

ROYAL SISTERS WORK IN THE CAUSE OF CHARITY



TWO new and interesting portraits of H. H. Princess Helena Victoria, left, and her sister, H. H. Princess Marie Louise, grand-daughters of Queen Victoria, and daughters of Princess Helena Victoria and Prince Christian. The royal sisters are cousins of King George VI. Both are constantly engaged in philanthropic work and their permanent residence is Schomberg House, Pall Mall, London, England.

JAPANESE SOLDIER IS TRAINED TO FACE DEATH WILLINGLY

Attaches Semi-Religious Significance to His Military Service; Considered Most Proficient Man With A Bayonet

(By Frederic J. Haskin)
WASHINGTON, D.C.—For months the eyes of the world have been turned to the Orient where the progress of Japan's undeclared war upon China is being watched with an added interest because it is felt that there is a lurking possibility that Occidental nations may be drawn into a general conflagration. The world was taught a good many Americans much concerning Occidental armies but the Oriental remains little known, especially the modern Oriental fighting man.

Every Youth Serves
While China has been improving her fighting forces steadily over a number of years, the Chinese army is not the finished product that Japan's military force shows. In the event that war with Japan should ever come, it should be of interest to know just what manner of man the Japanese soldier is.

To begin with, Japan has a universal conscription, and every youth must serve his time. The standing army is maintained at about 300,000 or three times the size of the American army, but also there is a reserve list of about 4,000,000 capable of being rapidly mobilized for service.

The Japanese share the usual Oriental fatalism and have been trained to look upon death, especially in the military service of the Emperor, as something to be at least half welcomed. In a little manual with which every soldier is equipped there is the statement that death in the service makes the fallen soldier one of the guardian deities of his country and entitles him to unique honors in the temple. Where youths have been brought up from childhood with this idea, they are attuned to the horrors and dangers of war in a manner which makes them notably fearless and therefore dangerous. Where natural prowess is fortified by religion, a peculiarly effective fighting man is produced.

The army is drawn almost wholly, save for officers, from the Japanese peasantry. The youths enter upon active service at the age of 20. Such a youth may have been the chief support of aging parents, but that does not exempt him from service. It need not because in all such cases the government attends to the support of dependent parents during the service of sons. As military service is regarded as not only a duty but an honor, there is rarely any repining on the part of either parents or conscripts. Always before them the young soldiers see the motto of the service: "Remember that death is lighter than a feather, but duty is heavier than a mountain."

Rigorous Army Routine
Immediately upon induction into the army the Japanese private soldier begins the most rigorous life known in any army in the world. Not even the goose-stepping Germans are so thoroughly and steadily drilled. The first difficult thing for the soldier to become accustomed to is leather shoes. As a peasant he has never known anything but the wooden clog or sandal, and sometimes months pass before he can accustom himself to the confining leather shoes and wrapped puttees. Also he undergoes a curious experience in learning to sleep in a barrack bunk. Never having slept anywhere but on the floor, to perch on a bunk two feet or more from the floor is almost dizzying.

He is completely cut off from his family. While he may receive letters from home he may not receive gifts of food, sweets, clothing or any of the small luxuries which families of soldiers in other armies are wont to send their sons. Then, too, he may read only prescribed newspapers and magazines. The war ministry publishes a newspaper and a magazine for the especial use of the troops.

The Japanese soldier is regarded as particularly dangerous with the bayonet. Before joining the army few Japanese of the peasant class ever have handled a rifle. It is strange to the soldiers and even after many months of training these peasant soldiers, in the heat of battle or even manoeuvres, will forget that they have a gun the usual function of which is to discharge a projectile. Subconsciously they will use the gun as a weapon to be wielded in the manner of the bamboo staves they had used in their early days in the back country. This fact was taken advantage of by instructors and training emphasis was placed on the bayonet. This seems to come naturally to the Japanese soldier and, it is claimed, he is the most proficient man in any army with this weapon.

