

GREATEST PANIC ON BERLIN BOURSE IN THREE YEARS

Caused by Report That Extremists in Several German Towns Had Usurped Power of Local Authorities—Governments of German Free States Invited to Conference.

London, Nov. 25.—The greatest panic on the Berlin Bourse in three years occurred Thursday when it was reported that the extremists in several German coast towns had usurped the power of the local authorities, according to an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen.

WHAT GERMANY WOULD HAVE DONE

In Case She Had Been Victorious.

London, Nov. 21.—The late Albert Ballin, general director of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, in discussing the indicated armistice terms to be given to Germany in a letter to the editor of the National Zeitung of Berlin, shortly before his death, according to a cablegram from Zurich, said:

"The indicated military, economic and political conditions of the Entente are much more moderate than might have been expected from our situation. We need only think what our terms would have been had we been the victors.

MINARD'S KING OF PAIN LINIMENT. Extract from a letter of a Canadian soldier in France. To Mrs. R. D. Bamberick: 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. M'DADE, LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Etc. BENSON'S BOOKSTORE, WATER ST., CHATHAM, N. B.

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The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

There were two beautiful rings on his left hand and he wore a wrist-watch, although at that time wrist-watches were used almost exclusively by women. He seemed to be bright and quick, but by no means brilliant. Perhaps the quality exhibited by him that impressed me most on that first occasion was his excessive nervousness. He trembled all over. It was plain to see he was dreadfully afraid of pain, and he evidently realized that I had noticed his condition.

"I suppose the crown prince and the future ruler of Germany ought to be brave at all times," he remarked, "but I just hate to have to go to a dentist!"

"I'm not surprised he has to go to the dentist; he eats too much!" the crown prince declared. "He can't expect to have good teeth; he's always eating. As for myself, I eat very little. I want to remain thin. I hate fat people."

The crown prince and I did not get along very well at that time. Apart from the fact he was such a physical coward that it was almost impossible to work on him satisfactorily, he seemed to have no idea of the meaning of an appointment.

He would agree to be at my office at 9:30 and I would plan my day accordingly. At about ten he was apt to call me up to say he would be on hand at eleven, and he would actually arrive about twelve. This happened several times, and I told him that I wouldn't have my work broken up in that way.

Although I did not see the crown prince again professionally until 1915, the crown princess came to me in 1913, and from that time on paid me more or less regular visits. She was a woman of great charm and intelligence, and although she was more Russian than German in her ideas, and for some time after her marriage was rather generally criticized on that account, she soon became extremely popular and today is very much admired by the German people.

She was one of the most democratic and informal of my royal patients. I remember one day when I was working on Princess Hatzfeld, we heard a loud "Hoo-hoo" from the anteroom. The crown princess had heard that the Princess Hatzfeld, who was a great chum of hers, was in my office and had followed her into my place unannounced.

The Princess Hatzfeld, I may mention, was an extremely intelligent and beautiful young woman, and because of her intimacy with the crown princess, I took a keen interest in the views she expressed from time to time. Her mother was an American.

When she called on me on one occasion after the war had started, I repeated to her the gist of a conversation I had had a few days before with her father, Excellency von Stumm. He informed me that he had been trying to convince all Germans of influence that it would be a serious mistake to annex Belgium.

"From morning to night I have been trying to teach our people some sense," he had declared. "With the history of Poland and Alsace-Lorraine in mind, how should we take more responsibilities on our shoulders by retaining Belgium? The Lord only knows we have our hands full as it is. I don't see and I never have seen how Germany can possibly win this war!"

"Your father seemed to be very pessimistic regarding the outlook," I told her. "The sad thing about it," she replied, "is that father is always right! I never knew him to make a mistake in judgment."

Truth is mighty, mighty inconvenient to the horse trader.

CHAPTER XIII

The Kaiser at Army Headquarters. To what extent the Kaiser is responsible for the failures and entitled to credit for the successes of his armies in the present war, I am not in a position to say, but if he did not actually direct the military policy, he at least kept closely in touch with everything that was going on. From the very beginning of hostilities he lived the major part of the time at the great army headquarters and was in constant consultation with his military leaders.

I had several opportunities to see the Kaiser while he was at the various great army headquarters. In the spring of 1916 I received a long-distance telephone message from the great army headquarters, which was then in the palace of the Prince von Pless at Pless, to the effect that the Kaiser wanted me to go there.

During the course of my work one of his private secretaries came in repeatedly with telegrams and messages for the Kaiser, and he would usually excuse himself and read them. Sometimes he would be summoned outside to consult with important persons who were there to see him, but he was never gone more than ten minutes at a time.

