

NOTES AND COMMENTS

The golden age of childhood approaches. Other golden ages are in the setting sun. Their rubric fades. They are glories of tradition. Childhood, twice happy, is walking with certain feet, directly toward its olden time.

In the golden days of brass tipped, red topped boots, sweets were known to be unwholesome. Craving for them was to be killed down by bread and butter or by bread and milk. "Well, if you don't want to eat that good bread and butter, you're not hungry, that's all." A plea for a little sugar on it met adamant refusal. It wasn't good for you. It decayed the teeth; it took away the appetite.

Now it is known and conceded that there is need in the chemistry of youth for candy. Sweets are demanded. That is why you wanted sugar on the bread and butter. You were right and maternalism was benignant but misinformed. Your insides were truthfully impelling you to raids on the jam closet and the brown sugar bowl. Loaf sugar was not much affected then and you would not have cared for it anyway. It lacks the body and savor of the old fashioned light brown sugar.

A raid on the brown sugar bowl might result in an invitation to wait until father came home and then ascertain the consequences of misbehavior. Catastrophes in the pantry, involving jam and treacherous chairs, constituted the tragedy of childhood. Of a winter night when there was a clean white spread of snow caution might be relaxed and a taffy pulling had. Waiting for taffy to cool in the snow was a long drawn out vexation. Christmas brought another relaxation in the shape of a small stocking full of hard candies. But sweets were taboo.

You wanted sweets for heat and energy—"to balance the fats." You were wise as old nature itself. The golden days approach when a ration of sweets shall be handed out to childhood. The kingdom of candy is its legitimate domain—to be ruled temperately and enjoyed with discretion, but nevertheless to be inhabited.

Young Folks

A Bed-Time Story.

"I don't want to go to bed," cried Elizabeth, and her face was all puckered up into a scowl. "Well, well," exclaimed grandmother; "I wonder what the little white sheep on the hillside would say to a little girl who did not want to get under the fleecy white blankets that were made from the wool taken from their backs?" Elizabeth stopped crying to listen. "I wonder," continued grandmother, "what the geese in the pond would say to a little girl who did not want to lay her curly head on a pillow made from the soft down that grew on their breasts?" Elizabeth drew nearer grandmother.

"I wonder," went on her grandmother, "what the silkworms on the mulberry tree would say to a little girl who did not care to use the pretty quilt made from the fine silk threads which took them so long to spin?" Elizabeth climbed up into grandmother's lap.

"Please tell me some more," she coaxed. "You may unbutton the buttons," she added. "I'll get ready for bed now."

"I wonder," went on grandmother's gentle voice, "what a certain delicate blue flower would say to a little girl who did not know that from the stalks of its plant threads are obtained, and that the threads make the nice white linen for Elizabeth's pillow cover, Elizabeth's crib sheets, and Elizabeth's dainty little nightgown?" "I don't mind going to bed now," and Elizabeth laughed.

"The little lambs are safe in the fold," said grandmother as she laid Elizabeth down, "and the little goslings are asleep under the mother's wing, the pretty blue flowers of the flax-plant have closed their petals, and they have all gone to sleep." Grandmother's voice was getting softer—and softer. Elizabeth was getting sleepier and sleepier—and—sleepier. Now grandmother's voice was still. Elizabeth was fast asleep.

An Even Break.

Mrs. Hiram Offen—Your recommendations are rather poor, I must say. Maid—Well, mum, yez weren't recommended very highly to me, ayther."

Which She Kneaded.

"Did you read in the paper where a woman stabbed her husband with a bread knife?" "No. Probably he was crusty to her when she asked him for some of his dough."

HEALTH

Marasmus.

Marasmus is a wasting disease that occurs in babies, generally in the first year. Without any discoverable cause, a child with marasmus not only fails to gain, but begins to lose weight slowly but steadily. At the same time, the bones continue to grow, and the teeth come at the usual time. The poor child takes on a distressing appearance; he becomes almost a living skeleton, although sometimes the abdomen is distended.

