

BARON PETER WRANGEL

PEN SKETCH OF NEW RUSSIAN LEADER.

Canadian Airman Who Was Formerly a Well-known Lacrosse Player Gives His Impression of the Man Selected by the French as the Man Best Able to Overthrow the Power of the Bolsheviks.

BARON PETER WRANGEL is the man nominated by France to apply the Allies' pressure against Bolshevism. A more capable man could not be chosen in Russia. Just before Denikin's final evacuation of South Russia, Gen. Wrangel had been relieved of his command, because he had dealt too severely with a looting officer who was also assisting Denikin, and Collishaw's 47th Squadron, which had done most of its work under his command on the Volga river, gave him a dinner in Novorossisk.

Shortly afterwards Wrangel refused transport to Constantinople, but elected to flee to the Crimea with a few faithful followers, where he found the nucleus of the present anti-Bolshevik army.

I shall never forget the splendid appearance Wrangel made at this dinner. A man over six feet three inches, seeming to tower much higher with his huge Cossack fur cap, with piercing features, eagle nose, flashing eyes, he looked every inch a leader. Ruthless? Yes! but in a country where to be not ruthless, to stay the hand of punishment, is to fail.

Dressed in his picturesque uniform of Don Cossacks, he made a speech of half an hour (through an interpreter), in which he bitterly denounced those who had slandered him. It had been rumored that Wrangel had strong German sympathies. He denied that he had a drop of German blood in him, that he was for Russia first and last, but that he would not hesitate to accept aid from Germany or any other country which would enable him to free Russia from her present thralldom of misery. He stated that a bitter disappointment it had been to loyal Russians that Britain has failed to give the promised aid.

To appreciate Wrangel, the impossibility of getting anything done must be borne in mind. The Russian is invariably a procrastinator, and will promise indefinitely if not forced to act. Wrangel found that the surest way to ensure promptitude among the station masters along the railways, many of whom had Bolshevik tendencies, was to hang them from their own station. His fame soon spread and he was able to get troop trains when needed.

I happened to be in Ekaterinodsk when there was a conspiracy of some of the Kuban Cossacks, to drive Denikin's adherents out of the state. Wrangel was sent to deal with it. The secret meeting was a surprise to the leaders who captured the town, policed by the Volunteer Army. A short trial was held and the instigators hanged in the church in full view of the crowd. Then Wrangel returned to the front again.

At another time, when Wrangel was south, the Bolsheviks drove near Tzaritsin and the town was perilled. Wrangel was sent for. He arrived in time. He hanged a couple of his subordinate officers who were quarrelling over loot, and by the force of his presence checked the enemy and pushed them back in two days.

I have not mentioned these incidents to prove Wrangel brutal, as he is not the drunken, swaggering type common among a certain class of Russian officers; on the contrary, he is a sober, sensible man—but to show that he administers justice to Russia with an iron hand and does not hesitate to give object lessons to people who can only understand such. He has a magnetism which makes people respect him, and if he is given any sort of decent backing will do more for Russia than anyone.

It is often asked, "How did Wrangel survive?" A glance at the map of the Crimea will explain. Landing in Theodosia with a few followers he

was shortly in command of a considerable number of refugee officers and men. Happily, he was able to re-equip at Theodosia from the British base there. In no time he had subjected the Crimea, which is sparsely inhabited, and could easily defend the narrow isthmus which joins the peninsula to the mainland against all the attacks of the Bolsheviks.

Since the Bolsheviks have been busy with the Poles he has even advanced, retaken Alexierska, Mariapol, Taganrog, Rostov, and forced the Reds to abandon Novorossisk, Ekaterinoder and the whole of the Kuban state. So that Baron Wrangel is easily the logical head of any force which will be used against the Bolsheviks.

In a speech Wrangel stated that the form of government he desired was one based on that of Britain. The peasants in Russia must have a royal personage to look up to as a little father, and this would be the same whether his position was only nominal or not. Then the actual form of government could be worked out and would in time put the real power into the hands of a people who as yet cannot, through ignorance, be trusted to govern themselves. As it is now, Bolshevism is a greater tyranny than tsardom ever was.—H. S. Murton, Royal Naval Air Force.

ST. PAUL'S AND COAL.

How Cathedral Was Paid for From Black Product of Newcastle.

