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Gasoline is one of war's essentials. Don't waste it to-morrow.

The war is costing Great Britain \$25,000 a minute, and is beginning to be worth the money, remarks the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Is it not time the Allies ceased marking their hospitals in France? The marking only makes them easier targets for the German airplanes.

The city of Guelph has changed the name of Berlin street to Foster avenue. A city named after a royal house was in duty bound to show its loyalty to king and country.

England and Scotland, deluded of most of their timber for war purposes, are preparing to replant the forests which have been cut. This is preparedness in the right direction.

War bonds without interest are suggested by members of the Trades and Labor Congress in session in Quebec City. The buyers of such bonds would certainly be patriotic. How many of such interesting bonds could be sold in Kingston?

Motor trucks with cargoes of Quebec fire-water for Pembroke and Kingston were captured this week and the goods confiscated. In one case the liquor was hidden in milk cans, and in the other in egg crates. The license inspectors took all the joy out of both joy-riding jaunts.

The Germans are angry because the Allies say they forced them out of the St. Mihiel salient. Their explanation is that they evacuated it intentionally. Well, what is the difference? Did you ever see the Germans give up anything they were not forced to yield directly or indirectly?

Hindenburg is thankful that his beloved Germany has not been invaded. He should get all of the feeling of thankfulness he can out of that thought within the next few weeks because after that he will be busy explaining how it happened that his army failed to keep back the invaders.

Spanish influenza, which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of this strange malady have appeared in Boston, and there is every likelihood that it will spread far and wide. New York and other cities are taking special precautions in view of this danger.

Great Britain is building giant airplanes that will be able to reach the interior of Germany and return to their own bases. Berlin and Potsdam will ere long feel the force of Britain's might. The war is going to be carried home to Germany with a vengeance. As the Hun has seen, so will he also reap.

Government ownership of railways means a reign of fraud and graft, declares the London Advertiser. The Tiser has seen nothing but blue-ruin everywhere since the Union Government came into power. Conditions under private ownership were not free from fraud and graft, with the additional menace of continual lobbying at Ottawa.

A missionary from Ungava, Quebec, told the Anglican General Syn-

nod in session at Toronto that the natives in that bleak northern region have been practising cannibalism for some years, due to a shortage of reindeer and other food. It is as distressing as it is surprising to learn that such practices prevail in Canada. An effort should be made by the government or by church organizations to improve the food supply of these natives.

THE "CONSCIENTIOUS" OBJECTOR.

A few weeks in the provincial penitentiary at Portsmouth appears to have knocked all the "conscientious" objection out of at least one young man who thought he was greater than his country's laws, and refused to do military duty. Warden Creighton's prison house at Hatter's Bay is therefore the antidote for these bluffers. Just how much "conscience" is in the objection is pretty evident when a man will turn right about and offer to become a soldier if released from prison. His conscience, like that of many another, is just like elastic. It will stand a lot of stretching. Real conscientious objectors would rot in prison before they would yield, just as those English suffragettes went on hunger strike and faced death to gain their point; and like the martyrs of centuries ago who went to the stake, and withstood the thumb-screw and other barbarous tortures. The bulk of so-called conscientious objectors are either bluffers or cowards. The latter type will remain in prison of course.

SIMPLIFYING LIFE.

Under the tonic stress of war, life is tending toward the simplicity from which it has been drifting further and further through recent generations. This gradual return to simpler living is one of the compensations of the test through which we as a nation are passing. The beneficial effects of the various restrictions to which the Canadian people are cheerfully submitting are already becoming apparent in the better health, higher spirits and higher moral tone of the individual citizen. Physicians state that the average community is in better health than it was a few years ago. This is ascribed partly to the diminution of the quantity of meat consumed in response to the appeals of the food controller, and to the corresponding increase in the vegetable diet.

The general scaling down of indulgence in luxuries has had a similar effect upon public health. Owing to the daylight conservation movement many Canadians have been curtailing their activities by artificial light and have had an extra hour of sunlight in which to labor or to rest. But it is not merely the physical changes in the life of the individual that have exerted a favorable influence upon the general health of the people. The moral stimulus of this period of self-denial and of responsibility has played its part in the same direction. While curtailment of indulgence has eliminated something of the physical flabbiness from the average Canadian, the moral appeal of the time has also added to the firmness of his spiritual fibre.

FUEL FOR THE FARMERS.

Keeping the home fires burning is going to be a serious problem for the farmers this winter. Many of them, according to reports, drive in to the nearby towns and cities for a load of coal, but return with empty wagons. Supplies are scarce, and the dealers, for the most part, are of the opinion that the people on the farms can do without coal better than the people of the cities. This conclusion is based upon the belief that the farmer, if necessity arises, can fall back upon his wood-lot for a supply of fuel. The difficulty, however, is that in the settled parts of Ontario the wood supply was long ago exhausted, and for many years now coal has been as necessary to the average farmer as to the city dweller.

Eyen the rail fences of bygone days, which might have provided a roaring fire in the big kitchen stove, have given place to the more available and serviceable wire fences. In northern Ontario and in the more or less inaccessible parts of old Ontario there still remains a good deal of wood, but labor shortage and transportation difficulties stand in the way of making it available. It is said that one fuel controller has forbidden the shipment of coal to farmers, and that as a consequence many of them are worried over the prospects of obtaining any kind of fuel. There will probably be considerable suffering from the cold this coming winter if a wise discrimination is not shown in the distribution of the visible supply of coal. Farmers who have no wood-lot of their own, and no means of obtaining wood, have claims to a share of the fuel in sight that the country should not ignore.

