

Candid Letter Written

By Prince Max of Baden
Proves Him as Hypocrite

THAT the new German Chancellor, another Amurath at Amurath succeeding, is of the same school of hypocrisy as his predecessors has been a robust suspicion since the Kaiser presented him as his vizier and spoke through him to the Reichstag. But the absolute proof of his fraudulent insincerity has come sooner than was anticipated. The evidence of his dishonesty is now at hand, in the form of a letter written by Prince Max which has come into the hands of the London Mail's correspondent at Bern.

In December Prince Max delivered an address to the upper house of the Baden Legislature in which he avoided to some extent the usual swash-buckling of a German statesman. He spoke of the Sermon on the Mount in terms of reverence and asked the Allies to respect it. Butter hardly melting in the princely mouth, he described Germany as controlled by high spiritual purposes. The speech gave offence to the blunt pan-Germans, who are candid about their vices and do not camouflage their purposes. Taking Prince Max, accord-



PRINCE MAXIMILIAN.

ing to his words, they feared his will to conquer had been corrupted by morality and denounced him.

Whereupon, taking note of the attacks on him, Prince Max on Jan. 12 last wrote to his cousin Prince Alexander of Hohenlohe, who is now in Switzerland and anti-Kaiser in his convictions. This letter, which told how the Sermon on the Mount speech should be interpreted, was preserved, and has been turned over for publication. It is a document as interesting and even more illuminating than the letter of Kaiser Karl to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus.

Prince Max says he is astonished to learn that his speech was interpreted as anti-Hohenlohe, and to show the nonsense of such a reading mentions a telegram of congratulation and approval received from the Kaiser. Proceeding he finds fault with the pan-Germans because so stupid as not to see he is helping their cause by presenting it more attractively. On the other hand, he is disgusted because the Frankfurter Zeitung, which has democratic and liberal leanings, "smeared him," as he says, "with laudations." "I clearly enough," declares Prince Max, "held up to scorn in my speech the popular cry for 'democracy' and all current watchwords, especially 'parliamentarism.'" "My object," he goes on, "was to laugh to scorn the democratic war cry of the western powers." His real opinion of the Reichstag resolution, which he now pretends to support, is indicated by his reference to it. "The so-called peace resolution of July, 1917," he writes, "was a disgusting child born of fear and the Berlin dog-days." Concerning Belgium he holds the German foot should be kept there in order to employ possession as a trading asset. As German commanders forced Belgian women and children to march in front of their troops, so he would use all Belgium for a similar purpose.

Further quotation is not necessary to show the sort of the new chancellor is. He is another faithless one whose pledges are valueless. His utterances in favor of democracy, of parliamentarism, and for peace on the basis of either the President's program or the Reichstag resolutions are the fruit of a deliberate intent to lie.

Smokes.

"Please tell them," said a boy at the front plaintively, "that we don't like the French tobacco." This recalls something Mark Twain wrote about tobacco. "No one can tell me what is a good cigar—for me. I am the only judge. I have a thoroughly satisfactory time in Europe, for all over the continent one finds cigarettes which not even the most hardened newsboy would smoke. There is even a brand of European smoking tobacco that I like. It is loose and dry and black, and looks like tea grounds. When the fire is applied it expands, and climbs up and towers above the pipe, and presently tumbles off inside of one's vest. Children of twenty-five, who have seven years of experience, try to tell me what is a good cigar and what isn't. Me, who never learned to smoke, but always smoked; me, who came into the world asking for a light."

SPANISH
INFLUENZA
RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported
With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST
SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful
Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power
To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish Influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported. Surgeon-General Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish Influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks".

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish Influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark".

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood. "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

URGES STICKING TO BUSINESS

Physician Asserts That Too Early Retirement of Successful Business Men is a Mistaken Policy.

To old men who are thinking of retiring from active business Dr. William J. Robinson, editor of the Medical Critic and Guide, gives the celebrated advice once tendered by Punch "to young people about to marry," namely, "Don't!" The counsel often given to those of advancing years, even by physicians, to take things "easier," to give up this and give up that—in short, to lead a dull, empty, vegetable existence, is unqualifiedly bad, Doctor Robinson thinks, although, of course, there are exceptions and special cases. He writes:

"An old man with a very high blood pressure—i. e., high for his age—should not engage in business which is likely to cause him great excitement and throw him in fits of anger; and a man who is showing symptoms of senile dementia should not be entrusted with important affairs; but, generally speaking, there is no reason why a man should give up his work or narrow the circle of his interests, merely because he has celebrated the seventieth or eightieth anniversary of his birthday. The general condition of the man, his fitness, should be the criterion, and not his age in years. We all know that some people at sixty are actually older than some at seventy or eighty."

