

THE OFFICER AND THE PRIVATE

A Comparison by One Who Has Been Both

SAYS OFFICERS BETTER OFF

Had Many Comforts and Conveniences Not Accessible to the Men in the Ranks, But Greater Responsibility and Danger

(Toronto Mail and Empire) Which has the harder lot, the officer or the private? The opinion of the great majority of privates is that the officers have, on the whole, a "cushy" job compared with theirs and, on the other hand, the officers are not to be blamed if they think the privates are lucky to be only privates, free from the officer's responsibility. Here and there, however, is to be found an officer who declares unhesitatingly that in the Great War the officers had all the best of it. One of them is that distinguished author and playwright, St. John Ervine, author of "Changing Winds," perhaps the best English war novel, and "John Ferguson," one of the latest New York dramatic hits. Mr. Ervine was both an officer and a private in the war, and his views were offered in refutation of a letter that appeared in the New Statesman, an English weekly, asserting that, everything considered, the private had the best of things. Being an officer was more dangerous, the writer said, more tiring, and not more attractive except for decorations. Mr. Ervine does not specifically deal with danger and the statistics of the war will probably show that the most dangerous post of all was that of a subaltern in an infantry regiment.

"The Wind Up" But Mr. Ervine says that if an officer "got the wind" up or, in other words, lost his nerve, it was a simple matter for him to get away to the transport lines or secure a transfer from an infantry regiment to another branch of the service, but the man in the lines with the "wind up" had to stay there and get it down as best he could. But we should think that "funking" would be much more conspicuous in an officer than in a private, and that a very human falling away from heroism would appear more damning in him than in another. Apart from the vital inter-related questions of danger and courage, Mr. Ervine says that the officer had all the best of it, especially in England. In hospital and as a prisoner of war the officer's advantage was increased, and it is to be admitted that however much was left to be desired of the German treatment of officer prisoners they had a much better time than the privates. The ingrained German respect for officers was even translated to their enemies. Again the officer suffered from few of the childish restraints it was thought necessary to impose on the privates, and the writer says that the officer, even if he is a boy of nineteen, is treated as a responsible person, while the private, though a middle-aged business man must be in barracks by ten o'clock.

The Matter of Leave The arbitrary fixing of bounds does not apply, except theoretically in some cases, to officers, he continues, a statement that is probably open to contradiction. As a private soldier, he says, he had to waste hours of his precious leave in waiting about company office until an officer could be found to sign his pass. As an officer he merely suggested to the adjutant that perhaps the army could stagger along without his presence for a week-end, and the adjutant would give him leave. The officer got better and more varied food than the men, he continues. In France his fare was better cooked. He admits that perhaps officers had too much to eat, and is convinced that they had too much to drink. He writes: "I have never been able to understand why whiskey was so easily obtainable both out of the line and in it. The men received no other alcohol, stimulant than that provided by a teaspoonful of rum after stand-to, but the officers had bottles of whiskey every day. There was actually a time in my experience in France when it was easier to obtain whiskey than rifle oil, and I have known men to go into the trenches without rifle oil at the same time a trainload of whiskey was lying at railroad."

Whiskey and Beer He finds it a satisfaction to report that the Germans captured that train and he trusts that the whiskey made them very drunk and very sick. The aftermath of this lavish distribution of whiskey, he says, is the present great number of young officers who are drunkards. Let this should be seized upon as an argument in the present referendum campaign; it is fair to say that Mr. Ervine adds, "Honest beer—if the word honest is applicable to beer nowadays—would have been better for the officers, and would certainly have done the men no harm." a sentiment at variance with the doctrine one hears nowadays that beer is perhaps worse than whiskey. Housing arrangements at home at the base, and in rest sections were much better for the officers than for the men; so were the dugouts and shelters in the line. The officers had facilities for washing that the men had not, and though the bathing arrangements in France were pretty good, much better than in Eng-

ACHES AND PAINS SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

Famous pain and ache Liniment, kept handy, brings gratifying relief.

RHEUMATIC twinges ease up soon. So do stiff joints, lame back, neuralgia, overtaxed muscle, and those pains from weather exposure, too—they don't fight long against the counter-irritant Sloan's Liniment produces. Keep this old family friend handy for instant use—a little penetrates without rubbing, leaving no skin stains, muss, or "logged" pores. You ought to keep a bottle handy always.

All druggists. Three sizes—35c., 70c., \$1.50. (Made in Canada.)



Keep it handy

More Farms-Good Times

How it Affects You

Among our returned soldiers there are thousands of practical farmers. Still other thousands are studying farming under Canada's supervision, by hiring out to farmers, and by taking courses in agricultural colleges. These men want to "go on the land," but they have no capital. So, through the medium of the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, Canada says to them "If you are fully qualified to farm, I will lend you money to purchase land, stock and implements. You may pay it back within a stated time, and for the loan of it, I will charge you only a moderate rate of interest."