Contrary to a wide belief Japanese soldiers rarely know jiu jitsu. Knowledge of this art is confined to a relatively few officers, so far as the army is concerned. Actually it is not the military man at all who is expert in this art of defense but the upper class civilian.

Pay Small, Life Quiet
The Japanese private draws pay approximately equivalent to \$1 a

month and he is expected to save half of that. Inasmuch as the soldier's life for the 22 months of his conscript training is almost completely filled with drill and instruction, he has little time to spend on amusements. There is an extraordinary docility about the Japanese private soldier in camp or barracks. He may be a terror to enemies in the field but otherwise he is mild indeed. He is not the ranting swash-buckler so typical of most armies. An American army observer has reported that after spending six years in Japan and visiting every major regimental headquarters, he failed to find one man in the guardhouse. It is said that a regiment frequently will go for a year without a case requiring disciplinary measures. This, of course, is a situation unheard of in any other army.

Japanese officers are graduates of a military school. Their life, as young officers, is about as strict as that of the private soldier. A lieutenant draws \$20 a month and even as rank rises the pay remains low. The officers live at home for the most part, in peace times. There are no officers' clubs and officers' messes nor any of the rather gay life enjoyed by officers of Occidental armies. Nearly all Japanese officers are married and lead very quiet lives.

This seems a dull routine for officer and private alike, and it is dull as compared with the life of other armies. Yet the fact that each Japanese attaches a semi-religious significance to his military service alters the entire aspect. The army tradition comes down from the great days of the samurai or warrior caste. The deeply ingrained feeling about the army is responsible for the remarkable emphasis placed on that branch. When it is considered that Japan is an archipelago, separated by water from any other country, it might be expected that the chief emphasis would be placed on the navy as in the case of Great Britain. Yet that is not the case. The navy is regarded as important, of course, but Japan will always depend in the main upon land forces, and experts admit that the nation has developed a remarkably efficient technique in landing huge numbers of land fighters overseas.

Trade In Spanish Maps Has a "Boom" In Paris

PARIS, Oct. 20—The war has boomed the market here for maps of Spain. One which formerly sold for 25 cents now brings 80 cents to \$1. Dealers ask \$4 for an up-to-date map of Madrid. The demand is greater than the supply.

Before the Non-Intervention Committee tried to isolate the war, volunteers en route to Spain stocked up with maps in Paris. There has been no letup in the demand among newspaper readers.

Scientist Sees 1938 As Bumper Year For Prairies

EDMONTON, Oct. 20—Here's hope for the Prairies. Dr. Frederick James Alway, Professor of Soil Chemistry and Chief of the Division of Soils at University of Minnesota, said here: "In my opinion, 1938 is liable to be one of the wettest, most productive crop years in decades."

BROKEN HEART MAY BE REAL

Research Tends to Show Jilted Lovers Not Only Ones To Suffer It

LONDON, Oct. 20—The broken heart, long considered the exclusive possession of the disappointed lover, may come into its own shortly.

Medical research into cardiac pain carried out at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, by Dr. Erich Wittkower, shows there is some foundation for the idea of the broken heart. His work is described in an article in the Lancet, British medical publication.

Dr. Wittkower found that the vast majority of patients suffering from heart pain, irrespective of the underlying organic disorder, consisted of psychoneurotics. This suggested a possible connection of the mental condition with the formation of pain.

In thirty-six or forty-eight further cases emotional stress or strain immediately preceded the onset of the pain. In some cases it was possible for the knowledge of the existence of organic heart disease with its symptoms to precipitate the onset of the pain.

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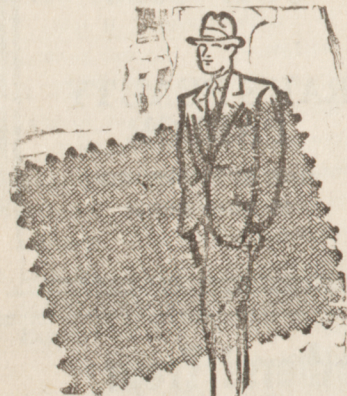
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