A GRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS



R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont. "For over three years, I was confined to bed with Rheumalism. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure Rheumatism, without receiving

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-atives". Before I had used half a box, I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit me. dicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place". ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50e. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25e. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

RECORD MADE BY FORESTRY CORPS

London, Dec. 2—On Saturday evening Brigadier-General McDougall, director-general of the Canadian Forestry Corps, was tendered a banquet by the heads of the departments under / his command. The Dominion Government was represented by Hon. C. J. Doberty and Sir George Perley and the British Government by Sir Albert Stanley, president of the board of Trade, Sir W. J. Bull, timber controller, and Mr. Arthur Hewins, under-secretary for Colonfal Affairs. The British representatives paid strong tributes to the work of the Forestry Corps and its part in winning the war.

General McDougall told of the formation of the corps and its work. This year in the production of timber it had saved ocean tonnage equivalent to feeding fifteen million people.

In reply to the toast of the Dominions, Hon. C. J. Debastic and the standard to Prince von Pless, his most intimate advisor. It was termed in such a way that the allies could not possibly accept it. But it served one of the purposes which it was intended to achieve, and nearly accomplished the other.

While the Erman people have at which was been in thorough accord with the wind standard the war in the great war, which was to achieve Germany's aims, commenced, it came almost as much as a surprise to the Germans as it was to the rest of the world. They knew it was inevitable and they looked forward eagerly to "Der Tag," but when it arrived the bustle and excitement, not to say panic, which developed throughout

in reply to the toast of the Domin ions, Hon. C. J. Doherty said that the Dominion troops had given a re-sponse that was impossible to ex-press in words. He expressed the de-

press in words. He expressed the desire of the Dominions for a continuance of the good understanding throughout the Empire.

Sir J. Bull announced that as soon as possible British soldiers would take the place of Canadians in the Forestry Corps to allow Canadians to return home, but a number of officers would be retained to direct operations.

is returning to Canada on furlough. Col White's work in France has been greatly appreciated by the French and British governments and his organization is among the most efficient in the Allied armies. In proportion Col. White's corps holds the record among all the corps engaged in forestry operations



Extract from a letter of a Cana-lian soldier in France.

To Mrs. R. D. BAMBRICK : The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me

visiting me.

Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift oversess—if so de you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old MINARD'S Liniment.

Your affectionate son,

Yarmouth, N.S.

Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc.

BENSON'S BOOKSTORE, WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.

For Fourteen Years

The Kaiser as

I Knew Him

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

vantage to conceal reverses and to make the utmost capital out of successes. Right from the start the newspapers declared that Germany was fighting a defensive war; that the nations of the world had jumped on Germany's neck because they were teclous of her growing power.

jealous of her growing power.

The importance which the kaiser and his leaders placed in public opinion among the German people is clearily illustrated by the announcements they made and the measures they resorted to from time to time, for home consumption

When in December 1916 for instance, the kalser realized that the re-sumption of unrestricted submarine warfare, which he had determined

warfare, which he had determined upon, might bring neutral nations, including the United States, into the war, he felt that it was necessary to do something to uphold the spirit of his people. It took the form of a proposal of peace to the allies.

This proposal was designed to accomplish two distinct purposes: First, it was to convince the German people that their kaiser was really the peace-loving monarch he had always professed to be; second; it was to demoralize the allies by dividing them against themselves. against themselves.

never intended the allies to accept the proposal he made. He admitted that much to me, as did also the Prince von Pless, his most intimate

bustle and excitement, not to may panic, which developed throughout Germany was so pronounced that in some cases it approached the Indicrous.

Obviously the people were kept in ignorance of the plans of their war barons in order that hostilities might come as a complete surprise to them and give color to the government's contention that the war was forced upon Germany.

So little thought did we give to the cers would be retained to direct operations.

