

IN AFRICAN JUNGLE

British Aviator Relates Experience of Four Days.

Forced to Abandon Machine, He Had to Make His Way Through Almost Impenetrable Bush, in Constant Fear of Death.

Horrible experiences of a British aviator who came down in an East African jungle are described by him in a letter just received by a relative at London.

The aviator, Lieut. G. Garrood, went up to bomb a German ambush on the Rufiji river, but through engine trouble had to descend in the bush, the machine landing with broken propeller in a bog. It took him four days to make his way to a place of safety.

He tells how in the dusk he was confronted with an ugly black animal about four feet high with vicious tusks. He climbed a tree and prepared to put in the night there. Later he opened his eyes and saw something like two green electric bulbs about 30 feet from the tree. They moved around in a circle. This continued for 45 minutes. He says:

"The tension was unbearable. I wanted to scream, shout and yell all in one, but instead I burst out with 'The Admiral's Broom,' and with a full-throated bass I roared out the three verses. No applause, but a reward—the leopard slunk away. Why had I not thought of it before?"

"I went through my repertoire. I laughed as I finished 'Two Eyes of Grey.' It seemed so ridiculous. Then I got on to hymns, remembered four verses of 'O God, Our Help in Ages Past,' and sang the 'Amen,' too. The whole thing had its ludicrous side."

Next morning while swimming a river he passed seven yards from a crocodile's mouth, but just reached the bank in time. Without food, or arms—his only weapon of defense his nails scissors—his progress through the awful bush was about 100 yards an hour. His clothing was in ribbons, and his flesh exposed to the thorns, sword grass and flies.

He swam seven more rivers that day and sank down exhausted against a tree. He could hear a lion roaring about 500 yards away, and, somewhat nearer, the grunting of a hippopotamus. He continues:

"Being exhausted, I more or less lost consciousness for perhaps half an hour or so. Nothing short of a hippo charging could have made me climb a tree. Am afraid I had little to offer about that time."

It was while lying here that the lieutenant had the annoying experience of surveying two large baboons, the size of a small man, quarreling over his trousers, now in threads, and among the tops of 40-foot trees.

It was not until he had passed another horrible day and equally terrible night in the bush that he at last was picked up by some natives.

"Their eyes seldom left me," he adds. "Undoubtedly I was a strange sight—my legs bare and bleeding, my short vest sodden, dirty and torn, no trousers, of course, just a dirty sun helmet, a short stick in my right hand and with four days' growth of beard on my dirty face."

Use of Barbed Wire in War.

The part that barbed wire has played in the war is reflected to some extent by the foreign commerce reports, observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. This is peculiarly an American product, the Bildden invention having been utilized on a large scale by John W. Gates at St. Louis.

The descriptions from the front show the effective use made of this simple invention, which the late Senator Ingalls said was suggested by the manner in which milch cows avoided bramble bushes. It was woven and twisted into a barrier that seemed impregnable until the British developed the use of artillery in such amazing fashion. The study of fortifications has been followed from the beginning of human history, and it is a singular fact that a simple fencing device, designated for an untimbered country, should surpass every other obstacle, to the progress of a modern army.

Art of Egypt.

Art history, particularly in the branch of painting, has undergone some radical revisions in the last quarter of a century, as a direct result of Egyptian archaeological research. Painting, as we know it today, is at least 3,000 years old—and we have found the originals to prove it. The site of ancient Thebes, now represented by the modern villages of Karnak and Luxor, has been one of the richest quarries worked by modern scholarly excavators of various nationalities. Ten years ago the New York Metropolitan museum's expedition established at Thebes a special school or atelier for the purpose of copying and recording the brilliant-painted scenes and inscriptions uncovered in the royal tomb chapels of Egypt's rulers of more than thirty centuries ago.

Too Many There.

Major general (addressing the men, before practicing an attack behind the lines)—I want you to understand that there is a difference between a rehearsal and the real thing. There are three essential differences. First, the absence of the enemy. Now (turning to the regimental sergeant major), what is the second difference?

Sergeant Major—The absence of the general, sir.

LATEST THINGS IN LAWSUITS

Italian Officer Claimed Bullet That Shot Him and Got It—Swiss Resented Loss of Throat.

