

NOTES AND COMMENTS

"In this war the rifle is a toy. The infantry soldier is used mostly to occupy trenches that the artillery has won," said a Russian officer...

The Germans regard a machine gun merely as an improved automatic rifle with a water jacket. They point out that the Gauchs at Waterloo carried a weapon heavier and more clumsy than the latest machine gun...

In providing themselves with thousands of machine guns, the Germans have anticipated the Allies, just as they did in the use of heavy field artillery, torrents of high explosive shells and gas.

I should say the French used between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 shells in their offensive against my army in about six weeks—Prince Ruprecht.

Seven-eighths of the wounds in the Galician fighting were caused by shells, half of which were fired from big-calibre guns—Surgeon Major Lashtintseff.

The natural conclusion of many observers has been voiced by the surgeon major: "Bullets play no part now, and the infantryman's rifle is a toy. Infantry merely occupies the trenches the cannon have won."

But the nations will not discard their rifles. They will have a purpose, these myriads that a prophet named "cannon fodder." Obviously there must be something in the trenches for the shells to spend their priceless energy upon.

The game of war can't be played without the infantry. They are the counters, the inert, bloody counters, by which the victory is reckoned. The cannons bellow, the machine guns stab the air, and when the dead on each side have been counted and the figures compared, then we know which flag to look for in the front trenches. Yes, men still have a use in war.

The Hand-Smoked Middy Blouse is Here.

The middy blouse, in sailor style, is fighting for existence, for the hand-smoked middy blouse is doing its best to supersede it. It must be acknowledged that the touches of smoking in brilliant-colored threads, with front lacing to match, add a very smart note. That this style is more than successfully competing with the middy blouse is not odd when one considers that not only is it far prettier and dressier, but it is simple and easy to make. The smoking is also carried out on the reverse side of the blouse with strikingly pleasing effect. Ladies' Home Journal Patterns for this blouse are cut for



No. 8953-8923.

Ladies and Misses in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure under number 8953, as shown above. They can also be had for little girls under number 8976. In size 36 it requires 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. There are many skirts that go with this blouse very nicely, but the four-piece circular skirt cut by Ladies' Home Journal Pattern number 8923, to be made with or without suspenders and belt, is particularly appropriate and smart.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at any Ladies' Home Journal Pattern Agency, or from the Home Pattern Company, 183 George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

For the BOYS & GIRLS



Phoebe. Little Phoebe Grey had come to spend a week on Uncle Daniel's farm. She had always lived in the city, and to her the farm seemed wonderful. One morning her Aunt Alice gave her two big cookies, and told her to play outdoors until dinner time. As the little girl walked down through the orchard she heard a clear voice call, "Phoebe! Phoebe!" She stood quiet still and listened. "I guess some little girl wants to play with me," she thought. So she answered, "Where are you?" "Phoebe! Phoebe!" called the sweet voice. "I guess she's playing hide and seek with me. I must try to find her." For a while the little girl looked about happily; but when she found no one, she grew tired, and called, "Come here I will give you a cookie!" No little girl came, but the sweet voice still called, "Phoebe! Phoebe!" Aunt Alice was writing a letter when Phoebe hurried into her room, and said, "O Aunt Alice, there's a little girl out in the orchard calling me! I can't find her. She just calls and calls, but she won't come to me. I told her I would give her a cookie if she'd stop hiding and come and play with me. Please come out and help me find her."

HEALTH

Burns and Scalds.

In life we have to take risks—that is part of the game. And no one can play his part manfully who is not prepared to do this, when it is reasonable and reasonable to do, when the chances of reward or benefit are sufficiently in one's favor, or when it would be pusillanimous or cowardly not to face the music. The wealthy travelers on the unfortunate Lusitania doubtless viewed matters in this light; the chances seemed great for them. And however bitterly we deplore the sad end of so many valuable lives, we cannot but profoundly admire their pluck, and ever regard with the deepest respect their brave constancy and determination not to be frightened out of what they had resolved to do.

