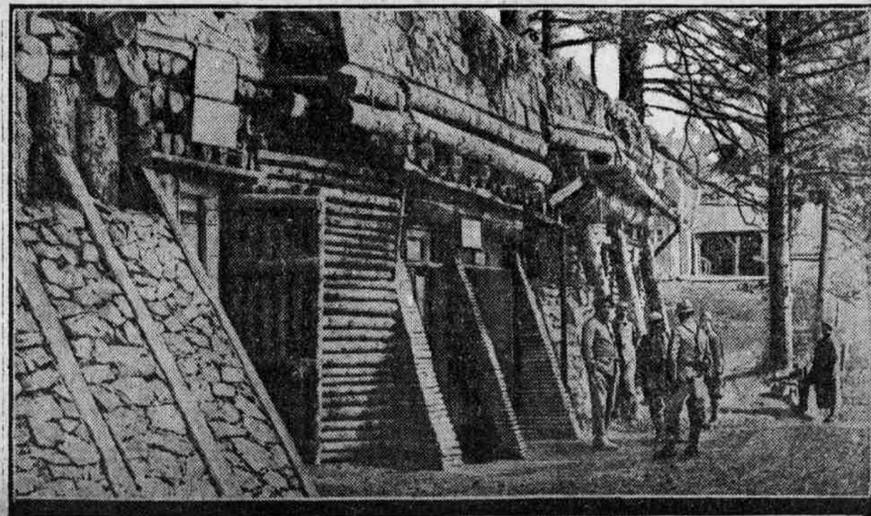


1—French soldiers taking captured German pontoons from a river. 2—Train drawing two large 310-millimeter trench mortars with shells to an advanced position. 3—An aircraft rifle and other guns taken from the Germans by the Canadians.

BIG FRENCH HOSPITAL IN ALSACE WELL PROTECTED



This view of part of Hospital 304, Alpine barracks, Alsace, shows that the French recognize the necessity of adequately protecting such places against the shells of the ruthless Huns. In the foreground is the entrance to the operating room.

BRAVE ITALIANS VISIT AMERICA



Some Italians may be undersized and squat, but not the Alpini, Italy's crack fighters. These men were picked, one from each company, from the trenches along the Piave a few weeks ago. Not one of them had less than two wounds, and many of them have survived four. They are shown here on their arrival in Washington to boost the Liberty loan. Besides the Alpini there are squads each of the Grenadier and the Bersaglieri, or Feathered Devils.

AMERICAN DEFENSE SOCIETY STAMP



The American Defense society is circulating this painting in the form of a stamp for the benefit of the Fatherless Children of France, of which Marshal Joffre is president. The picture was painted and presented to the cause by the distinguished artist, Edwin Howland Blashfield of New York.

QUEEN BOOSTS THE BONDS



The queen of Roumania calls to the American people to buy Liberty bonds to their utmost. She feels that the sooner the enemy is defeated the sooner her people and her country will be liberated from the militaristic oppression of the Hun. The photograph shows the queen, at the left, with Princess Elizabeth.

Evidently Wanted to "Doll Up."
Strange things, considering the surroundings, are asked for by our soldiers in France of the women running the Y. M. C. A. canteens. Eloise Robinson in a description of a typical morning at the "Y" tells the following:

A South Carolina negro steps up to the counter, asking:
"Yo' all got some complexion cream this mornin', ma'am?"
"Two kinds," they are placed before him. He carefully reads the labels and selects the larger jar.
"Anything else?"
"Yussam. Some face powder, please, ma'am."

War Libraries are Popular.
The camp libraries maintained by the American Library association at all the big training camps are very popular. At Camp Greene, for instance, there were 320 men in the library at 7 p. m. on a recent evening looking for books, and at one time there were 57 men sitting on the floor reading because there were not enough chairs to go around.

NOT READY FOR EIGHT-HOUR DAY

United States Steel Corporation Makes Announcement of Its Policy.

ALL TO WORK TWELVE HOURS

Extra Pay, at Time and a Half for the Four Hours, Will Be Given—Pay Roll Increase Is a Large One.

The United States Steel corporation, whose plants in South Chicago, Gary, Joliet, Hammond and other parts of the Chicago district employ about 40,000 persons, announced that instead of the eight-hour workday promised by the corporation to begin October 1, there will be a continuance of the present twelve-hour day with extra pay for the added four hours. It means the workmen will be paid on the eight-hour basis, with time and a half for the overtime. The pay roll increase in the Chicago district will be \$900,000 monthly.

Unskilled laborers, who now get \$4.80 for working twelve hours, will get \$5.60. A few years ago they received \$1.50 a day. The highest class of skilled labor, rail straighteners, who now receive \$30 for working twelve hours, will receive \$52.50 for a day's work.

