

# Is Sweden Going Into the War Too?



Many Things in the Past Few Months Indicated That This Northern Kingdom Would Soon Cast in Her Lot With Germany.

IS Sweden on the eve of casting in her lot with Germany and her allies?

So overwhelming has been the demand by Sweden for American produce and wares of every description during the last twelve months, imports from the United States having increased nearly tenfold, that people here cannot remain indifferent to the adoption of a policy by King Gustav's government which will have the effect of virtually closing its numerous ports to the trade of this country, for as soon as ever Sweden casts the die she will necessarily become subjected to the same blockade that Great Britain and the powers associated with her have established against Germany, Austria and Turkey.

**Army of 600,000 Men.**  
Inasmuch as its army is being massed in the northern portion of the kingdom, along the Muscovite border line, it is manifest that these movements of troops, as well as all sorts of other warlike preparations on the part of the Stockholm government, are aimed at Russia.

The Swedish army is no longer a negligible quantity or to be despised from a military point of view. During the last eighteen months, and more especially since last September, its numbers, thanks to the untiring efforts of King Gustav, have been swelled to over 600,000 men, trained to a high state of efficiency, newly armed and equipped, as well as liberally furnished with the very best that the Krupp works are able to provide in the way of field artillery and heavy ordnance.

This means that Russia is obliged as rapidly as possible to dispatch a force of several hundred thousand men to Finland to resist any attempt of a Swedish invasion.

The Swedes recall that for hundreds of years Finland was a Swedish province; that the Finns owe to Sweden their conversion to Christianity, their civilization and their rights of self government, bestowed upon them by King Gustavus Adolphus. They hope and anticipate that these ties of creed and historical associations, coupled with the dissatisfaction aroused by Muscovite endeavors to restrict the autonomy of the grand duchy, will have the result of inducing the Finns to welcome a Swedish invasion and to throw in their lot with King Gustav's army against the czar. It remains to be seen whether these expectations will be fulfilled.

**At First Strongly Neutral.**  
While Sweden has all along leaned toward Germany rather than to Great Britain and her allies in the present war, it is only quite recently that she manifested a pronounced disposition to join in the fray. In the early stages of the hostilities popular sentiment in Sweden was so strong in favor of her remaining aloof from the conflict that King Gustav was prevented from adhering to the czar's cause and was forced not only to issue a proclamation of neutrality, which he did with the utmost reluctance, but also to make a pact with the rulers of Denmark and of Norway, in a meeting at Malmo, by the terms of which all three sovereigns bound themselves to unite with one another in defending their respective

dominions from any such violation of neutrality as that to which Germany had subjected Belgium.

**Queen is of German Origin.**  
While popular sentiment in Sweden has been becoming more and more pro-German since last fall and the prejudices against Russia and Great Britain more pronounced, it is only of late that a readiness has been shown to take up arms in behalf of Germany. There are a number of causes for this departure in Sweden's policy which it may be timely and interesting briefly to explain.

In the first place it is worth while noting that the steps for the mobilization of the Swedish army followed almost immediately after the return of Queen Victoria to Stockholm. She is a German princess, only sister of the reigning Grand Duke of Baden, a granddaughter of old Emperor William and a first cousin and childhood playmate of the present kaiser, to whom she is deeply attached and whom she greatly admires. She is intensely Teutonic in all her sympathies and disappointed to such an extent of Sweden's proclamation of neutrality last fall and of the purpose of the meeting of her consort with the kings of Denmark and of Norway at Malmo last autumn that she at once left for Berlin in anger so as to leave no one in doubt as to the nature of her views.

**Sven Hedin Kaiser's Guest.**  
If the Swedes are firmly convinced that Germany and her allies are bound to win it is largely if not mainly the fault of the British censor's office in London. Sweden has in the past—by that I mean in times of peace—been accustomed to draw her foreign news from two sources—namely, from Germany and from England. But since the outbreak of hostilities over a year ago virtually all news from England has been stopped by the censors in London. The result of this has been that the Swedes have derived all their news about the war exclusively from Germany.

Then, too, there is Sven Hedin, the famous Swedish explorer of central Asia. On the outbreak of hostilities the kaiser invited Sven Hedin to become his guest at his headquarters. The result has been that Sven Hedin's pen has been entirely at the service of Germany since last September. Moreover, all the time that he could spare from the German front has been devoted to delivering fiery speeches throughout the length and breadth of Sweden in the is there regarded as a national hero against Russia, against England and France and in favor of Germany.

