

## STANDS A LEPER AMONG NATIONS

People Will Refuse to Deal With  
Germany.

### CANADA CANNOT FORGET

There is a Movement to Spread the  
Same Sentiment Throughout the  
United States and People of  
That Country Are Registering  
"Silent Oaths" That They  
Will Not Buy Anything  
Made in Germany.

NOW that the war is over the  
question of renewed rela-  
tionship with the Germans  
will be coming again before  
the public. There can be no doubt  
that it will take the world a long  
time to forget the unspeakable  
crimes committed by the Germans,  
who seem to have exhausted evil in  
their efforts to win the war. On this  
continent the sentiment is largely  
against any renewal of friendship  
with the Hun. Here in Canada,  
where we have a death list of over  
50,000 men out of a population of  
less than 8,000,000, there is hardly  
a citizen who has not lost some dear



WILLIAM A. DU PUY.

one in the war. We are not likely  
to forget in a hurry. Some people  
ask if it is not possible that the re-  
sentment will soon pass in the United  
States, where a death list of 25-  
000 out of 100,000,000 has not hit  
so many people proportionately. As  
a matter of fact, the Americans are  
organizing themselves to resist the  
return of German domination, which  
had been growing there before the  
war. Over a year ago, William Ather-  
ton Du Puy, an author and magazine  
writer living in Washington, began  
to use as a final paragraph in every  
letter he wrote the following pledge:  
"I swear so long as I live never  
knowingly to buy anything made in  
Germany." He found instant ap-  
proval and appreciation of the slogan,  
many of his correspondents im-  
mediately spreading the idea by us-  
ing it themselves. The idea in many  
forms has spread over many parts  
of the United States, and it is now  
a regular slogan. More frequently a  
poem by Kenneth Graham Duffield  
has been widely circulated. It is en-  
titled "My Oath," and it registers a  
vow never to deal with the Germans  
again. A shortened version of Mr.  
Duffield's poem is known to Cana-  
dians, and four verses may be quoted  
to indicate that the United States,  
as well as Canada, will long refuse to  
shake the blood-dripping hand of  
Germany.

I will not trade with a German shop.  
That lives by the German hand.  
I'll use no drug with a German name.  
That's grown on German land.

I will not take a German's word.  
He'll break it if he can.  
There is no love in a German's  
heart,  
Or faith in a German man.

I'll not forget those awful deeds,  
To kirls and little boys,  
No more I'll hang on Christmas trees,  
Those blood-stained German toys.

This is my oath when war is done,  
I'll swear to keep it true.  
And since I know you feel the same,  
I ask this oath of you.

### His Fortune in Stamps.

A story is told of a collection of  
stamps which was sold recently in  
Paris for 80,000 francs. The owner  
of the collection is the son of a  
French banker in Petrograd who,  
when conditions began to be thor-  
oughly unpleasant in Russia under  
the Bolshevik regime, asked leave  
to return to France. This was granted  
on condition that he should take  
only 1,000 francs with him. The sum  
was somewhat inadequate, but the  
Frenchman was a man of resource.  
He thought himself of his stamp  
collection, made many years before,  
and, during his last few days in Rus-  
sia, he exchanged as many of his  
personal valuables as possible for  
stamps. He then left the country  
with the regulation 1,000 francs in  
his pocket, and in his hold-all a  
stamp album.

### Flivverous Pastimes.

These flivverous pastimes are listed  
by the Boston Transcript: Spinning  
a one-man top, chasing a running  
board, listening to the sparking plug,  
eating off a license plate, arguing  
with a crank, knitting a hood for a  
tin Lizzie.

### MASTER OF RETREATS.

Gen. von Hutier Saved Beaten Hun  
Armies.

Gen. von Hutier is the man who  
will be remembered in connection  
with the final phase of the collapse  
of the German war machine. It was  
he, and not von Boehn, who directed  
the German retreat, which was car-  
ried out with really masterly preci-  
sion. The quarrel between eastern-  
ers and westerners, with Hindenburg  
on one side and von Falkenhayn on  
the other, seems to have its parallel  
in a feud between the Boehns and  
Hutier. Hutier, apparently, does not  
believe in the close formations to  
which some members of the general  
staff clung. The Boehns favored it  
owing to Germany's alleged superi-  
ority in man-power as well as upon  
consideration of national tempera-  
ment. Hutier argued that German  
man-power was inadequate to the  
strain of a general war. This was  
rank heresy. It caused him, long  
after he had become chief of the  
third section of the general staff it-  
self to be referred to with some scorn  
as "that Frenchman." The expres-  
sion was coined by the Boehns.