LABOR NEWS IN BRIEF

Toronto, Canada, has 76 local unions.
Fire fighters at Toronto, Canada, have formed a union.
Dredgemen's union of California has secured an eight-hour day.
Union coal heavers at San Francisco are paid 90 cents an hour.
Journymen Tailors' International has a membership of 14,000.
Portsmouth, N. H., metal trades have opened a co-operative store.
Union bakers of Los Angeles, Cal., ask increased wages and recognition of the union.
The City Council of Montreal, Canada, has passed an order to prevent strikes of all kinds.
A bill is under consideration for a minimum wage for woman workers in the District of Columbia.
School teachers of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire, England, quit work recently because of low wages.
Equal pay for men and women on similar work is advocated by the American Federation of Labor.

Charges are now made that the international union movement was subsidized by powerful German enemies.
Irish munition workers who came back from England when the conscription act was passed are now returning to England.

In the year 1917, the last for which statistics are available, 2,696 miners gave up their lives while digging coal to win the war.

Railroad telegraphers probably will receive soon a wage increase of between \$20 and \$25 a month, it was said by railroad administration officials.

Plans for the organization of a national federation of manufacturers' councils, to meet war-time and after-the-war emergencies, have been announced.
Since April 1 eight unions of painters, decorators and paperhangers have been organized in Canada, all of them affiliated with their international organization.

During the year ended June 30, 1918, wages amounting to \$30,576,623.42 were paid to 48,588 employees on both railroads and tramways in New South Wales, Australia.

A strike went into effect on all the lines of the International railway at Buffalo and in nearby cities and towns. The tie-up was complete, the company making no effort to move cars.

According to an investigation of the Federation of German Textile Workers, the average weekly wage of female workers in the Adorf district was 15.92 marks (\$3.79) in July, 1917.

Miss Elizabeth Christian, for six years general secretary-treasurer of the International Glove Workers' union, has been appointed chief of women investigators of the national war labor board.

As a war memorial to honor the British trade union congress and labor party will build a \$1,500,000 headquarters in London, with a library, restaurant, conference hall, accommodation for delegates and offices for various unions.

Since the commencement of the war the time whistle has been abolished in most of the lumber mills and camps in the Pacific Northwest. The men now go to work in the morning and cease work in the evening with the raising and lowering of the American flag.

Altogether there are 1,974 local branches in Canada, 1,702 comprising members affiliated with international organizations, 244, with 32,343 members, being connected with non-international bodies and 28, with 7,391 members, being independent units.

The agricultural wages board, established for England and Wales under the corn production act of 1917, have given notice that they propose to fix minimum time rates of wages for male workers of 18 years of age and over in Norfolk and in Northamptonshire on the basis of a minimum rate of 30s (\$7.30).

PLAN TO ORGANIZE WOMEN

Elaborate Scheme by Which Ten Million Engaged in Industry May Be Formed Into Union.

Plans for the organization of 10,000,000 women engaged in industry—among them the "lady hoboes"—were made public at a luncheon given by Dr. J. Eads How, the "millionaire hobo," at New York. The movement is an attempt to affiliate every woman worker in the country with some union that will protect her in her work. "Make the woman worker see the union idea," is the slogan.

Miss Elizabeth Freeman, feminist and militant suffragist, has been chosen by Doctor How to act as organizer. According to him, 1,000,000 cleaning women, scrubwomen and washwomen alone should be organized. "Lady hoboes," or wandering women workers, will also receive due attention.

"Figures of the war labor board," said Miss Freeman, "show that there are now 10,000,000 working women in the United States—1,500,000 more than before we entered the war."

GENERAL LABOR NEWS

Unskilled laborers in Russia are paid \$4.12 a day.

A union of timber workers has been formed at Antigo, Wis.

Arizona is importing Mexicans to handle the cotton crop.

United Mineworkers has a Canadian membership of almost 8,000.

Letter carriers throughout Canada are to receive higher wages.

Of 215,222 organized workers in Hungary, 48,811 are women.

Firemen on Irish railroads have secured a bonus of \$3.10 a week.

Canada had thirty-seven strikes in May, involving 14,583 workmen.

Of 125 unions in the province of Manitoba, Canada, 70 are in Winnipeg.

Membership of the Netherland National Federation of Trade Unions is over 150,000.

Brotherhood of Carpenters have 4,500 members in the province of Ontario, Canada.

In one way or another, about 5,000,000 British women are working for their country.

Centralla (Wash.) Typographical union has just negotiated a scale for \$28.50 per week.

It is officially denied that Canada contemplates the conscription of labor, masculine or feminine.

Representatives of the British seamen's union are endeavoring to form a new international federation.

Fifteen hundred Northumberland (England) miners resumed work after a strike which lasted one week.

Union labor is represented in the South Australian parliament by seventeen members—an increase of thirteen.

The British ministry of munitions has ordered that the wages of women munition workers be increased \$1.25 a week.

There is an actual shortage of housing accommodations in Germany and this shortage will probably be aggravated after the war.

The strike of 50 plumbers and steamfitters at the government nitrate plant at Toledo, O., threatened to tie up all work at the institution.

Farmers of Barmouth and Harlech, England, refuse to employ German prisoners as a protest against calling up farm hands before the harvest.