The child is always hungry because it is starving. It cannot assimilate any food, and is as hungry a few minutes after eating as it was before. It cries most of the time, with a fretful, whining cry. Sometimes a very small baby will sleep incessantly instead of crying. That is on the whole unfortunate, for a crying child is likely to get treatment more promptly.

Although marasmus is met with occasionally in well-to-do families, it usually attacks artificially-fed infants in charitable institutions, and it is very rare among breast-fed children anywhere. Each case of marasmus must be carefully studied, for treatment that cures one child quickly, often has no effect on another. Many cases respond to a breast-milk diet. Some begin to recover when alkalies are added to the diet. In any event, the parents should seek the best of medical advice, for it is sometimes necessary to make several experiments before the proper treatment is found.

Apart from its feeding, the marasmic child needs the greatest care. Owing to his extreme emaciation, bedsores often form; consequently, the baby's position should be changed frequently, and he should be kept perfectly clean. The child must be kept warm, but he also needs a great deal of fresh air both day and night, and it is a good plan to keep him in the open air all the time, and let him sleep on a balcony if possible. Be careful to avoid chilling the little body, however. If the air is at all cold, keep hot-water bottles in the crib, and wrap the baby's hands up very warmly. After the daily bath, it is helpful to rub warmed olive oil gently into the skin all over the body.—Youth's Companion.

The Beginning of Exercise.

When people who have previously neglected exercise start to take it they are often met with one difficulty. They complain that after they have walked for a mile or so they are too tired to go any farther, and when they return home they do not feel refreshed, but rather the opposite. Under these circumstances we need not hesitate to assure them that if they will but persevere this feeling of fatigue will pass off, and a sense of enjoyment and lightness takes its place, says Dr. C. D. Musgrave in "Nervous Breakdowns." Once they have experienced the truth of this they are ready to continue the daily walk and exercises, and soon begin to wonder how they ever managed to live without them. This acute fatigue is due to the stirring up of the waste matter in the system. If, however, they force themselves to keep on walking quietly the exercise itself will help to eliminate these undesirable elements, and so fulfill its most important function.

ALLIANCES OF A CENTURY.

Political Exigencies Have Caused Many Changes in Europe.

In the history of Europe during the past century nothing is more curious than the easy way in which national alliances have been made, broken, made again and changed as dynastic, economic and racial reasons have demanded. Here are a few of these political transformations:

In 1815 Russia, Prussia, England and Austria combined against Napoleon and crushed the power of Napoleon on Europe.

In 1849, when revolution in Hungary threatened the house of Hapsburg in Austria, Russia intervened and by force of arms played the part of Emperor Francis Joseph firmly upon his throne.

In 1856-6 England, France, Austria and Italy allied themselves with the Turks against Russia in the Crimean war.

In 1859 France defeated Austria in Italy, and gave a great impetus to the unification of Italy.

In 1866 Prussia gave its present ally, Austria, a fearful beating at Sandow and forced it out of first place in the Germanic confederation.

In 1870 Prussia inflicted upon France the defeat, with accompanying loss of territory, that has been the cause of Europe's unrest ever since.

In 1877 Russia defeated the Turks decisively, but was cheated out of the rightful fruits of her victory by a combination of the other powers in the treaty of Berlin.

Old enmities and friendships are now forgotten, and Italy, which detests both Austria and Germany, is united with them in the Triple Alliance, while those old-time enemies, England and Russia, are allied with France in the Triple Entente. What will be the next switch?

"I kept my head when I fell into the water," observed the young man. "How fortunate," replied the caustic maid; "it must have helped you so nicely to float."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUGUST 30.

and went away—Jesus's foes were astonished that he could so easily avoid the trap that they had set for him.

AUSTRIAN ARMY LEADERS.

Archduke Frederick and Von Hotzen-dorf.