I did not think he looked exceptionally well. He seemed to be very tired and had very little to say—in itself an indication that he was not exactly normal. When my work for the morning was over and his valet, who had assisted me, had been excused, the Kaiser gazed at me for a moment or two and then, apropos of nothing, burst out with the rather remarkable announcement: "The Kaiser is a very big man."

After diplomatic relations were broken off between America and Germany, the crown prince and his family ceased coming to me. They were afraid, no doubt, of public criticism, although the Kaiser was not. Of the Kaiser's other children, Prince Wilhelm, Frederick and Prince Oscar were the only ones I never met.

Prince Adelbert, the Kaiser's third son, was a very handsome and charming man. He always came to me at least in a naval officer's uniform. I saw him but a few times, as he was seldom in Berlin, and he never talked on matters of general importance. I never saw him after America entered the war.

Prince August Wilhelm, the fourth son, was perhaps the most democratic of them all. He sometimes came to see me in an ordinary taxicab and he was the only one of the Kaiser's sons whom I ever saw in civilian dress. He was the first member of the royal family to come to me after the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and he was in mourning when he called. He looked very sad and dejected and gave me the first intimation that the tragedy of Sarajevo would almost inevitably lead to a general war.

In January, 1918, in speaking of the part that America would take in the war, he mentioned that his officers had told him that 60,000 Americans were on the western front. "We don't believe it, however," he added. "How could they get there without our knowing it? Our U-boats would certainly have found it out. No, Davis, it's not true."

Prince Joachim, the Kaiser's youngest son, and one of the last of the royal family to visit me, reminded me very much of his eldest brother, the crown prince. He was tall and slender and would have been good-looking but for a retreat of the hair which was pronounced. He had a little respect for public opinion as the crown prince, and while the U-boat Deutschland was on its way to America principally to bring back a cargo of rubber, the supply of which was exhausted in Germany, this sixth son of the Kaiser was driving around the country in a big car and using up enormous rubber tires, while rubber was worth its weight in gold and many cars for the army were supplied with plain iron wheels.

This prince was the only member of the royal family to get near enough to the firing line to get shot. The injury, which he received while at the western front, was only a slight flesh wound of the thigh, but it was enough to start his limping through history. It was such a superficial wound that it couldn't have caused his limping as much pain as it gave the whole royal family pleasure.

The fact that one of the Kaiser's own sons had actually been wounded and shed his royal blood in active service was something that the inspired press will never stop crowding over, but by just what accident the prince happened to come within range of the bullet has never been disclosed. Nevertheless he received the Iron Cross of the first class, or, as some one who recalled the incident said, "he was really the first member of the royal family to be wounded."

When ordering goods by mail, send a Dominion Express Money Order. A man doesn't have to work overtime when it comes to making a fool of himself.

CHAPTER XIV

The Kaiser and Things American. Among the Germans generally there is a surprising degree of ignorance regarding conditions in America. The average German has but the vaguest ideas concerning our people and our institutions. I have had patients of intelligence and education ask me how we are able to cope with the Indians. A few of the extent of German emigration to America and the vast volume of commercial transactions between the two countries. It is almost unbelievable that such erroneous notions should prevail in these enlightened days, but they do.

This fact partially serves to explain how easy it was for the Kaiser and his inspired press to pull the wool over the people's eyes regarding the unimportance of America's entry into the war. It doesn't explain at all, however, how completely the Kaiser himself underestimated us and our power, for I doubt whether there is any foreigner living, who has never visited America who knows more about our country than the German emperor. Indeed, he was more familiar with many of our problems than many of our countrymen, and he frequently revealed to me in the course of our conversations how thoroughly posted he was on American conditions.

Long before the subject of forest conservation was taken up seriously in this country, the Kaiser pointed out to me what a great mistake we were making in not devoting more attention to it. "Can you tell me, Davis, why you have so many forest fires in your country?" he asked, after a particularly destructive conflagration in the West had destroyed many acres of timber. "How does it happen?"

I explained to him that most of the forest fires came from sparks from locomotives. Careless lumbermen allowed the branches which they lopped off the trees to remain on the ground and when they were ignited by sparks from the locomotives, they started the fires. As the facilities for extinguishing fire in these unpopulated regions were practically nil and the climate made the timber particularly inflammable, these fires usually attained serious dimensions.

"That points out again the inefficiency of your form of government," he commented. "You have laws requiring the railways to use appliances to arrest the sparks from their engines. Haven't you? Why don't you enforce them? Your people don't seem to realize that it takes years to grow a tree. Because you have more than you need today, you make no preparation for tomorrow. For every tree cut down another should be planted. If you don't adopt some such measure the time will surely come when America will have to turn to Germany for timber."