There are 8,000,000 British wage earners now being paid from the public funds, either for service with the colors or in munition work and other war trades.

The national war labor board disapproves of the direct or indirect employment on government contracts of prisoners who have been sentenced to hard labor.

The Clyde shipwrights declined to resume work by 2,520 votes to 526, though officials of the Clyde (England) committee also were present and recommended the men to go back.

A bill has been introduced in the Brazilian congress providing for the publication of a quarterly labor bulletin to begin with the date of the definite organization of the National Department of Labor.

The national war labor board ordered the wages of journeymen painters at Indianapolis increased from 55 cents an hour to 65 cents, effective until next March 31. The award was in the dispute between the painters and the Master Painters' and Building Contractors' association.

Resenting the discharge of a fellow employee charged with having agitated unionism, 60 girls employed in the Brown-Evans overall factory at Sedalia, Mo., walked out and took immediate steps to form a local of the United Garment Workers of America. Owing to low wages and alleged unsatisfactory working conditions, dissatisfaction has been apparent some time. A charter has been applied for. Blacksmiths, butchers and other union heads talked for the strikers and agreed to assist the girls.

The bureau of labor statistics of the federal department of labor has started a country-wide probe of the high cost of living. The findings will be used as a basis in making wage adjustments.

The American Federation of Labor launched its initial step to organize the 200,000 steel workers in the United States Steel corporation and independent plants in the Pittsburgh district recently, when representatives of the federation met with more than 500 delegates from two score labor unions in western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

The Wreck of Faith

By REV. J. H. RALSTON, D. D., Secretary of Correspondence Department, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT—When the son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?—Luke 18:8.

These words have been interpreted as meaning that when Jesus Christ returns to this world that he will find no faith.



They have been interpreted as being simply an inquiry, because of the teachings of the Bible and present world conditions as to faith at that time. In either case we have a wreck in view, whether real or imaginary.

Faith may be understood as the body of Christian truth given once for all in the first century, embracing the fundamentals of our Christian system—the infallibility of the Holy Scriptures, the deity of Christ, the lost state of man by nature, the only hope of recovery by the atonement of Christ on the cross, etc. This may be considered from the standpoint of the church in its visible form or that of the individual, personal interest in the subject being emphasized with reference to the latter rather than with the former. The aspect of the former, because it determines the aspect of the latter, shall have fuller treatment.

Faith has had a varied experience. For some three centuries it was held with comparative fidelity. Then the clouds of paganism and lust for embracing Christianity as an element of political life began to gather. For some centuries there was great darkness. In the period of the Crusades there were flickering lights. Then darkness came over Christian thought until the days of Huss in Bohemia and Wickliffe in England. Persecution in Bohemia and indifference in England soon brought another season of darkness, until in Germany, under Martin Luther, the light arose that has shone for four hundred years, and accounts for what we have of the true faith today.

Is the faith of the church, as such, a wreck today? Do we find all sails set and drawing, bound confidently for a distant port? Or do we see that church hesitating, staggering in the midst of changing teachings as to fundamentals like the ship with contrary winds and laboring hard to avoid the rocks on which it may be a total wreck?

Is it not true that some denominations of Christians while still clinging to orthodox creeds have abandoned those creeds in their teachings? Faithful men in some denominations are now crying to their brethren to suppress many of the church publications as they are distinctly infidel in their teachings. Is it not true that many hungry souls go to church and come away hungry because they have not heard the Gospel of Jesus Christ?

How about the individual? Not long ago a young man, who was a graduate of one of America's greatest universities and was finishing his second year in an orthodox theological seminary, said to the writer that he had lost his faith, had no confidence in the Bible, did not accept the deity of Jesus Christ, and was thoroughly unhappy. This is an extreme case, but the writer has had many young people of liberal education give substantially the same testimony.

What is the somewhat remote reason for this situation as to religious teaching? We must go to the land of Martin Luther. The work of corrupting the Bible had progressed until, nearly all German universities and theological schools had repudiated the faith of Luther, although clinging to his name. Learned men said certain results had been attained and these results discredited the Bible. With amazing rapidity this conclusion took hold in England and Scotland and our own country. Destructive biblical criticism and Darwinian evolution swept over nearly all our great universities and our Bible was in the scrap heap. Those of us who have watched the trend of German theological teaching have observed a tremendous advance since the days of Schleiermacher, Baur and Hoffman to the days of Kuenen, Graf and Cornill. It was bad enough with the former, worse with the latter and the final plunge was made by men like Nietzsche, who utterly ignored the Bible and defied God himself. Is it any wonder that Germany is suffering today, and is it much less wonder that the Saxon world is suffering likewise? When will men learn wisdom?

For the individual, especially respecting young people, the old-fashioned religion must come back. The old religious home must be restored. How many professedly religious homes are religious wrecks!

Back to God! Back to Jesus Christ! To thus get back we must get back to the Bible. Thank God it is being published as never before and the demand for it is beyond the supply. Thank God for this fact as to the hunger of the people for truth.