An Italian officer who was wounded in the Trentino has just brought an action to obtain a decision as to the rightful ownership of a bullet extracted from his body. Both doctor and nurse claimed it, but the officer contended that it was legally his. The judge gave the decision in the officer's favor by a noval line of argument.

He found that the projectile, once discharged from the gun, ceased once to belong to the man who fired it and the country which intrusted it to him. It thus became, while on its way to its billet, a res nullus, which any finder is entitled to pick up and keep. The officer found it in his body. It was only brought to light by the surgeon, assisted by the nurse. Hence the officer was entitled to keep it. Which sounds a good deal like much ado about nothing.

Some weeks ago an abbe left a French village to take up the incumbency of another, and the mayor and his late flock lit a bonfire in the road to speed their departing parson, making merry at his expense and showing unmistakably the joy they felt at seeing his back. Naturally the abbe thought himself insulted and brought an action for damages, but as he could not show any case was dismissed.

A very stout man recently bought a third-class ticket at a roadside station in England, and found that he could not get into a third-class compartment. So he went into a first, the doors of which are wider, refusing to pay the excess. He was sued for the balance and had to pay both that and the costs, the court holding that this could not be his first offense, and, knowing that he could not squeeze through the door of a third, he ought to have booked first without more ado.

After telling a barber to trim his beard, a farmer fell asleep in the chair. He was awakened by the application of a wet towel to his face, and, looking in the glass, was not sure whether the barber had awakened him or some other fellow.

He had gone to sleep with a beard two feet long and woke up clean shaven. His whiskers, of which he was very proud, had all gone. He sued the barber for \$1,000 and got \$100.

A certain inhabitant of Switzerland had a most splendid thirst, which he plied daily with stimulants. His sister secretly put a drink cure into his potations, which had the magical effect of curing him of his craving, and rendering drink obnoxious. So angry was he when he learned the truth that he sued his sister for \$5,000 for the loss of his thirst!

Disappointed Horse.

That a horse, in spite of his "horse sense," can be pitifully deceived by appearances was demonstrated in a telling manner. A young woman was waiting patiently for a car going east, when a horse and wagon owned by a huckster stopped almost before her.

The horse, a friendly-looking animal, gradually edged up to the curb near the young woman, who smiled graciously and patted him on the nose. As the car approached she walked slowly toward the track and was waiting for the car door to open when the friendly animal slipped up behind her, and with a sudden plunge grasped the bunch of green leaves from her new hat.

After a brief tussle with hat pins and yellow curls, the horse managed to wrest the hat from the young woman and marched off chewing what he evidently thought a meal of fine green. The horse chewed the milliner's painted leaves, and finding them not to his taste dropped the hat, which was returned to its owner.—Milwaukee Journal.

Real Meaning of "Maru."

The word "Maru," attached to the name of every Japanese merchant ship and commonly accepted as meaning "ship," has no especial meaning, according to Captain Takeshima of the Japanese steamship Hudson Maru, recently captured and released by a German raider in the South Atlantic. Captain Takeshima said that the word is the survival of a Japanese custom centuries old. He explained the origin as follows: "There are two opinions as to how the custom originated. One of the stories, which I believe is the correct one, is that in ancient times the Japanese attached 'maru' to the name of anything precious or highly prized, as a sword or a baby. It was first applied to a ship's name about 2,000 years ago, when the Empress Jingo sent an expedition to Korea. She added the word to the name of the ship that transported the troops to Korea. Ever since then 'Maru' has been part of the name of every steamship or sailing vessel. It is never used with the name of a warship."

Babies Healthier Nowadays.

The death rate among babies in the larger American cities has been reduced 11 per cent since 1910, according to the infant mortality survey just completed by the New York milk committee. This reduction has been made among cities of 100,000 population and over.

The smaller cities have not done so well. The reduction in cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population is only 2 per cent, while those under 50,000 show an increase of 5 per cent. The general reduction is 9 per cent. The survey covers 150 of the largest cities in the United States since 1903. The marked decrease in infant deaths did not begin until 1910, when organized infant welfare work became general.

AMERICAN WOMEN WAR FARMERS



In the foothills of Cobb county, Georgia, lies the little town of Vinings. It has proved itself almost 100 per cent patriotic, because all the able-bodied men of this little community have enlisted. This condition of affairs has made it necessary for the wives and daughters left at home to do the farm work and gather the crops. They wear the mannish overalls, working with a will during their farming operations.

