

MEANING OF THE WAR TO CHILDREN

HOW DO WE KNOW THAT WE ARE ON GOD'S SIDE.

Wonderful Opportunity for Parents to Teach Virtues of Honor, Duty and Sacrifice.

"I would set lessons on the war—downright lessons with good marks and bad marks—in every nursery in the kingdom; and if a child of average ability, at seven years of age, could not answer any of my questions, he should stand in the corner till he could," writes Mr. Stephen Paget in the Cornhill Magazine. "It is pitiful that a child should know more about William the Conqueror than about the King of the Belgians. To older children, from twelve to fifteen years of age, I would give, each term, an examination paper. Here are some questions for that purpose:

"What has been the effect of the war on you and your home?"
"Imagine that you have \$50 to spend on the relief of suffering caused by the war. How would you proceed?"

"It has been suggested that children should say, as a grace, Thank God and the British navy for my good dinner.' What significance, if any, do you find in this form of words?"

"Describe and comment on any recent cartoon in Punch."
"Write out any one true story which you know by heart of the heroic spirit of our soldiers and sailors."

Any Prayer Better Than None.

"It cannot hurt a child to say God save the King. Neither can it hurt a child, I think, to say God punish England. We read of German school children learning to say that; and I am glad to think that it will harm neither them nor England. How can it hurt a small child to repeat this over-advertised curse? After all, it is a form of prayer; and almost any form of prayer, among children, is better than none."

"If I had to choose between teaching a child to pray God to punish his country's enemies in this war, and teaching a child to think of this war without any reference to God, I would choose the former. Patriotism, at its worst, is better for children than atheism at its best. Besides, if these lax-haired boys and girls do pray God to punish England they doubtless with equal fervor, pray Him to help Germany; and the Name coming twice on their lips, scores twice in their heads. It is nonsense to say that the children are too young to mention the war to their Maker. If they are old enough to call His attention to mother and daddy and Nan and pussy, they are old enough to pray on wider lines."

"I am inclined to advise parents not to encourage small children to play at the war. They may with advantage play at soldiers; but I dislike to see an English child pretending that he is a German, and you can play at soldiers quite well without that."

Best Way of Approach.

"The name of the war, in the hearts of us who are grown up, is attended and encircled by other great names. Among these are honor, duty, courage, obedience, sacrifice, God. Through this great circle of names, one and all of them names of authority and of immemorial age, we must approach the central face of the war itself. If we were by ourselves we could find a hundred ways of approach but we are not by ourselves."

"We have got children with us—these big, impatient, inquisitive children hanging on to us, wanting to know what we think of the war. They drag us towards that central fact, and we must approach it hand-in-hand with them. And I believe that the best way of approach, when we have them with us, is through the Divine Name; because it is already familiar to them, and it cannot be annulled by their most fantastical notions touching their Maker. As it is past their understanding, so it is past ours, therefore it brings them and us level. These older children, these clever boys and girls who think for themselves, need to be told not what they can understand, but what they cannot understand, nor we either. I want them to get above the belief that the issues of war can be decided by miraculous interference, the belief in a tribal or national deity; I want them not to see anything absurd in the same prayers and the same 'Te Deum' coming alike from our enemies and from us; and I want them, through all this clearance, to attain perfect confidence that God is on the side of the allies. And the only question is: Can they?"

Are We on God's Side?

"I say that they can. It may help them if we tell them what Abraham Lincoln said of the American war—that he could not know for certain that God was on his side, but that he hoped he was on God's side. That is

the sort of text which is able to stick in their heads. I would start from it, and I would begin right away with the violation of Belgium. I would compel them to see that God, being on the side of decency and of honor is on the side of Belgium.

"Belgium, I would say to the children, is crucifixa etiam pro nobis. She saved others, herself she could not save. I would hang the story of Belgium straight on to the story of the Passion."

"If we begin here, with this great concept of the love in a man who lays down his life for his friends, we shall help the children to admire the love wherever they find it, and to recognize it, whatever nationality be put over the man's grave. I do not say that we can help them to understand the meaning, or the purpose, or pain and of death, or of the horrors of the war—we should be the blind leading the blind—but I do say that a child who starts with the Divine Name, and with the Passion, will find himself on the right lines, if the war brings death, or pain, or poverty, into the circle of his own home. It will not help him, then, to call the German Emperor a wicked man, or to hate Germany; he will feel the need of something more final than that."

"We are a better lot of men and women than we were a year ago. This corner of the world, for many years, will be a grand place to live in, a good spiritual nursery for the children to play in, a wholesome school for them, where they may learn the graver virtues not as extras, but as regular lessons."

