boxing enthusiasts over the recent victory of Bombardier Wells.

Bell, his physicians now say, was a sick man when he stepped into the ring with Bombardier, and should never have been allowed to fight. But this fact was carefully concealed from the public by his managers, who denied rumors of the kind previous to the fight. Bell admits he thought the fight was so easy he could win even in bad condition, and helped in the defeat. He says he is promised another match with Wells, as soon as he recovers.

The operation was serious, taking about two and a half hours. Besides the abscessed ear, his nose and bronchial tubes were blocked with blood clots the night of the fight.

In view of his condition, the regulations of the British press over Wells' "coming back" and "English prestige restored" are now thought to have been premature.

LOCKOUT OF BUILDERS IS SLOWLY CRUMBLING

London, Aug. 1.—The big lockout of builders, which has held up building operations in London for months, is slowly crumbling without any definite settlement, and the army of ironworkers, masons, carpenters and other men are returning to their work.

The lockout arose from a number of sectional strikes, the men demanding better wages and shorter hours. Negotiations went on for week after week without any result, except for the members of the big and wealthy trades unions, who secured better terms and have now returned to work, leaving the smaller unions, which refused all terms offered by the contractors, to shift for themselves. As these smaller unions are nearly bankrupt, the members are expected to follow the example of the more wealthy unions.

The story of the struggle shows how the men are revolting against the old leadership system. Three times the men refused terms agreed upon by their leaders.

Aluminum Steam Cooker



THIS NINE-PIECE SET

Is made of pure sheet aluminum of a hard, thick grade, superior to anything in the market.

DIRECTIONS

How to Make a Roast

Place the empty pan over a low fire flame (gas, oil, etc., if desired plate can be placed beneath) for about half a minute so that the sides of the roaster become well heated; then take the roast and sear it, turning it over two or three times in order that the meat may retain its juices; then cover with the other pan, have a low flame and season when it is about half through. As aluminum is an excellent conductor of heat, a roast made in this manner cuts down the fuel used fully one-third, and reduces to a minimum the intense heat of the oven, in summer. If in an oven use similar to above directions.

Bean Baker and Cereal Cooker

This combination is one of the most popular that has ever been offered. Never has there been a time when such wonderful progress was made in a preparation of cereals as in the past few years, and the urgent demand for a vessel in which to prepare these delicacies in a way that would retain the quality, flavor, nutrition and appearance have been so great that we have allowed neither time nor expense to interfere in producing a vessel for the purpose that we feel safe in saying is superior to any on the market. As a bean baker it is unsurpassed. Having a close-fitting lid, it retains the flavor and bakes uniformly.

Boston Baked Beans

Put to soak at noon two quarts of dry beans; supper time pour off water, parboil thirty minutes; pour off again, put in Baker, add hot water, salt and pepper, one cup of raw New Orleans molasses or best Porto Rico, two pounds mostly lean fresh pork, put in oven and cook until next day noon.

This Set Makes a Perfect Steam Cooker

For cooking oatmeal, rice, vegetables, sauces, fruits, etc., or anything liable to burn. The food cannot be burned because the steam condenses, keeping the water inside the cooker. No boiling dry.

Vegetable Acids Do Not Affect Aluminum

The aluminum cooking utensils can be used for any purposes whatsoever, in comparison to similar utensils of the granite or tinware. None of the vegetable acids or those used in ordinary culinary operations has any appreciable effect upon aluminum ware.

Regular Retail Price \$4.00

The Missoulian Offers this handsome set of aluminum ware to its subscribers who pay one year's subscription in advance, for additional, only \$1.65

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