

Feed Him

ANY interesting questions concerning the intelligence of the dog have been raised by episodes of the present war in which this animal has figured.

The extensive use of dogs to draw light guns and other military vehicles their services in rescuing the wounded and their remarkable devotion to the soldiers have given unusual opportunities

Miguel Zamacols, the Distinguished French Poet." English Verse by Curtis Dunham. "After the battle of Esternay a dog refused to leave the grave of the soldier who had rescued him."-Paris Newspaper.

NE lonesome tomb the open field reveals: No graven stone to passerby appeals, No hero's name, no gallant deed enrolled, No epitaph—a grave, all silent, cold; And yet how eloquent the wordless signs Upon that shelt'ring turf! A dog reclines Beneath a rustic cross, one mourning friend, Devotion-stricken, faithful to the end. A modest flag, tri-colored, flutters there, And on the grassy mound with tender care Are placed the caps of ten who shear below



for observing the behavior of this friend of man. Does a dog know when his master is

dead?

Does a dog really feel grief? Does a dog rescue the wounded from

love of mankind?

Does a dog employed for fighting pur-poses feel a hatred of the enemy?

These are a few of the interesting questions that have been raised by the war and are being debated. At a time when the actions of animals have been made the subject of closer study than ever before in America and when a body of scientists known as the American Animal Behavior Society is constantly gathering material, these war dog stories will be of special value and interest.

One incident has been made the subject of a poem by Miguel Zamacois, who is one of the most popular poets of the day in France. He refers to the undoubted fact that a dog was found watching day after day over the grave, near Esternay, of ten French soldiers, one of whom had picked him up when homeless and taken care of him. M. Zamacois only dwells on the pathetic aspect of the incident and leaves the analysis of the dog's feelings to scientists.

That dogs frequently linger near the bodies of their dead owners is a fact that cannot be doubted, for it has been reported numberless times by reliable witnesses. For instance, it happened in connection with the tragic death of C. R. Watson, the leader of the seventeen Americans who were recently slaughtered in Mexico. After Mr. Watson's body was buried at El Paso, his faithful dog watched all day by the grave. But was the dog really mourning?

In connection with the incident at Esternay one observer has asserted that this dog showed genuine grief, emotion of a high order, in waiting over the grave of its dead friend. Another student of dog behavior, argued that perhaps the animal did not know that his master was dead, and was simply waiting for the man who had fed him to return.

"What reason is there to say that this dog did not show real grief of the deepest kind?" asks the first observer.

There is no doubt, according to this friend of the dog, that the animal knew that his master was dead. The dog, with the keenness of its senses, is able to tell much more quickly than a man that another creature is dead. It could probably perceive the fact even though the dead person or animal were buried many feet below the ground. It is well known that the dog often detects the presence of an animal it is hunting beneath the ground

The dog, it is argued, must be familiar with the nature of death, because this is as common among those of its own race as among men. There is no need to argue that the dog has as complete an idea of all that death implies as a man. but there is reason to believe that he knows that it means the end of a man's or an animal's earthly activities. It is therefore unreasonable to say that a dog watching over his master's grave does not know that he is dead and is expecting him to come up and feed him.

But if the dog knows that his master is dead, some one may ask why he should linger over his grave. That is simply an

What monument with phrases trite could show More clearly what this precious grave contains, Who fought and died as one, one cause to save!"

Those soldiers' caps, the brave tricolor there! One pauses, thrilled, abashed, his bowed head bare; He grieves, yet glows with racial pride— His race, his land, for which these ten have died! One moment thus, and then the human note. "Dumb brute?" Who know what loving, poor dogs think Why waits this dog, refusing food and drink? The diggers of this grave have dug and gone, And comrades of these dead are fighting on; The battle's roar o'erwheims all sentiment-Save to a dog who loves, and is content To starve beside one buried soldier's cap. The other nine are nought to him; mayhap He sniffs at all, but only to be sure Which is his Master's. Satisfied, secure And constant to his trust, he starves and waits.

What does this poor dog think, who cannot tell The longings of his grateful heart? "'Tis well His cap is here, or I'd be doing wrong To think this sod could hold him down so long." Those patient canine eyes expectant grow: "A little longer yst—then to rejoice; To feel his kindly hand, to hear his voice, To eat from his hand only, leap upon His sturdy chest, this bitter waiting done; Reward him with a poor dog's very life, Since life he saved for me amid the strife Of man with man; to wait, to starve, to thirst. Of man with man; to wait, to starve, to thirst, Is little enough from me to him."

Who, versed

periority.

ing powers.

wounded.

In love of dogs for those they choose to own As masters, feels their need of speech? A moan A whine, a gladsome bark, a whimper here, caper there, devotion without fear; Courage, patience-are not these enough

The day is done, and in the twilight chill The dog beside the cap is waiting still. He shivers; are the dawn his eyes will glaze. And when the sun dispels the chilling haze rays no more will warm this faithful Friend Of him whose cap he guarded to the end.

effect of blind, unreasoning love and grief. How long will the dog stay over his master's grave? That depends on the dog. In some cases the animal is said to have stayed there until he died, while in others hunger or some other cause drives him away after a time.