HARD WORK AHEAD FOR NEW SOLDIERS

Men Drawn for National Army Will Spend Weeks at Infantry Drill.

KEEP NEIGHBORS TOGETHER

Training Camps Are Big Schools in Charge of Teachers Who Have Been Through All Young Soldiers Will Have To Do.

By EDWARD CLARK.

Washington.—Only a small percentage of the young men drawn into the new National army have entered camp on the first reporting days set for that event, but soon something more than a half a million of them will have begun their training. There seems to be some public misunderstanding concerning the courses of instruction and the order in which they will be given to these young American soldiers.

If there is any young man who thinks that he is to be made at once into a member of a battery of artillery or of an aviation section, or of an engineering detachment, he must think again to get it right. Certainly for some weeks every young man in the camp will be given nothing but infantry drill which includes the school of the soldier, the squad and the company.

Virtually the first thing that will be given the young men on arrival at the camp after they have been "slept" and fed will be an order to appear before the army doctors for physical examination.

Every youngster with ambition to serve his country must know that possibly he will not be given the opportunity, for it is conceivable that the civilian physicians may have overlooked some ailment which the army doctors will discover, and it is also barely possible that something may have put the young man's running gear out of order between the drafting and reporting time.

The lists in the possession of the war department are those of young men certified for service by districts and this means largely, of course, by counties. They will be assigned temporarily to companies accordingly. Neighbors at home will be neighbors in the camp for some little time, and perhaps for the entire period of the war, although this depends to a considerable extent upon chance and to some extent upon the young soldier himself.

Infantry Gets Most.

At every camp in the country there will be a brigadier general into whose charge will be committed the regiments intended for the artillery service. Most of the youngsters will be put into the infantry for it is the predominating branch in numbers, and in a sense in striking power. If there is time enough before the separation is made into brigades of infantry and artillery, it may be that there will be a process of selection for service in the big gun arm. It is probable that some men who may express a desire for the artillery will be given a chance to become cannoniers, but for the main part companies will be told off to form the artillery regiments without any regard to the specific inclinations of the individuals.

This is inevitable because any young man who is intelligent and physically fit presumably will make a good field artilleryman. There are so many artillerymen needed that personal selection would be impossible except where men have applied and have given reasons why they think they are particularly qualified for the roaring service.

At some of the National army camps the barracks have been built to accommodate companies of 150 men each, while in others the buildings are large enough to accommodate company units of 250 men. It is probable that in the camps where each set of quarters have room for only 150 men the company temporarily will include only that number, but later the new basis of assignments will be used and 100 men will be added to each formation.

After the young soldiers have been trained to some extent and are ready for distribution among the different arms of the service represented in the camp, an opportunity will be given to those who wish to apply for places in the aviation corps, or any other branch of the service. Men who have had training in mechanics and who seem to be fitted temperamentally for the air service will have their applications endorsed favorably by their company commanders and forwarded through the proper channels to the chief of the signal corps of the army for action.

Picking "Non-Coms."

One of the problems of the officers of the new army will be the selection of noncommissioned officers for the various companies. Many of these will be needed. It is true that there will be some seasoned "non-coms" on duty and that other places in the chevroned ranks will be filled by men who took the training at the officers' reserve corps camps, but there will be hundreds of places yet to be filled and to appointments to these the privates of the selected army may aspire.

As soon as the assignment to companies has been made and the regulations of the camp are established the young soldiers will be given instructions in the care of their persons, in the care of their equipment and in their duties to one another, to the service and to the flag. Nothing in the necessary teaching line will be overlooked, for the morale of an army must be as right as its material.

The training camps are big schools. They are presided over by school teachers who have been trained for the purpose, men who have been through all that the young soldier is required to go through. The West Point graduates have a much harder time at the Military Academy in the first year of their course than any young soldier possibly can have in the training camp. The officers who rose from the ranks have been privates themselves, and the younger officers who have been appointed from civil life have had the hard, grinding training of the officers' reserve camps. No young soldier will be ordered to do anything which the men who do the ordering have not in their time done themselves.

MARYA SPIRIDONOVO FOR WAR

Famous Figure in 1905 Revolt in Russia—Says "Fight to Victory."

Petrograd.—Marya Spiridonova, famous in the revolution of 1905, has joined the ranks of women champions of "war till victory."