Hutier seemed to the military at-  
taches representing foreign countries  
at the German manoeuvres before  
the war to be an exemplary family  
man. His wife is represented as be-  
longing to a rural south German aris-  
tocracy, a member of the house of  
Aichholtz. On the walls of her draw-  
ing-room hung framed mottoes work-  
ed with her own hands and changed  
for the sake of emphasis and variety.  
Hutier brought up three children in  
dignified simplicity. A son, also called  
Oscar, was reported among the  
severely wounded at Verdun. Hutier  
had a daughter noted for her ex-  
quisite beauty, still, perhaps a belle  
among the officers, and at last ac-  
counts unmarried. In Darmstadt,  
where Hutier lived for a consider-  
able time as commander of the local  
infantry, his men were distinguished  
for their unusual smartness. His  
comfortable, but not large, house on  
the Martinstrasse was resorted to by  
musicians. He seemed to have a dis-  
tinctly French outlook upon life in  
those days, used the French language  
fluently, and spoke with admiration  
of Premier Waldeck-Rousseau.

As a youth at the Kriegs-Aka-  
demie, where he spent three years,  
he attracted attention with a thesis  
to the effect that a commander's  
greatness is shown in successful re-  
treat rather than in successful pur-  
suit. The idea was paradoxical to  
the instructors. The lieutenant was  
told to submit something else. He  
sent in a paper on the superiority of  
Hannibal to Napoleon. This, accord-  
ing to Hutier, consisted in a greater  
capacity to survive disaster. The  
unusually long time required by  
Hutier to attain even the rank of cap-  
tain is ascribed to his propensity to  
deal with bizarre conceptions of  
strategy instead of sticking to con-  
ventional ideas. He is, in a word,  
as the Boehns complain often, subtle  
rather than practical, French rather  
than German. For instance, he de-  
fends his view that Moreau was a  
greater genius than Napoleon by a  
comparison of their fortunes in re-  
treat.

Hutier has the Gallic build and  
features without the tendency to  
fleshiness of the Boehns. A cor-  
respondent who studied him through  
a glass when he was abandoning the  
Vesle loop, described him as a stiff  
figure in a long cloak like the Kais-  
er's, his grizzled hair showing too  
abundantly at the side of the jaw  
under the spiked helmet, the eyes  
hidden by the hand, the attitude that  
of a dejected man with a headache.  
Hutier is subject to fits of prolonged  
melancholy, during which he sits for  
a long time motionless. This propen-  
sity was noticed by the members of  
his staff when he commanded the  
garrison at Darmstadt. The illustrat-  
ed German papers, when they come  
to Hutier in their laudation of strate-  
gical movements on the western front,  
point out the profundity with which  
he enters upon the consideration of  
strategic problems. Napoleon and  
Scipio were like that, and Hutier has  
the gift of abstraction. It may not,  
therefore, be melancholy, but genius  
which afflicts him.

Hutier is understood to be the  
real author of the many various  
proclamations of both Hindenburg  
and Ludendorff, and to have estab-  
lished and edited personally one of  
the German newspapers in the  
French language that flourished dur-  
ing the "rescue" of Belgium, as the  
Germans call it. A few of his say-  
ings are picked up by the Italian  
press out of the German:

"The commander who arrives too  
soon may be as negligent as one who  
arrives too late.

"The finest thing in battle is to  
snatch victory from defeat.

"The genius in war, unlike the  
genius in peace, must learn to en-  
dure misunderstanding and neglect."

### Belgium.

The scraps of information that one  
picks up while looking for something  
else are often of far greater interest  
than the thing originally sought for.  
For instance, I was trying the other  
day to verify a date in the Historians'  
History, and came on this passage,  
quoted from Theodore Just: "Bel-  
gium was thus the principal cause,  
the determining cause, of the wars  
of the seventeenth and eighteenth  
centuries. During a hundred and  
fifty years the armies of most of  
the nations of Europe came to  
fight in the plains of Belgium, to be-  
siege her towns, to devastate her  
country districts; thousands of men  
perished on this everlastingly dispu-  
ted soil." This was written in Paris in  
1894; and the historian might to-day  
repeat most of these words with em-  
phasis increased a hundredfold.

### Airplanes Take All Aluminum.

Aluminum is in such great demand  
now, largely on account of airplane  
production, that even foundries and  
rolling mills on government work are  
able to obtain only enough metal to  
keep supply about two or three days  
ahead. It is reported that some found-  
ries on work aside from immediate  
war requirements, have had to close  
temporarily. Statements on stocks  
and metal used are being made to  
the Government regularly.