Why should we suppose that the dog does not experience real grief and that he is merely waiting for his food? It can be proved that the dog has the most boundless and unselfish affection for a man. Therefore it follows that he must be capable of feeling grief. It is not reasonable to believe that an animal can feel strong affection and not feel the complementary emotion that the loss of the object of his affection must cause.

Many of the animal observers argue that the dog has stronger feelings of affection and grief than the average human being, although it is generally admitted that the most sensitive human beings, owing to their higher mental powers, are capable of greater depths of feeling. The dog, however, is almost invariably a very emotional creature, while great numbers of human beings are very slightly emotional. Records show that the dog is capable

Dog Watching Over the Grave at El Paso of C. R. Watson, One of the Seventeen Americans Recently Butchered in Mexico. (And Above) The Dog That Stayed by the Grave of Ten French Soldiers of the 5th Regiment, Near Esternay, One of Whom Had Picked Him Up When Homeless and Cared for Him.

of the most deep and lasting affecbetween the unconscious wounded and the dead. A trained dog will at once pick out the man who has the least trace of life left in him. This fact in itself is sufficient proof that the dog tion, not only for beings, but for other dogs and animals. It is knows whether his master is dead or not. a common experi-The dogs have also been very useful in ence to find a dog

human

that it is a mark of the dog's moral su-

The friends of the dog argue that in all the purely moral qualities, as theolo-

gians and philosopher have classed them,

the dog proves himself fully equal to

man, if not superior. Thus we find the

dog exhibiting affection, devotion, unsel-

fishness, courage and generosity in a great degree. If the dog's organism is so

filled with these qualities it may be that

there is not room for the cold reason-

the French and Germans and other com-batants for finding and helping the

Dogs have been used very largely by

The services they have rend-

strongly attached

relieving the wounded who have been left lying in places where they could not to a horse and sometimes even to a cat. be rescued on account of the terrific fire When a dog's devotion is concentrated on one of his own species it is not usually directed to one of the opposite sex. A to which the rescuers would be exposed. Poor fellows disabled in this way have been left in the open for days until they superficial observer who imagines that human sentimentality is the noblest of died from hunger and neglect. Dogs have been trained to carry food and drink qualities may think that this is an evito such cases. dence of the dog's great inferiority to man, but more thoughtful observers argue

Stories of the dog's devotion to man are nearly as old as the human race. As early as we find any traces of man we find traces of the dog sharing his dwelling and his occupations. In some mysterious way the dog was created with an overwhelming attachment to a different animal, man.

In Homer's "Odyssey" we are told that the old dog was the only creature that recognized Odyeseus when he returned home ragged and disguised after his long wanderings. Here we have an early record of a well established fact, the dog's ability to recognize a person more quickly than a man can do. One man bases his impressions of another on his clothes. his way of trimming his hair, his eyeglasses and other superficial things. The log is able to recognize the true person-

One favorite ancient dog story is that of Bethgellert. According to Welsh leg-Copyright, 1916, by the Star Company. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

end, Bethgellert belonged to Llewellyn, the heroic Welsh prince, who left the hound to care for his baby while he was out hunting. When Liewellyn came back late at night he found the dog with bloodstains about his mouth lying by an empty cradle. Rashly imagining that the dog had killed his child, Llewellyn slew the faithful animal with his sword. As the dying dog looked at him with reproachful eyes he found the baby lying unharmed among the curtains. The dog had acquired the bloodstains in fighting robbers who had tried to steal the child. It is a curious circumstance that al-

most the same story is found in Persain, Hindu and other ancient literature. The defect of most of the ancient

stories of dogs is that they interpret the dog's actions from the point of view of human motives and feelings. The new school of animal behaviorists endeavors to eliminate this human factor as far as possible, and keep an impartial record of the intelligence, habits, capacities and actions of the animals. To this collect tion of facts the observations of the conduct of dogs during the present war will yield an extraordinary quantity of new and interesting material.

Wanted—More Half Portions

THE serving to individuals in restaurants, hotels and dining cars of larger portions than can be eaten is often deplored by those who be-

lieve in the conservation of our food resources and the wickedness of waste.

Where two may share an order the large portion is desirable, but at many eating places the serving of a single portion to two guests is strictly forbidden. And in the many cases where one is eating alone, to be forced to purchase more than one desires is a source of annoyance rather than of satisfaction.

A move in the right direction has been made by a western railway system in the introduction of half portions in

their dining cars. This so-called "Plate Service" has been well patronized since its inauguration, and bids fair to become extremely popular.

Waste could further be avoided in commercial food, served in dining cars and cafes, by having more simple and better selected menus and better cooking. A "soggy" boiled potato, and pale, watery, tasteless roast beef should be an mpossibility instead of all too common.

Persons of discrimination and with cultivated food habits want most of all. good, staple foods in reasonable variety, clean, well-cooked and decently served. And these, as any one who has trav-elled much knows to his sorrow, are often exceedingly hard to obtain at any price.

ered in this way have been of great value. For instance, in going over a large battlefield the medical officers have ality behind these superficial things. often been unable to distinguish quickly