

CAVALRY PLAYS A BIG PART NOW

General Foch Used French Horsemen to Advantage in Big Drive.

PROVE GOOD FIGHTERS AFOOT

Rides 80 Miles in Day and Relieves Hard-Pressed British in Flanders—Makes New Place for Self in Warfare.

Washington.—Skillful use of French cavalry has marked General Foch's tactics ever since he took over control of the allied armies as supreme commander, according to information reaching military circles here. The horsemen have played an important role in the whole battle of 1918, as the struggle which began March 21 with the first German drive has come to be known.

The employment of swift-moving columns in the present counter-stroke from the Aisne-Marne line has been noted in the dispatches. Again General Foch took advantage of the great mobility of the mounted arm to throw it in wherever his advancing infantry units threatened to lose touch with each other in the heat and confusion of the contest. No gaps have been left where the enemy might strike back, for always the horsemen came up to fill the hole until the infantry line could be rectified and connected in a solid front.

The same tactics marked the first use of French cavalry in the battle of Picardy, when the French took over 55 miles of front from the British to permit the latter to mass reserves at seriously threatened points of the line farther north.

Cavalry Fights Afoot.

A French cavalry corps complete with light artillery, armored cars and cyclists arrived first on the scene in Picardy and relieved the British. They fought it out afoot until the heavy French infantry arrived and took over the task.

Three days later the horsemen were on the move again, this time hurrying to the front, where the enemy was hitting hard at the Lys line. The cavalry rode hard as the advance guard of the French infantry columns marched toward St. Omar. In the first 24 hours, despite the long strain of fighting in Picardy, they covered 80 miles without losing a man or a horse on the way. In 66 hours they had transferred their whole corps over 125 miles and arrived east of Mont Cassel.

"It was a wonderful sight," writes the chief of staff of a division. "The horses were in fine condition; the men were cheerful and went singing, in spite of the sufferings and privations they had to endure."

"In truth, our boys looked a little tired, but they were all very proud that such an effort had been asked of them and all were bearing it cheerfully."

The cavalry corps stood in support of the British for ten days in April after the enemy had forced the line held by the Portuguese division. It maintained communication between two British armies and organized the ground from Mont Cassel to Mont Kemmel, while the French army moved up behind it. As the French infantry came into line the cavalry was drawn off to the left in the Mont Kemmel region, and for five days the horsemen, fighting afoot with two infantry divisions, withstood the terrific assaults of the Germans who sought to hammer a way, through behind Ypres at any cost.

They stood steady bombardment for days, and when the infantry was hemmed in on top of Mont Kemmel, the cavalry drove forward in counter-attack and held off the shock divisions of the enemy while the French gunners got their pieces away.

Later, at the battle of Loere, the cavalry also shared fully with the infantry, blocking gaps in the line, and the final definite occupation of the town for the allies was accomplished by a cavalry battalion. A sergeant and a handful of dragoons drove 40 Germans out of the town, and at another point a cavalry officer and 20

men backed up the infantry at a critical moment, the officer waving a pistol in one hand and a shovel in the other as he led the dash which restored the situation.

Defend Compeigne.

A few days later the same cavalry, after another long ride, met the enemy advance against Villers-Cotterets woods in the Aisne sector, where the fighting today is waging fiercely, and where the horsemen again are engaged. When the Germans drove forward in their effort to get around the forest to Compeigne, the horsemen blocked the road between the wooded region and the River Ourcq.

In view of this record for swift and dashing attack afoot, the cavalry appears to have established a new place for itself in modern warfare. They

DEFECTS SPELL DEATH IN FLYING

New York.—Considerable concern has been expressed at the large number of fatal accidents reported from our American military and naval aviation training camps. Considering the risks the novice necessarily takes and the very special physiological and psychological factors that enter into the science of flying, these fatal accidents are few in proportion to the number of men undergoing training, and they are not more numerous than those on the training fields of Great Britain, France and Italy.

A perfect knowledge of all the rules of the game of flying will not save a man who lacks confidence in himself and is inclined to hesitate. A half-second of indecision may be fatal. Initiative, the sporting instinct and a certain irresponsibility, qualities inherent in American youth, have been found of far greater value in the air than the logical, scientific, severely disciplined character of the Germans, and account for the superiority of the allied aviators in general.

The most eminent of British scientists have devoted special study to the psychological and physiological aspects of flying.

One authority says that good eyesight, normal hearing, good "muscle sense" and equilibrium are indispensable qualifications. But most important of all is the right temperament—not an easy thing for a medical board to examine. Of the types—the imaginative and the unimaginative—the imaginative youth is said to make the better pilot if he can keep his imagination under control.

Surgical Operations No Bar.

