

# TROOPS IN BATTLE

## Trained Soldiers Are Wholly In-different to Danger.

### FACE DEATH WITHOUT FEAR.

#### Thought of Calamity Bothers Them Not, and They May Be Severely Wounded Without Feeling Pain. Unique Analogy From Railroad Life.

The thought of not coming out of a battle alive rarely enters the mind of a seasoned soldier, and he goes into the conflict fired only with the sense of a patriotic duty to be well and faithfully performed, with perhaps a vague hope of promotion, for a deed of bravery or daring. Very few people are afraid of a natural death, but a violent death is different, and yet "hundreds of thousands of men have gone to meet practically certain destruction without giving a sign of terror."

Concerning the absolute indifference of the trained soldier to death in the midst of battle and the reasons therefor, Dr. MacKenna employs a unique and graphic illustration from the railroad world.

"Let us imagine," he says, "that the brain, the organ that links up the body with the sources of thought and action, is a railway terminus into which run lines from all parts of the country. There are lines to and from the eyes, the ears, the feet, the hands and every muscle in the body."

"In the heat of battle trains loaded with messages are racing on the down line to every muscle. On a well ordered railway system certain trains have priority, while others are held back until congestion is relieved and some of the tracks are cleared."

"A wise train dispatcher will see that a slow freight train does not get in the way and block the progress of a passenger express, and the mind acting in this role takes care that no train laden with fear finds its way out of the terminus to throw the other traffic into confusion. There are no tracks to spare for such a cargo, the whole railway system is occupied with the supply of more urgent necessities."

"By a similar observation one can explain the frequently repeated statement that in the heat of battle a soldier may sustain a formidable wound and feel no pain whatever and even be unaware that he has been hit."

"The injured limb or organ dispatches an express train along the line of some sensory nerve to the railway terminus in the brain, but on drawing near the terminus the signals are found to be against it, and it cannot force its way through the press of traffic into the station. It is therefore sidetracked."

"But just as an ordinary train will try to call the attention of the signal man by blowing its whistle when the signal is against it, so a sensation of pain may succeed in calling the attention of the brain to its existence by sending on a message not of pain, but of heaviness or pressure."

"This may have the effect of opening a path for the whole train to run through, and the wounded man begins to discover that he has been hit or hurt. But in most cases a long interval elapses between the infliction of the wound and the realization of the soldier that he has been wounded."

"I have been informed by a soldier who had a large piece blown out of his thigh that he was quite unaware of his injury for several minutes. His attention was attracted by hearing his foot 'squish' every time he moved it, and locking down he saw that his boot was full of blood; then almost immediately he felt a dull ache in the thigh, followed very shortly by a sensation of acute pain."

"In this case, to return to our illustration, the messages of pain from the wounded thigh had been held up by congestion of traffic near the terminus. We may imagine that the injured man tried to call the attention of the signal man, but failed to do so until a message sent from the suburban station of sight, not far from the terminus, got through and informed the station master that a very important train from a remote part of the country was being held up. The levers were then at once drawn, and the sensation of pain passed on to the sensorium."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Our First Woman's Rights Paper.

The first woman's paper to be established in this country for the definite purpose of spreading abroad news of the new woman's rights propaganda was the *Lily*, a tiny four page weekly sheet edited by Mrs. Amelia Bloomer of Seneca Falls, N. Y. This was begun in 1840, just the year after that famous first woman's rights convention called by Elizabeth Cady Stanton and a few other women, the radicals of those times.—Exchange.

### Etiquette.

Originally the word etiquette meant a ticket, label or slip of paper attached to a bag or object to indicate its contents. It then came to be used of a ticket given to a person taking part in a ceremony to tell him what he should do; hence the modern meaning.—Exchange.

### Gretna Green.

The last blow to Gretna Green as a clearing house for marital romance was dealt in 1836, when the Scottish law made it necessary for one of the contracting parties to reside three weeks in Scotland before the marriage could be performed.

### Receive instructions from an enemy.

—Ovid.

## HANGED THE PRINCESS.

### Fate of a Russian Heiress Who Worked For the Revolution.

What is said to be the true story of the hanging of Princess Olga Engelnicht, daughter of the richest man in Russia, in the prison of Tomsk on Jan. 15, 1916, is told in a New York society magazine. The story is signed by Boris de Tangko, a name which the magazine asserts, is the nom de plume of a Russian nobleman who fled to New York when the recent Russian Imperial government set a price on his head as a revolutionist.

The story depicts the Russian princess bravely facing death as she predicted the very culmination of Russia's troubles.

