

Canadian Indians Who Have Gone to the Front

Approximately 5,000 Canadian Indians Have Been Trained in Indian Companies of Overseas Units and Sent to France to Fight for the Allied Cause

(By Verne De Witt Rowell in Current History.)

In striking contrast to the bitter racial discussions provoked in Canada by the charges of the Toronto Journalistic school that French Canada has not done her duty in the matter of recruiting men for overseas service is the fervent patriotism of the old-time Indian allies of the French and English in America. In all approximately 5,000 Canadian Indians have been trained in Indian companies of overseas units and been sent to France to fight for the Allied cause. The only Indian race that has not sent its full quota of recruits to the firing line in Europe is that of the Eskimo Indians, and while they might prove excellent warriors during the winter months, they obviously would not survive a summer campaign.

The once ferocious and formidable Blackfoot Indians, who lived on buffalo meat and were a terror of explorers and outlying settlements, have sent several companies. The Crees of the Slave Lake and Hudson Bay regions have sent their representatives in khaki, and the Indians of Eastern Canada have in many instances sent practically the full number of eligible males in their tribes.

In the early days of American colonization, when the French and English contended in warfare, each was aided by an Indian nation, the French by the Algonquin federation and the English by the Iroquois, or Six Nation Indians. The Algonquins largely domesticated, tilled the soil and lived in more or less permanent settlements in the territory now forming the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Time and again did the French establish colonies along the St. Lawrence and the northern shores of the Great Lakes to engage in the fur trade with their Algonquin friends, but nearly always did these colonies disappear before the fierce raids of the Iroquois warriors, who made their home in Western New York, and, as the unfailing allies of the New England British colonists, swooped over the Niagara and St. Lawrence frontiers burning and ravaging the French settlements and scalping all the French palefaces they could lay their hands on. Today under the Canadian flag, the Iroquois and Algonquins are fighting side by side in the same Indian companies for the new, united cause of the French, the English, and the great nation that has sprung from the Little New England and Pennsylvania settlements of those early days.

Loyalty Their Only Politics.—Since New Year's 1917, companies of American Indians have been holding front-line trenches on the western front, and they would have been there nearly three years ago had not an order of the Canadian military department, for some reason never quite explained, forbidden recruiting among the Indians when the war first commenced. But no sooner had the war clouds broken in Europe in August, 1914, than the Indian troops one and all met in their tribal councils, pledged firm allegiance and offered their services to the British Crown, subscribed from their tribal funds money to the Red Cross and to buy machine guns and petitioned to be allowed to go overseas as fighting men.

The Canadian Indian, not being a citizen, knows no politics as yet. He knows nothing of nationalism, neither that of the French-Canadian variety which has something of a racial basis, nor the new nationalism of the English-speaking Canadian, which was just budding before the war, and which, as one of its manifestations, opposed strenuously any contribution by Canada to an imperial navy. The Indian is loyal to the Crown; he is a monarchist. Whether his views will as it is expected he will, as a reward, change when he becomes a citizen.

WOMAN A PHYSICAL WRECK

Tells in Following Letter How She Was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Milwaukee, Wis.—"Before taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was a physical wreck. I had been going to a doctor for several years but he did me no good. A friend told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, so I decided to give it a fair trial, and it gave me relief from bearing down pains which had been so bad that I would have to lie down. I also used the Sanative Wash and it has done me a great deal of good, and I am not troubled with a weakness any more."—Mrs. P. L. BRILL, 1299 Booth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

The most successful remedy for woman's ills is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It has stood the test for forty years, which would be impossible if it did not have genuine merit. For special advice, free, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

SUNDAY SCHOOL

Lesson V.—Fourth Quarter, For Nov. 4, 1917.

THE INTERNATIONAL SERIES.

Text of the Lesson, I Kings xx, 1-21. Memory Verses, 10, 11—Golden Text, I Kings xx, 11—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

The story of Elijah in the preceding chapters as he stood so nobly and grandly for God is most inspiring, and God's loving care of him at Cherith and Zarephath, and when discouraged and weary he lay and slept under the juniper tree and wanted to die, but an angel fed him twice and sent him on his way, is all so comforting, for the same God is our God and Father if we are in Christ, and He is always full of compassion. If we only knew Him as we might, how happy we would be, and how He would glorify Himself in us! We must not see people nor be afraid of them, for the Spirit is saying to us, "Who art thou that thou shouldst be afraid of a man? * * * and forgettest the Lord, thy maker?" (Isa. li, 12, 13.)

