

PREPARE FOR WINTER

ALLIES AND GERMANS GET READY FOR COLD SEASON

It is a question how Kaiser's forces will stand cold weather campaigns—Commissariat Not Always Good.

One of the first things that the German war office did in its preparations for the war was to buy up millions of pairs and huge quantities of woolen clothing for the use of officers and men, for even the most optimistic chiefs of staff there would be a staff realized that there would be a winter campaign. In the clothing of their troops, therefore, the Germans have left nothing to chance.

On the other hand, it is certain they will not be able to stand the rigors of winter in the field as well as the Russians, for whom the winter is the most joyous season of the year, whose manoeuvres have continually taken place when the frost lay on the ground, and whose normal clothing is well fitted to withstand the bitterest weather.

The coming of winter indeed, to the Russian army spells for them an enormous advantage, inasmuch as it will allow the easy transport of guns, heavy baggage, and huge food convoys across the marshy tracks of East Prussia, which the frost will have rendered as solid as flint. In many of the villages of the interior of Russia, where the roads are of a very primitive character, transport on any large scale is only possible through the solidifying effort of winter in the tracks.

The British expeditionary army went out to France well prepared for a winter campaign. There is nothing warmer than their serge khaki suits, made as they are of substantial thickness, and they have in addition their fine great coats. They are being provided with extra supplies of blankets to ward off the cold in the trenches, woolen shirts, and heavy woolen socks, woolen helmets, woolen and leather gloves, and knitted belts.

British Experienced.

Our army is well able to go through a winter campaign. In the South African war the cold in the uplands at times was very severe but this did not affect either the ardour or the spirits of the troops.

The Germans are predicting that the European winter will adversely affect our Indian troops used to the Eastern sun, and give them all pneumonia, but the warmer clothing with which they have been supplied, coupled with the fact that they are accustomed to the cold mountain air of India, renders this prophecy of little account.

The clothing of the French soldier is of a particularly warm description, the double-breasted great coat, which the infantry wear, being proof against all vicissitudes, or the weather. The man from the south of France and the Turco may bear the cold with less impunity than the soldier of the north, but the French war office is not very much troubled on this score.

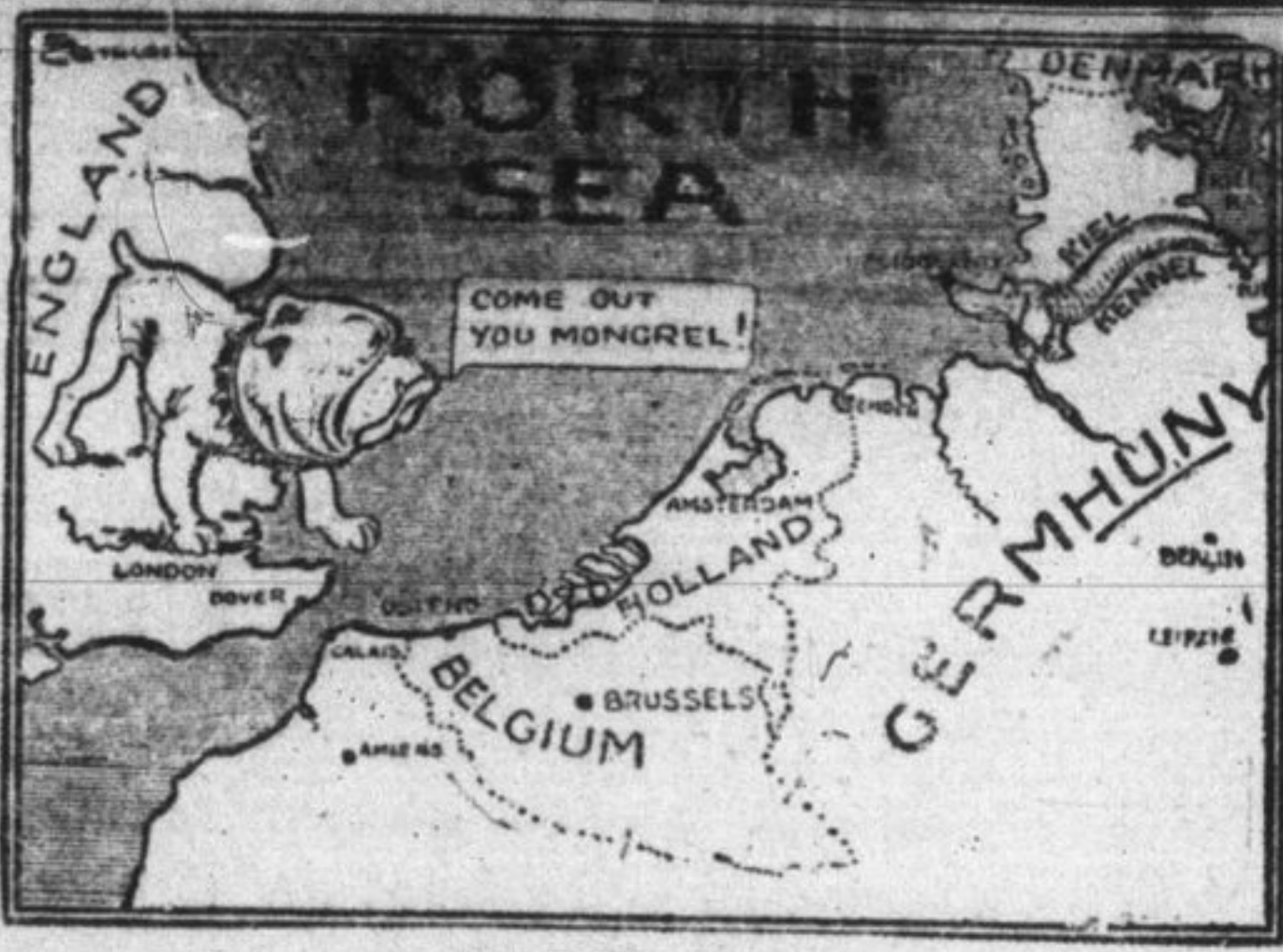
The French in Napoleon's day were continually fighting in the winter, and successfully, too, with the exception of the disastrous invasion of Russia, and there is a story told of the great emperor sitting round a fire of chips collected by his men, remarking: "There are devils raw of these about."