But for all that it is unwise and even foolish to take risks that involve no appreciable reward in case of success, and that are easily avoidable. Andre went out to seek the Nobel Prize. At the last minute some of his apparatus broke and the balloons had to go some hundred feet higher than had been intended—a serious matter in such a temperature. He would not pause for repairs. Consequently he and his comrades were sent again. That was brave indeed, but at the same time it was a utter fool-hardiness.

This may seem a long way from the titular subject of our article. But so many burns and scalds are the result of sheer carelessness and neglect, particularly where young children are concerned. People leave them playing about the fire in cold weather without taking the most ordinary common-sense precautions that they should not go near. Then comes in the hospital I well remember the numbers carried in on a frosty morning, and mostly burnt all over. Although the parents were mostly poor and of the laboring classes, few probably could not have afforded to set up some sort of fire-guard, or to have otherwise kept their infants out of harm's way. They need not have taken expense and uncalled for risks. —A Physician.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is caused by a bacillus that is called the Klebs-Loffler bacillus, from the names of the physicians who discovered it. The bacillus attacks the mucous membrane, generally of the throat, and sets up a local inflammation. During the course of the inflammation a membranous deposit appears, in which the bacilli rapidly multiply, and produce a poison that sometimes remains local and sometimes is absorbed into the system. A certain susceptibility to the germ is necessary in order that a person shall have an attack of diphtheria; for it is often discovered in the throats of healthy people who have been exposed, but who have inherited or an acquired immunity—that may, however, be only temporary.

Although the diphtheria germ can attack any mucous membrane, it is when it affects the throat that it causes the disease commonly called "diphtheria." Cases of diphtheria are of all degrees of severity—mild, severe, and malignant. Even in mild cases the patient is unmistakably ill. There is a good deal of fever as the throat symptoms develop, the mucous membranes become red and swollen, patches form on the tonsils, pharynx, or uvula, the pulse is rapid, and there is a loss of appetite, with more or less prostration. After a day or two local symptoms grow less, and except for a little anemia and weakness, the sufferer will be virtually well. In more severe cases all the symptoms are more violent, the swelling and congestion much greater, and the whole throat is covered with a thick, grayish, false

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 18.

Lesson III.—Solomon Chooses Wisdom. 1 Kings 3, 4-15. Golden Text: Prov. 9, 10.

I. Solomon's Dream (Verses 5-14). Verse 5. In Gibeon—A city of the Hivites. The tabernacle of the congregation and the "brazen altar of burnt offerings" made by Moses were transferred to Gibeon from Nob (1 Sam. 21, 6; 1 Chron. 16, 39, 40; 2 Chron. 3). It was "the highest high place," therefore, and Solomon offered "a thousand burnt offerings... upon that altar." The city originally belonged to the tribe of Benjamin (Josh. 18, 21-25; see also Josh. 9).

In a dream—The offerings of Solomon were pleasing to God, as the dream shows. (For a parallel account of the dream, see 2 Chron. 1, 7-13). God is frequently represented as having made known his will in a dream (Gen. 15, 1; 28, 12; 31, 11; 37, 5; 41, 26; 1 Sam. 28, 6, 15). "We will look and see if she has a nest there, but she may have been after flies. Phoebe would rather have flies than cookies. There is the nest and she is back in it," Aunt Alice said, and pointed to a raft.

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Phoebe laughed, and said, "I liked best the little bird that knew my name."—Youth's Companion.

membrane. In unfavorable cases, stupor or delirium appears, the false membrane spreads from the pharynx to the larynx and obstructs the breathing, or the heart fails.

In the malignant cases the outcome is inevitably fatal. The most dangerous complications in all cases of diphtheria are pneumonia, which is to be greatly feared in the laryngeal type; heart failure, which is possible in all severe cases; and paralysis, which sometimes occurs as a result of the poisoning of the system by the toxins. In ordinary cases the paralysis lasts only a few weeks, although in more severe cases there may be great atrophy of the muscles, and recovery may be delayed for months. The treatment of diphtheria is a matter entirely for the physician, for it consists first of all in the immediate administration of antitoxin.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

FLAGE IN BRITISH CHURCHES.

