

HEALING WOUNDS OF RACIAL HATE

Japanese Empress Sends Nurses Across the Trans-Siberian Railway to Russian Frontier Where They Care for Soldiers Under Czarina's Direction.



War breeds hate and it also creates friendships. The war between Russia and Japan made the two nations hate each other just as this war has put the English and the Germans in a position of hating each other. Now comes the great war of the world and the Japanese are sending nurses across the trans-Siberian Railway into Russia, where they are nursing the wounded soldiers.

When the Empress of Japan sent her army of nurses to the Russian frontier the Czarina took charge of their work and sent a letter of appreciation to the Empress of the mystic Eastern isle. If the Czarina and the Mikado's wife should meet they doubtless

overcome the blur and get a perfectly clear image.

The strain brought about to correct the astigmatic image leads to stiffness and cramps of the muscles, with headaches, and in severe cases to an actual stretching of the eyeball. The surest way to stop the ever increasing dangers of near-sightedness is to correct astigmatism by means of properly fitting glasses during the growing period. Recently statistics show that in accordance with this method of treatment near-sightedness is becoming less. Many children are obliged to wear glasses when reading or during the period of greatest strain, and if the astigmatism is of small amount they can frequently by



UPPER left—The Czarina. Upper right—The Empress of Japan. Below—Japanese nurses on the way to the Russian frontier to treat wounded and sick Russian soldiers.

both had left her husband, then heir to the Belgian throne, and would not return to Belgium. She was with her parents in Munich at the time, where she had had been for some months.

WHEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA BECAME FRIENDLY.

American friendship with France was made in the Revolutionary War when Lafayette came to America and offered his services to the Colonial Army at Valley Forge. Only a few years before these same colonials had fought the French. The friendship cemented in the Revolution has never been broken. Because of our two wars with England we learned to hate our mother country, but several incidents have happened since which have made us friends. It was an American who took the initiative in the matter.

New light has just been shed on the incidents preceding Commodore Josiah Tattnall's famous statement, "Blood is thicker than water," when the American Captain went to the aid of the sorely pressed British fleet in the Peiho River, China, June 25, 1859. The new information comes from the private papers of the late Rear Admiral Stephen Decatur Treachard, United States Navy, who was a Lieutenant under Tattnall.

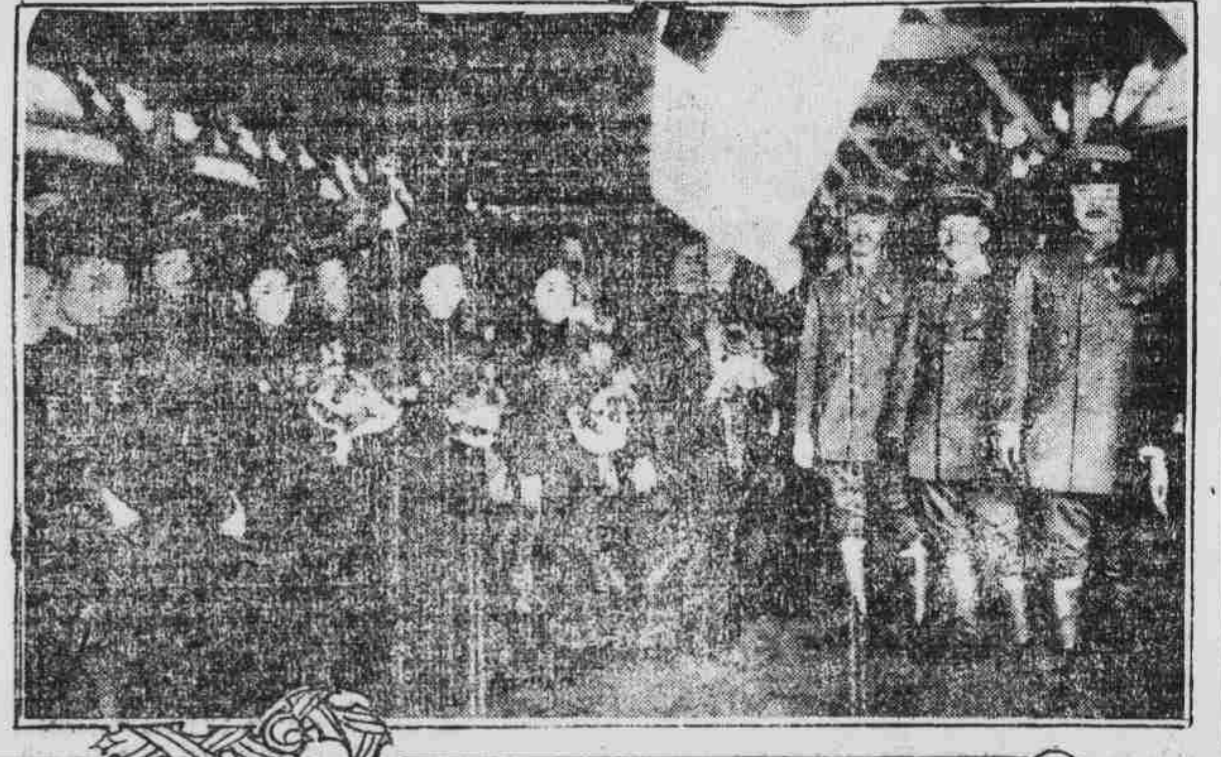
England and France at that period were having considerable trouble with China. In 1857 the Taku forts, at the mouth of the Peiho in the Gulf of Pechili had been destroyed. Two years later the allied fleet appeared again. New forts had been built.