Then a student at a secondary school, she was so horrified by the flogging of Tambov peasants by Assistant Governor Luzhenovsky that she shot the oppressor dead. She was dragged from place to place in a cattle truck and tortured. Her case provoked international protest.

After her release by the revolution, on her way home to Europe, thousands of Siberians met and acclaimed her at the railroad stations. She replied by begging the men to fight for liberty, and the women to incite their husbands to battle.

Speaking at Omsk, she told deserter soldiers that America's entry into the war should make them blush with shame, as American sentiment had been a powerful factor in her favor.

A submarine magnet, invented in Japan, promises to be of great assistance in locating sunken vessels.

WAR COSTS SWISS AN IMMENSE SUM

Loss of Tourists' Business Means \$45,000,000 a Year to Little Nation.

UPHOLDS ITS NEUTRALITY

All Belligerents Contribute to System of Compensation for Maintenance—Country Really Struggling for Existence.

Geneva.—War has killed the tourist business in this country, where the entertainment of foreign visitors was the principal and most profitable national industry. It is estimated that the gross receipts from tourist business in Switzerland amounted in 1913 to over \$45,000,000, of which almost \$10,000,000 represented the net profit of this industry, in which the capital invested exceeded \$200,000,000. The 2,000 hotels specially built for the accommodation of foreign visitors, containing more than 150,000 beds and employing about 50,000 servants, are now mostly closed or empty. It is true that some of them have been used for prisoners of war hospitalized in Switzerland, but the profit thus made is only nominal.

The loss of tourist business is by no means the only one suffered by Switzerland. While other neutral countries prospered owing to the war, Switzerland, surrounded by belligerent nations—Germany on the north, Austria on the east, Italy on the south and France on the west—and compelled to keep her army on a war footing to defend her neutrality and watch her frontiers, paid the penalty of her special geographical position. But besides increased military expenditure which the war rendered indispensable, Switzerland, despite her neutrality, is exclusively dependent on her neighbors for food. Without their help she will starve, and she needs help both from the allies and the central empires.

Help for Switzerland.

Both groups of belligerents admitted that the case of Switzerland was essentially an exceptional one, and after laborious negotiations they consented to the adoption of the so-called system of compensations. This system is far from perfect, as besides benefiting Switzerland it benefits her neighbors as well, but not to the same extent. It follows that the allies and the central empires complain that their goods are being re-exported to the enemy, and both are continually blaming the Swiss government of partiality and threatening to break off commercial relations.

Switzerland only exports natural products to the central empires, principally live stock, milk, butter and cheese, and she gets in return coal, iron, artificial manure, sulphate of aluminum, benzol, zinc, straw, chemical dyes and potatoes. Swiss exports to Germany and Austria are supposed to compensate the imports from these two countries, and in order to prevent that goods of ally origin should be exported to enemy countries, the Society of Swiss Surveillance, generally known as S. S. S., has been formed under the auspices of the allies to control Swiss exportation to the central empires.

The allies export wheat to Switzerland, or rather allow it to be exported from neutral countries, and grant special facilities for its being landed and discharged at Cete in France and conveyed to destination. Rice, corn, sugar and other foodstuffs, as well as raw materials, are also exported by the allies to Switzerland, which compensates them by exporting in return machinery and semimanufactured materials which serve for the war.

Allies Gain by Deal.

It is a fact, however, that Switzerland is getting more from Germany and Austria than what she is giving them, while her compensation to the allies is considerably less than what she gets. Besides, while Swiss exports to the allies are not absolutely indispensable, those to the central empires, representing exclusively foodstuffs, are undoubtedly prolonging the military resistance of the enemy and counteracting the effect of the allies' blockade.

It is suspected that Germany and Austria are compensating Switzerland liberally for contraband which, despite the control of the S. S. S., still flourishes and that even allied goods, such as for instance as rubber, find their way to Germany and Austria. The Swiss government denies that contraband in favor of the central empires is tolerated. Every effort is done to repress it and generally with success, although it is impossible to stop it altogether. The excess of Austro-German exports is explained by the fact that since the allies cannot supply Switzerland with coal and minerals, which are indispensable for Swiss industries which otherwise would be paralyzed and widespread unemployment and destitution would follow, every effort is made not to diminish Swiss exports to the central empires which benefit the country considerably more than those to allied countries.