Col. J. B. White, director of the Canadian Forestry Corps in France, is returning to Canada on furlough. saw no reason why an amicable soletion should not again be found as it had always been before. On our way out the Charlottenburger

Chaussee we passed the kaiser and the kaiserin driving to Berlin from Potsdam at about sixty miles an hour, and there were other indications of ac-tivity, but we attached little impor-

When we reached Potsdam, howwhen we reached Potsdam, how-ever, and saw thousands of tons of coal heaped up between the railroad tracks which were ordinarily kept clear, we realized that preparations for war were being made in earnest and we stopped to consider whether it would not be better after all to return home. Such was any ignorance of wear home. Such was our ignorance of war that we decided that, even though it were not advisable to motor in Belgium and France, where we were bound, we might safely plan a tour in the Black forest in Germany.

We had left Berlin late in the afternoon in the evening when we arrived

noon. In the evening, when we arrived at Gotha, we found that the younger waiters in the restaurants and hotels had siready left and that the older re-

The next morning we started for Frankfort. As we passed through village after village, war preparations became more and more evident. Measures were being taken everywhere to atouse enthusiasm—young men gathered on school steps were singing parietic songs, students were marching and speeches were being made in the market places.

About five o'clock that afternoon was

ket places.

About five o'clock that afternoon we arrived in Frankfort. The whole place was in a fever of excitement over the mobilization posters and their respitment against the French was being sroused by "extras," which were handed out without charge, annothing, that the French had already dropped bombs on the railfond at Nurnberg and that French officers in

de prime a companie de la companie d

Truth is mighty mighty inconven- When ordering goods by mail, send lent to the horse trader.

是是明朝的唯一是不是一个是一个

The ridiculous statements about French afters dropping bombs on the islicated at Nurnberg had not the slightest foundation, of course.

The older people who had lived through the war of 1870 had interested audiences for once while they related past experiences and gave advice as to what preparations to make. A possibility of food shortage seemed to be uppermost in all minds, and the groceries were stormed with eager buyers. Sait suddenly jumped to 75 cents a pound and other things in proportion.

tion.

On Sunday, August 2, all the gaseline in the country was commandeered,
and we heard of many American tourists being put out of their cars in the
cities and even on country roads, ne
matter how inaccessible to trains they
might be. We accordingly decided to
stow our car away in an old wagon
shed attached to a hotel and sought to
return to Berlin by train.

At the railway station there was

At the railway station there was such a tremendous crowd that it was quite impossible to get anywhere near the ticket office, and anyway ne promise could be given as to trains to Ber-

Trunks and hags were niled high in Trunks and hags were piled high its every available space and it was months before that enormous pile of baggage was finally sorted out.
We decided to defer our effort to reach Berlin until Monday, since there seemed no hope of getting away that day.

seemed no hope of getting away that day.

On Monday morning, the streets were filled with excited crowds destroying every sign with a French word on it and looking for sples. The papers had announced that the country was full of French sples, women as well as men. I saw the crowd stop an automobile, take a woman out and literally tear her clothes to shreds before the police succeeded in rescuing her from the mob and took her to the police station. The general supposiher from the mob and took her to the police station. The general supposition was that all the man spies were masquerading as women and the first thing the mob did was to pull out halp pins to see whether the hair was real.

On Monday evening, we managed to edge our way into the last through train to Berlin. We were side-tracked innumerable times to allow troop

innumerable times to allow troop trains to pass through, and we were re-quired to keep our windows closed so

quired to keep our windows closed so that no enemy passenger could drop bombs on the bridges we crossed. It was a hot August night and the lack of ventilation was most oppressive.

Our compartment was crowded with officers on their way to join their regiments and very grand and important they felt in their new field-gray uniforms which may have long been put away in moth bails for just this opportunity, but which took the German peotunity, but which took the German peo-ple as well as the allies completely by

way between Frankfort and Berlin, a company of soldiers boarded the train and guarded the corridors while a nonssloned officer questioned the

commissioned officer questioned the passengers.