The Kaiser was a harsh critic of our election system. The idea of a four-year term for the president was naturally repugnant to one who held such exalted notions as to the rights of rulers. It would be too much to expect the Kaiser to intend to approve of a constitution which provided for the ruler's return to private life after a period of four years at the head of the government.

He criticized our bankers who handled the loans and he asked him if he had ever seen the number of German names that appeared on the list of bankers who were interested in it, he said he hadn't read the list, but he was quite sure there was one bank in New York which wouldn't touch it. "That bank wouldn't touch anything that would be detrimental to Germany!" he added.

Several months later I was called to Pless again and was shown to the same room I had visited on the former occasion. When the Kaiser entered he stood erect, with his hands to his side, clicked his heels together and saluted me as a soldier salutes a superior officer, smiling as he did so, and I knew he was in the mood to be pleased. Nevertheless he had but little to say. His criticisms of Mr. Wilson on this occasion I have recorded elsewhere in these pages.

In August, 1917, after the great army headquarters had been removed to Homburg, I noticed the station, depot and the surrounding country, of the great gross care upon each of which was plainly marked the imperial coat of arms. The cars had special seating steps.

Two trains were assigned to me on one of the trips. The first of the trains and my meals consisted of the same kind of food as I had always had before the war, although the Kaiser's epidemic was raging throughout the country. It was almost worth the trip for the sake of the meals alone.

After he had treated the Kaiser in the morning I went to my rooms, as I knew it would be three o'clock before he would be ready for me again. He never allowed anything to interfere with his after-dinner nap. After the Kaiser had had his sleep, I was summoned to his dressing room. He entered the room, attired in a red flannel undershirt. It was the first time I had ever seen him in such a state of plebeian neglect, and I received a very strong impression of how so accustomed to seeing him in uniform, both in pictures and in person, that it had never occurred to me that underneath that symbol of pomp the Kaiser probably dressed the same as we lesser mortals. I noticed incidentally that when he put on his military coat he put it on right over his undershirt.

Homburg was much nearer the firing line than Pless, although, of course, at a very safe distance. I noticed, however, that here anti-aircraft guns had been planted, but apart from that there was hardly any more activity than there had been at Pless. While walking down the corridor I was stopped by an officer and asked who I was, but, as a rule, I came and went without molestation and seldom had to show my pass, which one of the Kaiser's adjutants had given me and which permitted me to enter and leave army headquarters for the whole year 1917.

When I was driven through the streets of Homburg, both coming from and going to the railroad station, in the Kaiser's motorcar, and the second man or bugler, on the front seat, blew the horn, people came running out of stores and from afar to get a view of the important personage who occupied the Kaiser's own car! Many of them saluted me or raised their hats, and I thought how angry they would have been had they known they were putting themselves to so much trouble to salute an alien enemy! The ridiculousness of the whole thing impressed me very much. For the moment I was part of the play which was being made to impress and awe those whom the Kaiser was pleased to refer to as "my people," but whose approbation means everything, even to a monarch who rules "by divine right."

CHAPTER XV

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TO LINK HOLLAND WITH GERMANY

Plot Afoot for the Establishment of Great Republic, According to a Hague Despatch. London, Nov. 18.—"There is quite clearly a German plot afoot for the establishment of a great German republic to include Holland, against the wish of over 75 per cent of the Dutch population," says a Hague despatch to the Daily News. "How far certain Dutch Socialist agitators are accessories to this plot is uncertain, but they undoubtedly are playing the game of republican pan-Germanism."

JAPANESE PAPER SUGGESTS RAISING OF RACE QUESTION

Tokyo, Wednesday, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press.)—Japanese newspapers are suggesting that Japan and China raise the race question at the forthcoming peace conference with the object of seeking an agreement for the effect that in the future there shall be no further racial discrimination throughout the world. A Japanese delegation, including representatives of the war, navy and foreign ministries, and various experts, will soon embark at a Japanese port on a warship bound for the peace conference by way of the United States. So announcement has yet been made as to whether the chief of the plenipotentiaries will be sent from Japan. The opposition party is urging the nomination of Viscount Takaki Kato, former Foreign Minister, as head of the delegation. If the chief plenipotentiary is chosen from among the statesmen now in Japan it is most likely that Saitani Ohno, the Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, or Katsura Matsui, the ambassador to France, will represent Japan at the council.

STRAYED.

To my premises about the month ago one and a half year old pig was lost. The Owner can have same by paying expenses. SANDY UNDERWOOD. 48-49-pd