

The Union Advocate

VOL. LI.

NEWCASTLE, N. B., DEC. 3RD, 1918.

MIRAMICHI BOY DESCRIBES THE CAPTURE OF CITY OF CAMBRI

Interesting Account of Battle in Which Canadians Were Victorious, by Pte. Theodore Bell.

Derby, N. B., Nov. 26.—Pte. Bell is in receipt of a letter from his brother, Pte. Theodore Bell, who went through the battle of a round Cambrai, which lasted four days. This is the second time Pte. Bell has been wounded. Pte. Bell enlisted in a Western battalion. The letter reads as follows:—

Colchester General Hospital, Colchester, Eng., Oct. 13.

Dear Brother:—Just a few lines to say I am back in England again, and glad to get away from the line for another spell. I got shot in the chest and a piece of shrapnel in the ankle. I am feeling pretty good today and am going to get up. There are about seven thousand wounded here fresh from the trenches, but I expect to be sent to a Canadian hospital on Tuesday. With several hundred Canadian boys, I am in a large tent and the weather is cold and damp, and the only thing that cheers us is the good news from the line, as everything looks good now.

They soon repair you up here, but I don't think I will be sent back again before Christmas. I am lucky to be alive after the last big attack. I would like to tell you all my experiences, but wait till I arrive home. I hate to talk about it, but no doubt you would like to know a little. We have just come up from down south at Arras and Amiens. We had heavy fighting there, and I came out without a scratch, but our casualties were heavy. We got reinforcements and moved up by train for the big attack about fifteen miles behind the Cambrai front. The whole country seemed a mass of troops, horses and guns, and the only New Brunswick boy I met was David Croker. He was moving with his battery, and only had a minute to talk to him, as everything was on the move. That day we moved up a few miles closer to the front, and stayed there till dark, as Fritz had his balloons up and we were trying to make a secret move. When it came dark it started to rain. When I go back again I am going to try to get some artillery, as I have had enough of the trenches. I will never forget the first night, undisturbed, and the going. The engineers were right on the line, putting in bridges. I looked back, and it was a real picture to see the transport coming on the dead gallop. Then you would see a bridge hit and go in the air, and in a few minutes you would see them coming again on the gallop, and all the time overhead there were aeroplanes fighting. Our tanks were a great help, but we did not have enough of them on the front. I lost every officer in the Eighth Battalion, and all through the Canadians were cut up badly. I never saw the German machine gunners stick to their hold like they did.

You will have some time to make it out, but pass it on, as I don't feel like writing letters.

THEODORE.

END STOMACH TROUBLE, GASES OR DYSPEPSIA

"Pape's Diapepsin" Makes Sick, Sour, Gassy Stomachs Surely Feel Fine in Five Minutes.

If what you just ate is souring on your stomach or lies like a lump of lead, or you belch gas and eructate sour, undigested food, or have a feeling of dizziness, heartburn, flatulency, nausea, bad taste in mouth and stomach-headache, you can get relief in five minutes by neutralizing acidity. Put an end to such stomach distress now by getting a large fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin from any drug store. You realize in five minutes how needless it is to suffer from indigestion, dyspepsia or any stomach disorder caused by food fermentation due to excessive acid in stomach.

OBJECTION TO SPECIAL REPRESENTATION TO THE SOCIALISTS

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—(Delayed)—A group of members of the Chamber of Deputies representing agricultural interests have sent a letter to Premier Clemenceau expressing objection to giving special representation to the socialists at the peace conference. It is urged that these deputies, who are farmers and peasant classes, be represented, since they had shed blood more freely than any class.

\$100 REWARD \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh, being greatly relieved by constitutional conditions, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and causing nature to do all her work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for literature.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all druggists.

ADVOCATES RAILWAY FROM CARLETON TO MIRAMICHI

Writer in Woodstock Press Says Such a Road is Badly Needed.

To the Editor of the Press:—The war is now over, and new activities of a public nature are imminent. The problem of re-adjusting the one problem now, whatever it is to be done should be begun. The men who have been in the service first consideration, and it is the duty of the country to see them established in profitable callings.

The last settlement of the soldiers is now widely discussed, and no more ideal occupation exists than that of farming, and now is the time for our lands to be settled, thereby increasing wealth and population.

It should be urged on the authorities that the best section of unoccupied farm lands in New Brunswick is to be found in the parishes of Brighton, Aberdeen and Kent of this county, but a preliminary necessity to settling the same is better facilities for transportation, namely, a branch line of railway through the eastern part of these parishes.

At present how small a tract it would be for the forces of the front to build a line of railway sufficient to carry freight from Hartland to the Miramichi, and yet the same force that has carried out great tasks in France is about to be released for peaceful pursuits, and why not the work mentioned be a small part of the program; moreover, it will be possible to provide as much work of public nature as possible to absorb the amount of labor that will be available at the conclusion of peace.

If the people of the section of country interested are ever to have a railway, now is the time to get busy about it.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT L. SIMMS.
Woodstock, N. B.

RETIRED FROM HIS PROFESSION

Geo. A. Wathen, Principal of Doaktown High School, Will Not Teach After Present Term.

Mr. George A. Wathen, principal of the Doaktown Superior School, is retiring from the teaching profession at the close of the present year, as the most enviable reputation as an educator. He has held the principalship of Doaktown school since 1895. He has sent more pupils to the Normal School than any similar school. Many of his pupils hold prominent positions in various fields of labor in Canada and the United States.

Mr. Wathen is a native of Richibucto and a graduate of the Richibucto Grammar School. The aggregate fame of the pupils of this school would probably surpass that of any school in the province, so numerous has been its pupils who have become prominent among these and other countries.

Mr. Wathen was graduated from the Normal School with first class honors in June, 1898. In that class there were ten boys, all of whom are now living and holding their important positions. R. B. Bennett, of Calgary, was one of this class. Hewerwick Colwell was his native town. Though the youngest member of the class, he was even then distinguished for his brilliant and forceful speech-making. He taught for a year or two at Doaktown and then studied law and became a partner with L. J. Tweedie. On the Miramichi his oratorical powers are still well remembered. In 1911 he was elected to the House of Commons. He visited Newcastle and was accorded a public reception by the citizens of his native town on his first visit after breaking into imperial politics. In reply to the formal address read by the Mayor, he gave a rather commonplace talk of fifteen or twenty minutes, and at the close said: "Now, gentlemen, I did not plan to talk like this. I intended to stand up and deliver a speech like R. B. Bennett used to make."

Mr. Wathen was a member of the class, who afterwards studied law and is now Senator McKnight of Boston, who has just returned a very prominent campaigner for president of the Massachusetts Senate. Hodley Taylor, from St. John's, was another member of this class. He also studied law, went west, and is now a judge in British Columbia. He was a graduate of Mount Allison, and was also G. H. Harrison. The latter has stuck to teaching, and is now principal of Chatham.