My wife, who was asleep in a corner of the coupe 1, was the only woman in the compartment. Believing that her sleep might be feigned and she might, in fact, be a man in woman's clothing, the officer yelled at her: "Where are you going?" Her American accent, revealed when she answered him, incensed him the more and he demanded angrily: "What right have you to use this train? Where is your passport?"

your passport?"
By that time I had produced all the papers of identification I could find and tried to tell him that my wife and I were returning to our home in Berlin, but he was too excited to listen and would have dragged us off the train had not an officer, with whom I had been talking en route, intervened and said: "I shall make myself personally responsible for these people." I was glad I had admired his new uniform,

ldiers drag six Russians, throw them down and kick them in the face, and one was a woman! The train pulled out as the crowd closed in on them so that I was unable to ascertain the fate of those innocent but helpless passes-

about five the next morning, it seemed like a dead city. There was not a

like a dead city. There was not a droschke, a taxi or a tram in sight; Every available means of locomotion had been mobilized for the time being. As we had heavy bags, we simply had to find something to take us home and after half an hour's search far from the station I found an old cab driver who thought he could take us for the liberal bonus I agreed to pay him. We had hardly got seated when an officer tried to force us out, and only my wife's quick plea of illness saved him a black eye and me iron bars or a large fine. bars or a large fine,

After England declared war, the efforts to capture spies were doubled, and the mob had a new lot of signs to tear down. We were forbidden to talk English on the telephone or on the street. We kept to our homes rather closely. Most of the buses, taxicabe and horses had been commandeered, and the only signs of life in Berlia were furnished by the officers driving madly about in high-powered cars which exceeded all speed limits and other tradic regulations.

After a few days, things began to return to normal again. The food supply seemed ample and the headlines in the newspapers were so encouraging and the reports of victories upon victories so convincing that every one expected the war to be over within a very slight time and they began to eat

pected the war to be over within a very short time and they began to cat up the stores they had so excitedly collected.

Bread cards were initiated, it is true, but the amount allowed was more than admirate for all screen norbane, the

型超 地名 一、

very poor wild depend streat entirely upon bread.

The press began advising the people to conserve food but at the same time said that if care was taken there was no danger of there not being enough for all. School teachers gave daily talks to the children to eat everything on their plates. One went so far as to announce: "I always lick my plate, children, and you allouid do the same!"

The result of these warnings was merely to increase hoarding and buying from food speculators. I never how of a single German who voluntarily deprived himself of a single article of food out of painteste motives. The only merellee at German is willing to make for his country is the one he cannot escape.

as time went on and England's blockade became increasingly effective, the infernal condition of Germany went from bad to worse, and long before I left Berlin, on January 22, 1918, conditions had become well-nigh unbearable.

CHAPTER XVIL

The Economic Situation in Germany.
By the spring of 1916, butter and ment had become extremely scarce in Berlin. My wife had remained in America, where she had accompanied me in the summer of 1915, and during her absence I dined at hotels and restaurasts where the food was still rather good. In June, 1916, I left for America again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

America again and just as I was leaving meat cards were issued for the first time.

I returned to Berlin with my family in October, 1916. Conditions had changed considerably for the worse during the summer. I found that every one who had the money had bought up every available pound of food and soap which had not already been commandeered by the government. Butter, potatoes, eggs, milk, flour, sugar, soap, bread and meat and dry groceries were all rationed and it was now no longer necessary for women to stand in line in front of the shops, sometimes all night, to await the morning opening.

Shopping by the card system was very complicated and the quantities permitted by the ration cards so small that a well-balanced meal was an impossibility. To dine in a restaurant it was necessary to take a whole pocketful of cards and make a careful analysis of them before ordering the mea-

sis of them before ordering the mea-ger meal which the law allowed.

Empty boxes were used to decorate the depleted show windows of the shops. The fact that they were empty was not known to the public and very often the windows would be broken by hungry mobs who couldn't resist the sight of what appeared to be so much food. This led the government to order the shopkeepers to label the boxes:

"Empty Boxes" in order to avert such disturbance and sicks.

There was simply nothing to buy in the food line except substitutes, and of these there were hundreds, each worse than the last. The remark: "If things get much worse, we shall soon be eat-ing rats as the Parisians did in 1870" brought the rejoinder: "Well, that wouldn't be so bad; what I'm dreading

is the time when we shall have to be content with rat-substitute!" When we finally had cards for cofwhen we many may cards for cor-fee-substitute I gave up interest in substitutes and commenced to patron-ize the speculators, figuring that it was better to risk the penalties imposed by the law for such violations of the food regulations than to ruin our health

hrough undernourishment.