Lesson IX. A Day of Questions.—Matt. 22. 15-22. Golden Text, Matt. 22. 21.

Verse 15. Then—After having heard the pointed parables which Jesus had spoken against them.

The Pharisees—Throughout his Gospel Matthew regards the Pharisees as the most bitter of Christ's enemies.

Book counsel how they might enslave him in his talk—The Jewish leaders were so incensed at Jesus that they counseled together in order to devise some means for accusing him of treason before the Roman governor. They knew it was necessary to do this, since he alone had the right to impose the sentence of death.

16. Send to him their disciples—Or, agents, with the Herodians, partisans of the Herods, who supported the Roman government.

Teacher, we know that thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth—Words of fawning hypocrisy.

Carest not for any one—Referring to the boldness of Jesus, who had not been deterred from rebuking sin and unrighteousness, even though his strongest statements were against the Pharisees, who were of the social aristocracy of the Jews.

17. Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?—This question shows the astuteness of those who sought to entrap Jesus. In their company, Pharisees, Herodians, and Sadducees, usually at enmity with each other, had now combined against Jesus. The party of zealots held that Israel, being a theocracy, with God as the only king, should not pay tribute to any foreign power, and with these the Pharisees agreed. Had Jesus, however, placed himself on record as supporting this policy, the Pharisees would have charged him with treason and had him condemned to death. As the Herodians supported the Roman government openly, they would not have asked such a question in sincerity.

18. Jesus perceived their wickedness—These men who came to question Jesus had not comprehended his character. They thought he would be flattered by the compliments they paid him, and that in his answer would foolishly give himself away. But Jesus saw their motive, and did not hesitate to publicly denounce them as hypocrites.

19. The tribute money—The Roman coin in which the tribute or tax was paid. This would probably correspond to our poll tax.

Denarius—A coin worth about seventeen cents, and we learn from the following verses that this coin bore the image and superscription of Caesar.

21. Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's—The important point in Christ's answer is that Jesus, in common with all the prophets, held that "national independence is not an ultimate good, nor the patriotism that fights for it an ultimate virtue." To him the kingdom of God did not mean the restoration of the kingdom of Israel. His kingdom was not of this world in the sense in which the Jews thought of worldly kingdoms, and he implied in his answer that it is possible to be a true and loyal citizen of the kingdom of God and yet submit to the rule of a foreign potentate. We believe it a natural deduction from this teaching that church and state are separate institutions, each with its peculiar claims and powers. But the Christian owes to his country not only "tribute money," but participation in every movement looking toward the betterment of society in that country.

22. They marvelled, and left him,

"BOBS" TO HEAD DOMINION TROOPS



APPOINTED COLONEL-IN-CHIEF. Lord Roberts, aged 82, who offered his services in any capacity, and has been appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the overseas forces which will include the Canadian contingent of 23,000 men.

GENERAL JOFFRE.

A Silent Man, Kind, Quiet, and Unaffected.

The generalissimo of the French army has considerably over 3,000,000 officers and men under his command, obedient to his slightest word. Gen. Joffre is the youngest officer of his rank in the French service.

Like so many great military leaders, Gen. Joffre is a very silent man, rather retiring in his demeanor, yet of the kindest, quietest, most unaffected, and easy-going manners, which do not at first convey the impression of his rigid will and steel-like determination that constitute his chief characteristics. Burly in figure, with heavy flaxen moustache plentifully tinged with silver, thickly tufted eyebrows, shading a pair of very clear blue eyes that often twinkle with merriment, are usually genial and but seldom hard, he suggests when in civilian clothes one of those courtly country gentlemen that are to be found in rural France. Yet he can be very grim, and there are some who regard him as harsh, notably those officers of high rank, comprising a dozen colonels and no less than five generals, who last year at the close of the annual manoeuvres were by one sweeping and sudden stroke of discipline relieved by him of their commands and placed on the retired list for inefficiency.