Another thing which has contributed very powerfully to embitter the Swedes against Great Britain and her allies has been the attempts made during the last few months by England to restrict Sweden's contraband trade with Germany. The average amount of American produce and wares imported into Sweden in times of peace has been about \$14,000,000. During the last twelve months the figure has risen to considerably over \$100,000,000, the surplus above the previous average having been re-exported to Germany. The ports of Sweden,

and there are scores of them, have been overcrowded throughout the past year with huge ships bringing their commodities from all parts of the world. So great was the traffic that it was no exceptional sight to see whole fleets of large steamers waiting in the roadsteads to enter harbor, as there was not an inch of quay space available for them.

**What Sweden Could Do.**  
Germany makes no secret of the manner in which she expects to turn the alliance with Sweden to best account. She proposes to use the big ferries running between Germany and Sweden to land an army on the southernmost portion of the coast of the kingdom, to be rushed by rail to the border of Finland in order to take part with the Swedish troops massed there in an invasion of the duchy. It is hoped in Germany that the Finns will hail the Swedish and German invaders as their deliverers, will rise in revolution against the czar and prevent any destruction of the railroad lines by the Russians.

This German-Swedish force thus passing over the Finnish railroads, without anticipating any serious resistance, is to attack Petrograd by land; a project which will be understood when it is pointed out that her celebrated and well nigh impregnable defenses at Kronstadt, are only designed to meet an attack by sea. The Germans also look to be able to use the many ports of Sweden and the Aland Islands as bases from which their warships could strike at the various towns and cities along the Russian seacoast. Finally the Germans expect to obtain through Sweden the entire command of the entrance to the Baltic, and to thus keep out the British fleet.

To what extent these anticipations will be realized it is difficult to say.

**Neuralgia.**  
Severe neuralgia can be cured by injecting alcohol into the nerves, but the cost is terrible, for the price is the death of the nerve, with paralysis as the result. Such, in brief, is the conclusion which Dr. Williams B. Caldwell reports to the Journal of the American Medical Association after experiments made at the laboratory of neuropathology of the University of Pennsylvania. The alcohol kills not only the nerves of sensation, but the motor nerves as well. In a nerve like the sciatic this would be serious. For the nerve may remain paralyzed for a year after the injection of the alcohol. In trifacial neuralgia, which is caused by a purely sensory nerve, this action is of little importance. The cure is not permanent, however, but affords freedom from pain for several months, perhaps as much as a year. The nerves regenerate just as they do when severed.

**Ribbon of the Garter.**  
The dark blue ribbon now worn by the Knights of the Garter was changed to its present shade from one much lighter in tone in the year 1622. The pictures of Charles I. by Van Dyke always show the lighter shade.—London Mail.

# Topics of the Sport World

By SQUARE DEAL

**Phonograph For Athletes.**  
In addition to moving pictures Coach C. C. Childs of the football and track squads of Indiana university has adopted the phonograph as an aid in developing athletes. The coach has had a phonograph installed in the track oval and the football and track men are to be put through their paces to the accompaniment of the latest dance music. The music, it is said, is of great aid to the hurdlers in regulating their stride.

Coach Childs says he has a number of other innovations which he will introduce later as the season advances. He has been using moving pictures of football games of last season to illustrate the methods of attack and defense as the first course in spring training.

**Yachtsmen Go to War.**  
The Canadian Yacht club has sent 119 members to war. There are 1,941 members included in the organization.

**More Rest For James.**  
Bill James, one of the three pitchers who figured in the Braves' sensational climb in the National league race last season, will be of no assistance to the team for the rest of the season.

President Gaffney announced recently that James had been suspended at his own request, in order that he might go to his home, in Seattle, Wash., and rest his pitching arm. Experts who have examined the arm say that he will not be ready to twirl again for a year.

**Pays to Have Best Pitchers.**  
What does it avail a ball club if it possess the greatest batsmen in the land if the pitching staff is puny?

The answer is, Nothing. A good pitching staff is far more essential to a ball club's success than is a wrecking crew of batters. Baseball records of the past and present show the truth of that statement.

The New York Giants are pretty well down in the rut, although they have three men slugging over the .300 mark and three others near it. Doyle is hitting around .325, Merkle is clouting for .320 and Robertson boasts of a .310 average.

No club in baseball packs a greater batting punch than the Brooklyn Federals. Magee is hitting around .375 and Kauff is near .360. Three other Brookfed regulars are over the .300

mark—yet the team is in the second division.