For a long time we were permitted For a long time we were permitted to receive "presents" of bacon, ham, sausages, eggs and butter from Den-mark, but this was finally prohibited through the influence of the Central Einkaufs Gesellschaft (The Central Society for Buying Food From Other

interfering with their graft.

This society was formed by a company of clever Jewish business men to pany of clever Jewish business men to buy food from foreign countries and sell it to the people, a small percentage of the profits going to the government. It not only developed into a most successful exterprise from the standpoint of profit, its prosperity being augmented by graft, but it provided a haven for the slacker sons of the proprietors and stockholders. Just before I left Berlin, this company, to inde their war profits, bought a building for three million marks, which they claimed was needed for the business.

One of the subterfuges resorted to

One of the subterfuges resorted to One of the subterfuges resorted to by some of the war profiteers to con-ceal the extent of their gains and es-cape taxation was to invest their sur-plus earnings in works of art and other expensive luxuries. As the tax assess-ments were based principally upon the individual's bank deposits and the tax-collecting machinery was very much out of zear it was commaratively easy collecting machinery was very much out of gear it was comparatively easy to evade the law by careful manipulation of one's bank account, and by disbursing profits received without having them go through the bank. A German whom I knew told me that he had disposed of an oil painting which had cost him \$300 for no less than \$85,000, the price of works of art and antiques having increased to a remarkable extent because of the demand for them from tax dodgers.

Under the stress of the changed food conditions the hungry German

food conditions the hungry German soon replaced the honest German. Ger-mans and siways/had a reputation for honesty, but their claims to such dis-tinction disappeared with the food sup-ply. Necessity soon brought out all that was worst in the German char-

Although the government decreed a high fine and imprisonment as punsimment for buying or selling anything which had been commandeered, speculators aprang up on access only and

A man doesn't have to work over-time when it comes to making a fool of himself.

people tragged openly of what they had stored away.

The worst deprivation was in the lack of fats. The people showed it very plainly. One seldom saw a fat man or a fat woman, although before the war fatsess was almost characterlistic of the German physique. Indeed, I haw a rather stout woman being followed by at least twenty boys who were jeering at her and making slurring remarks about the manner in which she had retained her avoirdupols. A fat person in Germany today is regarded with suspicton.

Naturally the weakened condition of the people makes them all casily susceptible to disease. Epidemics spread rapidly and I am inclined to believe their little care was faken by the authorities to protect the older people from infection. I know that my secretary's mother fell and broke both her legs last summer (1917) and was taken to the accident ward of a hospital where her fellow-patients were all crippled. Ten of the inmates of that ward died in a single day from dysentery, fad the following day the death list was increased by twelve, the old lady with the broken legs being one of them. Twenty-two more bread cards saved at the expense of twenty-two usitess women in one hospital alone—a fair record for two days! I have no proof that these unfortunate victims of disease were deliberately infected by the hospital authorities, but the mere fact that twenty-two patients in an accident ward died from dysentery in two days is certainly evidence of gross carelessness if nothing worse.

To buy new clothes it is necessary

ness if nothing worse.

To buy new clothes it is necessary to secure a certificate from the government to the effect that you are absolutely in need of clothing, and, even then, you are compelled to give up the suit you are discarding.

Branch offices for investigating the necessity of realerships one's word.

necessity of replenishing one's ward-robe have been established all over the cities and they are always crowded. Women are in charge and they seemed thoroughly to enjoy their au-thority and their power to deny an

thority and their power to deny an application for new clothing.

When I left Berlin the law permitted a man just two shirts, two collars, two pairs of socks, etc., a year. Since soap had disappeared from the market so many inadequate substitutes had been tried that one's laundry invariably came home full of holes.