BOLD HOLD-UP PULLED OFF AT NEWCASTLE

C. G. R. Conductor at Point of Gun Relieved of Personal Effects by Youthful Highwayman Tuesday Night.

(Moncton Times)

A bold hold-up, pulled off in spectacular style, is reported from Newcastle on Tuesday night. Conductor Gus MacKenzie, of Campbellton, was the object of the attentions of the bold hold-up man, who, at the point of a gun, stopped the conductor in Newcastle yard and stripped him of his coat and other articles that he had on his person. Details of the hold-up are meagre, but it is known that the hold-up man did his work in the old-fashioned method and departed on his way after his work was completed.

While relieving Conductor MacKenzie of his personal effects the hold-up man stated his name was Burke and that he was a native of Moncton. He is described as being a young man of about twenty years, very talkative and completed somewhat like an Indian. The C.G.R. police are on the trail of the man, and the local officers have also been notified.

Some time ago a youth named Burke made his escape from St. Patrick's Industrial Home at Halifax, and there are also a number of local "desperadoes" who have not been seen around the city for some time owing to their being wanted by the police on a charge of robbery and destruction of property. There is a possibility of the above-mentioned hold-up being the work of one of these.

TEN LARGE SHIPS LOST IN WAR BY WHITE STAR LINE

New York, Nov. 26.—Ten large steamships, aggregating \$12,000,000 gross tonnage, were lost by the White Star Line during the war. It was learned here today. Among them was the Britannic, 45,158 gross tons, torpedoed in the Aegean Sea in 1916, shortly after her completion, while in British Government service as a hospital ship.

Other large White Star liners lost were the Justicia, 22,324 tons; Oceanic, 17,274; Arabis, 15,801; Laurentic, 14,802; Cymric, 13,270; Africa, 11,992; Georgic, 10,677; Celtic, 8,301; Delphic, 8,273.

War losses of the Atlantic Transport Line were five ships, totalling \$1,665 tons; and of the Red Star Line, one ship, the Southland, 11,899 tons.

SUNNY CORNER, N. B.

Mr. Burton Harris spent Sunday the guest of Mrs. Alfred Leach.

Miss Sadie Johnstone is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Johnston. Miss Johnston recently graduated from a Montreal hospital.

Mr. Norman Bentway was the guest of relatives here last week. Mr. Allan Leach, of the 1st Depot Battalion, St. John, N.B., spent the week-end with his parents.

Mr. Michael Hogan's many friends are glad to see him around again after a severe attack of the "flu."

Mr. Frank Vickers spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chatham and Newcastle.

Mr. J. A. Hennessy went to Doaktown Thursday evening on the "whooper," returning by the express. Miss Margaret Brennan has returned from her home to resume her duties here, after attending the funeral of her brother.

TOTAL OF 114 GERMAN U-BOATS SURRENDER TO ALLIES

Harwich, England, Nov. 27.—Twenty-seven German submarines were surrendered to-day to the Allies. This brings the total of German U-boats turned over to 114.

PROCLAMATION

His Worship the Mayor and Town Council of the Town of Newcastle will hold a reception in the Opera House on the afternoon of December 14th at 3.30 o'clock, so that the public may have the pleasure of being presented to His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, on His Official Visit.

Those wishing to attend the reception will kindly provide themselves with two cards with their names printed or plainly written thereon. One to be handed to the Officer announcing and the other presenting the people to His Excellency.

Signed,
JNO. H. TROY,
Mayor.

VISCOUNT KATO JAPANESE HEAD AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Washington, Nov. 29.—Viscount Kato, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, will head the Japanese delegation to the peace conference at Versailles, according to unofficial advice reaching Washington today from Japan.

Vice-Admiral Isami Takeshita, vice-chief of the Japanese General Staff, will be a member of the delegation. He will be accompanied by his aide, Captain Kichiro Nomura, who was educated in Japan and in Germany and Austria.

1,100 JEWS KILLED AT MASSACRE IN LEMBERG

London, Nov. 29.—Eleven hundred Jews were killed during the recent massacre in Lemberg, according to despatches in the Berlin newspapers transmitted by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Central News. Hundreds of Jews are said to have barricaded themselves in a synagogue which was set afire. Those who attempted to escape from this refuge were fired upon.

SHOULD HOLD GERMAN KAISER RESPONSIBLE

New Castle, Nov. 29.—In a speech delivered here this evening Premier Lloyd George, dealing with the question of the responsibility for the invasion of Belgium and the British Government had consulted some of the greatest jurists of the Kingdom and that they unanimously and definitely had arrived at the conclusion that in their judgment the former German Emperor was guilty of an indictable offense for which he ought to be held responsible.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale at five thousand offices throughout Canada.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always Best
Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson

AN UPPER BLACKVILLE HERO.

SON OF MR. JAMES CAMPBELL

Son of Mr. James Campbell, of Upper Blackville, and one of three brothers with the Canadian forces. Sgt. Campbell was recently reported a prisoner of war in Germany, but luckily his stay in that country will be short.

TURCO-GERMAN DEBACLE IN PALESTINE DESCRIBED BY EYE WITNESS FOR BENEFIT OF THE GERMANS

Amsterdam, Nov. 25.—(Monday)—The staggering completeness of the Turco-German debacle in Palestine and Syria is shown the German public in an eye-witness story published in the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin. The writer attacks General Von Sanders, the German commander in the Turkish field of operations for his "incredible incapacity and negligence."

The German General's entire concern, he declares, was for the safety of the General's daughters, who were at a seaside resort. He likewise confirms the British report of the General's flight, which the British official statement worded: "The enemy commander-in-chief fled far in the rear of his troops."

How the British break-through occurred on September 18, west of the Jordan, is described by the writer. The whole of the general headquarters staff was captured in their beds the commander-in-chief, his adjutant and the latter's wife.

BLACKVILLE NOTES.

Blackville, N. B., Nov. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. David Cripps went to Loggieville Thursday, where they will visit Mrs. Cripps' father, Mr. David Savoy.

Mr. M. Shaffer was in St. John on a business trip last week.

Mr. A. C. McLean and Mr. Walter Cropley, of Chatham, were here this week.

Mr. John Layton went to Newcastle on Thursday for a few days.

Mrs. M. J. Stewart is visiting friends in Chatham this week.

Miss Clara Quinn went to Chatham Thursday morning, where she will visit friends.

Mr. Joseph McGrath spent Sunday with friends in Millerton.

The death of Lawrence Christopher, eldest son of John and Annie Brennan, occurred at the residence of his step-sister, Mrs. Joseph Layton, Sunday evening, after one week's illness of pneumonia. Deceased was in his nineteenth year and resided in the woods he contracted influenza, which developed into pneumonia and resulted in his death. He is survived by his parents, three sisters and one brother, besides three step-sisters and a stepbrother. The funeral was held Thursday morning, interment being made in the Forks cemetery, Rev. S. J. Crumby conducting the funeral service.

Miss Alice Hogan is visiting friends in Blackville this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Crawford are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a baby boy at their home here.

Mr. Morrissey Dunn is spending this week at his home here.

Mrs. Thomas Washburn is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ernest Brennan, at her home here.

The friends of Mr. Raymond Hawes are glad to see him out again after being ill with influenza.

Mr. James Quinn spent Sunday in Chatham Thursday.

Mr. Clarence Lake returned to his home in Chatham Thursday, after spending a few days with friends here.