Canada makes this offer, not only because men who have fought deserve well of their country, but because it is of prime importance that more land should be cultivated.

The love of outdoor life and the resourcefulness of our soldier citizens are just the qualities to make them successful farmers, and upholders of the best Canadian tradition.

As evidence of the value of the Land Settlement Act, the following figures were available on August 15:--

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes: Number of applications from soldiers (29,495), Number of applications investigated and approved (22,281), Number of soldiers actually farming this year (9,043), Average amount of loan to each soldier (\$2,960), Total amount of loans (\$26,767,304), Average size of farm (160 acres), Total amount of homestead lands that is, virgin soil placed under cultivation (1,000,000 acres).

This million acres was divided among 3,768 soldiers, 160 acres each being the original allotment; but 2,512 soldiers availed themselves of the privilege open to all soldier-homesteaders to obtain an additional 160 acres, making their allotment 320 acres each.

In addition to a million acres of virgin soil already placed under cultivation, more than 6,000 other farms are now being worked, many of which would have been less productive if returned soldiers had not taken them over.

It is just as true to-day as it was before the war that big crops favorably marketed mean general prosperity for Canada.

The more wheat and farm products Canada grows and sells, the more money will be spread through all classes of the community. Not only the farmer, but the merchant, the manufacturer, the industrial wage earner and the professional man will benefit.

Here is where YOU come in.

\$24,000,000 of the forthcoming Victory Loan will be used to make loans to soldier farmers.

By purchasing Victory Bonds you will help the soldier who is starting life anew on the farm as well as sharing in this national investment in farm development. You will not only get good interest on your money with the best security, but you will participate in the increased general prosperity which greater farm production brings.

Get ready to join in the promotion of greater national prosperity, therefore, by subscribing to the

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

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



Pioneer Aviators' Quaint Schemes

Frenchman Flew Distance of 13 Yards in Man-Driven Airplane

London, Oct. 10.—All the earliest ideas of human flight were naturally based upon the observation of birds and demanded

Are Your Nostrils Full of Catarrhal Discharge?

If so, it's Time You Got Wise to Catarrhozone, the One Certain Cure.

By no other means can you get relief so quickly as from Catarrhozone. It's the most direct remedy—direct because you breathe it to the very spot that is irritated and full of catarrhal germs. Nothing round-about in the Catarrhozone method. It acts instantly, clears the throat of phlegm, stops the hacking cough, relieves tight chest, removes bronchial irritation.

So healing and soothing is Catarrhozone, so full is it of curative essences that winter ill fits before it. Carry a Catarrhozone Inhaler in your purse, in your pocket, use it to ward off your little colds before they grow big. Dollar outfit lasts two months, small size 50c. trial size 25c.; all dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

that the man should work his own artificial wings, for there were no engines, and possibly if there had been their use would have been considered "not cricket." In the notebooks of Leonardo di Vinci,

"77" FOR COLDS

During the last epidemic of Influenza it was said that six months supply of drugs and medicines was exhausted in six days. Among these was Dr. Humphrey's Seventy-seven.

The cause was partly due to the abnormal demand, but largely to everyone anticipating their wants. We now appeal to our friends to conserve their supply of "Seventy-seven." Don't buy more than you need; don't take more than is necessary. Study and follow directions.

At all Drug and Country Stores. Humphrey's Home, Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.

painter and universal genius, are many sketches of wings to be fitted to arms and legs, and more than one disastrous attempt was made to fly with such devices.

Thus at the beginning of the sixteenth century an Italian alchemist promised to fly from the walls of Stirling Castle to France, and actually tried to do so. Naturally, he failed; by luck he only broke a leg.

A more successful, if more modest attempt was made recently at Longchamps by a French professional cyclist. Poulain, who with a man-driven airplane actually flew, not to Stirling Castle, but a distance of thirteen yards. It is understood that a prize of 10,000 francs awaits him if he shall repeat the feat under specified conditions.

Could Reckon Percentage.

With the idea of bringing his business knowledge up to date Sandy McFee left his village shop in charge of his wife and went to Glasgow. He got an introduction to the managers of a big city store and began to ask questions, mainly as to the profits obtained.

"Oh, as to profits," said the Glasgow man, "they vary, of course. On some articles we get ten per cent and on others only five." "Mon, it's awful!" sighed Sandy. "Ten per cent! An' mostly I can get only one, for if I buy an article for one shilling I sell it for two!"

"He ought to be suppressed. Next time you know we'll have another lang-inal."

INFANTS' DELIGHT TOILET SOAP

Advertisement for Infants' Delight Toilet Soap featuring an illustration of a baby and text: 'Stands for Active (Quick, Nimble and Bright). Keep that way by washing with "Infants-Delight." Delightfully refreshing and invigorating to the skin—because it's BORATED.'