

EX-KAISER HAS AMPLE MONEY

Considered Likely He Will Retain
Much of His Fortune

Amerongen, June 14.—(Correspondence of Associated Press).—The former German emperor has been discussing his financial problems for more than a week with Dr. J. Krieger, who has been in charge of the imperial estates and funds in Germany since the Hohenzollern abdication.

The former emperor is not short of money, as he possessed a considerable amount on deposit in Holland before the war began. This was added to appreciably while hostilities were in progress. During the few weeks preceding his abdication, William and his followers transferred further large sums in ready cash.

But William is troubled as to the fate of his real estate. He possessed no fewer than fifty-five castles, hunting boxes and country seats scattered over the empire. The revenues of these properties are for the present, at least, in the hands of the new government, which hitherto has paid from their proceeds all the Hohenzollern's bills forwarded to Berlin for settlement.

These accounts have been quite formidable, as the imperial refugee is called upon to pay for everything he consumes, as well as for his accommodations and the upkeep of his suite, besides paying the wages of the gardeners and domestics of the Bentinck estate who render him services while wood-cutting or in the household.

The expenses of the Dutch guard of gendarmes on duty around the castle also fall on the Hohenzollern purse.

The German government's intentions concerning the former emperor's private fortune cannot be learned here. Germans recently from the Fatherland say that there is a great deal of purely personal sympathy for William among all classes, and that it is likely he will receive a large portion of the value of what he owned. They say it is probable that most of the castles and country houses will be sold and the cash paid to William's account, but a number of them may be retained as government property to be used for the purposes of local government headquarters. This they consider an equitable arrangement which would not deprive the emperor of his rights as a private citizen as, they believe, would be the case if his property were confiscated.

A locomotive and three coaches in which about 100 miners were passengers jumped the track in Pennsylvania on the ties a little way, and then jumped back on the track again.

MINES OF ENGLAND

All Soon To Revert To State At
Fair Price

Royalties Have Been Large—An
Earl's Great Income From a
Mile of Railroad—Breaking up
of Great Estates

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

In a short time all the mines in Great Britain are to revert to the state and thus one of the greatest reforms ever put into practice will be accomplished. They are not to be confiscated, of course, but bought at a fair price arrived at by their output and value before the war. The mines will thereafter be worked by the state, and while it is doubtful if state operation of any service can be as economical as private operation, any profits will belong to the many, not to the few. Thus one great source of industrial unrest will be removed. It is worth noting that the bill which is being piloted through parliament by Sir Eric Geddes does not provide for any compensation to those who in the past have been entitled to mining royalties, this is to say, to the great estate owners on whose property mines have been located, and who have surrendered their operating rights for the sake of a royalty on the output. These royalties in the past have amounted to about \$200,000,000 a year, and while it has been argued that in the case of coal they would only come to a few cents a ton, when they go into only a few hands the payment becomes scandalous.

A Royal Rake-off.

Great Britain is one of the most highly mineralized of countries, but with exception of coal, iron tin and copper, few great bodies of hidden wealth have been revealed. It is believed that one of the reasons for this is that when in the past property has changed hands the seller very frequently reserved all mineral rights, even when the existence of minerals was not suspected. The result was that when it was desired to explore for

minerals the rights were run out to be in the hands of people who, perhaps, had never held the land at all, but had inherited the mining privileges from some dead and gone ancestors. They were thus in a position to demand royalties, to take in some cases the very cream of the profits. Among those who will be hard hit by the new law is Lord Tredegar, who takes enormous sums from the Monmouthshire coal mines. But if another of his great little rake-offs is permitted he will continue to be a millionaire. This is derived from a railroad that runs for about a mile through one of his parks, and which has to pay him a royalty on every pound of freight that it carries.

The Golden Mile.