Miss Stella Donahue is able to be around again after being ill with influenza.

Mr. Frank Vickers spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chatham and Newcastle.

Mr. J. A. Hennessy went to Doaktown Thursday evening on the "whooper," returning by the express.

Miss Margaret Brennan has returned from her home to resume her duties here, after attending the funeral of her brother.

RICH. RED BLOOD RESISTS INFLUENZA

Its Victims Are Largely Anemic Weak, Anæmic People.

In the epidemic of influenza, pneumonia, that has swept over the world, it has been noticeable that its victims have been largely anemic, weak, and anæmic people. People who are anemic are especially liable to influenza, pneumonia, and other diseases. The system is weakened, and the body is unable to resist colds, influenza, and other ailments, and enjoy good health, and many about them are weak, anæmic, and miserable.

To those who have been attacked by influenza, the after-effects are more dangerous than the attack itself. They are left at the mercy of colds and complications. The system is weakened, and the body is unable to resist colds, influenza, and other ailments, and enjoy good health, and many about them are weak, anæmic, and miserable.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. People who have been attacked by influenza, the after-effects are more dangerous than the attack itself. They are left at the mercy of colds and complications. The system is weakened, and the body is unable to resist colds, influenza, and other ailments, and enjoy good health, and many about them are weak, anæmic, and miserable.

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FOOTWEAR

THAT'S MY MIDDLE NAME

Don't buy Footwear till you have seen my Fall Line. BEST MADE AT MODERATE PRICES. Boots, Slippers, Gaiters, Rubbers and Overalls. For the Family.

WALTER J. JAY, NEWCASTLE.

All measure of honest market value is put into every genuine packet with the selling price on each.

"MALADA"

The Most Delicious and Economical of all Teas Beware of Substitutes

NEWCASTLE TOWN IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

Endorse Ald. Stuart's Motion Favoring Abolition of Property Qualifications and Equal Civic Rights for Women—Also Want Truant Officer—Warm Topics for Next Meeting.

Newcastle, Nov. 27.—The regular monthly meeting of the Newcastle Town Improvement League was held in the Police Magistrate's room last evening, Frederick P. E. Andor in the chair, Ald. H. H. Stuart secretary. One new member, Rev. F. T. Bertram, was admitted.

The secretary reported that, while the League's resolution in favor of conscription of manpower had been carried out by the government, the League's equally strong resolution in favor of the coincident conscription of wealth had been practically ignored and the war revenue raised largely by loans which would have to be repaid, together with the heavy interest thereon, by those who were least able to do so—in great part by returned soldiers, who had already shed their blood or risked their lives for the country.

Truancy, Etc.
Compulsory attendance at school was next brought up. Rev. F. T. Bertram asked if there were a truant officer. He had been asked to act as such, but had not regularly received the appointment.

Rev. Mr. MacLean said that compulsory education did not seem to be enforced either here or in many other places. Education was the greatest heritage anyone could leave his children. The League should make representations to the Council on this matter.

Rev. F. P. Bertram said that, evidently many parents cannot make their children go to school. Rev. Mr. MacLean said that when parents did not send their children to school early it was hard to make them go later. The Town Council should again be asked to appoint a truant officer and completely enforce the law.

On motion of Ex-Alderman Thomas A. Clarke and Rev. A. H. MacLean, the following motion passed unanimously: "That the attention of the Town Council be called to the fact that there is no truant officer in the town at present, and that the Town Council be asked to appoint such an officer and to see that the compulsory attendance provisions of the school law are thoroughly enforced."

On motion of T. A. Clarke and Rev. Mr. Bertram, the secretary was asked to bring this resolution before the Town Council.

On motion of Ex-Alderman Thomas A. Clarke and Rev. A. H. MacLean, the following motion passed unanimously: "That the attention of the Town Council be called to the fact that there is no truant officer in the town at present, and that the Town Council be asked to appoint such an officer and to see that the compulsory attendance provisions of the school law are thoroughly enforced."

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As a candidate for Alderman and on \$1,000 real or personal to qualify for the Mayoralty meant that property, not men, sat in the council. It was difficult to get real estate in town; in some places impossible and personal property is rarely assessed for. As the law stands, no matter what a man's character, ability and education, even income, may be, he is not eligible for certain honors that are open to all who are assessed on a certain amount of property, regardless of what else they may have or be. This was an invidious distinction and should be done away with, as such leads to trouble. Now that there is no property qualification needed for seats in the provincial legislatures, Dominion House of Commons, Imperial House of Commons, and most, if not all, other popular branches of legislature, and we have the British Government's guarantee that the British House of Lords is to be made elective, and the city of St. John, which pays good salaries to its council, has abolished its property qualification. It is high time that Newcastle got in line with modern ideas. Also, it was time that women should at last be given the rights which only is afforded, absolute equality of opportunity with man, legally, economically and politically. A woman should be entitled to vote, whether she is married, or single, and to hold office, on exactly the same terms as a man. When women may vote in Dominion elections and sit in the British Parliament, why should she be held inferior in towns and other municipalities? Mr. Clarke thought it a waste of time to bring this resolution before the Council. The Council would not adopt it in this generation.

Rev. Mr. Bertram, the chairman and Rev. Mr. MacLean, Ex-Alderman Jas Stables and other spoke of the urgent necessity of Medical inspection of schools.

Roads.
A vigorous discussion on roads followed. Rev. Mr. MacLean said that the town covered far too much ground. It was so thinly settled that it was unnecessarily costly to keep up the roads. The road between the main part of the town and "the Bridge" was disgracefully bad. Better had "the Bridge" not been included in the town. It could then have got good roads from the Provincial Government.

Mr. Stables said that the taxes got from the Sinclair Lumber Company was sufficient to make and keep good roads between the two sections of the town. He also thought that the \$450 spent on that road this season had been practically thrown away. Mr. Sinclair had, at one time, offered to repair the road himself for \$700.00, but of course it would cost more now. When built, roads should be well built. What sections of road had been built there when he was in charge of the Council had been well built.

Qualifications.
Ald. Stuart moved the following: "That this Town Improvement League ask the Town Council to apply for legislation at the coming session for such amendment of the Town's Incorporation Act or the Newcastle Incorporation Act, or both, as will abolish all property qualification for the office of Mayor and Alderman and 'mit women to the same rights and privileges as men in town elections and offices.'"

This was seconded by John H. Ashford. Ald. Stuart claimed that, manhood should be ranked above property. To say that a man must be assessed on \$400 personal property to qualify

as a candidate for Alderman and on \$1,000 real or personal to qualify for the Mayoralty meant that property, not men, sat in the council. It was difficult to get real estate in town; in some places impossible and personal property is rarely assessed for. As the law stands, no matter what a man's character, ability and education, even income, may be, he is not eligible for certain honors that are open to all who are assessed on a certain amount of property, regardless of what else they may have or be. This was an invidious distinction and should be done away with, as such leads to trouble. Now that there is no property qualification needed for seats in the provincial legislatures, Dominion House of Commons, Imperial House of Commons, and most, if not all, other popular branches of legislature, and we have the British Government's guarantee that the British House of Lords is to be made elective, and the city of St. John, which pays good salaries to its council, has abolished its property qualification. It is high time that Newcastle got in line with modern ideas. Also, it was time that women should at last be given the rights which only is afforded, absolute equality of opportunity with man, legally, economically and politically. A woman should be entitled to vote, whether she is married, or single, and to hold office, on exactly the same terms as a man. When women may vote in Dominion elections and sit in the British Parliament, why should she be held inferior in towns and other municipalities? Mr. Clarke thought it a waste of time to bring this resolution before the Council. The Council would not adopt it in this generation.

