

GEN. SMITH - DORRIEN

COVERED THE WHOLE GROUND OPEN TO BRITISH SOLDIER

Saved The Left Wing - Of British Army From Complete Annihilation by Germans on August 26th.

General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien is the first great hero of the war. General Sir John French in his official report to the War Office gave the whole credit of saving the entire left wing of the British army in France from annihilation at the hands of the Germans to Smith-Dorrien, who by the way, was in command of the Canadians in the South African war. General French declares him to be a "commander of rare and unusual coolness, intrepidity, and determination."

Sir Horace has covered pretty well the whole ground open—and the other day—to an English soldier. That means Egypt (many times), South Africa (twice), and a host of "benny fights at Aldershot."

His first fighting was in the South African war that ended with disaster at Majuba. He was at the battle of Isandlwana—first a tragedy, but by no means an ignominious one, though still considered a defeat. Our men died there like Englishmen but "the more one sees the ground where Colley after the event," the more unintelligible the whole affair is. The marvel of how a large hostile army could have remained in the vicinity unharmed grows upon me.

When Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien writes his memoirs he will no longer have greater battles to describe, but let him not forget the engagement that won him his first medals and still puzzles the historians. At Isandlwana, as at Ginnis, he had seen the most serious fighting that could possibly have come his way. Ginnis was the most thorough piece of business put through by our Egyptian army before Kitchener took it in hand, and Sir Horace put the finishing touches to the chess game when he and his mounted troops pursued the retreating enemy. A few years later, and he joined the Central Relief Force, and in 1898 Kitchener came to complete, on a larger scale his military education in that part of the world. Fourteen years ago he was given the command of the 19th brigade in South Africa. He kept the lines of communication south of Pretoria, and his brigade barred the Goers continuously. He came through with promotion, and with Lord Kitchener for a backer. Even before the outbreak of the war, he had found an opportunity of equipping the most pressing of his adversaries.

The Eighth Campaign. Sir Horace was half-inclined to think of going to the last of his battle-grounds. At the close of the war he went to India, in place of Lord Kitchener, for three years; after India came Aldershot, and with Aldershot his A.D.C. ship to the king in 1910. His marriage twelve years ago marked the close of his seventh campaign, and though he had not set his mind on it, he was not unprepared. At Aldershot as it happened, he had brought manoeuvres into line with continental realism. Dispensing with tents, he bivouacked his men in the open as in war times. Lord Kitchener had planned that the Scott's and Light Divisions of his new army should go through the same course. Sir Horace and his chief had arranged things together at the war office when the news of General Sir J. M. Grierson's death came over the wires. It took Lord Kitchener exactly three minutes to appoint a successor.

Unlike several of the big military men of the moment, Sir Horace is a public school boy. He is one of the Harrowers of the enemy. The son of a soldier (a late captain in the 3rd Light Dragoons, and 4th Lanciers), Sir Horace was born fifty-six years ago; two elder brothers entered the navy, and one the church. His family is the same—with a difference!—as that which lords it in the Scilly Isles: "King of the Scillys" is the local title given Mr. Thomas Smith-Dorrien-Smith, who can claim among other distinctions that he is probably the only Englishman to go to the trouble of assuming the name of Smith by Royal License. French, says the Frenchman, was the predestined name of the commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force; Horace Lockwood Smith-Dorrien has his value, too it is British, and it sounds well in the ears of everybody who knows the record behind it.

He Loves His Soldiers. He is a man who loves his work, but above all he loves the men who wear the British uniform. That is Had Nervous Dyspepsia. With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured. This letter is from a lady who gained 14 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise, and refers to her neighbors as witnesses of the splendid results obtained. Mrs. Susan Dobson, Spring Hill Mines, N.S., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has been greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter and my neighbors can tell you of my condition before using this food."

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper



Broadcloth suit for early autumn wear made with short coat and Russian collar.

CUTTING GUIDE 5812



FOLD OF 36-INCH MATERIAL WITH NAP. Patterned April 30, 1907. Pictorial Review coat pattern, No. 5812. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

Skirt, No. 5785. Sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price, 15 cents.

the great secret of his success. He knows his men. He has studied their welfare and requirements, and that is why he is called "Tommy Atkins' pal." When he undertook the Aldershot command in 1907 he decided to trust the soldier's sense of honor rather than the system of picketing to keep order in the streets. One of the pluckiest acts performed by a British officer stands to the credit of General Smith-Dorrien. During the South African war his brigade, which included the Gordon Highlanders, moved forward to take the main Boer position at Doornkop. The Highlanders dashed up the hill impetuously, and General Smith-Dorrien, realizing their danger of being surrounded, set off as fast as his horse could gallop straight across the enemy's front in order to turn them back. The outposts held their breath as a hail of bullets beat up the earth all round the intrepid rider, but he came through unscathed, and having succeeded in his object, calmly returned to his position in the rear of the troops, and proceeded to develop his plans for the attack as quietly as though he were exercising troops on the parade ground.