"The advice to old men to retire has sometimes, if followed, very disastrous consequences. A man of seventy or eighty is attending to his profession or business in a satisfactory manner, and he feels well. Suddenly he decides or is advised to retire and take things 'easy' for the rest of his days. He does—and in a few weeks or months that man is a physical or mental wreck and ruin. As long as he kept up his mental interests he was all right. A sudden change, a sudden vacuum, I might say, perhaps the pernicious subconscious feeling that now it is all over for him—all that contributed to the disaster. And it is not the physical change so much as the mental that is the important factor. I, for one, am sure that mental activity, mental interest, has a life-prolonging influence, because mental activity stimulates many, if not all, of our vital processes. It is not mental work that ever kills; it is worry that does it, and even this baneful influence has been greatly exaggerated. We know of octogenarians whose lives have been one round of trouble."

Tokio Has
Unique Mayor

AFTER several months of interregnum Tokio has a mayor in the person of Viscount Inafiro Tajiri, who is something of a "character." He was born in 1850 and received part of his education at the Keiojijuku, Tokio, but was graduated from Yale University in 1878. There he was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, which boasts several famous Japanese on its rolls.

Upon returning home from the United States he filled various official positions, such as vice-minister of finance on two occasions, director of various bureaus in the Department of Finance, professor in the Imperial university and finally president of the board of auditors. He was considered an authority on questions of economic and finance and he was well known for his "high virtue and plain conduct."

The newspapers have published many interesting stories about the mayor. It is said that when he first got back from the United States he was a stylish young man, of the kind known in this country as "high collar," but he developed into a kind of plain Spartan type. He has been accustomed to get up every morning at 5.30 and set about his morning labor at once. Like Gladstone he engages in cutting wood and does a farmer's work in his own garden. He raises all the vegetables consumed in his own household. In the summer-time pumpkin vines make a veritable tunnel from the gate up to the portico—a distance of about sixty feet. Once on a very large pumpkin he inscribed the character "Katsura Tarō" in honor of the late Prince Katsura, ex-premier, who was famous for having an abnormally large head.

After Viscount Tajiri has done a certain amount of work in the garden he sits down to a breakfast of uncleaned rice, slices of pickled radish (daikon) and a bowl of soup called "miso." The Japanese, as a rule, prefer cleaned rice, which is more palatable, but the uncleaned is cheaper and contains more nourishment. Indeed, it is asserted by some authorities that the prevalence of beri beri is the result of eating the cleaned rice.

It is said that Tajiri rarely takes a tramcar, but goes on foot. Even on fine days he carries an umbrella or goes out with a raincoat made three decades ago.

There is a story about Viscount Tajiri and Baron Sakatari, also a mayor of Tokio a few years ago. The latter was once a protégé of the former. The two met at a formal banquet where it was necessary to put in an appearance wearing a silk hat and a swallowtail coat. The silk hat Viscount Tajiri wore was old-fashioned and faded, probably a relic of his Yale days. Baron Sakatari, wishing to "save the face" of his former patron, exchanged his own good hat for that old one.

It is generally recognized that Tokio has a mayor of simple life and strict honesty. It is hoped that he may be able to effect reforms in the administration of city affairs. But it is also feared that his simplicity and honesty may not be able to make a successful stand against the corruption in municipal politics. It is hoped, however, that he can put into practice his lofty principles.

In order to convert some of his subordinates to his views the new mayor arranged at the city hall a "mamemeshi" luncheon, to which he invited the heads of the fifteen wards of the city. Genpei Tanabe, the discoverer of the nutritious qualities of the bean husk, gave a lecture on the foodvalue of the despised and rejected article. The guests listened with respectful attention, but the proof of the "mamemeshi" is in the eating. Some of the reporters who were present alleged that they detected some of the guests making wry faces over this bean shell banquet.

The Miyako expresses appreciation of the value of this propaganda for cheap and economical living, but suggests that "the chief executive of the city has greater cause to claim his attention." The Kokumin is of the same opinion and says:

"The city is waiting for all sorts of improvement work. The people are not paying the mayor for propagating his 'mamemeshi' craze. Doesn't Viscount Tajiri see that the people are waiting for the tramcar communication, for instance, is a far more urgent question than the eating of 'mamemeshi'? Since the tramcar became the monopoly of the city government no improvement has been done. Cars are getting old and rails are rusting, but no attention is paid by the municipality."

The mayor's friends believe that he will make good.

A Wooden Turbine.

Interesting traces of the Moorish and Roman occupation of Portugal are frequently brought to light while prospecting for minerals is going on in the district of Alemtejo. For the most part these remains are ancient agricultural implements, or machinery used in olden times in connection with oil presses or flour mills. One of the most notable examples of the kind is seen in an ancient flour mill situated on the banks of the Guadiana river. Perhaps the most interesting part is the turbine, which is made from two logs and compressed not unfavorably with modern turbines of the same class. The outside casing is of masonry work, and this entails a considerable loss of water power on account of the passage of water between the wall and the outside rim of the turbine owing to bad fitting. The mill stands directly on the bank of the river which frequently in winter rises rapidly and floods the country in the vicinity of the old mill, and even covers the mill itself for days together. Yet the old flour mill with its quaint wooden turbine still stands the rigors of winter without sustaining much damage.