Our lesson today is the story of thirty-three drunken kings with such an host of soldiers and horses and chariots that they seemed to fill the country, while the children of Israel seemed like two little flocks of kids (verses 1, 12, 16, 27). The king of Syria, with him the thirty-two kings were associated, sent word to Ahab, king of Israel, that all his wealth and even his wives and children belonged to him, the king of Syria. How suggestive of the devil, who dared to tell the Lord Jesus that all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them belonged to him (Matt. iv, 8, 9; Luke iv, 5, 6). Ahab seemed at first to consent to this (verses 2-4), but when the king of Syria sent again demanding the right to search the houses and help himself to all that he desired then the king of Israel and his sisters stood against it (verses 5-9).

How suggestive the unrighteous and cruel demands of the drunken king and his associates are of the way strong drink treats a man who becomes its slave by ruining his home and taking his pleasant things! Now, Ahab was certainly one of the worst of men, as is written in chapter xxi, 25, "There was none like unto Ahab, who did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Jezebel, his wife, stirred up," but Israel was the Lord's people, though in rebellion against Him, and for the honor of His name He sent a prophet to Ahab, saying, "I will deliver this great multitude into thine hand this day, and thou shalt know that I am the Lord" (verse 13). So the king of Israel and his men slew the Syrians with a great slaughter (verse 21).

Then the Syrians said, "Their gods are the gods of the hills, so we will fight against them in the plain and shall surely conquer them." Therefore a man of God came again to Ahab with this message, "Because the Syrians have said the Lord is God of the hills, but He is not God of the valleys, therefore will I deliver all this great multitude into thine hand, and ye shall know that I am the Lord" (verse 29). Again the little flocks of kids had the victory over the great host of their enemies and slew 100,000 in one day, and Ahab fell upon 27,000. It makes us think of the day when we are tried by the hailstones which the Lord cast down from heaven than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword (Josh. x, 11), and also of the 185,000 whom an angel slew in one night (II Kings xix, 35).

How many ways the Lord has to accomplish His purposes, and at the close of nearly two years of this madness of the nations (June, 1916), we cannot but wonder what would happen if Israel's God should come and cease to keep silence (Ps. i, 3). These two great deliverances were intended to lead Ahab to know the Lord (verses 13, 29), and yet in the end of our lesson chapter we find him making a covenant of peace with this same king of Syria (verse 34), and in the next chapter we see him committing murder for the sake of a little bit of another's property. The worst of sinners and of drunkards may be saved, have been saved, but there must be an honest turning to the Lord with the whole heart.

In chapter xxi, 25-29, we see Ahab humbling himself before the Lord and being spared a little longer, but in chapter xxii, 27, we see him putting a banquet on the Lord in his own house, and he spoke the truth. Oh, how wonderful is the patience and long suffering of the Lord with all sinners, not willing that any should perish, but how desperately wicked is the heart of sin! man and how cruel the destroyer. The murderer, the liar and father of the lie! The God of peace will bruise Satan under our feet shortly, and He is able to deliver from his power even now if any one is really willing to be delivered (Rom. xvi, 20; Heb. vi, 20). Let us never forget that he who is in rebellion against God and turning away from His word and going our own way are called by God drunkenness and staggering (Isa. xxix, 9-13; II, 21). The remedy for each and all is the sacrifice of Christ brought home to the heart in the power of the Holy Spirit. There must be a sincere turning to God with the whole heart—no mere word of mouth, but an honest transaction between the soul and God, for He looketh upon the heart.

The 1917 grain crop of Western Canada will meet the farmers more than \$800,000,000.

Canada's Victory Loan Will Keep the Workers Busy

WHEN the war started many people predicted the ruin of Canada's industries.

But time has shown that the natural resources and basic industries of Canada are of immense importance in helping to keep Great Britain supplied with food, munitions and equipment.

Because of this, there has been a steady cash market for the farmers, as well as plenty of work at good wages for all the workers in other lines of industry.

But now the time has come when Great Britain can purchase her supplies on this side of the Atlantic only on credit. If Canada does not grant this credit, Britain will be obliged to place her orders where credit is available. If Canada does grant this credit our cash markets will be continued and the workers kept busy.

