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## SMALL WARS MEAN BIG POEMS Greatest Battle Hymne Have Not

Been Inspired by Titanic Struggles Like the Present One.

The greatest poems have been written about little wars. The Illad was written around a slege carried on by a handful of barbarian chieftains against a city of the second class. The battle of Chevy Chase was a border skirmish following upon a cattle-stealing expedition. And Kipling's imperial muse is at her best when she sings of petty wars with colored tribesmen. Britain's far-flung battle line was far flung against Dervishers and Afridis; it was seldom brought into collision. with field intrenchments and slege artillery. Little war, or else big wars in anticipation of retrospect, these are the rich soil for the poet.

A great war in the actual, the fate of an empire truly at stake, may make poets out of the common crowd, but subdues the poet to the level of the common crowd. There is a solemn tone about Kipling's latest verse which has its effect. Only it is not exhortation we wanted, but exultation; not an appeal, but a clarion call. When an entire nation is aflame the poet 's apt to find his mission rather perfunctory.

### Found He Was Mistaken.

A man from the country, in charity one will say from the country, although he may have been a Bostonese, entered a New York restaurant the other evening, and while waiting to be served, gave his attention to an electric fan revolving just above his head. it was a high pressure fan, noiseless, and almost, if not quite, invisible because of its rapid motion. The stranger gazed at it for some considerable time and was heard to mutter: "I don't believe there is anything there at all." With that he put up his hand to confirm his belief. Immediately there was a yell that almost threw the place into a panic. The man sprang into the air, rushed out of the door and, as he disappeared, was heard to say: "I monkeyed with the buzz-saw, all right."

#### "Przemysl."

"Przemysl" is one of the few really simple proper names that have secured notoriety in the Russian invasion of Galicia. It is pronounced "Pzhem-is-l," with the accent on the "pzhem.' Just how easy this is one my appreciate by considering Przemyslany, in the first syllable of which the "r" is sounded, thus: "przhe," with the Austro-Hungarian variation of "miscellany" following. In pronouncing "Przemysl" you should carefully hold a "p" be tween your teeth while pronouncing "ahem" (which is a soft, mushroom, dum-dum variety of "shem") and just as you are about to eject it deftly insert the "p" in the outer book of the "z;" thus: "Pzhem." Nothing can be simpler.

#### A CLERGYMAN'S TESTIMONY.

The Rev. Edmund Heslop of Wigton, Pa., suffered from Dropsy for a year. His limbs and feet were swollen and puffed. He had heart flutterwas dizzy

# OFFICIAL BRITISH REPORT SAYS

RED CLOUD, NEBRASKA, CHIEF

# GERMANS FIRE ON OWN FORCES

London .- The official press bureau | at the railroads observing entrainissued a descriptive account of the operations in France of the British force and the French armies in immediate touch with it, communicated by an eye witness present at the headquarters of Field Marshal Sir John French.

"Sept. 25, 1914-For four days there has been a comparative lull all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder. One cannot have everything, however, and one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies. which were torpid during the wet days.

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of re-enforcements to relieve by fresh troops the men who have been on the firing line for some time. Several units therefore have received their baptism of fire during the week.

Germans Fire on Own Men. "Since the last letter left general headquarters evidence has been received which points to the fact that during counter-attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous expedient of a converging advance in the dark.

"Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

#### Many Dead in Trenches.

"This narrative begins with September 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was little rain and the weather took a turn for the better, which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery, our guns at one point shelling and driving away the enemy. who were endeavoring to construct a redoubt. The Germans for their part expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

"Reconnoitering parties sent out during the night of September 21-\$2 discovered some deserted trenches. and in them, or near them, in the woods, more than a hundred dead and wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment also were found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withdrawn for some distance.

"Tuesday, the 22nd, also was a fine day, with less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Alsneuneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans nevertheless giving another village a taste of the 'Jack Johnsons.'

ments and detrainments.

"It is a simple matter for spies to mix with the refugees moving about to their homes; difficult for our troops, who speak neither French nor German, to detect them.

"The French have found it necessary to search villages and also casual wayfarers on the roads for carriet pigeons.

"Among the precautions taken by us to guard against spying is the publication of the following notice printed in up a large stick and drive the tramp French and posted:

"'1. Motor cars and bicycles not carrying soldiers in uniform may not circulate on the roads.

"'2. The inhabitants may not leave the localities where they reside between 6 p. m. and 6 a. m. "'3. Inhabitants may not quit their

homes after 8 p. m. "'4. No person may on any pretext

pass through the British lines with out an authorization, countersigned by a British officer."