WILLIAMS TOOK THE RISK.

A French Clown Who Silenced a Rapid-Fire Gun.

Williams was in a trench somewhere in the long French line, helping to keep the Germans back from some mounds of broken brick that had once been a village. Before he became a soldier he had been a famous clown and gymnast in a French circus. A German quick-firer, says T. P.'s Journal of Great Deeds of the Great War, had worked round to the French flank, and was filling the trench with wounded men by its enflaming fire. The little whirling machine of death was hidden very cunningly.

It was a grave situation. The fire of the gun was accurate and ceaseless. The French were unable to locate the mitrailleuse. In despair, the officer in charge said aloud, "If we only had somebody up there we might be able to deal with them." He pointed to the top of a shattered chimney stack, that hung groggily over the debris of the village. Its summit was thirty feet from the ground, but to get to the top meant the probability of a violent and painful death. The Germans would shoot at the climber, and the smokestack looked as if it would come down at the slightest extra weight and vibration.

Although there was a double chance of death in the smokestack, Williams took the risk. His officer shrugged his shoulders without refusing, when the clown asked if he might try. Williams stripped off his heavy coat, slung his rifle across his shoulder, and went up the chimney like a cat. He clutched at the nearest projections, jumping upward even as those frail footholds and handholds crumbled under his weight. Tiny, ominous cascades of rubble and mortar fell down as his nimble feet passed scrambling up the shaft. The men in the trenches gasped; every moment they expected to hear the heavy fall of the brave man's body on the earth. But he did not fall.

He came to the summit, and all the country lay under his eyes, flat, and marked out in lines like a map. He hung there, looking about steadily, carefully; and the Germans, seeing him, loosed a whistling wind of bullets at him. But he paid not the slightest attention. He found the machine gun, and shouted down the precise position and the approximate distance of the piece.

Coolly he unslung his Lebel, pressed the clip of cartridges into the magazine, began sighting steadily, firing nonchalantly. Each time his rifle rang and spat, the frail ruin that he jerked his pedestal quivered. Williams, as steady as a rock, went on firing. The voice of the mitrailleuse became jerky and unsteady.

Williams was as calm as possible, and continued to fire until the officer ordered him to descend. By his descent he startled his comrades more even than by his ascent. It was an old circus trick, but there were no nets ready for a slip and no attendants standing by to catch him. A slip meant death, and an ugly death; but Williams risked it with a laughing imperturbability. He dropped his rifle to the ground, then, while his fellows gasped, dived straight at a low, tiled roof twenty feet below. The fall did not kill him. He came off the roof like a creature of India rubber, turned in the air, and dropped swiftly and neatly to his feet. "My new turn—the leap of death!" he cried, striking the grotesque attitude of the savadust ring. Then he slipped into his coat, and went back to his place in the trench.

Lets in Flies.

"Your husband is rather stout."
"Weighs over 300 pounds. He's a pest in summer time."
"How so?"
"Takes him too long to get through a screen door."

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—"I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me."

"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMSLEY, 903 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILD, Beatrice, Neb.

THE BASIS OF PROPELLANTS.

How Cotton Is Prepared for Use in Explosives.

Cotton in the form of nitrocellulose is the most important component of all military propulsive explosives. Strictly speaking, the raw material used is cotton waste, or the stuff rejected in the manufacture of cotton goods. Jute, ramie, kapok fibre, sulphite pulp, spun cotton, and other forms of cellulose, have all been tried, but the only trustworthy material is cotton waste. According to Nature, the method of producing a satisfactory form of nitrocellulose from cotton waste is as follows: The waste is hand-picked, so as to remove the grosser impurities. The product is combed, picked once more, and then dried. Then comes the nitration process, which consists in immersing the purified waste in a mixture composed of twenty-one per cent. of nitric acid and eight per cent. of sulphuric acid. The acids are poured off, and the gun-cotton is washed to remove as much of the acid as possible, and is further purified by being boiled several times in water. The boiling is of great importance, for in that part of the process the unstable—bodies produced during nitration are dissolved or decomposed, and so leave the nitrocellulose in a condition to be safely handled. Lastly the cotton is reduced to pulp, washed again, then partly dried, and moulded under pressure into the required shape. No other form of nitrated cellulose is so effective.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

Parents Should Study Character of Their Children.