TEACHING CHILDREN SELF-CONTROL.

The ancient adage that "Children should be seen and not heard" bordered on the extreme. If carried

into effect, as our forefathers intended it should be, the development of childhood would be arrested and the natural growth of self-expression repressed. To-day, however, it is to be feared that we have gone to the other extreme. Children in many homes monopolize the conversation and dispute with their elders with a noisy assurance that the wisdom of riper age would hesitate to employ. They have not been taught to guard their utterances, to speak softly, to think clearly before they express their ideas. The tongue is an unruly member, and the child who is taught to control it has learned one of the great and useful lessons of life. We are told in the Book of Wisdom that "He that keepeth his tongue keepeth his soul from troubles." Truer words never were uttered. But something more than self-control, admirable as that is in itself, is required. The child should be trained to use his voice to the best advantage, because no other single trait reveals the character more clearly or unmistakably. These thoughts have been suggested by reading an admirable article by Dr. Frank Kane on the value of training children's voices. He writes:

"Teach your child how to use his voice. If he becomes expert in that, few things will be of more value to him. His voice more than anything else expresses his personality and indicates the power of his moral inhibition and the degree of his culture. Teach him to speak low. A high voice is not only disagreeable, it is a mark of weakness. Those who are sure do not raise their voices. A high voice signifies petulance, and petulance means pettiness.

"The best way to stop a quarrel is to pause, take a long breath, and let the pitch of your voice down about three tones. When you begonia again you will find that the heat has gone out of your dispute. What began as a contention has become a mere difference of opinion. Teach your child to talk slowly, not to let his tongue run before his thought. This he can do if he will accustom himself never to speak until he has clearly worked out in his mind what he is going to say. Teach him to wait. In any group of conference or consultation you will notice that the man who speaks last carries the most authority. Let him discipline himself so that when an idea pops into his head he does not hasten to present it at once, but holds it in leash and keeps it in readiness to utter at that moment and juncture when it will have the most force.

"Teach him to speak distinctly, to get into the habit, even in ordinary conversation, of enunciating every consonant distinctly, never to mumble or fill his speech with ums and ahs. A pleasant voice and a way of speech that is agreeable to hear will carry a man far. You do not want your child to be a pedant or a stammerer, to be over-precise, or disagreeably proper; but you want him to have the manner of superiority and the air of a gentleman. And a gentleman, said Lord Chesterfield, is never in a hurry."

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PUBLIC OPINION

Resigned. (Atlanta Constitution)  
Oh well—Sunday never was intended for joy-riding anyhow.

A Day of Safety. (Guelph Herald)  
An added satisfaction in dispensing with motor traffic on Sundays would be that pedestrians would secure one day in the week in which their lives would be safe. They would have plenty of dodging to do the other six.

Awake at Last. (Woodstock Sentinel-Review)  
Why does the German Kaiser find it necessary to keep repeating the same old lie? Why is he so anxious to clear himself of responsibility for the war and for its continuance? Clearly the war is not so popular among the German people as it was in the earlier stages, when everything seemed to be going well for Germany, and there were indemnities and all kinds of glory.

It must be that the German people are beginning to face the realities of the situation, and to realize them.

A Good Reason, Too. (Ottawa Journal)  
Canada gets most of her gasoline supply from the United States. And if there were no other reason that could appeal to us for supporting any proposition to conserve use of gasoline, our common sense should tell us all that we in Canada cannot afford to disregard American action in that line, for we are liable in that case to find a United States Government order appearing which will cut down our gasoline not merely on Sunday but every other day.

BARBER.  
Life has loveliness to sell.  
All beautiful and splendid things  
Blue waves whitened on a cliff  
Soaring fire that aways and sings,  
And children's faces looking up  
Holding wonder like a cup.

Life has loveliness to sell  
Music like a curfew of gold,  
Scents of roses in the rain,  
Eyes that love you, arms that hold,  
And for your spirits still delight,  
Holy thoughts that start the night.  
Spend all you have for loveliness.  
Buy it and never count the cost;  
For one white-singing hour of peace  
Count many a year of strife well lost,  
And for a breath of ecstasy  
Give all you have been, or could be.

Rippling Rhymes

HOT WINDS

The winds were tried before delivered; the cornstalks in them curled and quivered, they shivered in the sun; oh, now the men who run the weather should change their campaign all together—not winds won't whip the Hun. The corn was healthy, strong and nifty; I've never been it look more thrifty, 'twas green and full of juice; the farmers sat them down to figure upon a harvest three times bigger than common years produce. And then the rattled weather prophet shipped in a load of wind from Tophet, where it was doubly broiled; he turned it loose upon those regions where cornstalks grew in rustling legions, and all the crop was spoiled. The weather man should surely catch it; he did it with his little hatchet, and can't get through with bunk; another golden dream is busted, another hopeless red and rusted, and only fit for junk. We are not desolate, forsaken; we have alfalfa, wheat and bacon, rolled oats and wholesome bran; we have excelsior and lettuce—the kindly gods will not forget us, though corn's an also ran. Then let us bravely bear reverses; we can't improve things much with curses, or rending of our hair; we still have prunes and beans and squashes, and we will surely whip the boches, so speak not of despair.

—WALT MASON.

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