Troops under fire, however, will have to be content with their emergency rations for it can be imagined what a problem it would be to serve out soup with the shells flying all round. There will be frequent intervals, however, when the field kitchen's appetizing dishes will be available for all our men.

Hot Food

In the case of the German army they only get a decent meal, it may be recalled, when they occupied a city like Brussels or Liege, and the pictures which have come through from Brussels of the German field kitchens supplying the long line of weary troops with soup convey a good idea of how welcome this dish is when it is procurable.

So far the German commissariat has not proved equal to the demands



THE DOGS OF WAR. Why the Germans will not fight.—From the London Express.

INDIANS LOYAL TO EMPIRE.

Alberta Aborigines Declare Their Willingness To Serve in Ranks

The loyalty of the Blood Indians to the flag that protects them was made manifest at a meeting held on the reserve shortly after the outbreak of the present European war. Just as soon as Indian Agent McCreath had informed the Bloods that England was at war, Head Chief Shot Both Sides suggested that a meeting be called to consider the assistance the Indians could offer to be called.

"What can we do?" exclaimed Chief Shot Both Sides, who presided at the council. "We will do anything that we can."

"The Indians were deeply moved, and the suggestion was made by some of them that they should turn over to the Government some \$4,000 that had been funded for their benefit this year. It was finally decided, however, to offer \$1,000 of that amount now and at a later date, if demanded, to offer the remainder."

TO-DAY'S STYLES LIKE THOSE OF 'SEVENTY?

Modernized Versions Of The Fashions of 1870 Are Now Much In Vogue.

By recalling the fashions that were worn during the war of 1870 the designers are able to give us now interesting and modernized versions of some of them. We find the far-bordered coat and its near relation the mantle decorated the same way, and note the good cause such models have for revival, since it is a handsome and comfortable-looking aspect that the edging of peltry gives to the wrap.

There are several fresh methods of providing a corsage scheme. Those who like the cloth bodies will find it fashionable again, but our long immunity from anything so solid makes a return to old conditions unwelcome unless chifon sleeves enter into the design, and when solidity is accepted it is generally in no more formidable guise than satin.

That essentially 1870 method, the corsage fastened by small buttons down the front, as seen often, and one effective design in which it appears amalgamated black satin and blue serge, fabrics that look exceedingly well together.

Plenty of Sleep For Children.

Do not let the children romp too much just at bedtime, and give only a light supper if they are to sleep well. A little child is active all day, and as bedtime approaches the brain and body must be quieted. One of the greatest dangers to a child is nerve fatigue, which leads to more serious troubles in later life, and the two best preventives of nervousness in children are nourishing food and plenty of sleep. Dr. Holt, one of the best authorities, says that for the first six months a baby should sleep from sixteen to eighteen hours a day; from six months to one year a child needs from fourteen to fifteen hours sleep; at two years, thirteen to fourteen hours; at four years, eleven to twelve hours, and from six to ten years, from ten to eleven hours.