Value of Secrecy Shown.

"Events have moved so quickly dur ing the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract of a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of secrecy, well and loyally maintained at the time in England:

"'Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters, Mont St. Guibert, Aug. 20, 1914. 23:40.-Corps order, Aug. 21: The French troops in front of the Tenth army corps have retreated south across the Sambre. Part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boul ogne, en route for Brussels."

### DEATH COMES SWIFTLY TO TWO GERMAN SPIES

London.-A story received from a point in France it is not permitted to specify says:

A soldier comes out from behind a pine tree with rifle and fixed bayonet: "Ou allez vous?" he says, stepping before me and dropping his bayonet point a little toward me.

"Je vals me promener," I reply smiling, and anticipate his next demand by pulling out my case and displaying my special permit, also various other papers and an officially stamped photograph, which proves my identification with the name upon the special permit.

"Monsieur, permit me," says the soldier suddenly in very fair English. "Monsieur is ze man that writes. I shake you by ze hand with ver' great pleasaire. It is to me an honor!"

We "shake" with enormous empressment 1



(By E. O. SELLERS, Director Sunday School Course, Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR OCTOBER 11

#### THE LAST SUPPER.

LESSON TEXT-Mark 14:12-25, see also

GOLDEN TEXT-As often as ye eat this bread, and drink the cup, ye proclaim the Lord's death till He come. I Cor. 11:26 R. V.

I. The Preparation, vv. 12-15. The details of the preparation here remind one of the like detailed preparation at the outset of this week when the two disciples were sent for and procured the colt "whereon no man had sat." The "Teacher" had need of the colt. He also had need of this guest chamber and some unnamed one was ready to answer his call, to supply his need. What a host of such unheralded and unknown, but loving friends he has. Passover has now come, the time appointed and predicted, Matt. 26:2. Jesus directs the disciples to the room of his own choosing; they were to find it following a man bearing a pitcher. This is suggestive of our following the leading of the Holy Spirit.

#### Remarkable Occasion.

II. The Passover, vv. 17-21. Here at eventide Jesus and the twelve sat about the Passover board. As we look back over the pages of history it is truly a remarkable occasion. The Passover was a perpetual memorial of the Exodus. Now, in the dispensations of Divine economy, this is to be its fast observance. Jesus had been look ing forward to this occasion, John 6:70, 71, yet in the midst of the feast his soul is filled with anguish, Jobr 18:21.

The perfidy of Judas was the bitteness of the cup, but Jesus only let him go when he must and then only with great sorrow. Judas was disappointed in his dream of a material kingdom and his desire for the possession of carnal pleasures. Greed had grown because given food. Hate, stiffed conscience, spurned love, a thief, a murderer, Judas was guilty that moment as he was the next night.

III. The Parable, vv. 22-25. From all the records we believe that Judas left the company as soon as he was identified, and before the feast was instituted. Jesus ever taught by symbol. We hear much about objective teaching, Jesus anticipated us all. From the Passover board Jesus took bread, and after offering thanks, he brake it, saying as he did so, "Take ye, this is my body." This does not mean the breaking of his body on the cross, for not a bone was then broken, John 19:36; I Cor. 11:24 R. V. It does signify the distribution of his body among all who shall feed upon his does not mean the actual physical transformation of the bread into his body. The bread represents his body, and like as bread becomes a part of the physical body, so to eat thus in symbol, he becomes a part of us. There is no question, however, of the actual spiritual presence of Christ in the elements. "Discerning the Lord's body" there is a real feeding upon Christ, John 6:50, 51, 53, 55. To partake unworthily is to be "guilty of the body and blood of Christ," and we eat and drink "judgment" to ourselves, ] Cor. 11:24-26. Jesus commands that the observance of this rite shall be continued. It is a covenant which his disciples are to perpetuate "till he come," I Cor. 11:24. The ground of this covenant between a holy God and sinful men, is the shed blood, v. 24, see Heb. 9:18-23. As the blood is the life poured out, so he poured out his life that where sin is, there may be forgiveness and remission, Lev. 17:11.



