

CUSTOMS OF WAR

Rules That Contending Armies Are Expected to Obey.

A GRIM CODE OF ETIQUETTE.

The Enemy May Be Starved to Death or Into Yielding by Stopping His Supplies, but His Food Must Not Be Poisoned—Prisoners of War.

War—that is, warfare between civilized nations—has its code of etiquette known as the customs of war, some of which are written, others tacitly agreed to, and these rules and regulations contending armies are supposed to regard as sacred and to obey them rigidly. Obvious examples of fighting etiquette are the rules which protect the Red Cross flag of the ambulance and forbid the use of explosive or, within limits, expanding bullets.

Nominally a general may use any means in his power to bring his foe to subjection, but there is a well defined boundary line. A leader may cut off his enemy's food and water supplies. He may subject him to all the horrors of famine and thirst, but he must not poison his food or water.

Suppose a place is besieged and that outside the walls are wells which the besiegers cannot effectively hold and which the besieged can reach under cover of night. The besieger would be justified in sending parties to fill up the wells with earth and stones or to destroy them with dynamite. On the other hand, to pollute the wells with poison or to throw dead animals into them would be an infamy.

A "prisoner of war" has his rights. He may be asked to give his parole—i. e., to promise not to escape—but he must not be forced to give his parole and is not to be punished for refusing to do so. A prisoner on parole who attempts to escape is liable to be shot, either when escaping or if retaken alive.

An unparoled prisoner may also be shot while in the act of escaping, but if recaptured it would be murder to shoot him, and he should not be punished for his attempt, though he may be placed in more rigorous confinement.

A prisoner may be compelled to earn his "keep" by working at his trade, if he has one, or by doing work for his captors not of a purely military nature. Thus he may be ordered to assist in draining the camp in which he is a prisoner, but it would not be fair to put him to building fortifications.

The customs of war justify the employment of spies, but under certain rules. If a soldier voluntarily turns traitor the other side is entitled to make use of him, but it is not honorable to tempt a soldier to betray his own side.

If thus tempted a man may pretend to turn traitor and deceive the enemy with false information. On the other hand, voluntarily to go over to the enemy, pretending to be a traitor or deserter, would be dishonorable conduct—that is, if the pretended traitor is an officer or soldier.

A spy, of course, comprehends the hazardous nature of the mission he undertakes and is painfully aware of the fact that he carries his life in his hands, so to speak. Courageous and daring though he may be, the spy has no rights and is at all times liable to be shot or hanged at sight. Nowadays, though, he is usually given the benefit of a trial by court martial.

An officer or soldier, however, caught in the enemy's camp must not be treated as a spy, but as a prisoner of war, provided he is not disguised.

If a commander takes part in a charge or persistently exposes himself to fire he must take his chance of being shot, but in big affairs it is not the "game" to detail marksmen to try to pick off your opponent's general, though every effort may be made to capture him.

When a city or town is bombarded public buildings—unless used for defensive purposes—should be spared as far as possible. When a place is captured the victorious foe is entitled to seize art treasures, and so on, and to hold them to ransom. To injure or destroy them would be the act of a vandal.

When a country is invaded the invader can compel the inhabitants to supply him with food and other supplies and to act as guides, workmen and drivers.

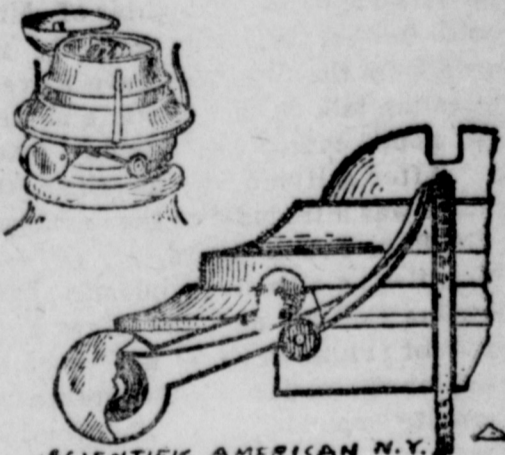
A person who, not belonging to any recognized military force, takes up arms against an invader is liable to be shot like a dog when captured. Retaliation is sanctioned by the customs of war. It is military vengeance and takes place when an outrage committed on one side is avenged by the commission of a similar act on the other.

There is an unjust execution of prisoners in some cases may be followed by the execution of an equal number of prisoners held by the opponents, and this sort of retaliation has been frequently resorted to in recent years.