In the British air service previous history of wounds and disease is thoroughly investigated. Persistent headaches, vertigo and easily induced fatigue are serious defects. But sometimes even a serious surgical operation is not regarded as important. Thus a doctor recently passed a fit for flying a man who had quite a large piece missing from the frontal region

FIDO'S BATH AND 3 MEALS ASSURED

Spokane, Wash.—One thousand dollars to provide three meals a day, a bath and a bed for her pet dog is a provision of the will of Mrs. Quincy Burgess, recently admitted to probate. When the dog dies she will provide that it shall be buried beside its late owner. A "nice casket" is to be used and the dog's grave is to be properly cared for.

are the light reserves; the men who are always hurried first into the point of danger to hold until the slow-moving infantry arrives. They have learned trench warfare completely, and General Foch is making use of them in any move that insures them a glorious chance when the day comes for the allies to drive back all along the line.

Trusting the Lord

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TEXT—Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord.—Jer. 17:8.

The blessedness of this text is for both sinner and saint. The sinner has nothing to do for salvation but simply trust the Lord, and the saint has nothing more to do for satisfaction. The great obstacle to blessedness is man's evil heart of unbelief. The sin that is common to all men is the besetting sin of unbelief keeping the sinner from salvation and likewise the saint from satisfaction.

The word "trust" has several meanings. In Psalms 2:12, "Blessed are all they that put their trust in him," it means to have confidence in the Lord as the Ruler or King. Not long ago a man held the high-sounding title of his majesty, czar of all the Russians. As such many put their trust in him. But he lost the high place and became merely Nicholas Romanoff without power to aid those who trusted him. But the one who trusts the Lord as Ruler and King has One whose title and throne is established forever.

In Ruth 2:12, Boaz speaking to Ruth concerning the Lord, says: "Under whose wings thou art come to trust." Here the word means "to find a refuge." It reminds one of the high winds and mounting waves threatening to engulf a laboring ship. But battered and blown, she comes tumbling over the harbor bar out of the stormy seas to the calm and safety of her refuge.

Or it reminds of the mother bird calling her young at the approach of an enemy and gathering them to safety under her protecting wings. So the saint upon life's stormy sea may find a refuge under the wings of the Almighty. Safety and rest from all storms and all enemies are his by simply trusting the Lord.

A slightly different meaning of the word is found in Psalms 56:3, "What time I am afraid I will trust in thee." Here it means "to lean on." The psalmist found himself surrounded by enemies. None came to his support. There seemed no help for him. Tired and weary in the unequal struggle his soul cried out for some one to lean on and to gather strength from. Facing the surrounding enemies alone the fear of failure and defeat gripped him until relief came by trusting in the Lord or leaning on his God. Perhaps, my reader, there is no way out of your difficulties, but there is a way over, and you may tread that way by leaning on your Lord. Trust him, lean upon him, and the harder you lean the more you please him.

Another meaning of the word is in Psalms 22:8, "He trusted on the Lord that he would deliver him." It means here, "He rolled himself on the Lord." This psalm foretells the experience of our Lord upon the cross. He was there forsaken and alone. Even his God seemed to have left him and his followers had fled. His enemies rejoiced in his sorrow. The blackness of midnight gloom settled upon him. But then in spite of themselves, his enemies gave voice in this way to satisfaction. He could roll himself on the Lord. This is his desire for his people today. There may not be strength to rise and walk to him, but there is always power to roll oneself upon the Lord, to trust him and trusting, find that he not only carries the burden but the believer as well.

Still another meaning of the word is in Job 35:14, where it means "to stay upon." Job could not understand why such grievous sorrow and loss should be his. He desired to find the Almighty and plead with him, but God appeared to hide from him. How often it is so with Christians. They walk in sorrow's path and troubles spring out on every side. They pray, but the heavens seem as brass. They cry to God, but he appears to have forgotten them. They search to find the cause and can find none. Darkness surrounds them. What can they do? As Job did, and doing found complete satisfaction, simply trust or stay upon his God.

Glory of the Christ Child.

Christ on this festival honors infants, consecrates suffering, holds up to us the minds of little children, and it is another radiance and beauty added to the manger throne of Bethlehem, that from it streams the gospel of the poor, the gospel of the lonely, the gospel of the sick, the lost, the afflicted, the gospel of little children. The wisdom of Greece and Rome could only spare at this time a push, or a threat, or a curse, which said to the little, the poor, the weak, depart; get you out of the way; it was left for the glorious Gospel of the Blessed Lord to say: "Suffer the little children to come unto Me and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of God."—W. C. E. Newbolt.

Paris Achieves Lovely Afternoon Gowns



Now that women feel it a duty to make afternoon gowns do service for evening wear, the ingenuity of costumers is put to the test. From one of the great Paris designers comes the lovely gown pictured above and it is a triumph of French discernment and good taste; for it is quiet enough for daytime wear and distinguished enough for evening. It is of black satin with embroidery in silver thread. This combination appears also in French millinery from the most authoritative sources, but in hats black frame velvet is used instead of satin.

We may accept this gown as a criterion in hues and general make up of styles for the coming season. It has a narrow, plain underskirt of moderate length and a straight hanging over-garment vaguely confined to the figure by an easy girdle terminating in sash ends. The girdle is made of satin and that portion that encircles the waist is embroidered while the sash ends are plain. The skirt portion of the overdress is as long as the underskirt at the back and considerably shorter in front. This is a new development of the tunic skirt which is destined to reappear in winter gowns. The embroidered band on the back portion is not so wide as it is on the front.