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Ald. Stuart moved the following: "That this Town Improvement League ask the Town Council to apply for legislation at the coming session for such amendment of the Town's Incorporation Act or the Newcastle Incorporation Act, or both, as will abolish all property qualification for the office of Mayor and Alderman and 'mit women to the same rights and privileges as men in town elections and offices.'"

This was seconded by John H. Ashford. Ald. Stuart claimed that, manhood should be ranked above property. To say that a man must be assessed on \$400 personal property to qualify

as a candidate for Alderman and on \$1,000 real or personal to qualify for the Mayoralty meant that property, not men, sat in the council. It was difficult to get real estate in town; in some places impossible and personal property is rarely assessed for. As the law stands, no matter what a man's character, ability and education, even income, may be, he is not eligible for certain honors that are open to all who are assessed on a certain amount of property, regardless of what else they may have or be. This was an invidious distinction and should be done away with, as such leads to trouble. Now that there is no property qualification needed for seats in the provincial legislatures, Dominion House of Commons, Imperial House of Commons, and most, if not all, other popular branches of legislature, and we have the British Government's guarantee that the British House of Lords is to be made elective, and the city of St. John, which pays good salaries to its council, has abolished its property qualification. It is high time that Newcastle got in line with modern ideas. Also, it was time that women should at last be given the rights which only is afforded, absolute equality of opportunity with man, legally, economically and politically. A woman should be entitled to vote, whether she is married, or single, and to hold office, on exactly the same terms as a man. When women may vote in Dominion elections and sit in the British Parliament, why should she be held inferior in towns and other municipalities? Mr. Clarke thought it a waste of time to bring this resolution before the Council. The Council would not adopt it in this generation.

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THE UNION ADVOCATE

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. My greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for a child, but who are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

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AUSTRIA FEARS POWER OF CZECHS AND HUNGARIANS

Vienna, Thursday, Nov. 21.—(By the Associated Press)—Dr. Otto Bauer, Secretary of State, today conversed with the correspondent on the subject of a union of the Austrian republics and the federation of German republics.

"It would appear," said Dr. Bauer, "to be our only means to preserve to us any political and commercial prosperity and to prevent our being engulfed upon by the larger states nearby. It must be admitted that the Germans are a wonderful business people and also that they have coal and iron and an outlet to the sea, facilities which would become ours. Also their language and literature are the same as ours."

The Secretary of State added that the hostility of the Czechs and Hungarians toward the Austrians and the reports that efforts would be made by the Czechs even to take part of Germany speaking Austria made a union of the German states necessary for self-preservation. He said there was another proposal to create along the Danube new republics.

It was evident to observers here, Dr. Bauer continued, that the peace conference must aid in the settling of the difficulties of the new republics and lead them toward prosperity. He said that he and other members of the Government had been rather relieved to learn that there would be a mission sent by the Allies to help in the adjustment of boundary disputes to the satisfaction of all concerned and with the chief object of preventing new wars.

As the Czechs have a strong army, Dr. Bauer continued, they are feared both in Austria and Hungary, whose war material was mostly abandoned on the Italian front or else seized during the retreat. The Jugoslavs, however, were Hungarians, the Secretary of State concluded, and he felt that they would resist the efforts of the Czechs to take Pressburg and other points claimed by them.

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TAROL

RELIEVES PROMPTLY CURES SURELY Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Grippe AND ALL AILMENTS of the RESPIRATORY ORGANS



TAROL is a scientific remedy prepared by competent chemists, according to formulas approved and recommended by the Medical profession, with choice elements, the principal being

Wood Tar and Cod Liver Oil

Wood Tar acts as a powerful antiseptic to the throat, bronchi and lungs, protecting these organs against the evil action of the microbes.

Cod Liver Oil soothes the irritated mucous membranes, eases the cough, promotes expectoration and supplies the whole organism with the energy needed to overcome the diseases and to recover strength.

Ask for Tarol and insist on getting it. DR. ED. MORIN & CO., Limited - QUEBEC, Canada.

Men's Fall and Winter Overcoats

Underwear in Fall and Winter weight

Men's and Boys' Suits

Hats and Caps for Men and Boys

Russell & Morrison



Growing Old Together

THIS aged couple, mellowed by time and the experiences of life, are happily growing old together.

They are happy because they are healthy. Life is still full of interest to them, and they are wide awake to new ideas.

These are the kind of old people that everybody likes. For, in spite of the years, they are cheerful and optimistic.

It is only natural that the blood should get thin and vitality wane as age advances, but there are ways of keeping up the quality of the blood and maintaining health and vigor.

Very many men and women have found in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food exactly what they need to restore energy and strength and keep them healthy and happy.

As an example Mr. Stephen J. Leard, North Troy, P.E.I., writes: 'At seventy-five years of age my heart gave out and became very irregular and weak in action and would palpitate. My nerves also became weak, and I could do nothing but lie in bed in a languishing condition, losing strength and weight. In that condition I began using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and am cured. Had I not obtained this treatment I would now be in the box with the roof over my nose. At eighty-one I have an energy, vigor, and means go, and I am writing this letter so that old people like myself may prolong their health and strength by using this great medicine.'

There can be no doubt that this treatment contained exactly what was required to build up Mr. Leard's system.

We are constantly receiving so many letters of this kind that we can, with the greatest confidence, recommend people of advanced years to put Dr. Chase's Nerve Food on trial, as a means of restoring and maintaining health and vigor.

Here is another interesting letter. This time from a lady:

Mrs. Joseph Lalonde, Hydro Glen, Ont., writes: 'I have to thank you very much for what your medicines have done for me, especially the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I was so run down and nervous last summer that I was in bed most of the time, unable to do any work. I have also been troubled with my kidneys for over twenty years, and tried every doctor I knew of without any permanent results, but I can say that Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills have made me feel quite different. Since taking this medicine I have been able to do my housework, and although I am now 76 years old, I feel better than I have for years.'

'I know Mrs. Joseph Lalonde, and believe her statement regarding Dr. Chase's medicines to be true.'—W. F. Flannery, Postmaster.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmansons, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Only the genuine bears the portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, M.D., the famous Receipt Book author, on every box.

CONSIDERING DISPUTE OVER N. SCOTIA COAL AREAS

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The Cabinet this afternoon took up consideration of the dispute between the Nova Scotia Steel Company and the Dominion Coal Company, on questions that arose some time ago between the companies in regard to development of mining areas under Sydney Harbor. The Nova Scotia Steel Company sought permission to mine on adjoining property belonging to the Dominion Coal Company, claiming that by so doing production of bituminous coal could be increased. The two companies were unable to agree, however, and the points at issue were referred to C. E. Magrath, Fuel Director of the Maritime Provinces, for adjudication. After hearing evidence on both sides Mr. Magrath recommended to the Government that the Nova Scotia Company be given authority to mine in certain directions on the Dominion Company's property.

