

Here's a Real Beauty Maker

Wrinkles, Blisters, Blackheads, Boils, Mudiness and Redness Disappear When You Use Stuart's Calcium Wafers.



If your ambition is to have the loveliest of complexions here is a real beauty secret—use Stuart's Calcium Wafers. It is no secret, however, to thousands of pretty girls all over the U. S. who have relied upon these wonderful wafers to keep their complexions perfectly beautiful instead of wasting time with cosmetics. These wafers go directly after those embarrassing pimples, blackheads and other skin blemishes. It is not a round-about way. You get results every minute. You are sure of it in a few hours. They clear the blood, drive from the system the impurities that cause pimples. The calcium goes to the skin, acts as a tonic, stimulates the tiny nerves, pores, and blood vessels to renewed activity, and peachy, firm, clear and the picture of a sweet, rosy complexion. Get a 60 cent box today. Stuart's Calcium Wafers in any drug store and you will have a real beauty maker to clear your skin of pimples, redness, roughness and such destroyers of beauty. Adv.

DYE SKIRT, COAT DRAPERIES WITH "DIAMOND DYES"

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can dye or tint faded, shabby skirts, dresses, waists, coats, sweaters, stockings, hangings, draperies, everything like new. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is guaranteed, even if you have never dyed before. The dye is so simple that the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods. Diamond Dyes never streak, spot, fade or run. Adv.

GIRLS! LEMONS BLEACH SKIN WHITE

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of Orchard White, which any drug store will supply for a few cents, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of harmless and delightful lemon bleach. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day, then shortly note the beauty and whiteness of your skin.

Famous stage beauties use this lemon lotion to bleach and bring that soft, clear, rosy-white complexion, also as a freckle, sunburn, and tan bleach because it doesn't irritate. Adv.

ACIDS IN STOMACH MAKE FOOD SOUR CAUSE INDIGESTION

"Experience has taught me that most people who complain of stomach trouble and indigestion, possess stomachs that are perfectly healthy and normal," says a well known authority. "The real trouble, which causes all the sourness, gas and pain, is excessive acid in the stomach. This acid irritates the delicate stomach lining, sours and ferments the food before the point of digestion is reached."

Artificial digestants are not needed in such cases. They give only temporary relief, do not correct the cause and often do greater harm. A better plan, you suffer after eating, is to drink a glass of hot Magnesia water made from a teaspoonful of four tablets of pure Bisulphate of Magnesia which can be obtained from any reliable druggist. This instantly neutralizes the acid, sweetens the stomach and your meal digests naturally without any further trouble. A few weeks and see if your stomach does not feel one hundred per cent better. Adv.

aches and pains

Pain is Nature's signal that something is wrong, and unless it is quickly righted it may easily become serious.

If the aches are in the joints and muscles Absorbine J will allay the pain quickly and restore the tissue to its former healthy condition. Swellings which so commonly accompany pain are quickly reduced by a brisk Absorbine J. rub. \$1.25 a bottle at most druggists.

W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 344 St. Paul St., Montreal

Stop that cough!

Don't let it master you, for a continuous cough is dangerous. Attack it with a remedy that will quickly stop irritation of the respiratory organs and at the same time build up the body for permanent resistance. Ask your druggist or dealer for—

Robert's SYRUP of the extract of Cod Liver & Tar

The Kaiser's Memoirs

By WILHELM VON HOHENZOLLERN, (Former Emperor of Germany)

Copyright, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate. Entered at Stationer's Hall, London. Publication and translation rights reserved, including Scandinavian. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission prohibited.

SECOND INSTALLMENT. He Becomes Emperor.

AFTER Emperor Frederick III. had closed his eyes forever, the heavy burden of governing the empire fell upon my youthful shoulders. First of all I was confronted with the necessity of making changes in the government personnel in various quarters. The military entourage of the two emperors, as well as the body of officials, had grown too old. The so-called "maison militaire" (military household of Emperor William the Great) had been retained in its entirety by Emperor Frederick III. without being required to discharge military duties. In addition, there was the entourage of Emperor Frederick III. I proceeded to dismiss the friends of all those gentlemen who wished to go into retirement; some of them received positions in the army, a few of the younger remained in my service for the transition period.