MANNERS DURING WAR

Are Necessary and Obedied By All But Germans

Even war has its code of manners. Thus, the Germans violated the etiquette of war in invading France before making a formal declaration of war. However, the point is that there has grown up an understanding, partly written, partly tacit, between civilized nations as to what is and what is not "playing the game."

At the outset of the war it was falsely reported that a French doctor had infected the water supply of the German fortress of Metz with cholera germs. Had the report been true, the doctor would have been guilty of an act of barbarism, opposed to all the usages of war.

A general is fully entitled to cut off an enemy's water or food supplies, but poison them—not!

Mention of generals reminds one that it is not etiquette to try to kill your opponent's commander-in-chief. Of course you may try to capture him, and if he is killed in the process that is the "fortune of war."

I dare say some of us are thinking of London bombardment and in flames, with St. Paul's and other national buildings crumbling to ruins. Of course, the Germans would have a perfect right to bombard London, especially if it had refused to surrender. But to seek deliberately to destroy St. Paul's and other national institutions would be an act of vandalism. This is, unless we used them for active military purposes.

The rules regarding prisoners of war are clear enough. Anyone wearing the uniform of a recognized military force must, if captured, be treated as a prisoner of war, provided, of course, that he can show that he is not a civilian masquerading in uniform. If a soldier in uniform is caught trying to gain information within the enemy's lines he must not be treated as a spy, but as a prisoner of war. Secrecy and disguise make the spy, who, of course, has no rights whatever. A prisoner of war cannot be con-

A CLEVER DESIGN

striped tunic skirt. A striped velvet vest is a feature of the design.

It is quite worth the effort and time required to make this suit, for it is a duplicate of one of the expensive models for early fall. It is made of broadcloth in the new shade of gray called "discreet," and trimmed with striped velvet. Three yards of 54-inch cloth are required for its development. One-half yard of velvet 24 inches wide will make the vest.

The short coat has long one-piece raglan sleeves, with turn-back cuffs. Its construction is not difficult, yet necessitates much care. This is true of all tailored effects, because the lines are so easily spoiled. The material is first folded; then the back and collar are laid on the lengthwise fold. The sleeve, pocket lap, vest, collar and cuffs are arranged on a lengthwise thread of the broadcloth. If the short sleeve is preferred cut off lower trimmings of sleeve pattern on small "o" perforations.

Take up the darts in front of the coat first. Perforations also indicate darts in sleeves and vest. Adjust vest to garment under arm, notches and single large "o" perforations even. Sew sleeve to front and back as notched. Close under-arm and sleeve seams as notched. If long sleeve is made close cuff seam as notched. Close back seam of large collar indicated by small "o" perforation. Arrange collars together, center-backs and notched edges even. Sew to neck edge as notched.

The skirt is a Russian tunic design for there is nothing more fashionable for the early autumn suit. Quite as smart and perhaps more serviceable are vests of tucked broadcloth for the fashionable short coats when crisp, cold days come. The single-button adjustment is new.

Soldier's Wills. In olden times everybody who was in the happy position of having personally to bequeath was free to make a will verbally or by an unattested writing. This right, restricted by the Statute of Frauds, was abolished by the Wills Act of 1837, subject, however, to the reservation that soldiers on actual military service and marines on sea, were still competent to dispose of their personality as they might have done before.

Hence all the soldiers and sailors now on duty have, so far as the disposition of their worldly goods is concerned, larger freedom than that possessed by the king's subjects who are staying at home. As a rule, too, wills are valid only if the persons making them have reached the age of twenty-one. There is judicial authority for saying that even this restriction does not apply to soldiers and sailors on active service.

A prisoner of war cannot be forced to aid in operations against his own side, or to disclose information about them, but he may be made to earn his keep by working at trade or doing non-military work. A general is entitled to make full use of traitors and deserters, but he should not tempt men to be false to their allegiance. A commander is entitled to disseminate false news; indeed, much of the art of war lies in hoodwinking your opponent. There are, however, limits to the way in which deceit may be prohibited. Thus it would be most unsportsmanlike of a general to tell an officer or soldier to go over to the other side, and pretending to be a traitor or deserter, to give false information and then desert.