According to the story of Boris de Tangko, the governor of Kiev was assassinated in the home of the princess. Her father sensed at once her connection with the murder, and shortly after he had given his daughter fair warning that he intended to remain true to the emperor she was arrested and exiled to Siberia.

After five years spent in prison there she escaped and went to Paris, where she became a power in social and political circles. In 1915, following the death at the front of Dimitri Daskikoff, a fellow revolutionist, whose acquaintance she had formed while both were exiles in Siberia, she decided to return to Russia. Three months later she was arrested.

Influential friends begged that she be allowed to appeal to the czar for a pardon, but she refused to allow them to speak in her behalf. Two days before her execution she managed to send several letters to her friends in Paris, in all of which she wrote: "When this letter reaches you I shall be dead. But our work will continue. Our nation will soon be free."

## HANDY WITH THEIR FEET.

### Many Animals Use Them Cleverly in Taking Their Food.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it into their mouths. As their fore legs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they seem pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of its mother's pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the salad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other.

The slow, deliberate clapping and unclapping of a chameleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleepwalker might make were he trying to creep downstairs. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a superficial resemblance to the feet of parrots, which more than other birds use their feet for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding.

To see many of the smaller rodents—ground squirrels, prairie dogs and muskrats—hold food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dextrous use of hands without thumbs.

Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his neat little palm, fingers and thumb and, with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting, insists on shaking hands.—London Graphic.

### Battleships and Paint.

Our battleships literally eat paint. The initial cost requirements for a new battleship cost about \$25,000, which is the price of about a hundred tons of the kind of paint the navy uses. In addition to this, according to the *Popular Science Monthly*, it is customary to repaint the different parts of a ship two or three times a year, so the annual upkeep probably exceeds this sum. This brings the annual outlay in paint for the entire fleet to \$1,000,000. The most important coating a vessel receives is the paint applied to the hull, which is intended to protect it from corrosion or barnacles.

### The Lesser Evil.

"If you were compelled to engage in conversation with one or the other for an hour which would you choose, a woman with a mission or one who thinks she is misunderstood?"

"The woman with a mission."

"Why?"

"She would do most of the talking. A woman who thinks she is misunderstood usually wants a little confidential advice."—Birmingham Age Herald.

### Health and Money.

There is this difference between two temporal blessings, health and money: Money is the most coveted, but least envied, and this superiority of the latter is still more obvious when we reflect that the poorest man would not part with health for money, but the richest man would gladly part with all his money for health.

### Fine Conformity.

"That penmanship teacher is very consistent in the way she arranges her face veil."

"How do you mean?"

"Don't you notice that in putting it on she always dots her eyes?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Not Run Down Yet.

"Your husband looks run down."

## TWO ROSES

### By WARREN MILLER

During the old plantation days in the southern states dueling was quite a common way of settling disputes between gentlemen. In the north the practice had almost entirely died out.

The middle of the nineteenth century marked the culmination of the plantation system. Till that period men clung to customs they had inherited from the cavalier settlers of Virginia. Ten years later it was changed by the war between the states. In 1850 there stood a James river not far from Hillsborough one of those minor houses in which reared the typical southern planter. The house was there today, but the system that was in vogue among those who lived in it has passed away.

Richard Carlton was at the time I mentioned the patriarchal head of a lovely family of boys and girls and a few slaves. This story pertains only to his second daughter, Alice.

When Alice was eighteen years old she was courted by the sons of the neighboring planters. She was of a romantic disposition and not inclined to give herself to any man save one who would do her good to win her.

Two young men, Reginald Fitz Hugh and Willard Fairfax, became the favorites with Miss Alice. She was not in love with either, but she liked both. And they were both worthy of her. She engaged herself to both. Why she did this she hardly knew herself, but it is probable that her principal object was to learn which would fight for her. She pledged each one to keep the secret of the engagement till she was ready to announce it herself.

One morning the rivals met. They were on horseback riding along the road that bordered the north bank of the James river. Each wore a red rose in his buttonhole. They were friends, and stopped for a chat. Each noticed especially the rose worn by the other.

"Did you decorate yourself?" asked Fitz Hugh of Fairfax, "or did you fairly give up the rose?"

"A fair lady. And yours?"

"I, too, must plead guilty of being favored by a lovely woman."

"They spoke of other matters, but each was thinking about the other's rose."

"Come, Willard," asked Fitz Hugh, "if you tell me who gave you your rose I will reciprocate."

"There is no reason why I should withhold the lady's name," replied the other. "I was favored by Alice Carlton."

