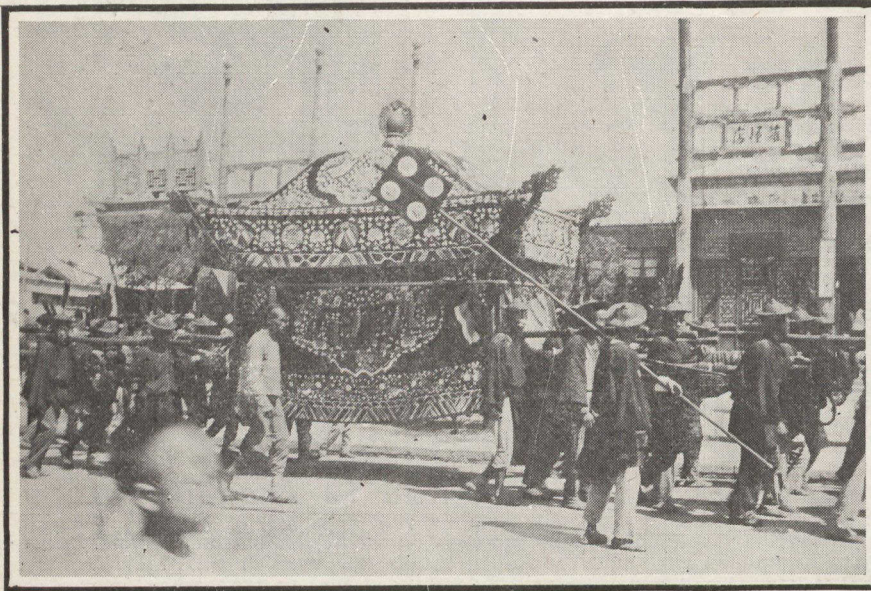
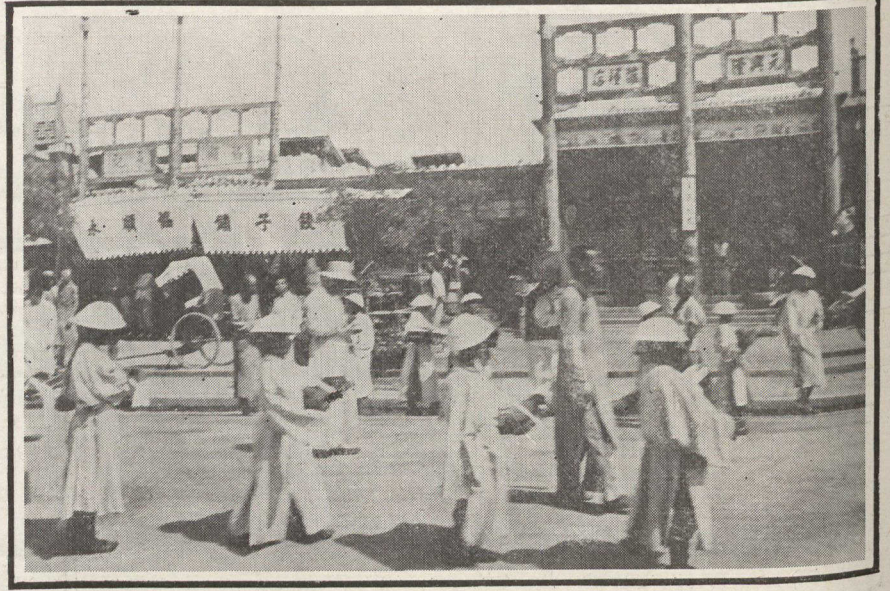


# A No. 4 CHINESE FUNERAL

*From Photographs Taken by a Canadian Living in Peking*



This Chinaman enjoyed a No. 4 funeral because he was carried by only forty-two bearers.



But he was the recipient of numerous gifts, which were burned in picturesque solemnity beside the grave.

THERE is one place left in the world where having a funeral is something to make it worth while to live. When a Pekingese of any quality changes the abode of his soul the survivors and his friends give him a very happy funeral. As often happens in this country, the kind of funeral a man enjoys gives an idea of his importance. And the visitor from Canada, accustomed to regarding a burial as a melancholy function, got up early one morning in Peking to take snapshots of this funeral. He went in a rickshaw. The rickshaw boy said to him:

"Oh, allee number four funeral, him."