It is very important that children should be allowed a voice in choosing a business career for themselves, and that their tastes should be considered before they are put out into the business world. It is because they are not consulted in the matter of a future livelihood that so many square pegs live on in round holes. Many a young man who fails to make a footing for himself in the professional world, or the world of trade, does so because he is in the wrong environment. He might have done well had he followed a different occupation, but possibly he was hurried into taking the first "job" that came along, and was afterwards fearful of giving it up lest he might be stranded. There are born leaders and born followers among men, but unfortunately they are not always rightly placed in the world, and the real general has to take a back seat while the lieutenants rule, and in this way chaos comes, for the able lieutenant is often a very bad general. It is for parents to study the characters of their children and to help them, as far as possible in choosing the right profession, and concentrating their energies on what will be most helpful to them in the future. Let the young benefit by the experience of their elders, and avoid waste of time by taking up an ungenial occupation that will be adhered to only for a time. The specialist always has the advantage of the man who can only do the work that scores of other men can do, and it is well, therefore, to become a specialist, if possible.

MAID OR COOK.

The Wife—Do you know that you have not kissed me for over a week? The Absent-minded Professor—Eh? Then I wonder who in the world I have been kissing.

It takes over one-third of a second for the eyelid to open and close.

From the Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

One-third of the Regina fire brigade are now with the colors. The Manitoba Agricultural College will have a record number of students this winter.

Saskatchewan farmers set aside 5,000 acres on which to grow grain for patriotic purposes. The estimated loss in the operation of the Regina Street Railway system for 1915 amounts to \$116,875.

Farmers in Saskatchewan are buying much lumber for the purpose of building granaries to store their wheat.

Miss Queenie Yuill, of Regina, has entered on a five-year course at the Manitoba Medical College for the degree of M.D. When the Alberta Legislature next meets it may amend the Election Act so that illiterates will be excluded from voting.

Rhoda Violet Williams, a 14-year-old North Battleford girl, has passed her exams, as associate of the London College of Music.

Convicted of a breach of the Saskatchewan Sales of Liquor Act, a Regina bartender was fined \$200 and sent to jail for a month and a half.

Coyotes have become so numerous in country districts of the Middle West that farmers are alarmed for the welfare of their smaller domestic animals.

Stanley Fisher, an 8-year-old Winnipeg boy, didn't know a gun was loaded, and shot and killed a companion in showing him what he would do to a German.

The Secretary of the Regina Bureau of Public Welfare, reports that a number of those assisted by the bureau last winter have paid back the amounts advanced to them.

The director of prosecution, under the new Saskatchewan Liquor Act, has issued a statement showing that there have been 81 convictions for infraction of the act to date.

Doctors of Regina and their friends have collected \$1,423 during the past two weeks for the Saskatchewan Field Hospital Unit. A total of \$40,000 is needed to equip the gift.

William Short, ex-Mayor of Edmonton, said at a meeting of the Development League: "If we are to succeed in Edmonton we will have to sweep away municipal ownership." He declared that the city had become municipal-ownership mad.

A report of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture estimates the total yield of wheat in the province at 133,490,027 bushels, of oats at 113,884,821 bushels, of barley at 8,972,107 bushels, and of flax at 5,000,000 bushels approximately.

A Winnipeg firm had an old safe which had not been opened for years, the combination being lost. It was thought the safe contained nothing but old books. An expert opened the safe and found nearly \$800 in good money inside, which had been entirely forgotten.

Going to a fire, a \$300 horse, belonging to the Winnipeg Fire Department, was killed when a fire truck collided with a street car.

The farmers of Saskatchewan will give the Government 100,000 bushels of wheat as a patriotic gift. The wheat will be made into flour and sent to the Imperial Government.

Homestead entries in Western Canada for the first seven months of 1915 totalled 10,279, a decrease of 5,843, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There were 2,945 fewer entries in Saskatchewan, 3,002 fewer in Alberta, and 145 fewer in British Columbia. In Manitoba the entries this year have totalled 2,350 as compared with 2,092 last year.

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Gen. Kuropatkin Restored to Favor



Russian Army leader disgraced for alleged incompetence in the Russo-Japanese War, now said to be in command of Grenadier Corps.

COMFORT SOAP

IT'S ALL RIGHT

Gives Dirt a Hard Time

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What Is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

A lady purser now does duty on board the Clyde steamer "Lady Rowena."

Barrhead Town Council has installed the Alder & McKay automatic system or street lighting.

Damage estimated at over \$5,000 was caused by a fire that broke out at the farm of West Densie, Monikie.

At Aberdeen Fish Market, the trawler Theresa Boyle landed a catch of 45 tons, which realized at the sales \$5,500.

The death of Mrs. Findlay, who resided in Chanony Wynd, removes one of the oldest inhabitants of Brechin.

