



# THE ACADIAN.

WOLFVILLE, N. S., AUG. 23, 1914.

## Pencilings.

Britannia rules the waves. Everybody's doing it—fighting the Kaiser.

The high cost of fighting has now to be considered. The Kaiser will probably find what he has been looking for.

If no news is good news, the British navy have won several highly important victories.

Perhaps the Kaiser wants the 'Made in Germany' label to be attached to all wares.

The British lion is not doing any unnecessary roaring just about now, but he is keeping both eyes open.

Packers say that war will necessarily advance meat prices. War or peace, the pretzel is never lacking.

Some rulers in Europe seem to be better supplied with the sinews of war than with the brains of peace.

A millionaire's daughter married a butcher's apprentice, which is one way of solving the high cost of living.

It ought to be possible to purchase geographies cheap now, though without guarantee that they will be good next year.

Since assuming the position of war minister, Lord Kitchener has done little talking. His actions, however, are eloquent.

The new British information office is doing business but not making much of a reputation as a war correspondent as yet.

Incidentally, Britain's opening up of the trans-Atlantic routes is a mighty good thing for Uncle Sam as well as for Canada.

The Kaiser says he will never disgrace himself by again wearing a British uniform. The uniform will not regret his decision.

Never before has it been shown so conclusively how Canada is indebted to the British navy for the protection of its trade routes.

It looks as if the people of every country in war were praying to God for the success of their arms. He cannot answer them all.

The best way to solve the high cost of living problem is to avoid meats, cereals and other heating or cooling solid or liquid foods.

There is no doubting the news that the Kaiser is determined on a spirited campaign. It will be remembered that Berlin is on the Spree.

Men who would seek to ruthlessly increase their profits when their country is at war are traitors. Traitors are worse than open enemies.

Most every person in Canada today can be described as patriotic except those who would like to take advantage of the war to boost prices.

The Boston Globe says very truly that if nobody ever made money out of war it would be comparatively easy to bring about universal peace.

The attitude of the New York press shows a deep understanding of Great Britain's attitude and undisguised sympathy with the British cause.

It may surely be reckoned that when peace comes it will come with honor and with the German menace either predominant or obliterated.

Julius Caesar records that he found Belgium the bravest of all the people of Gaul. It is said that Kaiser William also has a rather good opinion of them.

A Massachusetts paper says: 'Thousands of people are flocking to the bathing resorts in order to be able to condemn the shocking costumes intelligently.'

One of life's nastiest little ironies is the fact that the first arrest under Wisconsin's anti-gossip law was not a woman at a sewing circle, but a man in a bar room.

The whereabouts of the British fleet is not being shouted from the housetops, but it may be taken for granted that when the time comes it will make its presence felt.

It is interesting to note that the largest shareholder in the famous Krupp Gunpowder works is the Kaiser himself. He ought to be able to secure a few orders for the firm.

A woman has applied for a divorce on the grounds that her husband complained about her coffee. Now we have a brick ready for the first person who rises to say that there were grounds there.

As an illustration of American sympathy the Canadian minister of militia says that upwards of 60,000 men in the United States have offered for service, and declared their willingness to take the oath of allegiance and go to the front at once.

A large number of the chaps employed in the leading hotels in Canada and the States are returning home to take up arms for France. It will be nothing short of a calamity now if the men of the big eating houses have to be made out in readable English.

A man will work all day in the hot sun and not mind it much, but to stand idle in the hot sun for an hour is torture. This should be remembered when we do our tending to cows. Horses have feelings as well as pigs.

The Bulletin-American tells us that the German army will consume in one week—\$2,000,000,000 in gold, \$1,000,000,000 in silver, \$1,000,000,000 in wheat, \$1,000,000,000 in coffee, \$1,000,000,000 in oil, and \$1,000,000,000 in bread.

Wood's Lullaby Cream Disinfectant

## Service at Home.

That is a ringing arraignment that H. G. Wells makes of the men who gouge fortunes out of the necessities of their countrymen in time of war—out of the food and clothing of the men who suffer and die at the front, and out of the daily needs of their mothers, sisters, and children who at home await them in vain.