Columbus, O .-- A tramp was sitting

on a fallen tree along the bank of

Alum creek, and beside him lay a

big coach dog. The owner of the

land, who happened to come along just

as the observer was getting a picture

of the pair, ordered the tramp from

the place. The tramp, however, looked

up indifferently at the landlord and

made no effort to obey the command.

away. Just at this time the big dog

The owner then proceeded to pick

raised his head and began to growl As the man came forward to use the weapon upon the vagrant the dog arose and stationed himself in front of his master. In the animal's eye there came an angered look and he growled viciously at the landlord, who lost his nerve and retreated, promising, however, that he would have a

constable attend to the tramp. After the owner had departed the tramp lazily lay down on the log. stretched his arms and proceeded to take a nap. The dog lay down beside him, placed his head across the tramp's knees, and watched the landlord until he was out of sight. Every time a passerby would happen to walk near the tramp the dog would raise his head and watch him until he had passed.

HE FOLLOWED THE COFFEE

WEARING W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES, 61 years W. L. Douglas has guaranteed by having his name and the retail p of on the sole before the shoes leave the to wearer against high f other makes. W. L. D th what you pay for the rafully W. L. Dougias sh bei her sued, you would t be better, fit better, hold t an other makes for the pr bes are pot for sale in y n factory. Shoes sent er he U.S. Write fur 11 mr bow to order hu mail

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a dragging sensation across the loins that it was difficult to move. After using 5 Rev. E. Hestop.

boxes of Dodds Kidney Pills the swelling disappear ed and he felt himself again. He says he has been benefited and blessed by the use of Dodds Kidney Pills. Several months later he wrote: I have not changed my faith in your remedy since the above statement was author ized. Correspond with Rev. E. Heslop about this wonderful remedy.

Dodds Kidney Pills, 50c. per box at your dealer or Dodds Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Write for Household Hints, also music of National Anthem (English and German words) and recipes for dainty dishes. All 3 sent free. Adv.

If a man had to go fishing for a living he would want to stick around the house all the time.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-coated, easy to take as candy, regulate and invig-orate stomach, liver and bowels. Do not gripe. Adv.

Did you ever know a rich young woman to marry a poor old man?



Bodies in "No Man's Land

"The spot thus honored was not far and exhausted at from the ridge where some of the the least exermost severe fighting in which we have tion. Hands and taken part has occurred. All over this feet were cold and he had such 'no man's land' between the lines the bodies of German infantrymen are still lying in heaps where they have fallen at different times.

"Espionage plays so large a part in the conduct of the war by the Germans that it is difficult to avoid further reference to the subject. They have evidently never forgotten the saying of Frederick the Great: 'When Marshal Soubise goes to war he is followed by a hundred cooks; when I take the field I am preceded by a hundred spies."

"Indeed, until about twenty years ago there was a paragraph in their field service regulations directing that the service of 'protection in the field' -outposts and advanced guardsshould always be supplemented by a system of espionage.

Many Spies Give Signals.

"Though such instructions are no longer made public, the Germans, as is well known, still carry them into effect. Apart from the more elaborate arrangements which were made in peace time for obtaining information by paid agents, some of the methods which are being employed for the collection or conveyance of intelligence are as follows:

"Men in plain clothes signal to the German lines from points in the hands of the enemy by means of colored lights at night and puffs of smoke from chimneys by day. Pseudo labor-ers working in the fields between the armies have been detected conveying information and persons in plain clothes have acted as advanced scouts to the German cavalry when advancing.

#### Officers Remain Behind.

"German officers and soldiers in plain clothes, or in French or British uniforms, have remained in localities evacuated by the Germans in order to furnish them with intelligence.

"One spy of this kind was found by our troops hidden in a church tower. His presence was discovered only through the erratic movements of the hands of the church clock, which he was using to signal to his friends by means of an improved semaphore code.

"Had this man not been seized it is probable he would have signaled to the German artillery at the time of their arrival the exact location of the headquarters and staff. A high explosive shell would then have mysteriously dropped on the building.

"Women spies also have been caught; secret agents have been found very helpful to our enemies.

English.

He smiles, gratified, and disclaims with great modesty. He beckons me back among the trees.

"One comes!" he says. "Ssh! Ze woods here have been many times set in flames. We have suspects these be done with intention."

See Spy Among Trees.

He ceased his whisper abruptly and we both bent forward together. A hundred yards down the narrow path among the pines a man in a workman's blue blouse is standing, looking quietly in every direction.

Suddenly he takes a couple of steps in among the trees, stoops and lifts a stone.

'Far down the hillside at the end of the narrow vista among the trees, a second man was suddenly seen. So utter is the silence that I can hear him plainly as he coughs. He begins to haul on something, and I realize suddenly the meaning of the whole incident that I am watching. The two men have located the underground private telephone wire going up to the fort. They have been tapping it for any news they might pick up.