The Government's decision will probably not be announced for several days. It is regarded as very probable that the Dominion Coal Company will take the question to the courts should the Government issue authority to the Nova Scotia Company. The view taken by the Dominion Coal Company, it is understood, is that such an order would be unconstitutional.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK TROOPS ENTER ESTHONIA ON WIDE FRONT

London, Nov. 26.—Russian Bolshevik troops have crossed the River Narva on a broad front and have entered Esthonia, between the Gulf of Finland and Lake Peipus, says a Central News despatch from Stockholm today. General mobilization has been ordered in Esthonia, which the Germans are expected to leave within a fortnight, the despatch adds.

U. S. CASUALTIES IN THE WAR

36,154 Killed, 1,160 Missing, 179,625 Total of Wounded—14,811 Died of Disease and 2,163 Died Prisoner.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Total casualties of the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice were 236,017: General March announced today. They were divided as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 36,154. Died of other causes, 2,204. Total, 38,358. Prisoners, 2,163. Missing, 1,160.

Discussing the enormous number of wounded, the American official said that many thousands of men slightly hurt who did not go to hospitals and whose names were reported as casualties reported to the department up to yesterday numbered only a little over 32,000 and most estimates of the probable total when the armistice was signed have not been over 100,000.

Long Lists are Coming in daily now, however, and the total exclusive of the very slightly wounded may go far over the previous estimates.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers, and 1,400 guns. He added that the casualties among the American forces in northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

General March said that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation.

F. R. McCurdy Speaks of His Resignation.

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 27.—F. R. McCurdy, M.P. speaking of his resignation from the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment said his resignation was tendered on September 17th. The reason was because the Department's increasing problems were not being sufficiently and broadly anticipated, for unfortunately, Mr. McCurdy said, inaction and absence of co-ordination with other departments were seriously prejudicing the interests of returned soldiers, and reconstruction generally. The special cabinet committee on this subject had been inactive and the parliamentary committee report on pensions had been discredited. The pension board was incomplete, all these omissions directly affected the Department's problems. For these reasons Mr. McCurdy felt that he should not be held responsible which he would if he remained.

DEPUTY REGISTRAR UNDER THE U.S.A. SUES FOR \$200,000 DAMAGES

Quebec, Nov. 26.—Mr. Alaya, Quebec, former deputy registrar at Quebec under the U.S.A., has today filed action for \$200,000 damages. He also sues L. A. Gagnon, of Montreal, for \$100,000 on the same grounds. The actions arise out of the publication of stories or articles tending to bring discredit on the actions of the man who occupied Berne for several days have left, but before leaving they want to the American legation and demanded before one hour their band playing patriotic airs, and finally the American and Swiss national anthems.

HOW DOVER WAS SAVED FROM BEING BLOTTED OUT

London, Nov. 26.—(Canadian Press Despatch from Roster's Limited)—The latest batch of interesting war time happenings, now released for publication, contains a story of how Dover narrowly missed being blotted out just prior to the last Belgian offensive.

The harbor was packed with war vessels of all descriptions, including four monitors about to start out for the Belgian coast to co-operate with the land offensive. Suddenly an explosion shook the town and soon it was discovered that the monitor "Glatten" was furiously ablaze in the harbor.

It is stated that Admiral Keyes boarded the Glatten and, realizing the catastrophe that would result if the Glatten's magazines exploded with so many ammunition ships in close proximity, ordered air raid sirens to be blown to clear the streets. Orders were also given to sink the monitor.

The destroyer Bruce succeeded in hitting her with three torpedoes in that part of the Glatten which was away from her magazines. She sinking her and saving Dover.

PULLED DOWN THE STATUE OF THE HATED KAISER

Inhabitants of Strasbourg Did Not Wait Until the French Troops Arrived to Manifest Their Relief at Departure of Germans.

Strasbourg, Nov. 27.—The inhabitants of Strasbourg did not wait until the French troops arrived to manifest their relief over the withdrawal of the Germans. On the night of November 20-21, eight hundred students went to the Kaiserplatz, which is now the Place de La Republique and pulled down the statue of Emperor William I., and carried part of it to the foot of the statue of Kleber (a noted French general who was born in Strasbourg). The students were led by Mr. Senemeyer, an old man of seventy, who has been imprisoned in Germany during the war.

The statue of William I., Frederick III., and William II., in front of the post office, were decapitated by another group of students.

MOONEY ESCAPES THE GALLOWS TO PRISON FOR LIFE

The Death Sentence Committed by Governor Stephens.

The Labor Leader Was Convicted of Being Concerned in Bomb Explosion Which Killed Ten People.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 25.—The sentence of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged on December 13 for the deaths of ten persons killed by a bomb explosion in San Francisco during a Preparedness Day parade July 1916, was commuted by Governor W. D. Stephens to-night to life imprisonment.

Court action to save Mooney from the gallows was exhausted by the prisoner, the Supreme Court of the United States having recently decided it could not review the case.

Threats of a national strike in case the Governor did not intervene has been made in various parts of the country and some time ago it was reported that President Wilson had written an official memorandum. Mooney suffered no injustice. The trial judge has also requested a new trial for Mooney.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS. Why order your out-of-town check books from out-of-town firms. We have the local agency for the largest manufacturers in Canada—the Appleford Counter Check Book Co.—and are prepared to submit samples and prices to suit your requirements.

TAKES OFF DANDRUFF, HAIR STOPS FALLING

Have your hair? Get a small bottle of Dandruffing right now—Also stops itching scalp.

This, brittle, colorless and straggly hair is sure evidence of a neglected scalp, of dandruff—that awful word.

There is nothing so destructive to the hair as dandruff. It robs the hair of its beauty, strength and its very life, eventually producing a feverishness and itching of the scalp, which if not remedied causes the hair roots to become loose and the hair to fall out fast. A little Dandruffing to-night—now—any time—will surely save your hair.

Get a small bottle of Keweenaw's Dandruffing from any drug store. You surely can have beautiful hair and lots of it if you will just try a little Dandruffing. Save your hair! Try it!

Children Cry for Flatulence

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of Dr. J. C. Watson and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to convince you in this regard. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are the result of experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA? Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Purgative Drops and Soothing Syrup. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT MAJORITY WISH TO SETTLE IN HOME PROVINCE

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—A curious feature of the census of overseas soldiers taken by the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment to ascertain the number willing to take up farm work is that the average age of soldiers wishing to settle in the western provinces is higher than the average age of men wishing to settle in the eastern provinces. The province having the highest average age is British Columbia, where nearly all the older men wish to go probably because of its attractive coast climate.

A deduction in reference to the fact that the older men appear to wish to go west, says an official memorandum, is that the extremely young boys have not reached the age when their vision extends much beyond their home surroundings. In this connection it is noted that only twenty-eight percent of the men wish to settle in any other than their home province.

10 CENT "CASCARETS" FOR LIVER AND BOWELS

Cure Bile Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Bad Breath—Candy Cathartic.