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.

THEY are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the northwest United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the States, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the

FOR THE AIR SERVICE
OF THE ALLIED ARMIES

A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

wonderful forests of B. C., this supply being made possible through a splendid organization perfected during the past ten months by Major Austin C. Taylor, director of the

Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

Evading Food Rules.

That there are loopholes in the best laid schemes of the Food Ministry is illustrated by the following stories from London.

A few days ago a hostess had a surprise visit from three hungry subalterns. Neither she nor they had any meat coupons. A friendly butcher put one and one-half pound of rump steak through a sausage machine, instructing the customer how to make what before the war were called "Vienna steaks" out of what his conscience allowed him to call "sausage meat." (Sausage meat containing less than 40 per cent. of meat may be sold without coupons.)

No holiday party is complete without an empty jug. It is against the food regulations to serve customers with a glass of milk, but you can buy as much milk as is available in your own jugs. A "jugs lent" department as an annex to milk shops may come into fashion. (Milk as a beverage is forbidden to all persons over ten years of age.)

Rheumatism, Kidney or
Stomach Trouble and
Asthma Promptly Cured.

For Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick or Sour Stomach, Bitter taste in the mouth, Loss of Appetite, and Asthma, this medicine has no equal. Two to five doses will cure Sore Back or Sluggish Kidneys.

Corporal W. Lewis No. 305525, 1st D.A.C., at present residing in Eganville, Ont., writes:—"I was 18 months in France and went through the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70 and Passchendaele. On account of Kidney Trouble I was invalided to England. I was treated there for some months in the 5th, and 11th Hospitals, and was finally invalided home to Ottawa, where I received treatment in the Convalescent Home. I was finally discharged as being medically unfit for further active service. Having heard of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure, I decided to try it, and after using four bottles I feel certain it has made me as well as ever, and I am gaining in weight every week. I can highly recommend it to any sufferer from Kidney Trouble as a sure and quick cure."

Mr. W. J. Payne, Renfrew, Ont., writes:—"I had Rheumatism in my arms, shoulders and legs for over four years. At times I was unable to get on my coat without assistance. My kidneys were also in bad shape. Three bottles of your Victory Rheumatic and Kidney Cure completely cured me."

For sale by W. P. Pattie, Carleton Place, M. R. McFarlane, Almonte, L. A. Wilson, Smiths Falls; J. L. Rochester Ltd., Rideau St., Ottawa; or direct from the manufacturer W. F. Ritchie, box 296, Renfrew, Ont.

Price, 75c per Bottle.

In remitting for mail orders add sufficient to cover postage.

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FONTHILL NURSERIES

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War Gardens call for Small Fruits, early-bearing Fruit Trees, Asparagus, Rhubarb plants, etc.

The demand for Ornamental stock in towns and villages is large.

Secure a paying Agency with liberal commissions; experience not necessary.

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NOTICE

Military Service Act, 1917.
EMPLOYMENT OF MEN IN DEFAULT
UNDER THE MILITARY
SERVICE ACT.

The following Regulations, recently approved by the Governor General in Council, impose strict obligations upon every employer TO ASSURE HIMSELF THAT EACH OF HIS EMPLOYEES OF MILITARY AGE AND DESCRIPTION IS IN POSSESSION OF DOCUMENTS PROVING THAT HE IS NOT IN ANY WAY IN DEFAULT UNDER THE MILITARY SERVICE ACT.

An employer who is charged with having a defaulter in his employ must be able to prove THAT THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE EMPLOYEE IN QUESTION WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION at the time when the employee was taken into his employment, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction that the man was not in default under the Military Service Act. It should be clearly understood that the Canadian Registration Certificates given on June 22, 1918, at the time of general registration, in no way define the status of a man under the Military Service Act.

REGULATIONS.

"106. Every person who employs or retains in his service any man who has deserted or is absent without leave from the Canadian Expeditionary Force, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service, imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars, and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he made due inquiry and that THE MILITARY SERVICE PAPERS ISSUED BY THE REGISTRAR OR THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES TO THE MAN SO EMPLOYED OR RETAINED IN HIS SERVICE WERE PRODUCED FOR HIS INSPECTION, and that it was reasonably established to his satisfaction by such inquiry and papers that the man was not a deserter or absent from the force without leave, or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

"106A. Every person who HARBOURS OR CONCEALS OR IN ANY WAY ASSISTS ANY MAN WHO IS A DESERTER OR ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE FROM THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, or who is in default in the performance of any obligation or requirement for reporting or for military service imposed upon him by the Act or Regulations, or any proclamation thereunder, shall be guilty of an offence punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by a penalty of not less than One Hundred Dollars and of not more than Five Hundred Dollars, or by both such imprisonment and fine, unless such person prove that he was not aware and had no reasonable ground to suspect that the man so harboured, concealed, or assisted was a deserter or absent from the forces without leave or in default in respect of any of the obligations or requirements aforesaid."

MILITARY SERVICE
BRANCH.