After some delay, occasioned by diplomatic notes, the British Admiral, Sir James Hope, decided to force a passage up the river. To the amazement of the allied forces, it was found that the Chinese had constructed three barriers across the stream. The heavier ships of the fleet had to remain out of gunshot distance because of low water.

All efforts to dislodge the barriers failed. Commodore Tattnall was interested in ascending the stream also, and accordingly he chartered a small schooner, hoisted American colors on it and tried to pass Taku. His schooner was impaled on an iron spike, one of a chain of such thrown across the channel.

Sir James Hope now decided to attack the forts, destroy them and then clear the river. Europeans held the military proficiency of the Chinese in low esteem. Their mud forts looked formidable, but the British thought a few hours' well directed bombardment would reduce them. Accordingly the British fleet started up the river on June 25.

The work of dismantling the first



could embrace each other, for today they are fighting on the same side and helping each other care for the wounded.

It was not known the Japanese were nursing the wounded until several of them were found by German near Warsaw. The European allies so far have refused to accept Japanese soldiers in Europe, but they have not refused to accept the nurses.

There is nothing like grief to bring people together. Royal families have been reunited by the troubles of the nations.

Not so long ago as things are, the news was heralded broadcast over Europe that dissensions were likely to terminate the identity of the family of King Albert of Belgium. Albert was only a Prince then and he hadn't yet come to a realization of the importance of the position which he represented.

Happy denials ensued, but the rumor was only stifled after the passage of several months.

Now Albert is a hero of world-wide fame, and all his family look upon him as having come fully up to the mark.

While his nation is not directly involved in the war Ferdinand I of Roumania and his Queen, who was the Princess Marie of Saxony-Coburg-Gotha, are paying much attention to the succession of heirs.

In their case, too, it is expected that all previous difficulties between themselves and the nation will "blow over" completely, be it in the new theme, and be buried with the dead of the last war.

that romantic and perfect love.

But Queen Marie is a granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria of England, and she has turned her husband's thoughts so completely toward the passing events that he has forgotten his hopeless love and now spends his time in keen analysis of the European situation, trying to determine his country's relation to the great events that are transpiring.

SIMILAR SITUATION ARISES IN DENMARK.

And beautiful Queen Marie's heart is glad, too, for her splendid knowledge of the political situation coupled with an education which even taught her many of the principles of warfare, make her an interesting and even valuable listener and commentator.

Much the same situation has arisen in Denmark, where King Christian X, nephew, and his Queen, who is a niece by marriage, of Queen Alexandra of England, take such a deep interest in what is going on about them that they have forgotten all other issues in this new and peculiar activity.

Formerly, it is stated, Christian did not take his wife into his confidence to any great extent in State matters. He wanted her to be the queen of his home and not the queen of the State.

He wanted her to make the home pleasant for herself and him, but Denmark's Queen, like many of her sisters of today, wanted to be something in the world. She wanted to have a career. She wanted her opinions and ideas and analyses to be taken seriously by her husband.

And now it is found that his counsels and opinions are taken with greater seriousness because he has taken his Queen into his confidence and submitted his ideas and plans to her feminine inspection.

With her woman's intuition, perhaps, she has been enabled to point out all traps and weaknesses and the result has been that she has risen to a position of prominence in her husband's cabinet.

In this new bond Denmark rejoices to the full, finding in it a token of her own solidarity and completeness.

There is no question but that a united family in the royal household of Belgium has been of tremendous psychological advantage to the little kingdom in the recent defense of her neutrality when the check she administered to the German Army will go down in history as the movement of greatest historical import of modern times.

At the recent fete in his honor held in London, King Albert, his Queen and his three children, Princes Leopold and Charles and Princess Marie Jose, received a brilliant ovation.

England felt that she owed a debt to Belgium which she could never repay and she took the most obvious means of expressing her appreciation and gratitude then at her command—the honoring of the family of the royal head of the little kingdom.

King Christian of Denmark and Queen Alexandra, who was Duchess of Mecklenburg, recently attended the maneuvers of the Danish forces.