Colors of Regiments Dating Back to Battles of Wellington. A pilgrimage to the principal churches of Great Britain reveals some interesting military mementoes in the shape of flags of famous regiments, many of them dating back to the battles of Wellington's days. In St. Paul's Cathedral may be seen flags which, though they speak might tell of a matter entirely for the physician, for it consists first of all in the immediate administration of antitoxin.

13. That which thou hast not asked—God gave Solomon all he asked for, and then, in his nature, added to his riches besides. This is the law of divine government (see Matt. 6, 33).

14. If thou wilt walk in my ways, to keep my statutes and my commandments—All that Solomon was to receive was conditioned on an upright life.

As thy father did walk—In spite of David's sinfulness, his heart was right toward God and his repentance genuine.

II. Solomon Goes to Jerusalem (Verse 15).

Behold, it was a dream—as in the case of Pharaoh (Gen. 41, 7). "The dream was one of the recognized modes whereby men expected to receive knowledge of the divine will." "The ark of the covenant of Jehovah—Solomon returned to Jerusalem after his vision. He would act upon the dream by showing gratitude to God in his sacrifices and by making the reality of the dream known to his servants at a feast in their honor.

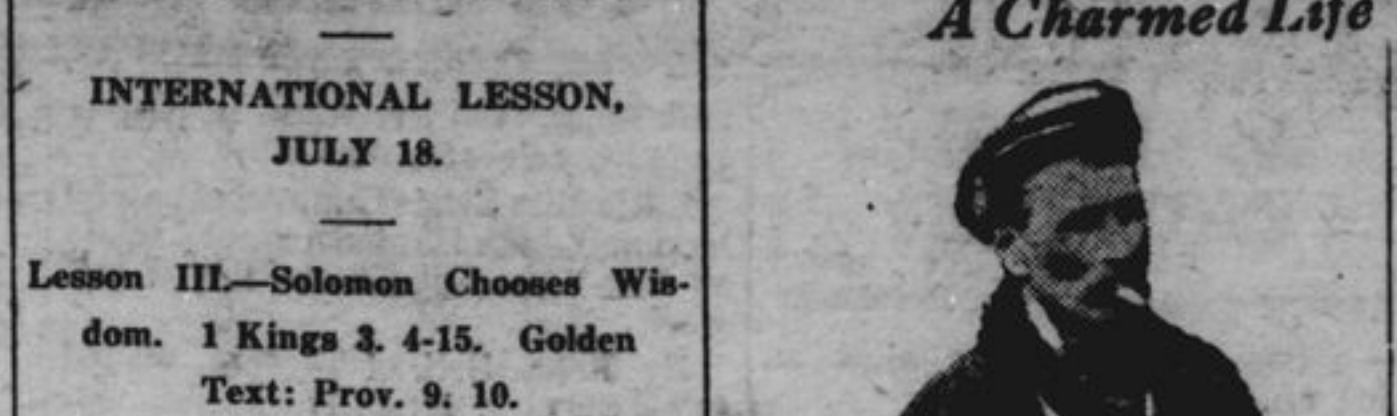
Had to Smile.

Brown had just returned from a short, but delightful, trip to the Continent. Barely had he sat foot again on the shores of Britain when, as is usual, he had to submit his baggage to the Customs officials for inspection. The latter, although Brown assured them that he had nothing to declare, seemed bent on making a thorough inspection of his baggage. "The things in that trunk except wearing apparel," insisted Brown. Unperturbed and unconvinced the official proceeded with his task, pulling out garment after garment, until finally he discovered a dozen bottles of wine. "What are these?" he asked, pointing to the bottles, and then again at Brown. "And what kind of wearing apparel do you call this?" he asked. "Night-caps" replied Brown, and even the grim official had to smile.

Anxious About Him.