No odds how bad your liver, stomach or bowels; how much your head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness and sluggish bowels—you always get relief with Cascares. They immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, correct the sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestine and bowels. A 10-cent box from your drugist will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet and head clear for months. They work while you sleep.

WRIGLEY'S

It's the great war-time sweetmeat.

—the benefit, the pleasure, the economy of a 5c package of WRIGLEY'S

—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

—send it to your friend at the front.

—it's the handiest, longest-lasting refreshment he can carry.

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—has made it the favorite "sweet ration" of the Allied armies.

BOLSHEVIKI LEAFLETS IN NIAGARA DISTRICT.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Nov. 27.—Niagara Falls and other places in the Niagara district were billeted during last night with Bolshhevik leaflets entitled "Peace and the Workers." The police are investigating, but though most homes got copies there don't seem to be any clue as to who put them there.

THE SECRET OF SAVING

lies in spending to the best advantage—getting the most for your money. That is what you do when you buy Zam-Buk, and that is why Zam-Buk is the choice of the good housekeeper and careful buyer.

When you buy Zam-Buk you get 100% medicine—not 5% medicine and the balance "fill up" as it is called in ordinary parlance. This explains why Zam-Buk goes so much farther than ordinary ointments and why the results are so much better.

Zam-Buk is soothing, healing and antiseptic. It ends pain, destroys all germs in a sore or wound—thus preventing any danger of blood-poisoning—and grows new skin. A Zam-Buk cure is permanent because it purifies and heals not only the surface skin, but also the underlying tissues, so that there is no possibility of the disease breaking out again.

Zam-Buk is composed exclusively of vegetable oils and herbal extracts, with absolutely no animal fat or poisonous mineral drugs, which only irritate the parts they are intended to heal. It can, therefore, be used on the most sensitive skin and is the best balm for baby.

It is also best for eczema, ringworm, boils, pimples, ulcers, abscesses, blood poisoning and piles. All Dealers of Zam-Buk, Co., Toronto, Ont., Box 2, For. Mail, Toronto, Ont.

Zam-Buk

DEMAND CHANGES IN THE IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, Nov. 26.—Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, gave an impromptu speech this afternoon to a story in the press that W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, is to be superseded and that J. B. Robertson, assistant superintendent of immigration, will be given another position. The Minister stated that the news was entirely untrue and that the retirement of these two officials was due to the fact that they were not considered in the classification of the Immigration Department in the West, but only in the United States.

SECRET DOCUMENTS MAY BE PUBLISHED TO PLACE BLAME

Berlin Inquiry to Determine Which Statesmen and Military Men Started War.

WORLD WILL BE APPALLED At Depths of Degradation to Which Germans With High Sounding Names Sank.

(By Julian Grande.)

Berne, Nov. 23.—I learn indirectly from Berlin that a commission is being appointed to examine secret documents and ascertain which German statesmen and military men were responsible for the war and its prolongation. The Berlin Tageblatt demands also an inquiry as to who was responsible for repeatedly preventing peace and dragging out the war until a catastrophe was inevitable.

I can assert that the council which decided on the relentless submarine warfare included Ballin, von Jagow, von Tirpitz, and one director of Krupp. Ballin is now dead and von Tirpitz and one other member of his council have fled to Switzerland.

I also learn from a trustworthy source that about three months ago the German War Council decided on a naval attack on the English coast and, consequently, all the German submarines were recalled to German ports, when the German sailors, realising the plan, began their mutiny and the ex-Kaiser's last visit to Kiel was intended to pacify them.

The German sailors, however, had no vivid recollection of Jutland, and declared openly that they would not again encounter the British fleet. Hence, their insistence on not abandoning the mutiny without assurance from the Governor of Kiel that the German fleet would on no occasion leave Kiel while the war lasted.

World Will be Appalled.

When the German secret documents are published, the world will be appalled at the depths of degradation to which Germans with high-sounding names and titles sank. Thus, after Italy's entrance into the war, Prince von Buelow, in conjunction with the German consul-general at Zurich, was engaged in endeavoring to introduce poison bombs, cholera bacilli, and germs for infecting horses and poisoning wells into Italy via Switzerland. This was proved by recent inquiries of Swiss authorities, which resulted in immediate expulsion of the German consuls and vice-consul at Zurich. Buelow escaped from Switzerland and is now probably hiding somewhere in Germany.

The demand for the publication of the incriminating documents and the punishment of those responsible for the war and its prolongation, means that the Germany of to-day is determined to disavow all such persons and prove herself fit to be accepted as a member of the society of nations. The chief desire is not to be "hohofahig" or fit for reception at court, but "freiheitsfähig," fit for the reception of freedom.

As the Journal de Geneva said yesterday: "From the White House Wilson is leading the Germans against the Hohenzollern family has lately become intense and it is quite true that the German ex-Empress and ex-Crown Princess have had to be protected at Potsdam by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council. German women, particularly, show detestation of the ex-Empress and the Hohenzollern princesses.

It is unlikely that it will ever be possible for anyone again to wear the twenty German crowns and coronets now in the dust. Formerly, the privileged officers' caste, formerly such a powerful support of the imperial dynasty, is also humbled in the dust.

Confusion in Austria.

Again, the small farming class, formerly very faithful to the dynasty, is also tired of war and little inclined for a civil war to decide whether Germany shall be a monarchy or a republic, especially as now farmers' councils are organized and working together with Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. The farmers want to be left in peace to cultivate the land and are now disposed to be revolutionary.

Messages from Austria just received show that the confusion there is worse confounded. In Lemberg, owing to Bolshhevik agitation, street fighting has gone on for five days and it may quite probably be necessary for British or American troops to occupy parts of Austria temporarily to restore order. In Switzerland the Bolshhevik-fomented agitation has now ceased. French-Swiss troops

who occupied Berne for several days have left, but before leaving they want to the American legation and demanded before one hour their band playing patriotic airs, and finally the American and Swiss national anthems.

LEATS DIRTY

GILLET'S

FOR CLEANING DISINFECTING—USED FOR CLEANING CUTLERY—FOR HANDS AND SOFT SOAP—FILL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

WANTS WOMEN ELIGIBLE FOR CIVIC POSITIONS

ANNUAL AND OTHER REPORTS

The St. John Standard in a recent issue discusses a matter of much interest to its readers...

THANKSGIVING BANQUET 2,800 FEET ABOVE THE EARTH

Elizabeth N. J. Nov. 28—The first aerial banquet in history was held today on an airplane 2,800 feet above the sea...

THE PULMONARY TONIC MORNING CUP CRESO PHATES

Town Improvement League Asks for Legislation Abolishing Property Qualifications

The monthly meeting of the Newcastle Improvement League was held Tuesday night...

ROBERT STEAD'S NEW NOVEL

Robert J. C. Stead in his new novel "The Cow Puncher" has written a notable book with a Western Canada setting...

RECORD OF THE INDIAN ARMY IN THE GREAT WAR

London, Nov. 28—(Canadian Press Despatch from Rome.) The following figures referring to the Indian army have been given out...