The intimate connection between coal and the Cathedral of St. Paul's may not be widely known, but it is a fact that the present cathedral was practically built on coal, or, to speak more correctly, on the proceeds of the sale of coal.

The original cathedral is said to have been formed about the year 604 and to have been entirely demolished by the fire of the year 1087. The next church was built of stone obtained from Normandy and was finished in the year 1222. It was then 690 feet in length, 130 feet in breadth, and the steeple reached up to 520 feet from the ground. In 1314 the cross on the top fell, and in February, 1414, the steeple also came to harm. Again, on June 4, 1561, the steeple and roof were consumed by fire. The roof was repaired with timber framed in Yorkshire and brought to London by sea, the repairs being finished in 1566. The steeple was not again set up, and, when the civil wars came on, the body of the church was used as a stable for the Horse Guards, although a weekly lecture was given by a divine in the choir.

So it stood, this great Gothic building, until the year 1666, when it was almost completely destroyed during the great fire of London.

Then Sir Christopher Wren was called upon to build a new edifice, and, although the King gave a yearly grant of £1,000 and between £50,000 and £70,000 was obtained from benevolences, this was not nearly enough to complete the great work. An act of Parliament was therefore passed laying a duty of 2s. a chaldron on all coal brought into London for seven years from 1670 to 1677, and a duty of 3s. a chaldron for the next ten years, from 1677 to 1687. Of this sum three-fourths was to be expended upon rebuilding the London churches, and one-fourth of the sum devoted to the churches of London was to be expended on the rebuilding of St. Paul's. The clearing away of the old structure took a considerable time, and the foundation stone of the new one, the present church, was not laid until June 21, 1675. The chief mason, with the suitable name of Mr. Stone, saw that it was well and truly laid.

Then, from 1687 to 1700, the coal duty was again enacted, at the rate of 18d. a chaldron, of which all except one-fifth was devoted to the cathedral, and again from 1700 to 1708 the same tax, at the rate of 1s. a chaldron, was imposed for the same purpose. Lastly, from 1708 to 1718, when the edifice was completed, the tax was raised to 2s., and the total amount expended is believed to have been between £700,000 and £800,000.

Thus, with a length of 500 feet, an average breadth of 200 feet, and a height of 340 feet, the great church on Ludgate Hill was built of white Portland stone from the proceeds of the black coal of Newcastle, and stands at the heart of a vast commonwealth of nations. Three kings—Charles II., James II. and William III.—and one queen, Anne, reigned during the progress of its building. Westminster Abbey may be thought to be more beautiful and more full of historic incident, but the abbey is not in London proper. It is the ancient city of London which has, from the early times, been the birthplace of English trade and enterprise as it is to-day, and St. Paul's Cathedral is its greatest building.—Christian Science Monitor.

Error Lost Cup.

"The Cup," which Sir Thomas Lipton failed to take back to Britain, would never have crossed the Atlantic but for a foolish mistake. The America went over in 1851 to take part in the races in the Solent. This event prompted the Royal Yacht Squadron to offer a cup for a race round the Isle of Wight.

There were 18 entrants and 15 competed, but there was considerable vagueness as to the course. Some competitors went outside the Vab lightship; others simply went round the island, which shortened the course by three miles—and the America was one whose instructions allowed it to take the short course. This resulted in the cup crossing the Atlantic, and its remaining there unchallenged from August, 1851 to 1870.

Plugging for Profiters.

The Minister of Justice has introduced in the National Assembly at Bridport a bill providing corporal punishment as a penalty for profiteering. Only men are liable to such punishment, and not more than 25 strokes are allowed. The new law, if adopted, will remain in force for a year, only, and will then automatically lapse. It wouldn't do to introduce such a law in Great Britain, or we should miss many of our M.P.'s, for quite a number of them are interested in large profits and quick returns. If they were not, they would take care to insist on economy in Government departments, the waste in which is chiefly responsible for the ever-increasing prices for the necessities of life.—Spare Moments.

The Pope Takes No Holiday.

With the closing of the ecclesiastical year, about the middle of August, all the cathedrals, as well as the Monasteries and priests employed in the Vatican or, on commissions, close their offices and go either to the

mountains or sea or to their own private villas. The only one who never gets away from the Vatican palace or gardens is the Pope. He continues to receive pilgrims and visitors nearly the whole summer. This year there have been an extraordinary number of people received in audience and as

long as there are numerous requests the Pope is determined to admit them to his presence, although his physician has advised him to take a rest and follow the custom of Leo XIII, who spent his summers at the Casino, at the extreme end of the Vatican gardens.