Nine hours' sleep is needed for children from ten to sixteen, and it remains for parents to see that they get it at this most important period when school hours and lessons are long and the physical body is changing from childhood to young man and womanhood.

HOW BRITAIN IS MAKING ARMY.

Ten Days of Drill, Then Weeding Out, and Shooting Practice.

A British officer thus describes the process of building up "Kitchener's army":

The recruit begins with eight hours a day on the parade ground—two before breakfast, three in the forenoon, three after dinner, and one after tea. For the first few weeks the work consists entirely of elementary foot-drill, marching, the handling of the rifle, and, above all, physical training. Ten days of this weed out the unfit and the sluggish, and effect a vast improvement in the demeanor of those fitted to stand the strain. Chests expand, heads come up, shoulders square out, and the bodies move with a rhythm. The shop-walker, the man of easy grace, begins to learn that he can't distinguish his right hand from his left when asked to do so without warning; the man who fumes and scythes an easy weapon to wield, finds that the simple-looking bayonet is far too much for him; the fluent speaker in the local debating society finds that it is beyond his art to explain how to form fours. But gradually we pull through and pass on to the handling of the rifle as a weapon of a serious nature until he finds himself placed in the "awkward squad" for further aiming instruction. The man who would be insulted if he were told that he could not tell the time, finds that "six o'clock on the hill" takes a lot of finding.

The first essay on the miniature range is also usually something of a disappointment. But careful individual instruction works wonders, and the men are gradually got ready for field training. At this time the work of developing muscles and expanding chests has gone steadily on and the marches have become longer. The battalion now sings the martial strains of "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and "Hullo! Who's Your Lady Friend?" as it swings along dusty roads. In fact, the authors and composers of these ballads, aided by the forgotten genius who invented the mouth-organ, have done much to help in the training of our new soldiers. So now off we go in high spirits to spend long hours in an attack on more or less impregnable positions held by imaginary Germans, who are finally driven out at the bayonet's point. As the weeks roll on these practices will be carried out in heavier equipment, and in larger bodies, till finally our new army is capable of going on manoeuvres and marching all night to attack at dawn or of digging all night in preparation for the attack which is hourly expected.

By that time the men will have been trained in the use of ball ammunition, of which it is to be hoped the government will not be niggardly.

Kaiser And A Picture. In full belief that Germany was going to achieve annihilating victories over France and Russia, it is understood that the Kaiser arranged with one or two of the most famous German painters to commemorate on canvases some of the greatest of these victories.

This scheme forms a sardonic sequel to his curious behavior at an exhibition in Berlin of the paintings of Verestchagin, the celebrated Russian painter. Standing before the famous picture, "Napoleon's retreat from Moscow," the emperor said: "Pictures like these are our best guarantee against war."

The most astonishing part of the incident has yet to be related. In order that the picture should not damp military ardor in the Fatherland he forbade the students in the military schools to attend the exhibition.

McClure's Test For A Story.

"I had but one test for a story, and that was a wholly personal one—'Does it hit me much the story interested me. I always felt that I judged a story with my solar plexus rather than my brain; my only measures of it was the pull it exerted upon something inside of me. Of course sometimes one is influenced by one's own mood; if one is feeling more than usually vigorous, he is apt to transfer some of his own high spirits to the story he is reading. To avoid being influenced thus, I always made a rule of reading a story three times within seven days, before I published it, to see whether my interest kept up. I have often been carried past my station on the elevated, going home at night, reading a story that I had read before within the same week.—From 'My Autobiography' (Stokes).

He Knew 'Tommy's' Way.

Few admirals are more popular in the navy than Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton Mexx. Although he devoted his life to the senior service, he has a tremendous admiration for the army, and he delights to tell the following story of the late Sir George White. During the South African war, an order was issued to the men of the Highland regiments that they must cover up their tartan kilts, as they made too good targets for the enemy. The order proved very unpopular, and caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among the soldiers concerned. When Sir George White heard this he thought of a way out of the difficulty.

"Let them cover up only the front of their kilts," he said. "The enemy will never see the other side."

Not Even a Hesitator

A professor travelling in the country had occasion to investigate the running time of the trains that passed through the small place he was stopping. Carefully searching a time-table, he found apparently that there would be an express train due at four o'clock that afternoon. The professor was in time, so was the express train. The intending passenger watched it approach and thunder by the station at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The traveller was annoyed, and, turning to a porter who stood near, remarked:

"That train didn't stop!"

"No, sir," replied the porter cheerfully, "it didn't even hesitate."

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