Baby was not well, and as he was the first, his parents were anxious about him, and the doctor was paying his second visit. As he was leaving the tiny patient mother said, "Oh, doctor, that medicine you sent for baby last night is done." "Impossible," replied the doctor in astonishment. "I told you to give him a teaspoonful before bedtime and on this morning." "Yes, I know," replied the young mother, with flushed cheeks. "But then, you see mother, John, and nurse, and I had all to take a teaspoonful each, too, to get him to take his."

This Man Bears A Charmed Life



King John took to himself the title 'Governor of the Seas,' and he caused it to be proclaimed that all foreign vessels should lower their topsails, in salute of the English flag in the Channel.

English Seamanship. A curious battle royal at sea marked the reign of Edward I. There was a direct challenge and acceptance to settle all differences by a pitched battle in mid-channel on April 14, 1295. There was no limit to the number of vessels on each side and consequently the rivals enlisted their friends or those who merely desired a fight for the love of it. A number of Irish and Dutch vessels joined the hardy Cinque Ports men, while some Genoese came to the aid of the French.

Although the English ships were outnumbered by about two to one, by their seamanship and desperate fighting their crews nobly atoned for their lack of sail. They captured no less than 240 of the hostile ships and sank a great number. Meantime the French had been building new warships armed with cannon, and Edward III had been dead only a few days when De Vienne, a noted French admiral, peered off our southern coast to give us a taste of the quality of the new French fleet. De Vienne's drastic operations resulted in the sacking of Rye and Folkestone, and the destruction of Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dartmouth, and then he sailed west to France with his ships filled with booty.

Henry VIII. Called Father of the Navy of More Modern Times.

The first British navy was a Roman one, if the Hibernian may be permitted, and it was due to the hosts who great Caesar led to conquest. For the protection of their colony (Ernest Prothero tells us, in a new book just published), the Romans established a fleet known as the Classis Britannica, manned by Roman soldiers, but with the oars of the galleys worked by Britons who were pressed into service. In 288 A.D., Carausius, with the aid of some pirates, got possession of the fleet and defied the Roman authority, calling himself Emperor of Britain. He was succeeded by Allectus, who was overthrown and slain by the Emperor Constantine. The revolted soldiers, who had been assisting Allectus, fled to London, where they were attacked and killed in the streets by the Roman forces.

But after occupying Britain for more than three centuries and a half the Romans evacuated the country in 410 A.D., in order to assist in defending the very heart of Rome, which was being assailed by hordes of barbarians from Central Europe. During the latter part of their occupation they had practically abolished the Classis Britannica; and upon the departure of the legions Britain was again without a fleet. Alfred the Great was the creator of the first really British navy. In 875 Alfred defeated seven Danish ships off Swanage, capturing one and putting the other to flight; in 894 he destroyed a Danish fleet off Appledram, and gained another great victory near the Isle of Wight three years later.

The weakness of Ethelred II, who gave bribes to the Danes instead of a fight, opened the way to disastrous raids, and it was not until after the death of Canute and the restoration of the English line of Kings that the semblance of a fleet was again established.

King Harold's Fleet.

To King Harold, succeeding Edward in 1066, fell the task of averting, if possible, the impending invasion of Normans.

But Duke William delayed setting out. Meanwhile, their period of annual service being at an end, food aboard being scarce, and the men being required ashore to work in the harvest, the English ships returned to their various ports. Duke William crossed over with about 9,000 ships and 15,000 men, and effected an easy landing at Pevensey, near Hastings.

Henry II had larger fighting ships specially constructed for the service of the Crown, in addition to the usual force of vessels. During this reign it was enacted that no vessel should be sold to leave England. Portsmouth was rising into importance as a naval port and London and Bristol were doing an increasing trade with the Continent. It was in the time of John that the naval rivalry between the English and the French first commenced. In 1213 Philip Augustus of France, attacked the Earl of Flanders, who was an old ally of John's. An English fleet of 600 ships, under the Earl of Salisbury, was despatched against Philip, whose fleet was attacked in the harbor of Damme. As a great portion of the French crews was ashore at the time, the English easily captured 300 sail and destroyed 100 others. The remaining French vessels were then so closely blockaded that their crews burnt them to prevent them from being captured.