### THE FLAMMENWERFER.

Commander of German Contingent  
Known as Prince of Hell.

The origin of the German flame  
throwers, or flammenwerfer, was  
described by the Reinisch-Westphal-  
ische Zeitung as follows:

The flammenwerfer troops owe  
their weapon to pure chance. Their  
present commander, Major R., a re-  
serve officer, during military exer-  
cises in time of peace, received an  
order to defend a fort to the last  
extremity. In the course of the  
operations, when all means had been  
exhausted, he finally called out the  
firemen, who happened to be under  
order at the time, and they, armed  
with fire hose, directed streams of  
water at the assailants. In the criti-  
cal discussion following the exer-  
cises the Kaiser was present when  
Major R. declared that he might  
have sprinkled his assailants with  
burning petroleum quite as easily as  
with water. The Emperor asked  
whether that could be done, and re-  
ceived the reply that it was possible.  
It required long efforts, however, be-  
fore Engineer L., who had been  
entrusted with this task, succeeded  
in discovering the combination of  
mineral oils hurled in flame jets by  
our engines against the enemy.

In peace times Major R. was chief  
of the firemen's corps in Leipzig.  
This Prince of Hell (Fürst der  
Hölle), as he is called by his men,  
enjoys great popularity, not only  
among his immediate subordinates,  
but throughout the army. He can  
not contemplate with pride the im-  
portant decisions of the German con-  
tingent placed under his orders. In  
January, 1915, he commanded a de-  
tachment of only 36 men; it is now a  
formation with special shock troops,  
armed with grenades and with every-  
thing necessary for independent opera-  
tions.

### How Patriotism Is Taught.

The schools are careful to foster  
in the student at all times, as a part  
of his training in patriotism, a deep  
respect for the Japan of traditions.  
To this end "educational trips" form  
an instructive and valuable part of  
the school program. A fund is set  
aside for the purpose; the student  
himself pays into it a small graduat-  
ed sum each month. The Government  
furnishes railroad transportation at a  
nominal rate. The students, with  
their teachers, travel third class,  
sleep at cheap inns, forty or more  
in a room, live on the usual frugal  
diet of rice and tea, with a little fish,  
perhaps, and the ubiquitous "dai-  
kon" or pickled radish. These ex-  
peditions fit quite easily into an  
established custom, for pilgrimages  
are a national institution. Up and  
down their little country, the Japa-  
nese are never weary of tramping.  
And with that curious rigidity which  
characterizes even Japanese whim-  
calities, there is no deviation from  
prescribed formulas. Even the moon  
is ticketed, and must be viewed in  
autumn from one of eight "moon-  
viewing" temples, or the parapet of  
the temple at Lake Biwa, made fam-  
ous in the eleventh century, as the  
place where Murasaki Shikibu wrote  
her "Genji Monogatari." The sunrise  
is scheduled for appreciation off  
Putami beach, on the southeastern  
coast. One must climb a hill and  
look upside down at the "Bridge of  
Heaven," a narrow, pine-fringed spit  
of land running into the Japan Sea.

No wonder that Japan's past is a  
living past. The ancient heroes are  
not dead, but exert their subtle in-  
fluence through the intimate con-  
tacts of the daily life of the people.  
One meets them under a thousand  
guises—as legends imprinted on the  
common blue and white towels upon  
which the people wipe their hands,  
as the ever-fresh inspiration for ar-  
tists in choosing subjects for their  
paintings, in the commemorative tem-  
ples, in the allusions scattered through  
the "I Ching," the "Tao Te Ching,"  
to the lips of every man, woman and child  
in Japan, reappearing in the classic  
"Nob" dramas inherited from the  
14th and 15th centuries, in the popu-  
lar theatres, and, finally, so that no  
one may escape, in the "movies." All  
the really cultured roots of Japan  
are buried deep in the past, and al-  
though the Japanese student of to-  
day is thrust unceremoniously into a  
modern school system of western de-  
rivation, his western education sits  
but lightly upon him. He never  
breaks free of his own inherited in-  
fluences, which are as familiar to him  
as his own angle of vision, which still  
has its feudal slant.—Asia Magazine.

### Make War on Rats.

One rat destroys one farthing's  
worth of national wealth every day  
of its life.

The rat is a pest when alive and  
useless when dead. Under pressure  
of famine rats have been eaten, but  
one rat to be pretty hungry before  
tackling a ragout or rodent or a rat  
rasher. Alive, the rat has not a sin-  
gle redeeming feature. He touches  
everything, and spoils everything he  
touches.