Fitz Hugh's cheek flushed scarlet. He had the feeling before been accepted as Alice's fiancee.

"You lie," he replied angrily. "To give the lie at that period among southern gentlemen meant a duel. Fairfax looked at Fitz Hugh in astonishment, then put spurs to his horse and rode on without even asking an explanation."

That afternoon Alice Carlton's maid, Elsie, came to her room to dress her hair. While thus engaged she heard a sound.

"I heard someone just now, Miss Alice."

"What did you hear?"

"I think Miss Regine Fitz Hugh and Miss Willard Fairfax are gone to fight."

Alice's heart stood still.

"Why do you think that?" she asked.

"I was seeing a julep to go father and Colonel Archer and I heard 'em talking about it."

## THE PRESIDENT'S MAIL.

### It Takes a Corps of Trained Clerks to Handle the Letters.

President Wilson's mail bag is the largest in the world. Thousands of letters arrive daily, and every one of any importance must have the individual attention of America's first citizen. Of course the president is not able to read all his correspondence himself. This difficulty is overcome by a carefully developed system by which the contents of the White House mail bag of any importance are laid before Mr. Wilson each day.

The work of selection falls upon a corps of confidential clerks, who open the letters and give them a first reading; then they are carefully sorted. Many of them are simply recommendations for office. These, after courteous acknowledgment, are referred to the proper departments and placed on file until the matter can be taken up for consideration.

Hundreds of the missives are purely formal or contain impossible requests. These are immediately answered by the staff and signed by one of the president's assistant secretaries.

Such communications as the president ought to see are clearly briefed—(that is, a slip is pinned at the top of each letter, and on this is a typewritten synopsis of its contents, telling who the writer is and what he has to present. Frequently the president is sufficiently interested by the brief to cause him to read the whole letter. Sometimes the communication is referred to a cabinet officer, in which case the slip is retained at the White House and filed.

Requests for charity are continually pouring in. These, however, are sent to a different department, which goes fully into each case before replying.

When a large number of persons write on the same subject the letters are bunched, and the brief at the top gives the names of those who present one argument, and on another list are given the names of the persons who offer a different view.—Boston Post.

## A NORWEGIAN WORD.

### Origin of "Budattikken," Which Means Spreading the News.

This peculiar word is frequently found in Scandinavian communities as the name of a newspaper, such as *St. Cloud Budattikken*. It is a Norwegian word, 1200 years old at the latest, and has a very peculiar origin.

In these days when the customs of Norway were raged by pirates the inhabitants had to resort to all sorts of devices to warn those at a distance of the approach of these pirate craft. When one was seen on the horizon a man went up to the top of a mountain where he lighted a bonfire. This could be seen for a long distance and was known to be a warning. When it was seen in the distance another fire was lighted on another hill, and all over the country fires blazed from every hilltop and the people prepared to defend themselves.

They also had a system of messengers. The man who first sighted the sail would take an arrow and send it to his neighbors. From town to town this arrow was sent until all were warned. These were rather primitive ways of telegraphing, but were so effective that in the course of twenty-four hours all Norway knew of the approach of pirates.

This system of spreading the news was called "budattikken" and when there were no more pirates the news papers became spreaders of the news and so were appropriately styled "budattikken."—Exchange.

### String Beans in Brine.

Instead of causing string beans put them up in brine, and in winter they taste like freshly picked beans.

Put a layer of dry salt one fourth inch thick in the bottom of a crock. Next put a layer of beans one and one half inches high, just as they are picked, from the garden without washing.

Next a one fourth inch layer of salt and so on until the crock is filled. On top invert a plate and put a heavy weight.

When you wish to use them, sink an hour or so and they will be like fresh beans.—New York Sun.

### Man and the Animals.

The essential difference between men and animals is well stated by Dr. Grassé, an eminent French biologist, quoted by the *Scientific American*. He says the animal is predestined to obey the laws of its species, while man obeys them only if and when he will. A man may, if he wants to, sustain with courage the pretension that two and two make five, or he may commit suicide.

### Quicksands.

Quicksands are not caused by water constantly flowing over sand. It is only where there is an upward current that they are found. Imagine, for instance, a bucket filled with sand. Water poured on that sand does not make it "quick." If, however, the bucket had a hole in its bottom and water was forced through the hole quicksands would be formed.

### A Fitting Name.

"Well," was the answer of a little chap who had been asked the name of his cat, "we used to call him William, but he has been having fits lately, so we call him Fitz William now."

