

"the little Britisher." When her father was released she was sent to Holland under a German guard. Some Belgian women gave her a bouquet of flowers. On reaching Holland one of the German guard asked her for a flower; but she refused, saying, "I am going to give the entire lot to the first Canadian soldier I meet."

For three years Dr. Beland lived in a prison in the heart of Berlin, and surrounded by high walls. Some of the prisoners were soldiers, but most of them were diplomatic or political offenders. In a roll of 400 inmates there were 25 nationalities represented. Of the total number 50 were British from some part of the Empire. All the allied nations were represented, and there were German, Austrian, Bulgarian and Turkish occupants of cells. The governor of the prison was a very austere Prussian. As Dr. Beland learned the German language, the prison surgeon made use of him to look after the inmates. All the German officers were arrogant and confident.

From a washerwoman who came to the prison with the laundry, he learned a good deal about the food conditions in Berlin. This woman begged him to give her food from the packages sent to the prisoners rather than money. This request became continuously more urgent. One day an officer turned suddenly to Dr. Beland and asked him "When is the war going to end?" The reply was that "It will last for years unless Germany gives in. The allies will not."

When Dr. Beland left on 12th May he could learn of no special evidence on the part of the people to demand peace, much as they might desire it. They are very submissive, and, if they grumble, they do not do it aloud. There is a growing anxiety about food. About March the German people were very confident in their army. In March an officer said to him that they had conquered Great Russia, and it was now an even fight between Hindenburg and Haig, and that the former would soon defeat the latter and the war would be over. Later on, Dr. Beland asked the same officer how things were going, and with less arrogance he said: "We are fighting against the whole world."

On one occasion he saw Hindenburg, who in May was more popular than the Kaiser, and was regarded by the people as a sort of god. The Kaiser is very popular with the people, who do not regard him as belonging to the military set in the same sense as the Crown Prince, who, by the way, is not very well liked. "The people regard the war as their war and not the Kaiser's war." They all felt that they have been preparing for it for years, and that it is to make the Fatherland the most dominant country in the world.

Dr. Beland states that there is a complete absence of humanitarianism from the German thought. The murder of women and children, the bombing of hospitals, and such like acts, do not move the Hun women, who say "it is war." They are as nonchalant in such matters as the men.