LIGHTING ATTACHMENT.

Device Ignites Lamp Wick by Turning Thumbscrew.

The lighting of kerosene lamps is usually quite a bother for the reason that the lamp chimney must be removed, and if this is hot it is necessary to wait for it to cool down. In order to facilitate the lighting of the lamps an inventor living in Colorado has devised a scheme by which the ignition may be accomplished by merely turning a thumb screw. An igniting strip is used in the form of a roll, which is fed from a casing to the wick of the lamp. In the process of feeding the strip to the wick it is



dragged across a roughened surface that ignites the strip so that it is carried flame to the wick.

The accompanying drawing shows the mechanism quite clearly. The igniting strip is provided at intervals with protruberant ignitable heads. The scratching element which ignites these heads by friction bears against the upper surface of the strip immediately over the feed roll. The main body of the strip is incased in a heat proof compartment, so that there is no danger of setting it afire with the heat of the lamp. One of the advantages of this construction is that it may be used in connection with a lantern to ignite the wick in windy places where a match cannot conveniently be used.

OPOSSUM FARMING.

Animals to Be Grown For Fur in Various Parts of Australia.

The director of the zoological gardens at Sydney, Mr. Le Souef, states that since the first of the year some important plans for opossum farming have been projected in different parts of Australia.

One farm exclusively for opossums has been started in Gippsland, Victoria, which comprises 2,000 acres of eucalyptus "bush land." Another farm comprising 500 acres has been started in southern Tasmania, and another of 150 acres in New South Wales. The chairman of the Sydney Stock Exchange has become much interested in the possibility of commercial breeding of opossums for their fur and expects to start a large farm for this purpose near Sydney. In Western Australia there seems prospect of a company being formed for the breeding of opossums on a stretch of eucalyptus country comprising about 200,000 acres.

Many instances are also being reported of farmers in various parts of Australia taking up the breeding of opossums as a special feature of their farms. In this way utilizing the timbered sections of their land which would not have much value for any other purpose. The advantage of breeding opossums in wooded or scrubby country not profitable to clear is apparently being recognized, and in some it seems likely that the Australian opossum, instead of being hunted and rapidly exterminated, will be carefully bred on farms and become an important commercial asset to Australian farmers.—Consular Report.

GREEK STRATAGEM.

Military Tactics That Won Where Strength Was Lacking.

After the decline of Rome the center of the world's military progress was for seven or eight centuries transferred to the Greek empire. Constantinople ruled elements of a much less homogeneous nature than Rome in her prime had depended upon. There was less loyalty to the central rule there and far less liberty under it.

The decisive military fact of the east was, however, that Byzantium had to contend against overwhelming numerical superiority in its enemies. South of it, from the India to the Atlantic, was the Saracen empire, burning with the zeal of a new religion. To the east were the Seljuk Turks, while to the north were the Bulgarian and the Slavonian and Hunic tribes.

Against such odds it was useless simply to match man for man. The military leaders of the empire were full of military spirit and took keen delight in war as a game, but they were the descendants of Ulysses, and they made of war a game of finesse, of cleverness—in short, a war of wits. By their spying and bribes, by stirring up treason in the enemy's camp, by surprises, simulated retreats and ambush, they illustrated the saying of Bacon that stratagem is a weaker kind of policy used by those who are not strong enough to win by fairer methods.—Ed.

WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC

The most successful Music School in Canada

THE WOODSTOCK SCHOOL OF MUSIC was started by Mrs. Adney simply as a Name under which the scope of work of the most successful teacher of music in this Province might be extended. We shall not here refer to the course of study offered, except in a passing way, but to those more personal matters which so far out-weigh all other considerations as to make the list of truly successful schools of any kind very few in number. It is altogether a matter of the TEACHER.

The secret of Mrs. Adney's widely known success is that resolved upon having the best instruction at any cost she had the wisdom to select or the good fortune to be directed to the BEST TEACHERS IN AMERICA, and has the faculty of imparting what they taught her. William Mason was our greatest teacher of Piano and admitted as the equal of the best of Europe. He was a pupil of the immortal Liszt. Her lessons, over an extended period, were cheap at six dollars apiece. Previously, she had instruction from Gonzalo Nunez, a distinguished graduate of the Par Conservatory, where Prof. Le Coupey was instructor on Piano. This world's greatest music school also perpetuates the musical theories of Liszt. These ideas lead to a technique in contrast with that of the dry, mechanical German technique. We criticize German execution, not German music. The influence, however, of this nation of musicians is such that their "method" is the one nearly ever where met with. Combining Mason's "Touch & Technique" with the thus rarely taught "Conservatoire method," it is worthy of note that Mrs. Adney's steady use of "Le Coupey" has exhausted the American edition, and a new one is being printed for her use.