After this signal naval victory

Fashion Hints

We tolerate unbecoming clothes as we tolerate tireome acquaintances and we enjoy beauteous companionship of charming friends, writes Mme. Qui Vive. Why not, then, choose gowns and comrades with wisdom and discretion?

We have been accustomed to place our precious ruchings about our necks and 'tis very fine we feel, too, with such soft elegances framing our alabaster chins. But it is not enough, my hearties! A good thing is better when there is more of it. Hence we are now putting ruchings about the necks of our skirts. A lavish act surely and an extravagance of which any woman should be ashamed. But it must be hid.

This native trimming appeared first on a model designed by the famous Cherut, the maker of which was black taffeta with moire in leaf effect. The bodice was draped in the back with crushed folds which crossed in front, surplice fashion, and were tied in a sash at the back of the waist. Nothing very startling about that! Perhaps the greatest back-signer to this some strange new touch. So the hem of the skirt was finished with a white ruching, which very same that we stitch so tenderly in our stocks and collars. Stay put in our stocks and collars. Stay put in our stocks and collars. Stay put in our stocks and collars.

FATHER OF NAVY.

Henry VIII. earned the title "Father of the English Navy," for from the commencement of his reign in 1509 he followed a definite naval policy, which consisted in steadily building ships until he possessed the largest navy in the world. "The most glorious period in the history of our wooden walls," writes Mr. Prothero, "was that between 1702 and 1805, a stressful century of almost continual war with powerful enemies, that put out ships and men to most searching tests, from which both emerged triumphantly."

Pin tucks are used as decorations for blouses, and white handkerchief linen is very "vogey" with blue, and both blue and white croquet buttons were used as fastening. An underbodice of light organdy was worn with it. Very chic and "sassy."

Highland Piper Plays His Last Tune.

No musician is more devoted to the instrument on which he plays than the Highland piper. A beautiful story of the piper's last moments on the battlefield is told by Private L. Spalding, of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles (the "Little Black Devils"), who was one of the Canadian soldiers gassed at Ypres. While up in the fighting line a pipe of a Scotch Highlander (Canadian Scottish) was mortally wounded in the chest, he says.—The man sat down on a bank, hugging his beloved pipes, and refused to be carried away. "I want to stay here and—play a last tune," he gasped. He blew a little pathetic wheezing noise, but the matter grew the other, "It can't be time to get up yet?" "No, it isn't," retorted his friend, continuing to shake him; "but it's my turn to sleep on the feathers!"

FIRST WISDOM, THEN COURAGE

Good Men and True Are Fighting Shadows With Broken Swords.

"Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."—1. Thessalonians, v., 21. To do that which we believe to be right is one of the first and surely one of the most important precepts of morality. No man can be pardoned for persisting in doing that which he knows to be wrong; nor again can he be pardoned for failing to do that which he knows to be right. Sin of omission and commission are alike culpable. Only he who declares, like Martin Luther, "This one thing I do, I cannot do other, God help me," is wholly virtuous.

If this were all, our task of life would be comparatively simple. But it is not all. For behind the imperative command to perform the right there stalks the grave question, "What is Right?" And many there are who meet this question only to evade it or pass it by unrecognized. Hence the tragic spectacle of good men and true laying down their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor on the altars of false egotism! Captured by some arrogant prejudice, deluded by some shameful superstition, caught up and "carried about" by some vain "wind of doctrine," they strive and strain for the realization of futile desires with a devotion as blind as it is zealous, and never for an instant imagine that they are fighting shadows, with broken swords. Think of the energy that has been expended on campaigns that should not have suc-