On the other hand, if a soldier is tempted to turn traitor he is justified in pretending to listen to the tempter, and in this way gaining any information he can. The etiquette of war in regard to civilians comes under the heading of martial law and is dealt with in another article.

The Can Opener. This handy tool, the household pet, we pry with skill and speed; and in the modern kitchen it's really all we need. The shining tool that opens cans, makes household work a joke; it supersedes the pots and pans, the stoves that used to smoke. In olden times the tolling knives were always on their feet; they wore away their weary lives preparing things to eat. They fried the meat, they baked the beans, they cooked the spuds, I wist; they had no time for magazines, for soufre or bridge whist. How fortunate the modern wife, with many a leisure hour! For she can fill with glee her life and languish in the bower. And when at evening comes her man, impatient for the cats, she says, "I'll open up a can of beans or cooked beefs." It takes three minutes by the clock to get his meal in shape; he's so well trained he doesn't balk, or try to make escape. It may be, as hand over hand, he throws the victuals in, he sighs for grub that isn't canned, that doesn't taste of tin. It may be that his vagrant mind recalls the oldtime steak, the dishes of the good old kind his mother used to make. But idle are man's regrets, and vain his hopes; and plans; this is the age of kitchen-aid, and things put upon cans.—Walt Mason.

Blue Coats for British Soldiers. To increase the comfort of British soldiers when "walking out" or visiting friends away from barracks, a new blue patrol jacket is to be introduced into the British army. It will be in addition to the soldier's present kit. At present soldiers leaving barracks must wear their tunics, unless they are cycling, and many men force their outworn rather than put on the tight-fitting red coats. It is thought the new "walking-out" jacket may help recruiting on furlough, as soldiers will be less likely to discard their uniforms for civilian dress.—Tit-Bits.

WAR IS COSTLIEST IN WORLD'S HISTORY.

Nations Involved Hardly Can Support Arduous Contest for Long Time.

No war chronicled by history will have devoured such huge sums of money as the present battle of the nations. The minimum cost is estimated here by economists at \$2,000,000,000. The figures given by military writers coincide and agree that about 8,500,000 men are under arms for land warfare. To these must be added 340,000 seamen.

If the Balkan war can be taken as an example, the cost of each man mobilized amounts to \$2.50 a day. This gives about \$22,100,000 daily, or \$663,000,000 monthly. This figure is, however, considerably short of the mark, because it does not take into account the maintenance of the armies and fleets. The German reichstag authorized extraordinary expenditure to the extent of \$1,250,000,000, to be obtained by a loan, and a further sum of \$70,000,000, to be drawn on the gold and silver reserve of the empire.

It is now well known that the tax of 5 per cent. on the stock of notes issued by the Reichsbank over and above its reserve in metal has been suppressed. The German government will therefore secure the loan required by an issue of bank notes uncovered by a reserve of gold and silver. This issue reminds one of the assignments of the first French revolution, of which a few samples are kept in curious heirlooms in French families.

It is said here that the Austrian army on a war footing costs the empire \$4,000,000 a day, but the Austrian treasury was emptied by the mobilization during the Balkan wars, which drained the financial resources of the empire for more than a year, and it is hard to see where the Austrian monarchy can find the \$120,000,000 required to keep the imperial and royal armies and navy during the great war just opening.

The above figures are probably far short of reality, and it is therefore difficult to see how the central European empire can support a long and arduous war from the financial and economic point of view.

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COWANS PERFECTION COCOA. The refreshing goodness of iced cocoa is a welcome relief in sultry weather—but it takes a cocoa that is as good as COWAN'S to retain its deliciousness of flavor when served cold. Try it Iced. Quarter-pound Half-pound & one-pound tins.

REGAL TABLE SALT FREE RUNNING. Isn't this the Salt you have always wanted—a Salt that stays dry and free running, all the year round—and especially in damp, rainy weather? "Regal" Salt is the finest grain of Windsor Salt prepared by a new process under perfectly hygienic methods making a pure and perfect free running Table Salt.

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Pure Spices and Vinegars. Are necessary in the making of good catsup. When ordering from us you take no chance of getting second class goods. We handle only the Best. J. R. B. GAGE, Montreal & John Sts. Phone 546.

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