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WILHELM'S FOOD HOARD WAS GREAT AND VARIED

Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—How Wilhelm held out is the title of an article in the Frankfort "Volksstimme," by Wilhelm Carl, a Socialist, who discovered the hoards of provisions which the former Emperor had in his Berlin palace.

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations. In large white tiled rooms was everything—literally everything—one can imagine in food stuffs. It is inconceivable that four years of war such huge quantities could be hoarded. There were meat and game in cold storage; salted provisions; in ice cases, white meal in sacks piled to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes filled with tea, coffee, chocolate, hard, jelly and jam; hundreds of sugar loaves, and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

"These hoarded foodstuffs could not be better used than to be preserved as a lasting memorial to our posterity, which should see while millions in Germany starved, those elected by the grace of God held out."

GERMAN SOLDIERS FROM FRONT ARRIVING IN BERLIN

London, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Soldiers from the front are now beginning to arrive in Berlin and men who have conversed with them express themselves optimistically as to the result of their arrival in regard to the effect upon the preservation of order. These men declare that the great bulk of the soldiers reject Bolshevism in all its phases.

It may also perhaps be considered an indication of the general public's faith in the conservatism of the soldiers that German and Prussian flags are beginning to reappear all over Berlin, after having made way for the red flag since November 10. Only in one of the suburbs was any objection raised to the flying of the national flag. Certain elements there tore the Prussian banners from the street cars. Elsewhere the emblems were not disturbed.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT. Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France. To Mrs. R. D. BARNBICK. The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S. Dear Mother:— I am keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me.

GEO. M. McDADE, L.L.B. Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc. BENSON'S BOOKSTORE, WATER ST., CHATHAM, N.B.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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"He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor for fear of offending the opposing party; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America.

Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power. He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all our political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course, "if America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance.

most, and, besides the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hopeful that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet, and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems.

When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height.

Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was dying at Tempelhof, Feld, in Berlin, in 1903, he was so ill that the Kaiser called to see him and to express his admiration.

"I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopefully. "I desire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan. "Opera house," despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to show it all over the world," he declared. "I am with a show of religion," he said. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the count with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is? I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The check of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy his castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!'"

CHAPTER XV. THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then to the German people. When he said, in the course of an address to a body of recruits at Potsdam: "Body and soul you belong to me. I command you to shoot your fathers and your mothers," you must follow my command without a murmur."

As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold German's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him, as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him as a triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat.

The Kaiser himself realized that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the Kaiser, I had a wonderful opportunity to observe the relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords a safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the press accounts have invariably been such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted.

The demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser and his leaders alone in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the Kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sierstorff, a relative of Von Henckel-Donnersmarck. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of these landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over, and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany."

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolutely folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are abouting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies, American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

The inhibition with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zeppe-lins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the news which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans. If my observations had been accurate, what is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the ground who were not always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

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BLACK SEA HAS 40 ENEMY SHIPS

Constantinople, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—Two transports from Odessa, which the Germans had expected to come to Constantinople, have not arrived. If no transport is available before the end of November 16,000 Germans and 3,000 Austrians will become prisoners of war in accordance with the terms of the armistice signed by Turkey.

The occupation by British and French troops of many buildings and hotels in Constantinople has resulted in protests from the new Turkish ministers and the newspapers, who had believed that in signing the armistice by the Turks, only forty were to be occupied. Actually, the armistice provided for the occupation of strategic points.

There are approximately 80 German and Austrian controlled ships in the Black Sea.

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Paris, Nov. 27.—An extraordinary credit of one million francs was voted by the Chamber of Deputies in connection with the coming visit of France of Royal perennials and heads of other states.

(To Be Continued)