If cattle were not exported to Germany for instance cattle raising would not be profitable in Switzerland owing to the high cost of fodder and the rural population would suffer. The same may be said of milk, fresh and condensed, and cheese, which besides are also exported to allied countries.

TAKE COURAGE

A Message From God's Word for This Time of World Conflict.

This word appears again and again in the Bible. Paul "thanked God and took courage." And, to all who will listen, the psalmist says: "Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord."

These are trying times in which we live. The world has lost its balance; the seas moan as they swallow the struggling bodies of brave men; the land drinks the blood of the valiant, and the breezes are sad funeral wails; the sun's light is dull; the universal human heart aches; eyes the globe around are dim with weeping. What the morrow will bring forth, we know not; anxiety prevails everywhere; we walk erect and try to appear cheerful—but we are afraid.

Nor is the human heart disturbed alone by the war. There is an unnatural restlessness in every sphere. The Christian religion, the world's hope—the individual's hope—is itself, an object of attack from all sides. Some say it has failed; others declare that it must be reconstructed to suit the times; and still others insist that it has never been correctly interpreted. The people, religiously inclined, as they ever will be, are confused.

Also, we each wrestle with our own disappointments and temptations and sorrows. None are exempt from trouble. We suffer, we brood, we cry.

But God's Book is in his world. It is his sun whose light is dimmed by the clouds. The nations stumble; the church stumbles; individuals stumble. It's because the clouds are heavy and black, and we fail to see the pitfalls.

But the Bible is stationary. The roar of cannon will not move it, nor will the pointed bullets of angry nations pierce it. This Book will successfully withstand the battering-rams of criticism. God, manifest in the flesh, hath said: "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my words shall not pass away." The Book divine will remain in the sky of human life to guide the church back into the original highway of faith and obedience and service, to guide the nations out of the wilderness in which they now wander and suffer into the Canaan of democracy, to guide the individual up life's hill of toil and sorrow into the refreshing altitudes of childlike trust and soul repose.

Courage, all! We are in the twilight, drenched with the rains, and mocked by the shadows. But there's compensation in it all.

Under the storm and the cloud today And today the hard peril and pain— Tomorrow the storm shall be rolled away. For the sunshine shall follow the rain. Merciful Father, I will not complain; I know that the sunshine shall follow the rain.

—Christian Standard.

DOING THINGS IN GOD'S WAY

We Need the Perpendicular Vision to Be Able to Discern the Right Way.

Every thought and act of a victorious Christian is heaven-high. "As the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways and my thoughts than your thoughts," God said through Isaiah. But when God indwells a yielded life, he puts his very mind into that one (Phil. 2:5). Dean Peck of Denver said in an address in Philadelphia recently: "Moses went to Pharaoh's court to learn letters, and to the back side of the desert to learn sense." Just out of the first school, Moses "looked this way and that," and killed a man. After graduation from the second school, Moses "enured, as seeing him who is invisible." One who has noted this adds that Moses had at last learned the difference between horizontal and perpendicular vision. Have we entered into our privilege of heaven-high thinking and God's way doing?—Sunday School Times.

Take Instant Blessing!

God loves above all else to be trusted. Our complete trust in him flings the doors wide open for his complete blessing of us. The only barrier that can really prevent God's blessing us as he would is our unbelief. When, by taking him at his simple word, we remove that barrier, then other barriers are only temporary and unimportant. The outworking of the blessing that he will send us may be delayed by various circumstances; but it cannot be prevented. And the greatest blessing is the instantaneous oneness of God and ourselves, through Jesus Christ, in spirit and being and purpose, with a clear way for God in our life. So it is that Dr. A. B. Simpson has revealingly said: "Blessed art thou already, trusting one! Blessed far more in the trusting than in the answer that is coming, surely coming."—Sunday School Times.

Strong "No;" Cheerful "Yes."

There is a great power in the little word "No," when it is spoken resolutely and courageously. It has often been like a giant rock by the sea, as it has met and hurled back the mighty waves of temptation. Whatsoever is wrong, we must meet with a firm, strong "No;" but whatever is right, we should welcome into our life with a hearty, cheerful "Yes."

Work to Please Others.

Do you desire that your work should never weary you? Think that you are giving pleasure to another, and are pleasing God.—Selected.