Too Tired to Get Out.

Billboard—"Jokin' aside, this show was just made for the tired business man." Kritik—"I see. The only fellows who stay for the finish are the men who are too tired to get up and walk out."

A pretty wedding was solemnized on Oct. 6th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ryerson Badgley, Melrose, when their youngest daughter, Olive Viola, was united in marriage to Leslie James McLaren, Bessington, son of Peter McLaren, ex-warrior of Hastings.



"There must be a beginning in any great matter, but to continue unto the end, until it be thoroughly finished, YIELDSTHE TRUE GLORY."—SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

To Continue in Public Service—

The Navy League of Canada Needs \$760,000

Since the money must come from the people, explanation is due to them of the need for it. The work of the Navy League is:

To Continue the Sea-Conscious Spirit in the People and in the Government.

To enlighten people upon the importance of the sea; so that Canadian products may be shipped, through Canadian ports, in Canadian ships, officered and manned by trained Canadians.

To Continue the Sea-Conscious Spirit in the Schools.

As a Merchant Navy is the first step to sea power in any nation, so is the seed-sowing of fundamental national ideals in the schools, the first step to national greatness.

To Continue Training 2,000 Canadian Lads for the Sea.

The continuous training of over two thousand Canadian lads, in the Boys' Naval Brigades of the Navy League of Canada, is to-day having an effect upon our maritime future.

Since May last, sixty of these lads have completed their training and passed into the Canadian Merchant Navy. Fifty more have gone to England to man the new ships of the re-organized Royal Canadian Navy.

Under the guidance of Experienced Sea Minds, it is being planned to give chosen lads from the Boys' Naval Brigades an ocean-going education second to none, so that Canada will have efficient master seamen.

To Continue to Relieve Distress of Canadian Merchant Sailors.

After this year the League expects to cease asking for funds for the relief of the Canadian dependents of Merchant Sailors who were killed on Active Service. With the trust funds now in hand, together with the sum set aside in the Budget, to be raised by public subscription, it should be possible to establish an endowment, the income from which will be sufficient to provide these dependents with a pension equal to that granted to the dependents of Naval men killed on Active Service.

As many of these dependents are young children, the endowment must continue for a number of years, until the children become self-supporting.

To Continue Upholding Every Sailors' Home, Institute and Sailors' Welfare Society in Canada.

The Navy League seeks to make life comfortable for our sailors when ashore. After all, Canada is their home; and the home, while they are here, of the sailors of other lands.

The Navy League endows, maintains or assists in maintaining every Sailors' Home, Institute and Welfare Society in Canada. And every dollar subscribed for the maintenance of these Homes and Institutes will be money well invested and redound to our national prosperity.

These objects can only be achieved through an organization representative of public responsibility and outside party politics.

The obligation is apparent, simple, easy! Borne in proportion, from coast to coast, the weight is felt, but not the strain. The public expect this work to continue and to be maintained by public subscription "until it yields the true glory."

THE NAVY LEAGUE OF CANADA

SAILORS' WEEK CAMPAIGN

October 18-23

Dominion Objective, \$760,000

AFRAID TO EAT

Regulate your stomach so you can eat favorite foods without fear of

- Indigestion
- Flatulence
- Gases
- Acidity
- Palpitation

A few tablets of Pape's Diapepsin correct acidity, thus regulating digestion and giving almost instant stomach relief. Large 60c case—drugstores.

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Summer Skin Troubles

Are smoothed away by "ABSORBINE JR." Sunburn, chafing, dry poisoning, mosquito and fly bites, stings of insects are all soothed and healed by

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An ointment prepared by "It makes one completely clean and makes one feel as clean as a bell." "ABSORBINE JR." is equally valuable for disorders beneath the skin—for abscesses, boils, carbuncles, swollen glands, varicose veins, open sores, ulcers, sprains, bruises and rheumatic, neuralgic and other inflammatory conditions. \$1.25 a bottle—at most druggists or sent postpaid by W. F. YOUNG, Inc., 21 Lyman Building, Montreal.