Don't Bother with "Special Pastry Flour"

You can get the same flaky lightness in your Pie Crusts, Tarts and Cookies, with

BEAVER FLOUR

as you can with any pastry flour. Beaver Flour is milled of the famous Ontario fall wheat...



(Canada Food Board, Flour Mill License No. 10)

POPULATION OF VIENNA IN A DESPERATE CONDITION

London, Nov. 28—The population of Vienna is reported in a desperate condition from lack of food...

CHAIRMAN OF THE SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT BOARD

Ottawa, Nov. 27—Official announcement was made this afternoon by Hon. Arthur Meighen...

SOUTH AFRICA'S

Cape Town, South Africa, Nov. 27—(Canadian Press despatch from Reuters' Ltd.)...

HAD PLANNED TO BOMB BERLIN DAY THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED

London, Nov. 28—The Royal Air Force had completed all preparations for the bombing of Berlin on November 9...

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, Cleanse Little Bowels with "Cal-Fornia Syrup of Figs."

RIGHT TO DEMAND EXTRADITION OF FORMER EMPEROR

Holland Reported to Take the View That She Has Not the Power to Surrender Such Persons Without the Consent to Germany.

London, Nov. 28—It is understood that the question of the extradition of the former German Emperor is being considered by British law officers...

The French Premier, M. Clemenceau, recently requested of Charles Lyon-Caen, dean of the faculty of law of the University of Paris...

GERMAN WARSHIPS MAY BE SUNK

Ships Are in a Deplorable State. London, Nov. 28—After an inspection of the German battleships and cruisers held by the Entente...

IF YOUR CHILD IS CROSS, FEVERISH, CONSTIPATED

Look, Mother! If Tongue is Coated, Cleanse Little Bowels with "Cal-Fornia Syrup of Figs."

FROM THE BEST MAKERS COME THESE WINTER OVERCOATS FOR MEN. HEAVY ULSTER COATS with Belt all around and made with convertible collars priced from \$14.00 to \$33.00. A MACKINAW COAT for Sport and every day wear is comfortable, cosy and warm.

MARSHAL HAIG PRAISES GALLANTRY OF THE AMERICANS

With the British Army in Belgium, Sunday, Nov. 24—(By the Associated Press)—A letter from Field-Marshal Haig...

One of the leading French authorities on international law, Edouard Cluett, is reported to have expressed the opinion that it was impossible to demand the one-time Emperor's extradition.

GERMAN WARSHIPS MAY BE SUNK

Ships Are in a Deplorable State. London, Nov. 28—After an inspection of the German battleships and cruisers held by the Entente...

The Morning Cup well begins the day. KING COLE ORANGE PEKOE The "Extra" in Choice Tea. Illustration of a man drinking tea.

ALREADY THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

is in evidence and Santa Claus extends a helping hand to you in choosing your Christmas gifts. Our Christmas stock is now open and everything is in full swing. We are ready with everything our small boys and girls have been waiting for in these long lists to old St. Nick.

We have DOLLS of all kinds—big ones and little ones—dressed and undressed. Some regular beauties with real hair. Also unbreakable dolls, and the prices range from 25c to \$6.00.

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dolls' Cradles | Swords | Musical Toys |
| Chairs | Accordions | Wheel Barrows |
| Rattles | Rolly-Pollies | Dolls' Trunks |
| Garden Sets | Moving Pictures | Dolls' Dishes |
| Swan Floaters | Xmas Stockings | Tin Dishes |
| Dancing Tops | Xmas Candles | Fancy Baskets |
| Iron Toys | Engines | Candy Boxes |
| Boys' Tools | Fire Engines | Mirrors |
| Reins | Hook & Ladder | Horses and Carts |
| Skiing Ropes | Shaving Sets | Express Wagons |
| Water Plates | Toy Books Galore | |
| Whistles | Paper Decorations | Crepe Paper—different colors. |
| Flutes | Mexican Dogs | |
| Toy Watches | See Saws | |

Also a nice line of BIBLES and PRAYER BOOKS—a most appropriate gift.

DISHES—Two 95-piece Dinner and Tea Sets—gold bands—specially priced to make room for Christmas goods.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Six and Eight-Piece Toilet Sets | Glass Sets—Assorted patterns |
| Urns and Basins | Bread Trays |
| Cups and Saucers—Green, blue and white. | Pickles Dishes |
| Plates to match | Granite Pots and Kettles |
| Tea Pots—decorated and plain | Grandfather's Cups and Saucers |
| Fancy Night Lamps | China Cups and Saucers for gifts |

GROCERIES—We carry a full line too numerous to enumerate.

APPLES—Baldwin, Spys, Bishop Pippins and Greenings for the Xmas trade.

FLOUR—in barrels, 98, 49 and 24-pound bags. Bran, Middlings, Corn Meal, Rolled Oats and Corn Flour.

THOMAS RUSSELL
THE RED STORE
Public Whar. Phone 79

WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS
The Canadian Government offers interest-bearing War-Savings Stamps
Issue of 1919—Payable Jan. 1, 1924
ORDER-IN-COUNCIL P.C. No. 2462 authorizes the issue of War-Savings Stamps for the purpose of assisting in the financing of Government expenditures.
As Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, points out, W.-S. S. will provide "an excellent investment for small savings; and a strong incentive to every-day economy."
\$5.00 for \$4.00
Until January 31st, 1919, War-Savings Stamps will be sold by all Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and other authorized Agencies, for \$4.00 each, and on January 1st, 1924, Canada will pay \$5.00 each for them.
Registration Against Loss
A Certificate is provided for the purchaser of a W.-S. S. On certificates are spaces in which 10 W.-S. S. may be affixed. A certificate bearing one of these W.-S. S. may be registered at any Money-Order Post Office, fully protecting the owner against loss by fire, burglary or other cause.
The Certificate also shows the Cash Surrender Value of W.-S. S. at various dates before maturity.

MANUFACTURED FOOD TOTAL SHOWS A BIG WAR INCREASE

Ottawa, Nov. 25.—A memorandum issued today by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics relative to the increase in the manufacture of food products in Canada during the war period, says:
How marked has been the expansion of Canadian farm production under the stimulus of the war is well known. That the same or better results have been achieved in the manufacture of food products has not, however, been appreciated. In the absence of the necessary statistics, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, however, has just completed its compilation of a complete record of industry taken for 1917, and the following figures are available for comparison with those of 1914:

1914	1917
Value of manufactured food products in Canada was \$24,974,887	in 1917 this had risen to \$70,848,108
As a whole, the value of the more important manufactured food products shows that flour and grain mill products lead with products to the value of \$23,092,118, while slaughtering and meat products are in second place with products valued at \$16,543,313.	
Other important manufactured food products include: Bread, biscuits and confectionery, \$7,142,566; butter and cheese, \$15,896,751; refined sugar, \$74,829,200; dairy products, \$12,522,000; coffee, \$1,000,000; \$48,100 and condensed milk, \$8,087,111.	

BEARING CREST OF RUINED EMPIRE

Roads Strawn With the Wreckage of the German Army in Retreat.

QUATRE-BRAS BATTLEFIELD

Receptacle for Strange Medley of the Broken Machinery of War.