In Voice, Mrs. Adney was in a sense almost equally fortunate. After some instruction from a famous (that is to say, well advertised) teacher, whose method was not as great as his celebrity, nor his charges, she took lessons under Mr. A. A. Pattou, a distinguished French singer and teacher, who with the finest credentials that France had to offer, came to New York to make his debut where German influence controlled everything from orchestra members to press critics, and it being shortly after the Franco-Prussian war his reception was so hostile that he abandoned his intended career in Grand Opera, and retired to the routine work of a teacher. Later she studied at the N. Y. Vocal Institute, under the talented Mr. Tubbs, editor of The Vocalist, and derived many ideas that have proven of great value here. So it happened that, by accident or otherwise, Mrs. Adney acquired the method in singing of the great Garcia, and the almost equally famous Shakespeare—the only true method of voice production and that which has produced the great singers of Italian and French Opera.

When deciding to carry on her well known private work in Piano, Singing, Musical Theory, etc., under the name of the head of this section, it was with the idea of extending its scope as opportunity might. It perhaps did not occur that Woodstock could not maintain a Victoria Conservatory of Music, which during the three years after its establishment became an institution of such recognized importance in the music world of Canada that a special publication entitled "Musical Toronto" gave her and her work extended space. Perhaps it was because one of her pupils, solely instructed by her, went to the Toronto College of Music and in the same year took the Gold Medal in Piano. Two other pupils sisters, one fifteen and one thirteen years of age, after studying with Mrs. Adney, went on to the foremost Conservatories in Europe and began immediately to play in public recitals. The headmaster, writing to their parents said "they have had the perfection of piano forte training and are artists already." Truly her work has become so well recognized in the United States, that she has been invited to become a member of the International Musical Society, formed thirteen years ago by the very leading musical professors and patrons of the world, and only seeking membership of those identified with "advanced musical research and its results."

There is a point relating to "Diplomas," "Graduation," etc., upon which Mrs. Adney needs again to remind the public. Except for theoretical studies such as harmony, this school gives no "Diplomas," has no "graduates." In all practical, artistic work, the only test of proficiency recognized among artists is that of the actual work itself, except for the degree of Doctor of music, for which only the masters ever qualify, and which is recognition of exceptional proficiency and musical learning. For all others the only recognized test is ability to perform, from memory, to say, two recitals, a program of pieces of certain grades of difficulty, one of ordinary music, and one from the repertoire of the works of the great Masters. The program itself is the "certificate" and no teacher of high standing gives certificates anything else; and whatever institutions hold forth as an inducement the prospect of a "Diploma" for a certain amount of time in study, it may be taken as certain that the actual teacher is indifferent—any person whom the institution is convenient from time to time to employ. Even a school or institution becomes famous only through some exceptional TEACHER in it. An artist of real distinction offers only his program: no one asks or cares WHAT school he studied at, but who was his TEACHER. The aim of this school is not to grind out graduates with diplomas: to offer the best musical instruction, in our lines, that can be obtained in the Maritime Provinces, if not in Canada, and better than will be obtained by going to any but the few greater masters in the large cities of the United States.

Thus Woodstock offers advantages for musical study that one may go to any city in Canada, or to New York or London, and perchance not get. Mrs. Adney did not in the first instance select Woodstock as furnishing the full scope for her exceptional talents as a teacher, but she has made it and the work done here by pupils who are now successful teachers in various parts of United States and Canada, a credit to Town and Province.

Harmony, History and Theory of Music taught in classes which are free to pupils of the school. Ensemble classes, taught by Mr. Adney are also free.

Prospectus on application.

Ward D. Jones in Engineering Magazine.

SAVED THE COLORS.

A Hero Who Was Buried Wrapped in His Flag by the Enemy.