They were hailed with eclat by the people, and it appeared that the Queen is now beginning to equal the popularity of King Christian, than whom there has never been a more popular Danish monarch.

An example of his democratic ways was recently noted when, while reviewing the Danish troops, the King, very tired, stopped at the residence of Madame Steinmann, a rich Danish woman, who brought the King some sandwiches.

Christian devoured them greedily, lying against a meadow haystack while he did so, to the great delight of the photographers, whom he did not order away but received hospitably.

In 1907 the newspaper Die Zeit, famous diplomatic publication, contained a Brussels dispatch, according to which the Princess Eliza-

river barrier had started when the Chinese began firing. One cannon roared out alone. Then cleverly constructed blinds on the mud forts were raised and ninety guns belched shot at the British fleet. The Chinese had figured the range before exposing their guns, for nearly every shot took effect.

Commodore Tattnall on the Toey-Wan, his schooner, was incensed when he saw the action of the Chinese. Like the British officers, it is probable that he believed Russian officers were directing the Chinese fire. The engagement went on for some time when, suddenly Tattnall exclaimed:

"Blood is thicker than water. I'll be damned if I stand by and see white men butchered before my eyes. No, sir; Old Tattnall isn't that kind. This is the cause of humanity. Is that boat ready?"

He jumped in a small boat and started for Admiral Hope's flagship. On the way across the American flag was shot from its staff on his boat. Tattnall was paying an "official visit." On board the British flagship he offered his sympathies to the wounded Admiral. Then, turning to his boat's crew, he said:

"Meantime, my good fellows, you might man that gun forward until the boat is ready, just as you would in your own ship."

For more than an hour Tattnall and Hope were together and the Yankee sailors manned the British gun. Tattnall then decided to return to his ship. His boatmen were summoned. They were powder stained and sweaty. As if unaware of their part in the battle Commodore Tattnall roared out at them asking where they had been.

"Just lending a hand up forward," an old tar replied. "And every shot hit."

Commodore Tattnall now took his schooner out to deep water and towed in a string of sampans carrying 600 British marines to reinforce the fleet. He landed the marines near the forts and waited nearby

until their attack was made. The attack failed and the American ships towed the survivors of the charge back to their ships.

The incident caused considerable diplomatic palaver. Ever since the phrase of the old Yankee Captain has been a favorite toast of British and American naval officers yet in entertaining each other.

Young People Wearing Glasses.

There is a current belief that near-sightedness runs in families, and this, while partly true, is really an unfortunate misconception. Certain families have softer tissues in the eye than others, and their eyes stretch more easily to a certain degree of strain. This should only make such people more cautious to avoid strain, and does not by any means imply that it is necessary for such children to be near-sighted. The cause of this strain in the young child is astigmatism.

There are other contributing causes, such as a too short eyeball, poor general health, which makes the tissues weaker and less resistant, and also the disposition of the child, some children preferring to sit and read all day rather than go out and exercise in the open air. All these questions must receive proper attention, if near-sightedness is to be prevented; but that astigmatism is the principal cause is well known. This word is becoming rather familiar, and yet its meaning is constantly misunderstood. Many people suppose that astigmatism means a difference in the two eyes, which is entirely wrong. It is an irregularity of the front part of the eye, where the curves should be symmetrical but are not. This irregularity or inequality of the curves makes objects appear blurred. Certain lines in the objects looked at seem fairly distinct, while certain others are blurred, and this causes the eye to make strong muscular efforts to

aside the glasses when they have attained their full growth. The greatest amount of strain is during reading or sewing, or any use of the eyes for close work. It is, therefore, much better to allow the child to use glasses during the growing period at least and avoid strain, than it is to run the danger of developing a near-sightedness, which is a permanent condition, and which is apt to progress to a point of damaging the vision.

Skunk in a Home.

Postmaster Dennis A. Smith of Rutland, Vt., has been devoting much of his time the last three weeks to trying to get on congenial terms with a large skunk. This unusual proceeding is due to the fact that the skunk has moved into the cold-air box of the Postmaster's furnace.

As all the warm air which heats the house has to pass originally through this box, Mr. Smith judiciously decided that discretion was the better part of valor and that he would be very polite to his uninvited guest and give it no occasion to "start anything" in such a strong strategic situation.

Accordingly he is feeding it daily with milk and meat in hope that it may eventually become tame enough to come out peacefully. The alternative is too awful to contemplate. At present the skunk seems contented and the Smiths nervous.

An Economist.

"I hope you will remember, Caesar," said the judge to his man, "that your vote is about your dearest possession."

"Yassuh," said Caesar. "Ah'm keepin' dat in mind, judge; but at de same time, suh, we got tuh beah in mind de fact dat it don't pay to make it as deer nobody kin afford to buy it, suh."