### Would Be Prepared.

She—Suppose, dear, I find you have not given me enough money? He—Then telegraph for more. She—Have you a telegraph blank?—Exchange.

### Promising Candidate.

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper? Applicant—No, sir. Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.—Puck.

## WHEN FLIRT MEETS FLIRT

### By OSCAR COX

One day my cousin Alice Wood came to my law office and asked me to take a breach of promise case for her.

"I burst into a laugh. 'What are you laughing at?' she asked as if much hurt. 'That you, the biggest flirt in the state, should propose to sue any man for breach of promise. I know half a dozen men who could get a verdict against you on such an action any day.'

"Very well, then I'll have to get another lawyer."

"She arose to go, but I stopped her. I wished to hear more. 'Who is the fellow?' I asked. 'Phil Nickerson.' 'Phil Nickerson? Why, I thought he was madly in love with you.'

"See here, Jim," said Alice, changing her tone, "if you will take this case, doing just what I tell you to do, nothing more and nothing less, I'll give you a thousand dollar fee."

Alice is of the rich branch of our family. I told her I was ready to take her orders. She dictated a letter to be sent in my name to Mr. Nickerson, saying that my client considered herself to have been shamefully treated by him and demanded \$50,000 damages. The recipient would never accuse me or any man of writing such a letter, for it was feminine from the first to the last word. Nevertheless I went to him exactly as she had dictated it.

In due time a reply came stating that the writer had proposed to Miss Wood, but she had never accepted him. For six months he had waited for her decision, but, there being no prospect of its coming, he had given the matter up. He knew enough of law to be sure that no proposition would hold good indefinitely.

I showed the letter to Alice, and she dictated a missive stating that she had accepted Mr. Nickerson several times. I didn't see how the "several times" added strength to the contract, but I had agreed to obey orders and did so. The reply to my letter stated that in contracts there must be part payment to bind the bargain. In half fort of the foe. This did not prove a dozen acceptances of Mr. Nickerson, the ammunition consisted of a kiss for each acceptance. These could not be considered payments, bands, which have a highly eccentric since both had given and both received. When I showed this letter to my client she bristled.

"He should be ashamed of himself," she said, "to mention such sacred things to you."

"How about the revelations that are to come out when the case gets into court?" I asked.

"This was a poser, and when a woman takes a poser she takes refuge in silence." It was evident to me that she had quarreled with a man she loved.

"How would it do," I suggested, "for me, as your counsel—noting without your knowledge or consent, mind you—to propose a reconciliation?"

"Reconciliation? Do you suppose 16,000 inches to the mile? This being true, we find that an object a hundred feet high can be seen only at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles."

### Earth Curvature and Vision.

One of the "seven wonders of the ancient world" was the Pharos, or light tower at Alexandria. If you have a handy, read it carefully and note that you are informed that the tower could be seen at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles.

Let us see if this could possibly be true. The curvature of the globe is 16,000 inches to the mile. This being true, we find that an object a hundred feet high can be seen only at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles.

### Panama.

The first permanent settlement in the new world was established at Panama on Aug. 15, 1510, by Pedrarias, the Spanish governor. In exploring the Pacific coast along the isthmus a Spanish adventurer found a small fishing village called Panama, and on the date given above the governor established his capital there. Two years later, by Gallagher had caused you to treat the royal decree Panama was made a city and the seat of a bishop.

### Placed.

Jenks—So you and the Brayton girl are one? Timson—That's what I thought when the parson married us, but I have since concluded we are ten. Jenks—What do you mean? Timson—She is one and I am naught, my dear fellow.

### Supercilious Fishers.

In France, there is an idea that if a fisherman counts the fish he has caught he will catch no more from that time on during that day.

### The Queen Bee.

The queen is always at the mercy of the bees and is a slave instead of a ruler.

### Practical Health Hint.

The Man Fat and Forty.

Even the fat man at forty is not irreparable if he is still free from the onset of degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries, heart diseases, Bright's disease, etc. He may never be able to lick a Jess Willard or win an athletic championship for the simple reason that he has lived short on exercise and long on appetite, but by adopting a rational plan of living—proper diet, exercise, rest and freedom from alcoholic and other harmful indulgences—he may live yet twenty years, thirty or even to be twice his present age and keep in useful service.

## How to Remember Things.

### In an article about a man with a great memory a writer in the American Magazine says:

"Any test which trains your mind to really see things at a quick glance will help a lot. One of the best tests I know is to stand in front of the show window of a store and glance quickly at all the articles in the window and then turn away and see how many you can remember. Practice will make any one pretty adept at this."