In November, 1917, I paid \$100 for a suit of clothes which if it had been made out of cloth of good quality would have been worth about \$35. As it was, the tailor frankly, admitted

it was, the tailor frankly admitted that the goods was made of re-worked yarn, and because of the lack of cotton thread, the seams were worked with a material which looked like paper

This paper string was in general use at that time, the department stores all displaying notices warning customers not to carry their parcels by the string. Many purchases were no longer wrapped, to saye paper, and no pur-chase amounting to less than \$5 was

delivered. Before I left Berlin, artificial silk was the principal fabric obtainable for ladies' wearing apparel. Almost every woman in the land, princess or maid, was attired in art taffets. It sold for \$10 a yard. In normal times it would have been worth from 75 cents to \$1. In the fall of 1917, a cloth suit was unobtainable for less than \$300. It would have been worth \$25 in normal times. All fur skins were needed for sol-diers' wear and the few that were still

obtainable for home use in the form of fur sets sold for \$1,000 up.

Through speculators, we obtained some imitation soft soap at \$4 per pound. People said it was made from human corpses, but it was the only thing available outside of the substi-tutes which were soap only in name. A small cake of tollet soap easily prought \$3. A servant's plain wooden wardrobe, formerly costing \$5, was unob tainable for less than \$50. We paid as high as \$8 a pound for butter, from a speculator, and my last Christmas dinner in Berlin consisted of a small goose, just enough for one meal for

cose, just enough for one mean for three persons, for which I paid \$25. One of the things the people missed most, of course, was their beer. While it was put on sale at 8 p. m. every night, only a limited amount was available and as soon as it was disposed of, only coffee or ten substitute, without sugar, milk or lemons, could be

The scarcity of metals required for munitions was evidenced early in the war when the interiors and exteriors of houses throughout the country were thoroughly ransacked and everything in the way of copper, brass or au-minum fixtures or cooking utensils that wasn't absolutely necessary was

Horses were gradually disappearing from sight when I left early this year. One saw them lying about the streets where they dropped from exhaustion, and what disposition was made of their corpses can well be imagined. It is quite certain that no part was wasted.

quite certain that no part was wasted.
Dogs, too, nearly vanished from city
life. A man I know, who had kept a
fine Newfoundland dog, told me that it
had disappeared one night and the
next day its skin was found hanging
on the fence with a sign reading:
"Died for the fatherland."

One of the principal articles of fresh
meat to be seen in the butcher shops
consisted of black crows. They were
selling at 75 cents apiece. There was
something hudicrous in the thought of
the Germans being compelled to "eat
crow," but there was little to laugh at
in eating it oneself.

To obtain oil, prizes were offered te
the school children to collect fruit
seeds, from which it could be extracted, and veritable mountains of the

(To Be Continued)

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a unique combination of tonic and nourishmen the blood, restores weight and imparts vigor and tone to the whole system. If you feel yourself to ground, try Scott's Emulsion-the Strength-Be

ARMENIANS NOT TO **BLAME FOR SUR-**RENDER OF BAKU

New York, Dec. 4— To dispel what its officers termed "a certain unfavor-able opinion of the Armenians," as a result of the surrender of Baku to able opinion of the Armenians, as a result of the surrender of Baku to the Turks by the Armenian commander last September the Armenian National Union made public here tonight cabled reports of a British Government statement declaring that the defense of the city had been abandoned with the approval of the British commander operating in that section of the Eastern front.

The messare, forwarded by the Armenian National D decation in Paris, quoted a statement by Lord Robert Cecil prior to his recent retirement as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The cablegram follows:

"Lord Robert Cecil on behalf of the Government has made the following declaration:

"The British Government has been

deciration:

"The British Government has been informed that the negotiations which the Armenian commander at Baku conducted with the Turks with a view to surrendering the city were initiated at the instance of and with the full aprpoval of the British commander. It is therefore, unfair and unwarranted to blame the Asmenians for that. There is not the slightest doubt that the cause of the Aflies owes a debt of gratitude to the Armenians for all they have accomplished by fighting the Turks as bravely as they did under the most adverse conditions."

Chas. Sargeant

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