The sleeves and collar are especially interesting because they are both new departures. Both are as plain as possible but each is original. The sleeves are cut full length and flaring but are trimmed away at the wrist until the upper portion extends only a few inches below the elbow. The up-standing collar is of black crepe georgette and is supported by a few very small, unnoticeable wires.

Satin in black and in dark colors, promises to be of all fabrics the most used for afternoon gowns. New draped skirts and new tunic skirts appear and silver tinsel in embroidered bands is sure to be followed by silver lace in conjunction with them.

Among the Blouses for Fall



There is really an endless assortment of blouses all ready for women who look to the blouse more than ever to provide them variety in their apparel. Since we may not have so many frocks, what with the scarcity of wool and labor and everything, we must turn to the blouses made of cotton or those of silk to add the spice of variety to skirts and suits that are serving overtime.

Blouses are of two characters—those that are moderate in price—anywhere from about three dollars to eight or ten—and those that employ lavish or difficult handwork that brings their value up to two or three times the outside price of those in the other class. It seems inconsistent to talk of war-time economy in the same breath with these extravagantly priced affairs, but it is not always so; some of them are remarkably durable. The blouses that most women will buy, however, are the moderately priced models that are new and smart in design. French voile, fine batiste and georgette crepe are the materials to select—no matter what the price—for it is not in the materials but in the laces and other decorative features that take much time to make, that the high value lies. Women who know how to do exquisite needlework have the advantage because they can do this exacting handwork for themselves. Fine organdie is another material that helps solve the problem of dainty blouses at moderate prices.

Georgette remains a great favorite and the two new models shown in the picture for this are of this delicate and beautiful material. They are among the considerable number that either slip on over the head or fasten along one shoulder. In the blouse at the left two colors are used—a panel at the front in color joined to the white of the blouse by beadwork. Hemstitching is used in voile or other cottons and in silks to introduce a becoming touch of color by joining it to white blouses. This blouse has the round neck finished with a frill and the bands of ribbon laid over the cuffs, which are among new style features.

The blouse at the right is of georgette in a pale color, braided with soutache in the same shade. It fastens on the shoulder under a collar that is ornamented with two small silk covered balls.

Julia Bottomley

When You Put Lace On.

We are not doing much in the way of fancy work nowadays. Knitting takes up all our spare time, and to it we devote our energy. But perhaps you will have occasion to sew some lace on a curving edge—like that of a centerpiece—and if you do, writes a correspondent, here is a little trick divulged by a woman who is experienced in such things. Roll the lace in a little roll and tie it with a thread so that it will not unroll. Then dip the straight edge in hot water. Just the edge, and about half the width of the lace. Wring the water out and dry the lace, still in the little roll. When it is dry the inside will be slightly shrunken, so that it will measure less than the outside, and so you will have less difficulty in fitting it to the curved edges of the centerpiece.

FRENCH 155 FIRING FROM A COURTYARD



This French 155 gun is shown firing from its place of concealment in the courtyard of a country house.

MUSTARD GAS WORST

Most Horrible Invention Huns Use in War.

It Brings Tears and Causes Painful Skin Diseases Among Soldiers.

Washington.—The most dangerous kind of poison gas used by the Germans is "mustard gas," or dichlorodithienylphide.

Mustard gas has a distinctive but not altogether unpleasant smell, more like garlic than mustard. It is heavy and oily as a liquid. It boils at 217 degrees centigrade, and thus has properties whereby it can be distributed in the form of a spray on the impact of a shell.

Mustard gas is a powerful producer of tears. After several hours the eyes begin to swell and blister, causing intense pain. The nose discharges freely,

and severe coughing and vomiting ensue.

Direct contact with the spray causes blistering of the skin, and the vapor penetrates through the clothing. Gas masks, of course, do not protect against this. The symptoms are similar to pneumonia—high fever, heavy breathing and often stupor.

The damage done by mustard gas is a slow and insidious development. The breaking down of the affected tissues is slow, the height being reached from five to ten days after the burn is received. The painlessness is also a marked characteristic. Healing is slow.

Mustard gas besides being used in direct attack, is also used for "neutralization." For instance, where supplies and ammunition are being brought up, a few mustard gas shells will result in dangerous confusion and delay. A part of the infantry is "neutralized" by having food and ammunition cut

down. If the shell hurts as well as neutralizes, so much the better.

The American mask to fight mustard gas is of the box respirator type. The hood is of rubber. Breathing is through the mouth, pinners shutting off the nostrils. The gas-charged air enters through the bottom of the canisters, where by means of neutralizing chemicals, it is purified. From the top of the canister the air is drawn into the lungs.

There is a one-way shutter valve in the hood through which the air comes out. This mask is designed to last ten hours. For artillerymen the war department has made an oil suit which encloses the soldier bodily.

Rob Sewing Machine Bank. Sharon, Pa.—Mrs. James Rasel wanted two weeks to report that someone had stolen \$1,300 from her sewing machine drawer bank.

Mine fatalities in British Columbia for the first quarter of the present year totaled five, compared with seven in the corresponding three months in 1917.