When the road was building, it was found that unless a great circuit was made it would have to cut through Tredegar Park, and this the earl permitted on the understanding that he should receive a royalty on all the freight carried. In those days Newport to which the road gave access, was by no means a prominent seaport, and the bargain seemed reasonable. But since then it has grown tremendously, and so enormous are the profits of the Tredegar that the strip of road is known as "the Golden Mile." In these days the obtaining of wealth by such means is looked down upon, and if Lord Tredegar is not called upon to surrender his valuable privilege he will probably find that he will have to give up most of the unearned increment in the form of taxation. That applies generally to the wealthy classes of the British Isles, for they will be required to pay most of the expenses of the war. In fact it may be said that mighty few people can afford to be rich in the old country these days. Breaking Up Great Estates.

The breaking up of the great estates is likely to follow the nationalization of the mines, either through government removal of a cause of discontent that has existed for generations. The land of England and Scotland is in the hands of a relatively few people. In the rural districts 80 per cent of the holdings are tenancies, as compared with an average of between 10 per cent and 15 per cent in France, Holland, Belgium and some other European countries. In the case of many of the tenancies the farms may have been in the possession of the same families for hundreds of years, but only as leaseholds renewed sometimes at periods of 99 years. Much if not most of the land in the great cities is owned by a few people who lease them to builders for varying terms, 99 years being a favorite period for an urban lease. At the end of this time the tenant has the option of renewing the lease, usually at a much higher figure because of the increased value his own enterprise and labor have given the land, or decline to renew, in which case the buildings he has erected fall into the possession of the landlord.

Lords of the Land.

In London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow and several other large cities, the land is almost entirely leasehold. The Dukes of Westminster,

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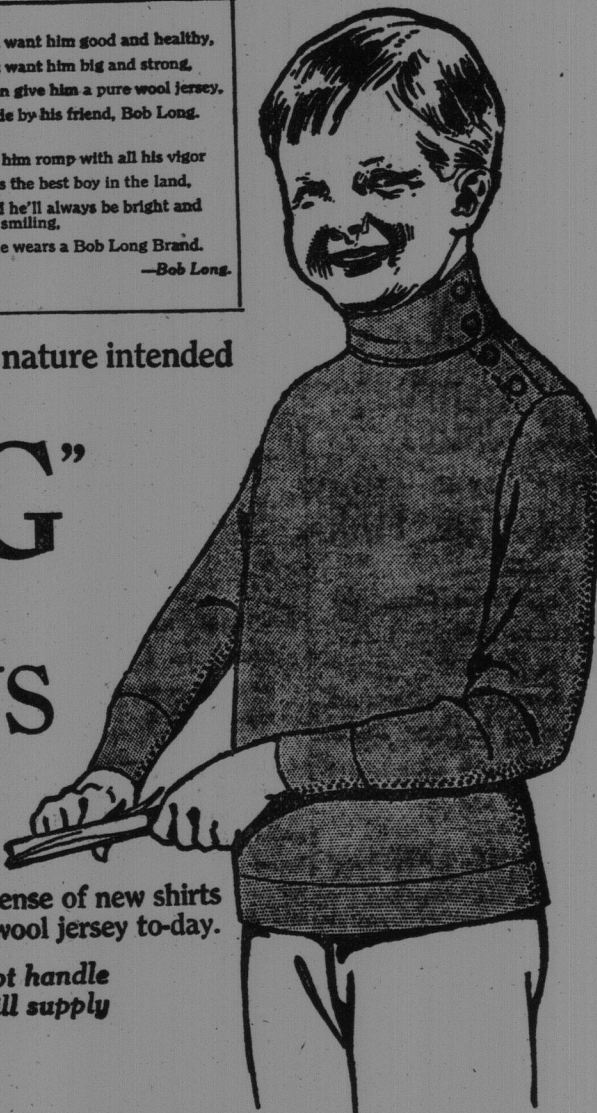
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Eyes Sore?

If your eyes or lids are sore; if they itch, burn or feel dry; if your vision is blurred, your eyesight dim; if you are obliged to wear glasses, go to your druggist and get a bottle of Bon-Opto tablets. Dissolve one in a fourth of a glass of water and bathe the eyes two or four times a day. Sound, comfortable eyes and improved eyesight will make the world look brighter.