During the ninety-nine days, while I was still crown prince, I had still concerned myself with those persons to whom I proposed later to give appointments, since the physicians had left me no doubt that my father had only a short time to live. I ignored court or external considerations; nothing but previous achievements and character moved me to my choice. I did away with the term "maison militaire" and transformed it into "Main Headquarters of His Majesty." In choosing my entourage I took the advice of only one man in whom I reposed special confidence, my former chief and brigade commander, General—afterward Adj.-Gen.—von Versen, a man of a straightforward, knightly, rather harsh character, an officer of the old Prussian school, a typical chip of the old block. During his military service in line and guard regiments he had noted with an observing eye the court influences and tendencies which had often worked to the disadvantage of the officer corps in the old "maison militaire." In this direction the circle of ladies of high position, jokingly known among the officers as "rentes et quarante" on account of their age, also played a certain part. I wished to eliminate such influences.

I appointed Gen. von Wittich my first adjutant general and Gen. von Hahnke, commander of the 2nd Infantry Division, chief of my military cabinet. The latter was a friend of Emperor Frederick III. and while I was still serving with the 1st Infantry Guard Regiment, he was my brigade commander. These two were men of military experience and iron principles, who shared absolutely the same bond of duty to the end of their lives by the most exemplary fidelity.

As the head of my court I appointed a man known to me from my youth, the former court marshal of my father, Count August Eulenburg. He remained at the head of the ministry of the royal house until his death in June, 1921, at the age of 82 years. He was a man of fine tact, uncommon ability, clear insight, in court as well as political matters. Sincere character, and golden fidelity to his king and his king's family. His manifold abilities would have enabled him to the same degree that they had throughout Europe, to act with equal success as ambassador or as imperial chancellor. Working with unswerving zeal, endowed with winning politeness, he stood by me with helpful counsel in many matters—dynastic, family, court, public life. He had to do with many men, in all social strata and all walks of life, by all of whom he was revered and esteemed, and he was treated by me likewise with friendship and gratitude.

Victoria's Head Is Feit.

After consultation with Prince Bismarck, Herr von Lucanus from the ministry of public worship and instruction was appointed chief of the civil cabinet. Prince Bismarck observed jokingly, that he was pleased with this choice, since Herr von Lucanus was known to him as an able and enthusiastic huntsman, which was always a good recommendation for a civilian official; he added that a good huntsman was a regular good fellow. Herr von Lucanus took over his post from His Excellency von Wilmsdorf. He discharged his duties admirably and, being well endowed in all pertaining to art, technical matters, science and politics, he was to me a counselor, untiring collaborator and friend. He combined with a healthy knowledge of men a strong dash of refined humor, which is so often lacking in men of the Germanic race.

With Prince Bismarck I had stood on very good and trustful terms ever since my assignment at the foreign office. Then, as well as before, I retained the powerful chancellor with the ardor of my youth and was proud to have the opportunity now to work with him as my chancellor. The prince, who was present during the last hours of the old emperor and had listened with me to the latter's political testament to his grandson—e. his wish as to the special care to be lavished upon relations with Russia—brought about my summer trip to St. Petersburg as my first political act before the eyes of the world, in order to emphasize our relationship to Russia in accordance with the last wish of my dying grandfather. He also had "travel arrangements" drawn up for me.

An obstacle was placed in the way of carrying out this plan by a letter from Queen Victoria of England, who, upon hearing of the projected visit to St. Petersburg, expressed to her eldest grandson in a good-humored but authoritative tone, her disapproval of the contemplated journey. She said that a year of

mourning must first elapse, after which my first visit was due to her since she was my grandmother, and to England, it being the native country of my mother, before other lands should be considered. When I placed this letter before the prince, he gave way to a violent fit of anger. He spoke about "family dictation in England," of interference from that quarter which must cease; the tone of the letter showed, he said, how the crown prince and Emperor Frederick had been ordered about and influenced by his mother-in-law, wife, etc. Thereupon the prince wished to draw up the text of a reply to the queen. I remarked that I would prepare the appropriate answer, steering the proper middle course between the grandson and the emperress, and that I would show it to the prince before dispatching it.