Unbounded Confidence. During the three years that he has been in the supreme command of the army the latter has had time to take his measure, with the result that it has accorded to him its unbounded confidence and believes in him as a leader who can be trusted to lead it to victory. He is liked and respected by the officers, and above all by the rank and file, the soldiers describing him as the finest of "chiens de garde (watch dogs), calm, but always ready to bite. He in his turn has had during these

years of command in time of peace the opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the officers and men upon whom he now has to depend for the execution of his carefully matured plans against the enemy, and if they are enthusiastic about him, he is equally enthusiastic about them.

Although the cleverest mathematician in the army and a scientific soldier in the best sense of the word, Gen. Joffre is the most determined supporter of the policy of attack in war. The only tactics that he has any use for are those of the offensive, and it is these that are best suited in his opinion for troops of the temperament of the French soldier of to-day.

Hailing from the Pyrenees, a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique at Paris, from which all the engineer and artillery officers of the French army obtained the rudiments of the scientific branches of their profession, he at the age of 18 commanded a battery of artillery throughout the siege of Paris, and on the restoration of peace was appointed a first lieutenant in the engineer corps. He took part in the Formosa and Tonkin campaigns, and later was engaged in West Africa, directing the construction of railroads there, heading the relief columns which went to the assistance of the Bonnier expedition, and finally penetrating as far as Timbuctoo, and raising that mysterious city, which for centuries had been the headquarters of the native traders of Central Africa.

He likewise had a large share in the conquest of the Island of Madagascar, of which he was governor for three years. Then he became commander of the Second Army Corps with headquarters at Amiens, and just before his appointment as Generalissimo of the army was Director-General of Military Education.

The Dear Girls. "Here comes Nerissa. Let's all kiss her complexion off. Who'll kiss her first?" "I will," volunteered Nerissa. "No, let me do it," urged Paquita. "I know where her freckles are."

GOSPEL OF SELF-SACRIFICE

The Spirit of the Christ Has Travelled Far and Penetrated Deep

He saved others; himself he cannot save.—Matthew xxvii., 42.

Here is the very cry which was caught up by the mob surging about the foot of the cross after the crucifixion and hurled at the dying Nazarene in hatred and derision. How eagerly the excited crowd must have seized upon this taunt, and with what unctious they must have shouted it in chorus! Its application was so obvious—its point so sharp and stinging! Here was the man who had made Himself famous through all Israel by the diseases which He had healed, the sins which He had forgiven, the wonders of every kind which He had performed. There was nothing which He could not do, from stilling a tempest on the water to making the blind see and the dead to rise up out of the grave. Everywhere men were talking of His divine power and hailing Him as the Messiah, if not the Most High himself. And now, behold! when His own time of distress was come He seemed to be as helpless as a lamb led to the slaughter. He had been seized by the soldiers of Rome, tried by the Sanhedrin.

Condemned by Pontius Pilate, led in ignominy through the streets of Jerusalem, and at last nailed to the cross—and never through it all, apparently, had He been able to overcome His enemies. What wonder that the mob was startled and at last became mad with derision? Surely this man was a charlatan who had befooled them

upon the governments their protest and condemnation of this unholy and unjustifiable war. They probably will accomplish but little at this late date, but their numbers, and the intensity of their protest, is full of meaning to the autocrats who have been instrumental in deluging Europe in innocent blood. When the great struggle is ended, and these monarchs withdraw their armies and count the cost, monarchy in Europe of the outcroak kind will face its day of judgment.

What all Europe is fighting about is not worth the life of a single soldier already killed; no wrong has been committed against any nation that the war can alleviate, and, so far as known, only England, and Belgium, whose territory has been invaded, have the slightest cause for war. Even the lives of the Archduke of Austria and his consort did not call for the sacrifice of the lives of the thousands of his own people. Thus the war assumes the aspect of fratricidal horror.