The tweed manufacturers in the Border districts are keeping most of the looms running full on cloth under Government contracts.

Forty-seven casualties have occurred among the men from Carnoustie, including 13 killed, two died from wounds, gassed, and one prisoner.

Damage to the extent of \$10,000 was caused by a fire that broke out in the engineering works of William Arrol & Co., Preston street, Glasgow.

On account of a severe rainstorm which visited Edinburgh a few days ago, West Princes street gardens were flooded to a depth of over a foot.

Corporal Eric Jackson, a native of Stirling, and who is serving with the A.M.C. at the Dardanelles, has been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

A large school of whales, numbering about 300 was driven ashore at Bastovoe, Scotland. About 100 whales escaped, leaving about 200 stranded.

To assist the authorities in obscuring unnecessary lights, the churches in Berwick are considering the advisability of changing the time of holding worship.

The property of Wick Burgh School Board has been insured against damage by hostile aircraft at a premium which amounts in all to \$120 per annum.

Sketching and photographing are prohibited within a radius of three miles of the slope of the Moray and Beaulieu Firths, and within three miles of the Caledonian Canal.

The death has taken place in Aberdeen of Mr. Harry F. David, a very promising artist. He was an associate of the Royal College of Art, and a teacher at Gray's School of Art.

The Savoy Theatre, Glasgow, was recently offered for sale in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, at the upset price of \$200,000, but no offers were forthcoming, and the sale was adjourned.

The restrictions in connection with the coal trade are beginning to take effect in West Fife Collieries, and for several days about 3,000 miners were idle and all the sidings were stocked with loaded waggon.

Over twenty Ayr teachers have been voluntarily giving lessons in French to the men of the Glasgow R. E. and R. F. A. both in Ayr and at the camp at Doonfoot.

The death is announced of Andrew Hutton, gardener to the late Mr. George Keith, of Usan, and one of the most successful exhibitors from Montrose for many years.

The Dowager-Duchess of Roxburgh is staying at Broxmouth Park, Dunbar, where she has entertained a great number of wounded soldiers from Dunbar Barracks.

The death is announced of James Hepburn, blacksmith, one of the oldest and best respected citizens of Selkirkshire. For a number of years he was a member of Galashiels Town Council.

At a meeting of the Scottish Coal Trade Conciliation Board in Glasgow, the Scottish miners renewed their claim for an increase of 25 per cent. on the 1888 basis, which is equivalent to 24 cents per day. The parties failed to agree.

Not Polite to Use a Hammer.

She—Have you been up to break bread with the new bride and bridegroom yet?
He—No, I'm not feeling very strong.

Barbarities of War.

She (viewing the flagship)—What does he blow that bugle for?
He—Tattoo.

She—I've often seen it on their arms, but I never knew they had a special time for doing it.

SIXTY WOMEN IN AUSTRIAN RANKS

IN HARDSHIPS OF STRENUOUS CAMPAIGN.

Two Have Received Decorations for Deeds of Heroism Under Fire.

Besides the legions of Polish volunteers forming a part of the Austro-Hungarian army fighting the Russians, there is a Ukrainian legion. The "Ukrainians" are that part of the Ruthenian population living in the eastern districts of Galicia who are pronouncedly pro-Austrian, writes Dr. Wolf Von Schierbrand, from Vienna.

Among the members of the legion are sixty adventurous women and girls. Two were killed in action, others are recovering from wounds and a few were taken prisoner by the Russians. The status of these prisoners as regular belligerents is recognized, just as the Austrians have recognized that of the Russian women soldiers, of whom, according to Russian official accounts, there are several hundreds.

I met one of the severely wounded heroines, now mending in a reserve hospital in Vienna, recently. She is Sophia Haletschko, 24, quite pretty, of regular and delicate features, blond and girlish. When the war started she had just finished the medical course at the University of Lemberg.

Receiving a Doctor's Diploma. Then Lemberg was taken by the Russians and she joined the Ukraine legion. For nearly a year she underwent all the hardships of a strenuous campaign, a part of the time in the dead of winter, in the wild passes of the Carpathians and in the mountains of the Bukovina range without loss of health or good looks.

Miss Haletschko after a brief season of drilling showed remarkable gifts as a scout and ranger. In the "Sistsh" (the Ukraine name for the legion) she earned the reputation of being excellent in reconnoitring. She was enrolled in the cavalry, became sergeant-major and was decorated twice for extraordinary bravery. She wears a silver medal for daring before the enemy.

She showed me a Russian illustrated journal in which appeared the portraits of a score of Russian women fighting for the Czar.