The medical profession has long  
declared war rats, calling them the  
most efficient of germ-bearers and  
the cause of epidemics, but the  
slaying of the prolific little pest has  
by no means kept pace with its birth-  
rate. The increase of a single pair  
of rats in five years has been calcu-  
lated at 949,369,969,152 rats. One  
pair of rats may have 880 descen-  
dants in a year.

Now that the rat has become a  
competitor for our food rations  
something adequate is to be done.  
The Government has determined to  
organize a rat-catching campaign.

A rat specialist known to the writ-  
er disposes of 40,000 rats every year  
visiting leading hotels, warehouses,  
and the like.—Tit-Bits.

### A Rare Day.

"You're always getting up benefits  
for other people; when are you go-  
ing to have one for yourself?" a  
friend asked Charlie Murray of Mack  
Sennett comedies. "I've already had  
one!" retorted Murray. "The other  
day I got so much for a dollar at the  
grocer's that I couldn't help saying,  
'You've given me good weight this  
morning.' "Yes," he replied, "this is  
cheatless day."

## Liberated by Canadians



Residents of Saudemont, France, are glad to be released by the Canadians, after living in the village with the Germans for four years.



French civilians released by Canadians leaving for a village far from German shells and kultur after living four years under German rule.

### RESULTS OF INFLUENZA.

Medical authorities have stated,  
"There is no knowing how far-reach-  
ing the results of the influenza epi-  
demic will be."

From the nature of the malady it  
is feared many cases of tuberculosis  
will develop. If you have not fully  
recovered from the "flu," or you are  
run down in health from some other  
cause, seek a doctor at once. A re-  
sumption may have developed, but  
even that may be cured if taken in  
time. A case in point has recently  
been brought to our attention—a  
farm laborer with a wife and five  
small children. He had not been  
feeling right for some months, not  
sick enough to go to bed, or stay  
indoors, but always tired. His daily  
work about the farm had become a  
task to him. So of his own accord  
he went to the Muskoka Free Hos-  
pital, to try and find out what was  
the matter. He was found to be suf-  
fering from tuberculosis, and was  
immediately taken in and put to bed.  
The doctors say this man is making  
a good recovery, and that he will  
shortly be able to return home.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for  
Consumptives is now appealing for  
aid in fighting the Great White  
Plague. The money you give will  
help restore to health just such de-  
serving cases as this, bringing happi-  
ness untold to re-united families.  
Contributions may be sent to  
Sir William J. Gage, 84 Spadina  
avenue, Toronto, or to Geo. A. Reay,  
Secretary-Treasurer, Gage Institute,  
223 College street, Toronto.

### Migration of Mosquitoes.

Some surprising facts regarding the  
migration of mosquitoes and other in-  
sects have been discovered by Prof.  
S. C. Ball, who spent a month at Re-  
becca Shoal Lighthouse last summer.  
This lighthouse stands out in the ocean  
12 nautical miles from the nearest  
land, which is Key West, Tortugas,  
while the nearest region on which  
any considerable number of mos-  
quitoes can breed is Marquesas Atoll,  
24 miles distant to the eastward.  
Breezes from the north and east  
brought mosquitoes to the lighthouse  
and in one case a strong southern wind  
brought them from Cuba, 95 miles  
away. Indeed, in some instances  
there was evidence that they were  
brought by favorable winds from even  
more distant points; perhaps from  
Tampa bay, 180 miles distant! House-  
flies and various other insects were  
also captured at the lighthouse

### Such a Relief.

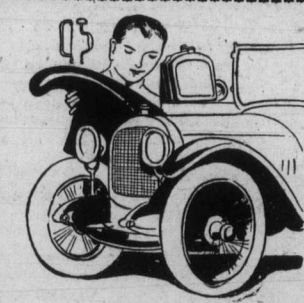
She put down the book with a sigh.  
"What is it, darling?" he asked.  
"Ah, dearest, I'm so happy," she re-  
plied.  
"But you had such a sad look in  
your eyes just now."  
"I know. I've been reading about  
the unhappiness that the wives of men  
of genius have always had to bear.  
Oh, Alfred, dear, I'm so glad you're  
just an ordinary sort of a fellow."

## BEECHAM'S PILLS

How often has an attack of indigestion interfered  
with your work or spoiled your pleasure? Good health  
is mostly a matter of sound digestion. Whenever you  
are troubled by dyspepsia, flatulence, sour eructations,  
sick headache, biliousness or constipation, take Beech-  
am's Pills. They quickly and effectively correct digestive  
disturbances, stimulate the supply of gastric juice and

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shop—the factory kind.  
You know what we mean!  
Your car comes back to  
you as though you had  
just got it from the fac-  
tory. Every little detail  
about your car will be put  
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