

## 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 Rupi 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 life 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 Belden 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 milk 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 scholars 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 Represented Loss of Thirst.

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 narrow line of argument.

He found that the projectile, once discharged from the gun, ceased both 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 the 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 shaved. 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 pilled daily with stimulants. His sister secretly put a drink cure into his potions, 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 the 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 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 1906. The marked decrease in infant deaths did not begin until 1910, when organized infant welfare work became general.

## AMERICAN WOMEN WAR FARMERS



## 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 all 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 Cetee 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 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.

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

## 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 walls; 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—ig, 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 canon will not move it, nor will the pointed bullets of angry nations pierce it. This Book will successfully withstand the battering-rams or 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 tomorrow the stone shall be rolled away. For the sunshine shall follow the rain. My 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," 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 "enquired, 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 me! 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.