"Look at the passengers opposite you in a street car. Then shut your eyes and try to visualize each one of them. Glance at the advertising placards over their heads. Close your eyes and see how many you can remember. All these things will help you in remembering a man's features from a quick glance. It would be impossible and usually impossible to stand and stare in a man's face for three or four minutes."

"Meet all the people you can. Watch them. Keep lists of their names. Sit down at night and check up the people you have met that day. See how clearly you can call up the image of each."

### The Taking of Umbrage.

Garrigue's famous story in "When a Man's Single" about the "taking of Umbrage" is said to have been by no means fictitious. The "incident" was actually the work of a practical joker on the staff of a well known provincial paper in England. It was in 1864, at the time of the famous Seven Days' war waged by Austria and Germany on Denmark, and this journalist, knowing how late news was dealt with at the office of a certain other paper, contrived that a message should reach that paper early one morning announcing, under the heading of "The War in Denmark," "The Enemy Have Taken Umbrage." "Umbrage" was given as a place in the North sea, and full particulars about it were supplied. The plot succeeded, the momentous news item was published, and the "taking of Umbrage" was the talk of the town for several days.—Argonaut.

### Used Wooden "Shells."

Some years ago civil war was raging between two Afghan tribes, the All Khel and the Mala Khel. The latter tribe built great hopes of success on a cannon of such a size that 160 men were required to draw it.

A Sikh trained in a British battery was engaged to work the gun on the understanding that he receive 20 rupees every time he hit the village payment to bind the bargain. In half fort of the foe. This did not prove a dozen acceptances of Mr. Nickerson, the ammunition consisted of a kiss for each acceptance. These could not be considered payments, bands, which have a highly eccentric since both had given and both received. When I showed this letter to my client she bristled.

"He should be ashamed of himself," she said, "to mention such sacred things to you."

"How about the revelations that are to come out when the case gets into court?" I asked.

"This was a poser, and when a woman takes a poser she takes refuge in silence." It was evident to me that she had quarreled with a man she loved.

"How would it do," I suggested, "for me, as your counsel—noting without your knowledge or consent, mind you—to propose a reconciliation?"

"Reconciliation? Do you suppose 16,000 inches to the mile? This being true, we find that an object a hundred feet high can be seen only at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles."

### Earth Curvature and Vision.

One of the "seven wonders of the ancient world" was the Pharos, or light tower at Alexandria. If you have a handy, read it carefully and note that you are informed that the tower could be seen at a distance of from 100 to 150 miles.

Let us see if this could possibly be true. The curvature of the globe is 16,000 inches to the mile. This being true, we find that an object a hundred feet high can be seen only at a fraction over thirteen miles. Figuring on the basis of an earth curvature of even seven inches to the mile, we find that the light tower in question must have been over a mile in height if visible even at a distance of 100 miles.

### Panama.

The first permanent settlement in the new world was established at Panama on Aug. 15, 1510, by Pedrarias, the Spanish governor. In exploring the Pacific coast along the isthmus a Spanish adventurer found a small fishing village called Panama, and on the date given above the governor established his capital there. Two years later, by Gallagher had caused you to treat the royal decree Panama was made a city and the seat of a bishop.

### Placed.

Jenks—So you and the Brayton girl are one? Timson—That's what I thought when the parson married us, but I have since concluded we are ten. Jenks—What do you mean? Timson—She is one and I am naught, my dear fellow.

### Supercilious Fishers.

In France, there is an idea that if a fisherman counts the fish he has caught he will catch no more from that time on during that day.

### The Queen Bee.

The queen is always at the mercy of the bees and is a slave instead of a ruler.

### Practical Health Hint.

The Man Fat and Forty.

Even the fat man at forty is not irreparable if he is still free from the onset of degenerative diseases, such as hardening of the arteries, heart diseases, Bright's disease, etc. He may never be able to lick a Jess Willard or win an athletic championship for the simple reason that he has lived short on exercise and long on appetite, but by adopting a rational plan of living—proper diet, exercise, rest and freedom from alcoholic and other harmful indulgences—he may live yet twenty years, thirty or even to be twice his present age and keep in useful service.

Receive instructions from an enemy.—Ovid.

AMI

Wife o

Mis:

INTER

In the

Wives

More

Marga

Like a

English

stone,

late And

is work

clerk's fi

All sv.

What she

very ha

has been

she has

unaffected

to the

matter

wealthy

in Engl

A rem

needed

of whic

scandal

of Miss

Tridit

ago one

the dev

his bar

hence it

crest; a

yard, w

head of

formerly

One w