Getting right down to this present day and age, we find the Phillies clinging to the top of the National league. Outside of Luderus and Crayath, the Phillies haven't any batters, but they have Grover Cleveland Alexander and a few other pitching persons. The Dodgers, who recently assumed the role of runners up, have a real batter in Jake Daubert and a timely hitter in Zack Wheat. Their hitting power ends there. But the Dodgers have "Bosky" Dell, Jack Coombs, "Hasen"

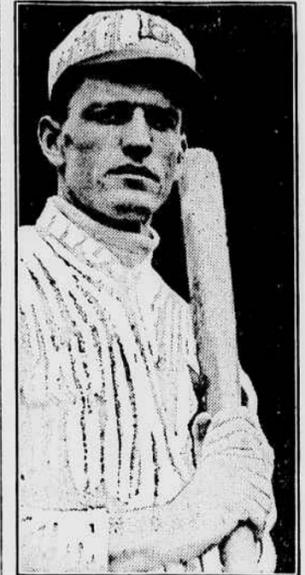


Photo by American Press Association.  
Jake Daubert, Brooklyn's Leading Batter.

Pfeffer and "Nap" Rucker on the pitching staff. That's why they are where they are.

The Boston Red Sox as a team aren't hitting up to pennant winning standard. But they have about five pitchers who are pitching a world series brand of baseball, and look where those Red Sox are located in the standing of clubs.

The Kansas City Feds and the St. Louis Feds present weak hitting combinations. Magee is hitting around .375 and Kauff is near .360. Three other Brookfed regulars are over the .300

# The Sunday School Lesson

**Golden Text.**—But if ye will not do so, behold, ye have sinned against the Lord, and be sure your sin will find you out (Num. xxxii, 23).

Ahab and Naboth side by side on earth, the rich and the poor, meet together, but there is a hereafter, as described in Luke xvi, and the rich here are sometimes awfully poor, and worse than poor, when they leave this world. It is certainly a pitiful phase of sinful human nature when such as Ahab desire also a poor man's all and net like a spoiled child when they cannot get it. He was heavy and displeased when reproved by the Lord for compromising with Ben-hadad, and now he is the same because he cannot have Naboth's vineyard, and he went to bed, turned away his face and would not eat (xx, 43; xxi, 1-4). Many a man in Naboth's place would have been afraid to displease such a one as Ahab, but Naboth feared the Lord and evidently remembered that the land was His and was not to pass from tribe to tribe (Lev. xxv, 23; Num. xxxvi, 7), and he would rather displease Ahab at any cost than displease the Lord. Such whole hearted people for God are greatly needed—those who will never bow to any, however mighty, if thus they can glorify God. The fear of man always bringeth a snare. We must live in the fear of the Lord always.

Jezebel, on learning what ailed her husband, urged him to remember that he was the king, that he should arise and eat and be merry and she would give him Naboth's vineyard (verses 5-7). The people who give what does not belong to them, no matter who suffers by it, are still to be found on earth—unscrupulous, proud, selfish, the earth is mine; what right have you on it? There are also plenty to do their bidding, no matter what it is, whether to oppress and ruin a man or his family or business or even to take a man's life, as did these vassals of Jezebel (verses 8-14). Some one has said that if the servant of Christ were as ready to serve him as the servants of the devil are to serve him many things would be different all around.

It seems to us strange that the Lord should permit the devil to afflict and kill his people, but he told his disciples that they would be put out of the synagogue and even killed for his sake and that they must not be afraid to be killed (John xvi, 1, 2; Matt. x, 28). In the very next chapter we see a faithful servant of the Lord, Mithab, the son of Imbab, put in prison and fed on bread and water because he spoke the Lord's message and feared no man's frown and sought no man's favor (xxii, 8, 14, 27, 28). The time will come, after the church is taken away, when the

saints then on earth, converts after the rapture, the redeemed of Rev. vii, the great tribulation saints, shall suffer terribly at the hands of the servants of the devil (Dan. vii, 21, 25; Rev. xiii, 5-8), but their victory is seen in Rev. xv, while the torment of those who prefer like and the favor of man is seen in Rev. xiv, 9-11.

Word was brought by the murderers to the murderers that Naboth was dead, stoned to death, like Stephen and Saul, long afterward, but they did not know the God of Naboth, who ever liveth and cares for his own, though he often allows that which looks like evil to come to them. It stands forever true that all things work together for good to them that love God (Rom. viii, 28). Ahab went to take possession of Naboth's vineyard, but an awful message came to him from the Lord by the mouth of Elijah concerning both himself and his wife. "Thus saith the Lord, in the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thine," and "The dogs shall eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel" (verses 19, 23). See the fulfillment of both of these predictions in xxii, 38, and II Kings ix, 10, 26, 30-37. There is a reaping for all sowing both here and hereafter, for "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap," and "they that have sown the wind shall reap the whirlwind" (Gal. vi, 7, 8; Hos. viii, 7).