The answer paid heed to its outward form to the close relationship between a grandson and his grandmother, who had carried him in her arms when he was a baby and, in great respect, to whom I owed my life. It laid stress upon the position and duty of the German emperor, compelled to carry out unconditionally a command of his dying father affecting Germany's most vital interests. He stated that the grandson was obliged to respect this command of the country, the representation of which interests had now devolved upon him by the will of God, and that his royal grandmother must leave to him the question of deciding in what manner this was to be done. I added that, otherwise, I was a loving grandson, who would always be grateful for any advice from his grandmother, who had derived so much experience from her long reign; but that I was, nevertheless, in matters affecting Germany, compelled to retain my freedom of action; the visit to St. Petersburg, I said, was politically necessary, and, command of my imperial grandfather, in consonance with the close family relations between me and the Russian imperial house, therefore it would be carried out.

The prince approved of the letter. The answer, which arrived after a while, was surprising. The Queen agreed that her grandson was in the right; he must act in accordance with the interests of his country; she would be glad to see him even if it were later on, at her own home. From that day onward my relations with the Queen, who was feared even by her own children, were of the best imaginable; from that day on she never treated her grandson except as a sovereign of equal rank with herself.

On my first journey I was accompanied by Count Herbert, as the representative of the foreign office. He drew up the speeches and conducted the political conferences, so far as they were of an official nature, in accordance with the instructions of his father.

Conflict on Turkish Policy.

Upon my return from Constantinople in 1880 I described to the prince at his request my impressions of Greece, where my sister Sophie was married to the heir-apparent, Crown Prince Constantine, and also my Constantinople impressions. In doing this, it struck me that Prince Bismarck spoke quite disdainfully of Turkey, of the men in high position there, and of conditions in that land. I thought I might inspire him to part with essentially more favorable opinions, but my efforts were of little avail. Upon asking the prince the reason why he held such an unfavorable opinion, he answered that Count Herbert had reported very disapprovingly on Turkey. Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert were never favorably inclined toward Turkey and they never agreed with me in my Turkish policy—the old policy of Frederick the Great.

During the last period of his tenure of office as chancellor, Bismarck declared that the maintenance of friendly relations with Russia, whose czar reposed special trust in him, was the most important reason for his remaining at his post. In this connection it was that he gave me the first hints concerning the secret reinsurance treaty with Russia. Up to then I had heard nothing about it, either from the prince or the foreign office, although it happened that I had concerned myself especially with Russian matters.

When I assumed the reins of government owing to the early death of my father, the generation of the grandson, as I have already remarked, followed upon the generation of the grandfather, which meant that the entire generation of Emperor Frederick was overleaped. This generation, through its dealings with Crown Prince Frederick William, was imbued with many liberal ideas and projects of reform which were to be carried out under the direction of the Emperor Frederick. Upon his death, this entire generation, especially the politicians, found itself deceived in its hopes of exerting influence, and felt itself, to a certain extent, in the position of an orphan. Those belonging to it, despite the fact that they did not know my inner thoughts and aims, adopted a distrustful and reserved attitude toward me, instead of transferring their interests from the father to the son, for the purpose of furthering the welfare of the fatherland.

There was one exception to this—a representative of the National Liberals, Herr von Benda—a man still in the full bloom of youth. While I was still prince I had made his acquaintance at the great hare hunts got up by Councillor Dietze at Barby. There Herr von Benda had won my affection and confidence when I, surrounded by older men, had listened to discussions on political, agricultural and national-economic questions. In the course of these, Herr von Benda held my attention by means of his independent, interesting judgment. I accepted with pleasure an

ROYAL YEAST CAKES RICH IN VITAMINES

MADE IN CANADA
The importance of Vitamines in food is being recognized at the present time to a greater extent than ever before. It has been conclusively demonstrated that yeast is rich in this all important element. Many people have received great benefit physically simply by taking one, two or three Royal Yeast Cakes a day. Send name and address for free copy "Royal Yeast Cakes for Better Health."

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG, TORONTO, CANADA, MONTREAL

invitation to Benda's country seat, Rudow, near Berlin, and from this arose the custom of a regular yearly visit.

The hours spent in the family circle at Rudow and out pleasantly in my memory. His talented daughters used to regale us with music. The political conversations there proved Herr von Benda to be a man of great foresight, which, free from partisan considerations, gave him an open mind as to the general needs of the state to an extent seldom found among members of political parties. He gave me many a helpful piece of advice for the future, drawn from the depths of his faithful, genuinely Prussian heart, by which he was attached firmly to the family of his sovereign; yet he was able to feel broad tolerance for other parties.