ceeded even if they could! Think of the sufferings that have been bravely endured on behalf of "fool" ideas and unrighteous standards! Think of the blood that has been gladly shed for the sake of causes which were either unsound or immoral! Of all the swarming fronts of history, none is more bitter than that of the good man dying for Satan in the guise of God! The Seat of Revelation. In addition to setting our wills to the doing of right we must very particularly set our minds to the determination of what is right. First, last and all the time, of course, we must consult the testimony of our own souls. Here if anywhere is the seat of revelation. But by how many things must this revelation be tested before it is fully trusted? The experience of the past, the wisdom of seers and sages, the opinion of contemporaries, the knowledge of the schools, the ecstatic vision of the prophets, the deep, articulate, persistent longings of the multitudes—to all of these must appeal be made. Nothing that time has spawned must be neglected. And only when our idea of the right has stood the test, silence every doubt, conquered every denial, every evasive action, can we call it the right and, with full assurance, go ahead. "Prove all things,"—this first we must do if we would be wise. Then, with our proving done, must we not be not merely wise but brave in holding fast, even until death, that which we now know to be good. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.

POSITIONS TERMED

Prisoners Tell of Flag and Desperate. Positions termed veritable inferno. A despatch from Mitylene. The recent fighting on the Gal Peninsula has resulted in the loss of a large number of prisoners. Many of them, though they were badly clothed and appear to have been fairly well fed, are all of mind as to their good fortune being "rescued," as one termed it, the inferno which the Turkish troops on the peninsula have had a considerable time. It is a serial to discount to some of the statements of Turkish.

AN EXPLOSION ON AN OCEAN LINER

Mishap to Steamer Regarding the Work of German Sympathizers. A despatch from New York. An explosion occurred on the Atlantic steamer ship Mian on Wednesday, the day on which Frank Holt, the assailant of Morgan, prophesied a steamer sink, "God willing."

Five followed the explosion of the Mian, which had lost 15,000 tons of munitions and stuff for the allies, but no lives, turned back to Liverpool. Her crew endeavored to get up from reaching the cargo of explosives.

Frank Holt's prophecy in letter to his wife was written after an attempt to destroy the Capital Washington and before the steamer Mr. Morgan. In it Holt said: "Steamer leaving New York for Europe on July 3 should sink, God willing, on the 7th. I think it is Philadelphia or Saxonia, but quite sure, and some of the vessels had been searched and bombs found."

On the margin was written: "this offer till it happens." The substance of this paper was telegraphed at once to New and wireless warnings were broadcast, with some delay in getting her registered by Holt, and did not finally get away Sunday night, July 4. She is a have passed out of Sandy Hook 11:30 o'clock that night, though mention of her sailing was not the usual shipping information. It was evident, according to a telegram being made.

FRENCH APPROPRIATION TO PAY FOR SEIZURE. A despatch from Paris says that the French Government has appropriated \$600,000 to be used by the Minister of Marine in payment of cargoes of neutral vessels that have been seized, and especially of the steamer Dacia.

The Dacia formerly belonged to Hamburg-Amerika. Lines. She was changed her registry she sailed Galveston, Texas, with a cargo destined for Germany. On the European waters she was up by a French cruiser and taken. A French prize court, hearing the case, recommended the French Government purchase her.

KAISER AT LODZ. POSED AS MESSENGER. Jewish World Says Russia Has... of Currency in Lodz. A extraordinary report has gained a footing in Russia that the Kaiser is visiting Lodz, escorted by a gogue, and raising a scroll of gold the congregation he was Messiah whom they were to save them."

THE RAIDER EMDEN WILL BE SAILED. A despatch from Sydney. The Department of Defense awarded a contract for the sale of the German raider Emden to the American company. The contractors say the raider can be easily floated.

RECRUITING IN VICTORIA. Very successful, and New Wales is about to begin a campaign for men.

GERMANY COULD NOT BE SAVED. A despatch from New York. Germany has converted the coal liver oil, and American are doubtful whether they will be sufficient for next winter according to a drug market. Dealers in cod liver oil said a lubricant in Germany are said to be difficult to obtain.

THE BELGIANS DISPLAY. A despatch from Brussels. The Belgians have suddenly the practice of wearing aprons as an expression of loyalty. The German military or of Belgium a few days ago an order prohibiting the des-