In one of the novels of Churchill (the American) there is held up to the contempt of the readers a North cracker who throughout the war flourished in the South, making money out of the misfortunes of both sides and keeping what he called his principles and his religion in full exercise throughout it all. Large fortunes were made by such men during the Civil War. But war was a new experience for our neighbors at that time, and business was an old game.

In Canada just now the position is much the same. Some men will see, in this war, but one way to enlist and a hundred ways of making money.

And, as they will not enlist, they will look for these other opportunities.

But before this war is done we may find that it cannot be won unless we enlist, having learned that there are a hundred ways of serving. Those who trade in food and necessities must volunteer to trade throughout the war on a basis of cost. The country is not going to gain, but is going to lose during the war, and if some come out of it enriched they will have made their gains by robbing their comrades on the march, in the trenches, and in the hospitals.

The non-combatant has a duty to perform equally as important to the State as the duty to be discharged by the soldier on the battlefield. The Manchester Guardian recently analysed this duty of the non-combatant in the following words:

1.—He can help to prevent financial panic by drawing from his bank only as much as he absolutely needs for immediate expenses. Let him draw out less than usual, not more. Any run on a bank would be a serious blow struck at England.

2.—He can help to keep food cheap and all his countrymen properly fed by buying no more food at a time than his household needs for the next few days. Anyone who lays in exceptionally large stores of food is helping to raise the price of food, and to make millions of English men, women and children go hungry. He is thus helping the German fleet to do exactly what it wants to do—what it would do to us if it could destroy our navy and get the command of the seas.

3.—He can live more simply and inexpensively than usual. He will thus be husbanding the nation's wealth. Wars have to be fought by means of both men and money. Any waste of money on luxuries or unnecessary comforts now is like a useless throwing away of soldiers' lives, it means so many casualties the more in one of the two forces which are fighting for us.

4.—If he is an employer he can increase the country's resisting power by keeping as many of his men employed as possible, if only on short time. Any loss thus incurred by him will be a direct contribution to the most vital of all war funds.

5.—If he is a workman he can do his best to help any employer who thus helps him and us all.

6.—He can help by keeping, in every sense, as calmly as possible, by refraining from hysterical and frothy demonstrations, by being neither too much cast down at small reverses—which must come—nor wildly exultant at small successes.

7.—He can help our soldiers to make the war an honorable and chivalrous combat by declining, as they do, to believe lightly in imputations of inhumanity and dishonor against our enemies in the field. In every war such imputations are current on both sides. Nine tenths of them are untrue. Their circulation may terrify intensely the distress of our soldiers' families at home.

8.—He can keep himself sober and in good health, remembering that until the war is actually over we cannot know how many who are non-combatants now may become combatants, and would be more useful to their country if fit and well.

9.—He can help by remembering that we are all comrades in a tight place, and that it is neither manly nor safe to try to secure one's self or one's property by means that will make the way out harder for other people. If we all act like good comrades we all shall be safe and we shall have earned our safety.

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## A Prayer.

London Telegraph.—The scoffers forget something, which simpler people know. It is that in this world of punished mysteries, where frail, short-lived, short-sighted humanity goes amid unremembered forces, conditions arise that are past our solving or averting or reconciling. Human wisdom is sorely limited at its best, but we believe that there is a Wisdom beyond it—and to that in the tremendous hour when the resources of human prudence have all been tried and tried in vain, we humbly commit our destiny, our lives, and the lives of our nearest and dearest. We can only make this prayer as we can only make any that deserves the name. In the spirit of silence and self-forgetting resignation to duty—the spirit that alone can find lasting greatness, and even can enable men to die a death of glory.

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## A Broader Idea of School Inspection.

In the belief that physical defects in children are very largely responsible not only for dullness but very frequently criminal tendencies, the city of New York is taking steps for a better medical supervision of schools. Up to the present the work of the average medical inspector was to look after the general health of scholars, and especially guard against the spread of infectious diseases in schools. Such duties are now held to be far too circumscribed. Those who have given long study to criminal tendencies in children come boldly out with the doctrine that practically all such tendencies are due to physical defects which, in early states, are easily removable. All of such dangerous weaknesses, it is moreover advanced, are easy to detect and not at all difficult for medical men to remedy. Dr. W. Williams, of New York, a noted expert, was appointed about a year ago by the Governor of New York to study the physical defects in criminals in the state prisons, and his report is that there is scarcely a person incarcerated in the prisons but who shows marked bodily deficiencies. 'Such defects,' comments Dr. Williams, might have been easily counteracted in youth. There is no ginsaying in the fact that it is the defective child who goes out into the world and forms a part of the criminal population. The remedy for this grave state of affairs is a thorough inspection of every school child and the correction of all physical defects, whether of structure or of habit, found before any of the children become criminals. This is absolutely possible.