Ahab called Elijah his enemy (verse 20), but it was Ahab who was the enemy of Elijah and of the Lord, for he had sold himself to the devil to work evil in the sight of the Lord, being stirred up to do so by his wicked wife, Jezebel (verses 20, 25). He said to Elijah, "Hast thou found me?" And Elijah said, "I have found thee" (verse 20). This reminds us of the words in Num. xxxii, 23, "Be sure your sin will find you out," and also of Matt. x, 29, "There is nothing covered that shall not be revealed, and hid that shall not be known." Oh, the revealings of that day, when there may be many works of even Christians buried up because of self (I Cor. iii, 11-15). It looks as if Ahab might have been a different man but for his wicked wife. And oh, how gracious the Lord was to him! He knew him thoroughly, and yet when he saw some apparent repentance, humility and fasting he held off the evil during his days (verses 27-29). The alliance of Jehosaphat (who was one of the eight good kings of Judah) with Ahab, as recorded in chapter xxii, is one of the strange combinations of the godly and ungodly which prove so disastrous always. Why not determine to lay to heart II Cor. vi, 14-18, and live accordingly, for whole hearted separation unto the Lord is the only way.

# CARE OF GOOD CLOTHES.

The Finer the Stuff the More Watchful One Should Be.

It is a very common mistake to believe that good materials, whether of cotton, silk or wool, need less care than cheap ones. How often does one complain of the lack of wearing quality in a garment for which a big price has been paid. Yet, most frequently, what has worn out the fabric has not been actual use, but the neglect it has suffered.

One of the principal differences between good and cheap materials is that the better grades are finer spun. This may mean that the fabric is stronger and, in proportion to the uses to which it is put, may wear longer, but it also means that each tiny thread by itself is weaker and more apt to injury. Anything which may attack the threads one by one, therefore, does more harm with fine goods than with coarse.

No matter how careful one may try to be, clothes that one wears gradually get a trifle of the grease from the perspiration of the body. In spite of constant washing clothes will become dusty. This combination of dust and body moisture forms a regular breeding ground for tiny little vegetable growths. These are so small that it takes the most powerful microscope even to see them.

In themselves these bacteria do but little harm, but many of them set free an acid which eats into the fiber of the material. If the individual fiber is coarse the deposit of the acid upon it is not enough to eat all the way through, but if it is sheer or woven of fine threads one by one the threads are eaten through and the texture weakened.

Good clothing, instead of being kept shut away in boxes and drawers, should be constantly aired and shaken. The finer the material the more often should it be looked after. A coarse piece of goods will wear out by using, a fine piece by being laid away.—New York American.

# MILITARY STRATEGY.

Retreating Through a City is Disastrous to an Army.

If you suffer defeat in front of a great town and have to retreat through it under the blows of the victorious enemy you are in the worst possible position for conducting that retreat. The streets of the town (but few of which will run parallel to your course and can, therefore, serve as avenues of escape for your army) are so many defiles in which your columns will get hopelessly congested. The operation may be compared to the pouring of too much liquid into a funnel which has too small an orifice. Masses of your transport will remain clogged outside the place. You will run the risk of a partial and perhaps of a complete disaster as the enemy presses on.

There is very much more than this. A great town cannot but contain, if you have long occupied it, the material of your organization. You will probably abandon documents which the enemy should not see. You will certainly, in the pressure of such a flight, lose accumulated stores. Again, the transverse streets are so many points of "leakage" into which your congested columns will bulge out and get confused. Again, you will be almost necessarily dealing with the complications of a mass of civilian conditions which should never be allowed to interrupt a military operation.

In general, to fight in front of a great town when the chances are against you is as great an error as to fight in front of a marsh with few causeways. So far as mere topography is concerned, it is a greater error still.—From "The Elements of the Great War," by Hilaire Belloc.

Resigned to It.



"Say, pa, who do I look like—you or ma?"  
"You look like me, my son."  
"Ah, well, I kin stand it, I guess. I don't have ter look at myself anyhow."  
—Pittsburgh Press.

Seville Nights.

In all the principal places and gardens of Seville moving picture screens are erected and small tables and chairs set out, the exhibitors either making their profits from the drinks sold or by rental of chairs at 2 cents each. Thousands of people go nightly to the different plazas and gardens, and the entire life of the city for about four months centers around these moving picture shows.—Commerce Reports.

Leakage in Steam Pipes.

To make a permanent cement for stopping leakage in steam pipes where caulking or plugging is impossible, mix black oxide of manganese and raw linseed oil, using enough oil with the manganese to bring it to a thick paste. Apply to the pipe or joint at leak. If the pipe be kept sufficiently warm to absorb the oil from the manganese, in twenty-four hours the cement will be as hard as the iron pipe.