His Attitude Toward Parties.

The later periods of my reign proved that I was not hostile to any party, with the exception of the Ultra-Socialists; also, that I was not anti-liberal. My most important finance minister was the Liberal, Miquel; my minister of commerce was the Liberal, Moeller; the leader of the Liberals, Herr von Bennigsen, was chief president of Hanover. I stood very close, especially in the second half of my reign, to an elderly Liberal deputy, whose acquaintance I made through Herr von Miquel. This man was Herr Seydel (Celchen), owner of an estate in eastern Germany—a man with two clever eyes, which gazed forth from a clean-shaven face. He worked with Miquel in railway and canal questions, and was a thoroughly able, simple, practical man. Liberal with a streak of conservatism.

Naturally, I had numerous dealings and points of contact with the Conservative Party, since the gentlemen of the country nobility often met me at country hunts and other hunts, or else came to court and served in court positions. Through them I could become thoroughly informed on all agrarian questions and learn where the farmer's shoe pinched him. The Free Thinkers, under their "unbiased" leader, entered into no relations with me; they limited themselves to opposition.

In my conversations with Benda and Bennigsen we often spoke of the future of Liberalism, and, on one occasion, Benda made this interesting statement: "It is not necessary at all, on occasion, to have the very best of Liberalism; we have no use for that sort of thing. He must be essentially conservative, though he must, at the same time, combine this with breadth, and avoid narrowness and prejudice against other parties."

Bennigsen agreed with me when I spoke to him of the necessity of having the National Liberals revise their program, which—originally bearing the motto, "Maintenance of the German Empire and Freedom of the Press"—had long since rallied the members around the Liberal banner—in order that, by such revision, the proselytizing power of the old brand of Prussian Liberalism should not be lost among the people. Both the Prussian Liberals and the Conservatives, I continued, made the mistake of remembering too well the old period of conflict of 1861-1866; and at elections and other political fights,

For Relief from Piles

Send to Nearest Druggist for a Box of Pyramid Pile Suppositories—Their Soothing Influence Is Remarkable

In the privacy of your own home Pyramid Pile Suppositories give blessed relief from itching, bleeding



they were prone to fall back into the habits of those days. That period, I said, had already passed into history and come to an end so far as our generation was concerned; the present had begun for us with the year 1870 and the new empire; our generation had drawn a line under the foundations of the empire; political parties must shape their course also in this direction and not take over from the past stuff that was outworn and, moreover, calculated to create discord. Unfortunately, all this has not come to pass. Bennigsen made a very telling point when he said: "Wee to the North German Liberals if they come under the leadership of the South German Democrats, for that will mean the end of real, genuine Liberalism. Then we shall get the masked democracy arising from below, for which we have no use hereabout."

The Conservative Party, honorable and faithful to its king, unfortunately has not always produced leaders of superior endowments who were at the same time skillful, tactically trained politicians. The agrarian wing was at times too strongly marked and was a burden to the party. Moreover, memories of the period of conflict were still too lively. I counselled union with the Liberals, pointed out that the National Liberals in the empire were true to the empire and to the emperor, for which reason they should be thoroughly welcomed to the Conservatives as allies; that I could not and did not wish to govern in without them in the empire, and was absolutely unwilling to govern against them; that North German conservatism was misunderstood in some parts of the empire because of differences in historical development; and that therefore, the National Liberals were the natural allies. It was owing to these views of mine, for instance, that I removed Count Precher Stocker, a man of brilliant achievement as a social missionary, from his post, since he made a demagogical improvised speech in South Germany, aimed against the Liberals there.

The Center Party was welded together by the Kulturkampf and was strongly anti-Protestant and hostile to the empire. Notwithstanding this, I had dealings with many important men of the party, and managed to interest them in practical collaboration for the good of all. In willing Schorlemer (the father), was especially helpful to me. He never made a secret of his Prussian loyalty to his king. His son, the well-known minister of agriculture, even joined the Conservative Party. In many matters the Center co-operated; at one period it possessed, in its old leader Witthorst, the keenest politician in the legislature. Nevertheless, in spite of all this, one could not help being aware of the underlying Centralist conviction that the interests of the Roman Church must always be maintained and never relegated to a secondary place.