The Only Way

to raise the money needed to establish this credit is by borrowing from all the people of Canada through the sale of Victory Bonds.

Every man and woman in Canada, therefore, is vitally interested in the success of Canada's Victory Loan, for upon its complete success depends the continuance of Canada's agricultural and business prosperity.

Everybody Benefits- Everybody should Buy
Canada's Victory Bonds
when they are offered November 12

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

CANADA HAS ONLY 31 BLIND SOLDIERS

Plans to Publish Daily Newspaper and Monthly Magazine for Blind

It is interesting to note in the face of general horror of blindness, that the assumption in many quarters that the war will turn back into Canada hundreds of sightless men is without foundation. The records of the Military Hospitals Commission, under whose direction all disabled soldiers come when they return to this country, show that of the 400,000 Canadians sent overseas, only 31 have been blinded to date.

Nine of these men have been returned to Canada ready to carry on in professions which they learned at St. Dunstan's School for the Blind in London, England, and are making good; the rest are in England, still in training.

There have been several cases in which the men have become blind after their return to Canada, and provision for their re-education has been made in the School for the Blind at Halifax, under the direction of Sir Frederick Fraser.

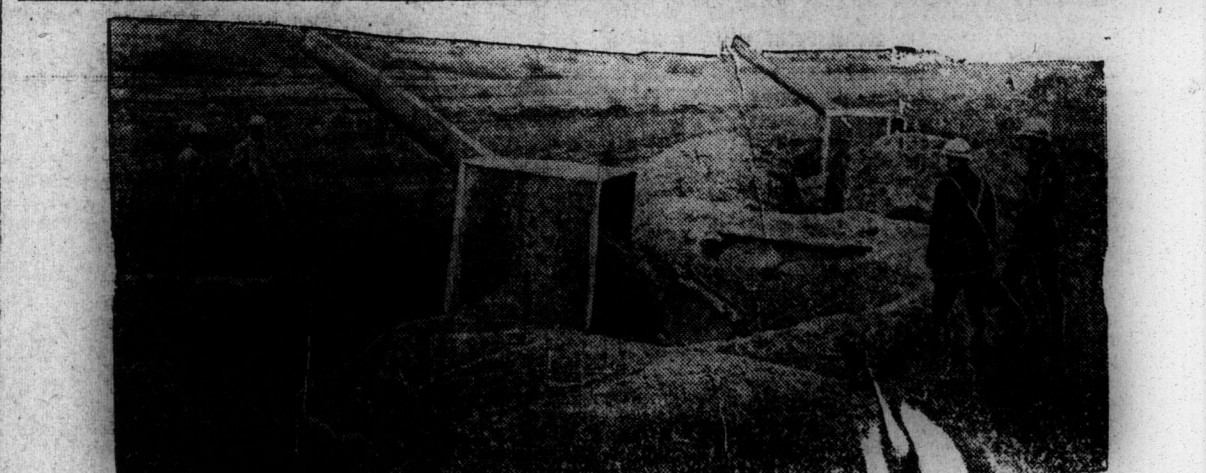
lashed by Miss Winifred Holt in Paris for the re-education of the blinded soldiers in France.

He is planning to include a printing house for the publication of literature in the raised type used by the blind, including a daily newspaper and a monthly magazine. The Braille system of raised dots has restored the world to the blind. With an awl the blinded soldier learns to write in the Braille characters, and his finger tips, running

quickly along the prickled lines, "see" what is written there. Even small children learn readily, so simple is the system, and combining this new knowledge with the mastery of the typewriter by the touch system, generally in vogue in all the commercial schools, a man may qualify for efficiency in any business office.

The Braille shorthand is superior to any system heretofore developed for the blind. It is said.

All sorts of table games are adapted for the blind, and even such active sports as skating, dancing, riding and push ball are engaged in. Blind men can "carry on" from St. Dunstan's where the blinded soldiers of all the colonies of the Empire are trained, they are turning out stenographers, massagers, insurance agents, gardeners, poultry men, shoe makers, saddlers, and basket makers; and men have been prepared by the classes in finger reading to go back to former occupations too innumerable for listing.



FRENCH RECAPTURE THEIR OWN NAVAL GUNS. The picture shows French Naval guns abandoned on Talou Hill in 1916 and recaptured by the French during the recent advance.

THE Gleaned A Budget

The Union Labor Photo-Engravers some effective work, having secured four of the firms in the city the Union Labor.

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