It thrusts its brutal fist into the face of a civilization from which the spirit of modern culture and of working class fraternity was fast smoothing the lines of hate, and back of the fist are the jealousies of thrones none too secure. (Can America watch the struggle unaffected?) It is impossible. As chaos strikes a continent and consumes the achievements of a century, our sympathy is quickened, and we must feel in time the terrible strain of Europe's loss. We are brothers, and war must cease! Man has girt the world around with cables—with steam he has cut distance to a fraction,—he has made the atmosphere the bearer of his messages,—in short he has fraternalized the human race, and this fratricidal war will go down in history as the most unjust and inexcusable of all wars known to man.

It is not merely France and Russia, or England, we have to contemplate, but the destiny of European civilization, which will now be decided by the force of arms.

CHAS. M. RICE. Denver, Colo., Aug. 10, 1914.

A Land of the Lily.

Bermuda generally is called "the land of the lily and the rose." The British soldier, who serves there, has nicknamed it "the land of 'spuds' and onions," as the cultivation of these vegetables form the chief industry of the inhabitants. Although the climate is tropical there is not a single wild animal in Bermuda—not even a small grass snake. Neither are there any trains, tram-cars, or motor-cars. Not even motor-bicycles are allowed. The only means of transit is the old-fashioned "growler." No captain would take his ship into Bermuda without a perfect knowledge of the surrounding waters, as the islands are surrounded by an almost impenetrable natural fortress in the form of great coral reefs. Ships approaching the land sail in a zig-zag course between two long rows of buoys, which guide them safely into harbor.

The Prodigal Calf.

The wicked, witty prodigal returned and in his old manner accosted his father: "Well, gov'nor, I've come back. Are you going to kill the fatted calf?" But the old gentleman was a match for him and said: "No, my son, I think I'll let you live."

"Don't you feel better since you gave up smoking?" "No, I'm bothered to death trying to find out what has become of all that money I was going to save."

all. "He saved others; himself he cannot save." It was an obvious taunt. But what awful irony has this cry recast to-day upon those who used it as the last insult to the tortured Nazarene! Now we know that there is something higher and nobler in the world than the instincts of self-preservation and the ambitions of self-interest. Now we understand that the true man is one who thinks not of himself but of others, and gladly dies if need be that others may live. Now we see that the essence of life is love and that the essence of love is service.

"For Others' Sakes." The freeman who dies snatching others from the flames, the soldier who perishes in duty which saves the army, the physician who succumbs to the plague from which he has saved unnumbered victims, the prophet who is slain for the truth which saves humanity—these, and not the self-centred wight who saves his own skin at any hazard, will recognize as the supreme exemplar of the race. And we hail Jesus as a supreme among men because He preached this gospel of self-sacrifice as it has never been preached before or since in human history, and, better still, practised this gospel to the bitter end without flinching.

"He saved others; himself he cannot save." This was the bitter taunt at the dark hour of Jesus' death. But through all the ages which have been glorified by Jesus' spirit it has become the perfect tribute!—Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

Speech From Throne. "Honorable Gentlemen of the House, Gentlemen of the Commons:—Very grave events vitally affecting the interests of all His Majesty's dominions have transpired, and the necessary legislative measures will be submitted for your consideration. Other bills authorizing additional measures which are vital for the public safety will be presented to you within the week. Gentlemen of the House—Estimates will be laid before you to provide for the which has been, or may be, by the outbreak of hostilities. Hon. Gentlemen of the Commons—The critical position in which we have just been aroused to the full extent of our loyalty which have abated the Canadian people. From every province, deed, from every community response to the call of duty, has been a great and noble spirit which thus animates and inspires all His Majesty's subjects throughout the world to repel the common danger. Tail to strengthen the bond in the possession and the blessings of British rule. As representatives of the King, I must add my thanks and admiration for the splendid spirit of and generosity that have played throughout the breadth of the Dominion."