"How do you know that?" asked the visitor.

"Because—I count the men carrying him. It is forty-two," replied little pig-tailed John. "If he is number one, he has—eighty-eight!"

By the same post-mortem arithmetic, a No. 2 would be somewhere be-



Behind the band and the embroidered banner umbrella goes the widow in her closed chair. The man at the right carries a dummy figure to be cremated at the grave.

tween 88 and 42 bearers, and a No. 3 somewhere between 42 and 88. One tourist started to figure it out, but the funeral was all over, the tum-tums done beating, the last joss-stick burned, the corpse all cremated and the ashes gathered up, before he had the problem worked out. Getting funeralized in Peking is a very pretentious business. If the Chinese ever have a real war, they may have less time for mathematics at funerals.

It was said of the father of Frederick the Great that his one regret in life was that he would not be able to behold his own funeral—which he evidently intended to make a very spectacular pageant. And there are people even in Canada who, while they are still alive, seem to be about as commonplace as the average run of mankind, but when they die will blossom out into something like real pomp and circumstance at a funeral.

## NATIONAL SERVICE; A NEW IDEA

*The Reasonable Sermonette of a Soldier*

By LT.-COL. J. GALLOWAY

HE that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one." Luke XXI:31.

These are the words of the Prince of Peace, uttered at a time when the Chief Priests and Scribes were on their way with a multitude of armed soldiers and civilians to take prisoner the Son of Man. In His mind He could see the rabble long before they came in sight, and prompted by the human, rather than the Divine, He made use of the words that form the subject from which to draw a few conclusions.

It is a message of preparedness, a message of defence delivered to His followers on that now memorable night. It was fraught with more consequence to the world than the present crisis and yet the present war in its effects upon the future of the world is a very good second.

The sword was the principal weapon used by the peoples who inhabited the world and fought battles in the time of our Saviour. We see how even the Prince of Peace recognized the need for preparation when danger was threatened. Everything looked dark; no ray of light seemed to penetrate the horizon for Him or His followers upon whom He was to depend to carry His Gospel for Him into the hearts and homes of men. If the Man of Sorrows in His extremity could resort to the force of arms or rather call upon His followers to "Sell his garment and buy a sword" that he might use it against the enemy who would deprive Him of His life and His followers

PREACHING peace has been proven to be the last way on earth to get peace. Never was peace preached so powerfully by experts and amateurs the world over as before the present war. Never were the colossal folly and the incredible cost of war so obvious as in the recent international farces at The Hague. Never was a time when wise men, with their fingers on the financial pulse of the world, so united to declare that a great world war was economically impossible. Never was a time when "The Great Illusion," propounded by Norman Angell, came so near being a popular hobby of mankind. And the great illusion of all now is that the world ever believed such a gospel of peace. War on a scale never dreamed of, except in Germany, has shaken the peace propagandist out of his boots. And the reason is, that while the nations preached peace one nation hid behind the sermons to get ready for war. Germany, under the bossism of the Prussian Junker, was preparing to smash the world, while the Kaiser went about mouthing on peace to bamboozle diplomats, governments and peoples.—Editor.

of their leader, surely we may with equal propriety and forcefulness call upon every citizen of this fair land to prepare himself for the defence of this, one of the fairest countries under God's sun.

Does our militia system as at present organized meet the needs of the hour? A thousand times no! It has been tried and found most lamentably wanting, both in its enforcement and in its usefulness to meet a serious crisis like the present or any similar one. When the Empire is required to confront a nation whose army is under enforced enlistment the voluntary system is entirely inadequate to meet the needs. Their men, under constant training, are certainly in a much better condition than the army who have to depend upon their training being done after the trouble breaks out. Then the time it takes to fit an army for taking the field seriously handicaps the voluntary system.

The Canadian Defence League offer a solution of this question to the country in Universal Training, a system that has been tried with great success in Australia and New Zealand. It is the best means of defence because while training every able-bodied man in physical and military drill, it interferes the least with his business. It is suggested that the training begin in the schools with the boy as a Cadet and continue so long as he remains in school; when he leaves school he passes into a Cadet Corps organized for the purpose in connection with the Militia Regiments and remains there until the age of 18 is reached