

favored circles and was so generatly regarded as a particular favorite of the kaiser himself, that I found it hard to realize that nevertheless I had be-come an allen enemy. The same day the breaking off of diplomatic relations was announced, the German newspapers had published

it.'

talked to me on whatever was upper-most in his mind at the time. After the war started that, of course, formed the principal subject of our discus-sions and the part that America was playing in the conflict was frequently

Now the individuals of each nation must live as well as fight, therefore a proportion of the effort and material of each nation must be diverted from war purposes to living necessities.

the provisions of an old treaty be-tween Germany and the United States which gave Americans in Germany and Germans in America nine months after a declaration of war between the two nations within which to settle their affairs and leave the country.

"This treaty," the newspapers point-d out, "was made in the time of Frederick the Great. It has never been repealed. Germany will respect it." In America than there were Americans in Germany, this prompt announce-ment of Germany's intentions regardme?" ing this treaty was quite understandable and it seemed most improbable that Germany would adopt any harsh measures toward Americans and thereby invite reprisals.

Had the situation been reversed, of course, the Germans would undoubt-edly have thought it expedient to intern Americans no matter what hap-pened to their own countrymen in America, and, in that, event, this an-cient treaty would have shared the fate of that which guaranteed Belglum's neutrality. One "scrap of pa-per" more or less would never have been allowed to interfere with Germany's "destiny.

Influential Germans who called to see me professionally during that pe-riod almost invariably expressed the hope that I was not planning to leave Berlin. "No matter what happens, doctor,"

they declared—"even if the worst comes to the worst and war is de-clared between America and Germany -you may feel quite sure the kaiser will never let anyone harm you." will never let anyone harm you." • I had not let the matter rest there, awwever. I had called at the Ameri-can embassy, where it was pointed but to me that, while diplomatic re-intions had been severed, it was not at all quartain that war would result and there was, therefore, no reason for me to leave Berlin precipitately. Had the kniser been in Berlin at the lime, I might of course. have had

we shall undoubtedly treat Americans the settlement of my and return flome.

the same way, and you could hardly expect any special consideration, al-though, if you will write a letter to the It was in the fall of 1916. The kal ser had come to me for professional court chamberlain, who is a personal friend of mine, I shall see that he gets attention, and after my work, was.com pleted he remained to discuss some of the aspects of the war. Perhaps the

"But, excellency," I replied, "there is fact that I had just returned from a visit to America made him more than usually eager for a chat with me. a treaty between Germany and Amer-ica, I understand, which gives the sub-jects or citizens of one country who happen to be sojourning in the other when war is declared nine months within which to close up their affairs and leave. Would not that protect me²⁰ We had discussed various phases of the war, when the kaiser changed the subject abruptly with the question: "Davis, what's the matter with your country?" "In what respect, your majesty?" I

"Of course, doctor," he answered,

asked. "Why is it that your country is so "Germany will respect the treaty if America does, and then there will be no trouble. It seems to me you must up fair to Germany? Why do you per-sist in supplying munitions and money to the allies? Why doesn't your pre-ident treat the European warring na-tions the same as he treated Mexico await developments and, in the meantime you have no cause for worry." "Suppose some of your subjects in America should act up and start blowing up bridges or munition fac-tories and should be lynched, which they probably would be," I suggested, "what would Germany's course be?" "What Germany would do then by putting an embargo on munitions and letting us fight this thing out our-selves? You do not ship munitions to us, why do you ship them to the other side?

"What would Germany's course ber "What Germany would do then, doctor," he replied, slowly and thoughtfully, as though such a contin-gency had never occurred to him be-fore—"really, doctor, I don't know what we would do!" "This supported unsetifications into I was on such terms with the kalser that 1 did not hesitate to answer his question with another.

"I have always understood, you

majesty, that during the Russian-Jap-anese war, Germany coatinually sup-plied munitions to Russia. Why was that any more justifiable than America supplying munitions to the allies? Then again, in the Spanish-American This somewhat unsatisfactory inter-view with Von Sturm might have wor-ried me more, perhaps, had it not been for a visit I received only a day or two later from Prince von Pless, one

"Davis, you surprise me!" the kal-ser interrupted, risting from the oppe-ating chair, in which he had remained, walking towards me, throwing back his shoulders and Hising to his full height. "The cases are entirely differ-ent. When we helped Russia against Japan we were helping a while rase against a yellew race, don't ever for-get that-den't over forget that. But with America, that is certainly not the case. Four country is acting from purely merceakry metres. B is, a case of deliars, deliars, deliars?"-and two later from Prince von Pless, one of the kaiser's closest friends and ad-visors, whe called on me prefemion-ally. For a year and a half the kaiser had had his great argay baséguarters at the prince's palace at Pless, in southeastern Germany, and I knew that he enjoyed his menarch's confi-dence.

dence. When I asked him regarding the possible internment of Americans, he assured me that, come what might, I and my, family had not the slightest reason for alarm.

So the less each individual takes for himself or herself for personal use the more effort will there be left for fighting and winning the war.

Every cent you spend represents that much effort because somebody must do something for you in order to earn that cent-somebody's effort must be given to you instead of to the war.

Therefore the less you spend-the less of somebody's effort you take for your individual use-the more will you leave in the national surplus for war effort.

The war can be won only by the surplus strength of the allied nations. The money each individual saves represents that surplus strength.

So the truly loyal Canadian will use less, spend less, and save more, to help to win the war.