Two notices of motion given as the basis of legislation. The first, of the Prime Minister, "that it is expedient that a sum not exceeding 500,000 be granted to His Majesty's Government, in order to be incurred by or authority of the Government during the year ending 31, 1915, for the defence of Canada, the conduct of military operations in Canada, promoting the of trade, industry, and communications, whether of insurance, or otherwise, in the carrying out of the desired necessary of the Governor-in-Council to establish a moratorium of war."

"It is further expedient to raise by way of duty or otherwise, such sums as are required for the making any payment on any Act founded on them."

The second resolution, in the name of Finance, is to permit Government to make payments in note excess circulation in the suspension of the Dominion notes and the Governor-in-Council to establish a moratorium of war."

The following special coffee, sugar, liquor, etc., was announced by White, Minister of Finance, in sending his budget to Commons:—

Time and Fruit. Time and fruit just more than 25 per cent. rits are placed under instead of 60 per cent. If the prodigal spent 25 per cent. of the raised from \$2.40 to 25 per cent. of the value, as changed at 20 per cent. Lime juice and n.o.p. are increased 25 per cent. and from 15 to 20 per cent. under the British.

Alcohol is now to be 25 per cent. in the but the duty is to be 40 per cent. of the specific duty to \$3.00. The ad remain unchanged. On spirits of nuts

HOUSE BEGINS

Canadian Parliament Will

Ottawa, Aug. 18.—What recalled as the "War Parliament" was opened this afternoon by Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. The opening ceremony divested of all the social functions which have characterized past sessions, and in their stead silent evidence of a deep application of the grave issues with the Parliament to deal.

The arrival of the Duke of Connaught on Parliament Hill, witnessed by thousands of Ottawa people, who were not deterred by threatening skies from what will go down as a scene in the annals of the Canadian Parliament. His Royal Highness was accompanied by the escort of dragoons and received the customary guard of honor from the Governor-General's Guards.

Speech From Throne. "Honorable Gentlemen of the House, Gentlemen of the Commons:—Very grave events vitally affecting the interests of all His Majesty's dominions have transpired, and the necessary legislative measures will be submitted for your consideration. Other bills authorizing additional measures which are vital for the public safety will be presented to you within the week. Gentlemen of the House—Estimates will be laid before you to provide for the which has been, or may be, by the outbreak of hostilities. Hon. Gentlemen of the Commons—The critical position in which we have just been aroused to the full extent of our loyalty which have abated the Canadian people. From every province, deed, from every community response to the call of duty, has been a great and noble spirit which thus animates and inspires all His Majesty's subjects throughout the world to repel the common danger. Tail to strengthen the bond in the possession and the blessings of British rule. As representatives of the King, I must add my thanks and admiration for the splendid spirit of and generosity that have played throughout the breadth of the Dominion."

Two notices of motion given as the basis of legislation. The first, of the Prime Minister, "that it is expedient that a sum not exceeding 500,000 be granted to His Majesty's Government, in order to be incurred by or authority of the Government during the year ending 31, 1915, for the defence of Canada, the conduct of military operations in Canada, promoting the of trade, industry, and communications, whether of insurance, or otherwise, in the carrying out of the desired necessary of the Governor-in-Council to establish a moratorium of war."

"It is further expedient to raise by way of duty or otherwise, such sums as are required for the making any payment on any Act founded on them."

The second resolution, in the name of Finance, is to permit Government to make payments in note excess circulation in the suspension of the Dominion notes and the Governor-in-Council to establish a moratorium of war."

The following special coffee, sugar, liquor, etc., was announced by White, Minister of Finance, in sending his budget to Commons:—

Time and Fruit. Time and fruit just more than 25 per cent. rits are placed under instead of 60 per cent. If the prodigal spent 25 per cent. of the raised from \$2.40 to 25 per cent. of the value, as changed at 20 per cent. Lime juice and n.o.p. are increased 25 per cent. and from 15 to 20 per cent. under the British.

Alcohol is now to be 25 per cent. in the but the duty is to be 40 per cent. of the specific duty to \$3.00. The ad remain unchanged. On spirits of nuts