To further bear out this contention the expert gave numerous examples showing the result of the correction of physical defects. These illustrations are compared with the records of children before and after treatment, and striking improvements were demonstrated.

## Germany's Food Supply.

With control of the seas, Britain and her allies are not troubled over the question of food. So long as the ocean routes are kept open they can get in the markets of the world all the food needed. Germany and Austria, on the other hand, are thrown largely on their own resources for supplies for the armies in the field and the people at home. These countries in time of peace produce largely, but already there are indications that the pinch of hunger may be an important factor in deciding the fortunes of war. Reports that are coming from Germany, even making allowances for the fact that they pass through the hands of the British censor, indicate the possibility of a food famine. An authority, absolutely disinterested, unusually well informed, and in no way influenced by the censor, has expressed the opinion that Germany's food supply will last little more than two months. The author of this statement is James A. Patten, the United States speculator whose sensational corner of the wheat market a few years ago gained him world-wide reputation. Mr. Patten has just returned from abroad. He was in Germany when the war broke out. He says: 'The scarcity of food in Germany is appalling, and I rather think Germany will be starved into submission or surrender. Whether Mr. Patten is right or not, it is clear from the despatches in well-informed papers that the food question is a serious one for the two nations. Invasion of Austria's territory by the Russian armies will make impossible harvesting in a large area, while the activities of the French armies in Alsace have cut off lines of communication, and will make difficult the movement of large quantities of supplies from one section to another. Perhaps the necessity of securing open ports will compel the German navy to risk a fight soon in the North Sea. If starvation faces the people they will demand that the navy do something to justify the enormous sacrifice made in its construction.

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# Acadia Seminary Conservatory of Music and Fine Arts

Under the efficient Director MR. CARROLL C. MCKEE and an able corps of assistants, including Miss Beatrice Langley, Violin; Miss Cora P. Richmond, Voice; Mrs. Nettie Shreve Bayman, Oratory; will reopen Wed., Sept. 2, 1914, at 9 o'clock. In connection with the work of the Normal Course of the Piano Department the following announcement is of interest: Pupils, boys and girls, who have had none or little instruction in Piano, may have the advantage of good teaching under the personal supervision of Mr. McKee. In the Fall Term 20 lessons and in the Winter Term 24 lessons will be given at the average cost of 25 cents per one half hour lesson. In order to secure this rate at least six pupils must be enrolled. This is a fine opportunity for grounding pupils in Piano Study in accordance with the best modern methods. For further particulars see the Director, Mr. C. C. McKee.

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# Canal Opening.

In the excitement of the war, an event that would have occupied the attention of the world has passed off almost without notice. We refer to the opening of the Panama Canal.

Great transportation and mercantile concerns have for months been looking forward to the opening of this inter-oceanic waterway and preparing for its utilization in their business; and now that the time has arrived the news of the day carries almost no mention of the event.

It will come, therefore, as a surprise to many to learn that arrangements have arrived at the point where it is now possible for them to book passage and consign freight direct to Pacific coast ports via the Panama Canal. Such, however, is the fact.

It is probable that inter-oceanic trade through the canal will not be so heavy at the start as though the war were not in progress. It is certain that the canal will fast become one of the great world passageways.

The canal achievement is one of the greatest in the history of the world.

To the Sunday Schools of Kings County.

We commend to all our Sunday Schools, faithfulness and diligence in such use of the Temperance lessons as shall educate every member for total abstinence, the destruction of the liquor traffic and the extinction of the tobacco and profanity habits, and the surrender of every self-indulgence which impairs or destroys the power to render service to God and to man.

The above resolution was passed at the Sunday School of Method held recently at Berwick and ordered to be sent to the press and the Sunday School of the province.

Buy a Bell Printing Flat Iron and do your ironing in comfort. H. T. DAVISON, Agent.

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