During the Austro-Prussian war a body of Prussian soldiers came upon a ditch half full of wounded and dying Austrians. Among those who were badly wounded was a young officer. They found him lying on his back in the wet ditch. Touched with pity for him, some of the Prussians went to him and wished to remove him so that he might be attended to by the surgeon. But he besought them to leave him alone, telling them that he felt quite comfortable. Soon after this he died. Then when they lifted his body they found why he had begged them to leave him alone. He had been the standard bearer for his regiment. In the terrible battle of the day the flag had been torn into tatters, and when he was sore wounded so that he soon must die his soldier spirit was still strong within him, and rather than let the "bit of rag" fall into the enemy's hand he folded it up and placed it beneath him so that none might see it. This was why he would not let himself be moved by the kindly Prussian soldiers. He would die protecting the precious flag.

His foes were so touched by his noble action that they would not take away the trophy, but wrapped it around him that it might be buried with him. "They tell me that plays are built up. Is that so?" "Yes," answered the playwright. "Here is the method. I cop a joke. I tell it around, and it goes. Next I make a dialogue of it. Then I add a character, and it becomes a vaudeville sketch. If it still goes good we make three acts of it, and then it's a play."—Kansas City Journal.

Evolution of a Play.

While He Waited. Little Girl—"Mr. Lingerlong, is a quietus something you wear? The Young Man—No, Miss Kitty. Why do you ask that? Little Girl—"Can't I heard sister tell mamma the other day she was going to put a quietus on you the next time you came."—Chicago Tribune.

Powerful Eye Magnets.

Many hospitals in England are provided with a special apparatus for extracting iron and steel fragments from the eye by means of powerful electro magnets. The magnet employed has a core three feet long and six inches in diameter of the best Swedish soft iron. Two hundred pounds of insulated wire are wound in two coils about the core. The end of the magnet is threaded to receive terminals of different shapes to suit various conditions. The magnet is mounted on ball bearings and can be moved in any direction. The strength of the magnetic field may be varied at will by means of a rheostat. When used at its maximum power the magnet exerts a pull of thirty pounds per square inch at a distance of an inch. A special type of apparatus is provided for reclining patients. In this case the magnet is mounted on trunnions and is tilted by means of suitable gearing operated by a hand crank.—Scientific American.

The Aleutian Islands.

Until the time of Peter the Great the Aleutian Islands were unknown. The famous Russian monarch, consumed with curiosity as to the distance between Asia and America, started, in 1725, the first of the expeditions that at last revealed those haunts of the bear, the beaver, the ermine and the seal. But Captain Cook told more about the islands than did all the Russian explorers before him.

Opportunity.

"Opportunity really knocks at many a door." "Then why don't more of us succeed better?" "The trouble is that Opportunity wants us to go to work."—Pittsburgh Post.

Anticipation.

Mrs. Justwed—Just think of it, dearest cue! Twenty five years from day before yesterday will be our silver anniversary!—Judge.

Never Tried.

Heck—Does your wife get angry when she is interrupted while talking? Peck—How should I know?—Boston Transcript.

THE GAME OF GOLF.

It is a Very Serious Matter With the Real Scot Enthusiast.

In Fife and the Lothians every one plays golf—men of leisure, workingmen and loafers, the last class producing the finest players. Many of the Scotch towns have public courses, and even where they are private the artisan clubs may use them on generous terms. Says Stewart Dick in "The Pageant of the Forth":

"There is something very Scotch about the Scotch golfer. He seems to suit the leisurely and contemplative game. 'Keep your eye on the ball,' 'Slow back' and 'Aye be up' are written all over him. As a nation one would say the Scotch were professional, the English amateur, golfers, for there should be nothing dilettante about the game of golf. 'How serious a matter it is may be judged from the old story of the Scotch minister. Emerging after a hot and unhalloved strife in the bunker, his profane words still echoing in his ears, he mops his heated brow and exclaims bitterly: 'Ah maun gie it up! Ah maun gie it up!'"

"What?" cries his partner in conversation. "Gie up golf?" "No, he replies, with sublime scorn, 'gie up the meenistry!'"

"This is the real old golfing spirit which still survives round the shores of the Forth."

The Mystery of Sleep.

It is impossible to give any precise explanation of the phenomenon of sleep. Yet many theories have been advanced. Legendre has shown by fairly conclusive arguments that it is due neither to "brain pallor," nor to intoxication by carbonic acid, nor to the presence of narcotic substances in the blood. theories that have been in turn advanced. Legendre intimates his preference for the view that sleep is not the result of fatigue, but is an inherited instinct designed to protect the organism against the ill effects of fatigue. Harper's.