"Once we made a lot of prisoners," she remarked. "It was across the Russian border, about twenty miles south-east of Czernowitz, and there was a woman among them, though our men did not know it at first. I took care of her and saw to it that no harm should befall her on the transport to our lines near Horodenka."

Promoted and Decorated. But, Fraulein Haletschko is not the only remarkable case of this kind. Olena Stepaniv, a fellow student of hers from Lemberg, though five years her junior, likewise distinguished herself as a scout, won promotion and was decorated, but had the ill fortune to be taken prisoner at Boleshov. Nothing as to her fate has become known.

Then there is Irene Kus, who wears her hair short and strides like a man. During the struggles for the possession of the Makovka Mountain (Carpathian range), she ran in the hottest fire up to a corner where a Maxim gun was dealing death and destruction, carrying hand grenades, and threw one of them so skillfully as to destroy men and gun. The captain in command kissed her.

Then there is Anna Dmyterks, another Lemberg University student; Olga Pidwysocka, only 17, who joined the ranks from the teachers' seminary, and Paulina Mychajlyschin, a young widow, who wants to revenge the death of her husband by the Russians. They hanged him as an Austrian spy in a small town of eastern Galicia.

Of the Russian prisoners of war 40,000 in Austria and Hungary are now at work getting in the crops. These are nearly all peasants, village bred and used to field labor—sturdy, big fellows. Their labor is wholly voluntary, and they like it, because of the relative freedom, the more varied and more plentiful food, and because of the nature of the work, to which they have been habituated all their lives.

The Self-made Man. "I'll have you understand, sir," said the bustling little chap, "that I am a self-made man."

"All right, old man," said Jiggers. "Now, run along home and finish the job, and then I'll talk to you."

Advertiser are not the ra add

Saturday, C Farm—Clear Hay, Grain, property of I Fearnly, lot west of Port of Lakeview, the following 1 grey mare about 1300 lb harness, supi purebred, Per on colt rising Clyde sup 1 Shire stallion aged 6, good and enrolled CATTLE—1 years old, du 1 Durham at fresh in cow, due to fr stein cow ag 2 steers rising 2 years, March and 1 brood sow a 100 lbs. each; 100 hens and pig—1 wagon, 1 m turrey; mowin vator; 2 sets fanning mill; pulleys; 24 ft harness; 1 se chains; quanti bus. of Sweet for seed; gu neckyokes, fo coal stove, bu iron triple h Standard creat a few months yards rag ca months' credit for cash. Lin

Tuesday, N the Farm, Goir of Dairy Cows implements, 1 property of F and 23, 3th con north and 4 mi mencing at (Lunch at noo HORSES—Blac weight about 1 rising 3 by M General Purpo Sirelene; spri na. CATTLE— 9 years old, 1 high grade Du fresh April ham 4 years O 26th; grade D fresh March and Ayrshire freshen March years old to fre grade Durha

March 15 ham heifers, 15 calves; 9 HOGS young; 9 pigs sale; purebred 8 shoats weighir ewes; 7 high e lambs; 2 ewes; 1 LEMENTS; ing mow; 200 hay tedder, disc tivatons; 4 plou Bell cutting box sleighs; steel r harness; 2 sets cark, large platf etc.; about 10 la and spiles; 1 new whiffletre (Standard); 2 o rel; milk can; terest in bean p nearly new; gas nearly new; 100 puller attachmer & GRAIN—200 tatoes; about of Timothy str. about 200 shock mangels and tur carrots; about 1 seed peas; 4 fork neckyokes and tides. All to be Terms—\$10, 10 cent. discount fo

Wednesday, N Farm—Clearing Implements, Hay age, etc. the Pearson, Lot 29, Gore, 10 miles so of Malahide & 1 tory, or 2 miles commence at 1 o 2 grays; 1 Holstei 6 years old; 2 Cows, 4 years good ones; grade 7 years old; 2 gr 2 yrs. old, milker and white heifer; 2 yrs. These to a well bred A and July; 7 gr calves; 3 are h bulls; brown hor one, weigh abou mare about 1100 Brino; Decring ing grain binder mover 5 ft. cut; outthrow, nearly land cultivator, n hoe drill; fannir Fleury walking smoothing harrow cultivators; M. of 1-horse hay rake cap. 2,000 lbs. n wagon box and f wagon; two 24-in buggy; open bu with top; side cutter; 2-seed h harness; set dou seel heavy breec steel beams and sackband harness Sweeney collars; ness; about 15 t about 3 tons crop; quantity of