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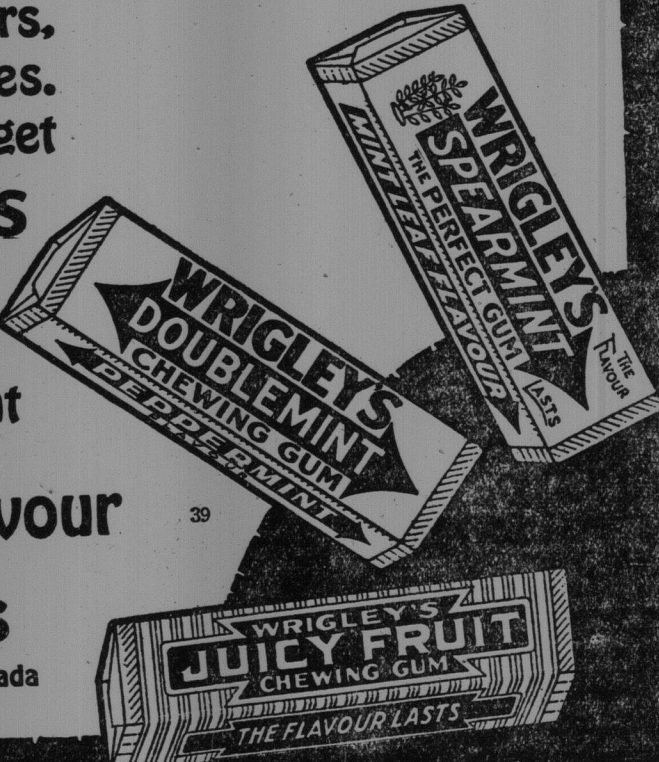
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No salad is right, without the delicious nutty flavour—now so popular—nothing but Aprot can impart.

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The Oil that so many housewives are now talking about—the Oil that makes delicious dishes more delicious—that saves time and makes cooking a pleasure.

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To those accustomed to using Olive Oil, Aprot will be a boon, for, owing to scarcity and price conditions, pure Olive Oil is practically out of the question.

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"I can certainly say that Aprot makes the most delicious boiled mayonnaise I ever tasted; I could never use Olive Oil, and used butter instead which oft-times curdled and at all times dried on sides of bowl. Aprot keeps perfectly fresh two weeks or more. Try it on Waldorf salad, apple walnut, cherry." SIGNED.

"I was very much interested in the sample of Aprot which you gave me the other day. I took it up to the house, and they used it both in salad dressing and in cooking, and we have always enjoyed the rather different flavor very much; it seems to make a perfect mayonnaise and salad dressing; and its nutty taste makes it a welcome variation on the standard Olive Oil, which in other respects it seems to equal in every way. I should fancy that it would find a ready sale as soon as people have tried it." SIGNED.

"I have tasted your Aprot in many ways and find it very excellent for cakes, pudding and salad dressing, and would greatly recommend it to anyone." SIGNED.

"I have used Aprot for salads, cakes and frying purposes, in using it for salads, I find the flavor much more pleasant than Olive Oil. I have also tried it for cakes, and find that, by using it in the proportion of half the quantity of butter, it produces exactly the same results. For frying purposes, it is an excellent substitute for butter, especially when frying pancakes, etc." SIGNED.

"I am sending a few words to express my appreciation of Aprot. Not only have I found it most useful in cooking—for it adds a delicious flavor to the article cooked in it—but it is decidedly better than Olive or Lard for culinary use. During the recent epidemic of influenza I gave it to my young daughter as well as taking it myself and I attribute to its use the curing of us both of an exceedingly bad cold. Neither of us could retain Olive Oil but Aprot not only was retained but was also very pleasing to the palate. I now recommend Aprot to my friends for culinary, table and medicinal uses and cannot speak too highly of its delicious flavor." SIGNED.