Death is Painless.

The soldier is methodical. He takes the distant man first. Kneeling there behind him, I watch with a growing thrill and tension of tragedy and sickness his sunburned cheek cuddle against the stock of his rifle. Then very slowly it seems to me in that quiet, dreadful moment his stubby cigarette stained forefinger crooks back gently, gently on the trigger.

"Crack!" comes the sharp, snapping bang of the weapon, and the man down the vista of trees gives a queer little jump and then turns right around quickly and looks behind him. And thus looking, and seemingly unaware that he is the person who has been shot, his heart stops and he rolls over quite easily and gently on his sidea merciful enough death, as these violent deaths go, for some of them are so dreadful.

#### Shoots Second German.

And then, as I stare, the rifle goes "crack!" again, and I jump; for I am still looking at the silent figure down the vista of trees.

But the soldier has been attending to his business and has snapped off a second shot at the nearer man, for the man had started to bolt. And because the shot was hastily aimed the second death is as cruel as the first was merciful.

An examination of both bodies shows that the men were German sples, in possession of "ciphered" information that would no doubt prove

Unhappy Man, Tired of "Eating Around," Pursues and Marries His Former Landlady.

Chicago.-Charles G. Dorwin liked good coffee. Many years of "eating around" in Chicago had taught him that there are about as many different kinds of coffee as there are restaurants and boarding houses.

Then Mr. Dorwin found the boarding house conducted by Mrs. Belle B. Houghton. It was a small affair in a third-floor apartment. Mrs. Houghton lived there with her sister, who also was a widow, and they had two or three boarders, just to help along with expenses.

But Mrs. Houghton could make good coffee. Dorwin discovered that, and he settled down to the enjoyment of life. He was getting along in years, and after working all day in a Dearborn street office building he found there was nothing quite as satisfying as going home and being served with one of Mrs. Houghton's meals and her unusually good coffee. The back porch of the Houghton flat looked out over several railroad tracks, and the trains kept Mr. Dorwin awake some nights, but he stayed. nevertheless.

A little more than a year ago Mrs. Houghton and her sister decided that a bungalow in California would be a more enjoyable place to live than a third-story flat, with a view of Jackson park from the front and railroad tracks from the back. So they moved away.

Dorwin moved, too, but nowhere could he find coffee such as Mrs. Houghton used to make. A few weeks ago he, too, went to California. The other day, over the wires from Los Angeles, came the news that a mar riage license had been issued to Charles G. Dorwin, fifty-seven, and Belle B. Houghton, fifty-five.

Lost Twenty Hours in Cornfield. Tulsa, Okla.-Lost in a 500-acre corn field for 20 hours, with the temperature at 100 degrees, was the experience of Mike Lingo, a Tulsa county farmer. Lingo was cutting alfalfa in a field adjoining the corn when he saw a black timber wolf enter the corn. He followed and became lost. For hours he wandered up and down the rows. He was found unconscious by his wife.

Find Goods in Officer's Barn.

Bealisville, Pa .-- Constable Eppley's vain search for stuff stolen from several stores ended at his own barn, when two boys who confessed to petty crimes escorted him there and with drew it from hiding places.

#### Only One Recourse.

The first Passover was the prelude of the exodus; this is the prelude of that of which Jesus spoke in conversing with Moses and Elijah on the Mount of Transfiguration. The blood of Christ was shed unto the remission of sin, Matt. 26:28. It is the ground of God's forgiveness, see Matt. 20:28, Rom. 3:25 R. V., I John 2:2, Eph. 7:7, and many other passages. There is none other ground for our forgiveness than the shed blood. It may be old fashioned but it is scriptural and leaves us no other recourse.

The symbolism of this holy ordinance is simple, yet sublime. It is to be a perpetual proclamation of his resurrection. His death is the central fact of redemption, the way of liberty for the captives of sin. The supper is meaningless apart from this element. It is true that in its observance we remember his grace and glory, the beauty of his person and the wonder and wisdom of his teaching, yet the supreme significance of the act is his death.

In that upper room was the Messiah and a Remnant. There the true purpose of God was fulfilled and the Hebrew nation, as God's instru sent, came to an end. Jesus had told the rulers in the temple that "the kingdom of God shall be taken from you and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof." By the old Passover Israel passed from Egypt. By this feast a new transference takes place, a new dispensation is ushered in which shall abide "till he come."

The lesson committee has elected to close this lesson with verse 25, but verse 26 is also illuminative.

1.1.4

11 ...