The Want Ad Columns take no vacations—they are always "on the job"—ready to serve you promptly and at minimum expense.

ASSIZES OPENED BY JUDGE MOWAT

Delivers Eloquent Address To Brothers of Legal Profession.

With the Middlesex County court crowded to the doors His Honor Judge Mowat, at 2 p.m. Monday opened the September assizes of the supreme court of Ontario.

Following the Judge's entry to the courtroom he was congratulated by G. J. Meredith, city solicitor, and John M. McEvoy, K.C., on his recent elevation to the bench, who both expressed the fervent trust and hope that he would maintain the excellent standards of the Mowat family at the bar.

"This is the most gratifying moment of my life," replied Judge Mowat, "but I fear that much has been said here about me that has been exaggerated. I will forgive that, however. I wish to acknowledge also the fine reference to the distinguished family of which I am akin."

"You men of the Middlesex bar will hold the torch of your predecessors, men of the calibre of the late Judge Street, H. C. Becker, John Wilson, George Gibbons and many others since departed. I mention only a few who are a credit to your country."

"I know that the distinguished services that your rendered will be carried on. Many young practitioners in the court of Middlesex show great promise, and we will watch their careers with interest. You be-

long to a splendid profession. You are bearing a great deal of abuse from those who fail to understand, but your backs are broad. I think you and I shall try to be a good judge," concluded Justice Mowat.

FINDS BRANTFORD STORY IS WITHOUT FOUNDATION

The Advertiser Corrects and Retracts Article With Reference to Ex-Constable Samuel D. Douglas Barr.

In Monday morning's edition of The Advertiser appeared an article under a Brantford date line, and headed: "Former Police Officer May Get Hangman's Job," stating that according to unofficial reports, ex-Police Constable Samuel D. Douglas Barr had been appointed to act as hangman at the scheduled execution of Harry Dent, now under sentence of death at Brantford.

The Advertiser has since ascertained that the story was entirely without any foundation, and the report altogether erroneous, and takes this opportunity of contradicting and retracting the item in question, with its very much regrets having published.

The entirely incorrect and unfounded report was received by The Advertiser from its regular correspondent at Brantford, and as such was presumably based on authoritative sources, and published by The Advertiser in good faith.

The Advertiser is sorry to have been a party to the publishing of the statement, and had no intention or desire to reflect unfairly upon Constable Barr, who has given his unqualified denial of the report.

HAS NEVER FELT THE RHEUMATISM

Since Taking "Fruit-a-lives" The Famous Fruit Medicine

P. O. Box 123, PARSONS, N. S.
"I suffered with Rheumatism for five years, having it so badly at times I was unable to get up."

"I tried medicines I saw advertised, and was treated by doctors, but the Rheumatism always came back."

"In 1916, I saw in an advertisement that 'Fruit-a-lives' would stop Rheumatism and took a box, and got relief; then took 'Fruit-a-lives' right along for about six months, and I have never felt my Rheumatism since."

"JOHN E. GUILDERSON."
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives, Limited, Ottawa—Adv.



Ask for **Ricardo** cigars

Best Cigar Value in Canada 5¢

GENERAL CIGAR COMPANY LIMITED
CONTROLLED AND OPERATED BY IMPERIAL TOBACCO CO. OF CANADA LIMITED

Just For Two Hours!
9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Wednesday Morning

Blanket Sale

This sale is for just two hours. Not a pair will be sold after 11 a.m. at these prices, which are just about half the regular selling price. Naturally we cannot sell any on our club plan, these prices being for cash only.

Lot No. 1— "IBEX" Blankets (White Only, Size 12-4) \$2.75 Pair	Lot No. 3— Pure Wool Blankets (Guaranteed 6 lbs., Size 60 ins. x 80 ins.) \$5.95 Pair
Lot No. 2— Pure Wool Blankets (Weight 6½ lbs., Size 64 ins. x 84 ins.) \$6.95 Pair	Lot No. 4— Pure Wool Blankets (Weight 8 lbs., Size 72 ins. x 90 ins.) \$7.95 Pair

Phone 5616 **THOMAS** 240 Dundas St.