(By Percival Phillips.)
Namen, Nov. 28.—Our troops have finished the second stage of their journey to the Rhine. Our front rests today across the Meuse at Huy, 19 miles east of Namur, and beyond this the vague line, which passes through a Huy street with busy shops, is the neutral zone of ten miles, crossed only by white flagged envoys of the opposing armies.
It has been a journey of absorbing interest from Charleroi and Nivelles through Namur to the Meuse and up the winding valley, hammed in by all-grey cliffs, past picturesque villages and ancient castles to the chateau of Huy. The roads are strewn with the wreckage of the German army in retreat and burned and broken transport lorries sprawl in muddy ditches, while guns lie rusting on battered carriages, the playthings of little children.
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TEXT OF FORMER GERMAN EMPEROR'S RENUNCIATION

Published by the New German Government in Order to Reply to Certain Misunderstanding—Kaiser Renounces Forever His Rights to the Crown of Prussia.

ORDER OF MERIT FOR FOCH

Paris, Nov. 30.—Following the dinner given at the Elysee Palace in honor of King George, a reception was held at the British Embassy. During the reception King George bestowed upon Marshal Foch the Order of Merit. Marshal Foch is the only foreigner to receive this decoration. In bestowing it, King George said:
"I am happy to give the highest distinction of which I can dispose to the eminent soldier who has conducted the Allies' armies to victory."
The reception was the first fete of victory in Paris. The gay colored tulle of the women and the scarlet robes of Cardinal Amette, Archbishop of Paris, and Cardinal Bourne, Archbishop of Westminster, contrasted strikingly with the blue and black uniforms of officers and the black dressed clothes of civilians. It was a picture which had been almost forgotten in Paris. Marshal Foch wore a black tunic and the red trousers of the epoch of the Battle of the Marston.
(The British Order of Merit was instituted by King Edward on June 26, 1902. It is very exclusive, but carries with it no special title or personal precedence.)
London, Nov. 30.—When Premier Clemenceau and Marshal Foch of France, and Premier Orlando and Foreign Minister Sonnino, of Italy, arrive in London next week to attend a meeting of Allied leaders preliminary to the meeting of the Council of Four, they will drive, from the station through Hyde Park to give the people of London an opportunity to welcome them.

LLOYD GEORGE IS ASKING FOR "BLANK CHEQUE"

Sweeping Victory Foregone Conclusion—Labor's Great Mistake, CANNOT CARRY 100 SEATS Hinted Asquith May Enter New Cabinet—Nationalist Defeat Expected.

London, November 27.—With armistice rejoicings and celebrations over the surrender of the German fleet the reputation of British premiers the British people seemed for a time to scarcely realize that a general election campaign was in progress. Their interest is now more evident, in the effect on the standing of the several political parties and the political fortunes of individuals than in the general result, as that seems a foregone conclusion.
Premier Lloyd George is asking for "blank cheque" and the people appear inclined to give it to him. Fear of social unrest and industrial disruption is having a powerful effect on people who realize the necessity of a strong, stable, and progressive administration during the reconstruction period.
The allotment of constituencies and the official stamping of coalition candidates is being carried out with a machine-like precision that makes the same performance in Canada last year look like a spontaneous expression of public desire. The coalition includes nearly all the Unionists, at least half the Liberals, and a sympathetic following among the Laborites. Outside the Coalition are the Asquith Liberals, Laborites, and Independent Laborites, Nationalists and Sinn Feiners the National party and the Ulsterites.
The Asquith Liberals have no definite policy except hatred of Lloyd George and are appealing more for the preservation of the Liberal party, which is split in two than in any hope of commanding a majority in Parliament. Mr. Asquith has practically told his followers to save what they can from the wreck.
Asquith's Price is Big
It was thought for a time that he might enter the Coalition, but negotiations failed and now it is hinted that he may enter the Cabinet after the election. This is scarcely possible, as his price is understood to be portfolios for certain of his followers who are not acceptable to the Coalitionists.
It will be a rugged remnant of the once great Liberal party which will return with Mr. Asquith to the next Parliament.
During the war Labor played a notable and patriotic part in the Coalition Government, but the extremists now appear to control and are demanding the retirement of labor representatives from the Government. Some have obeyed the demand and some are declining. Labor, it seems, is throwing away a great opportunity. The Labor party must participate and accept responsibility in a government of reconstruction or lose to the Coalition many supporters. Labor ministers have been successful, but Labor has been left as a party of second thoughts by the list of present. The four hundred Labor candidates promised have fallen to one hundred and fifty or one-sixth of the total members of the House of Commons. Labor at present cannot carry one hundred seats and even among the successful Laborites there will be many favorable to Coalition.
The Independent Labor party of Henderson, Macdonald and Snowden is an unknown quantity. Coalitionists claim that defeat of Macdonald, and his followers in the new Parliament will be few. Others say that the result in the great industrial centres may be in favor of the extreme Labor leaders.

TWO BOYS DROWNED IN THE ST. JOHN RIVER SATURDAY

Arrol Clark, Aged 9, of Fredericton, and Wendell Clark, Aged 10, of Maugeville, Were the Victims—Went Through the Ice.

28,000 NAMES ADDED TO THE U.S. CASUALTY LIST

The Probable Total Casualties in the American Army up to November 26 Will be 265,639.

Washington, Nov. 30.—The new casualty reports added more than 28,000 names to the American total for the war. The summary announced last week totalled 236,111, including 2,163 prisoners. General March said he did not think the number of prisoners would be increased materially by the new figures, indicating the probable total to November 26 will be 265,639. Today's summary adds 1,210 to the number killed in action or dead of wounds, 1,823 to the number dead of disease, 10,330 to the number wounded, and the number of missing in action is increased from 1,160 to 14,290. The large increase in the latter classification is attributed to belated reports from all commands on the checking up of missing men.

CANADIAN OF AGRICULTURE AT WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Nov. 28.—That the reciprocity agriculture agreement between Canada and the United States as accepted by Canada, is one of the planks in the farmers' platform, decided on by the Canadian Council of Agriculture now in session here, is announced by the platform today. The farmers pointed out that the reciprocity agreement of 1911 is still on the Statute Books of the United States and if ratified by Canada would go into effect at once.

AIRPLANE MAIL ON 50 ROUTES ASSURED U.S.

Hundreds of Machines Turned Over for Postman—New System Discussed.

New York, Nov. 30.—National postal mail service became an assured fact yesterday. The experimental stage is now passed.
Captain Benjamin B. Lipper, director of the service, announced yesterday that the government had turned over to his use hundreds of airplanes. The exact number will not be known until the machines have been tried as an experiment, will be the first to be put into operation.
In connection with his announcement Captain Lipper said several circumstances had led to the being made at this time. Of chief consideration was the fact that hundreds of skilled aviators are about to be released from the army. Unless there is an immediate opening for them they will naturally drift back into post offices and the months of training they have gone through will be wasted.
Eight Routes Suggested
As the first step in the development of the air mail service the Army Club of America is planning to establish eight continental routes. Five are to be transcontinental and three will follow the coasts.
The first is to be known as the Woodrow Wilson Airway. It will form almost a straight line from New York to San Francisco, touching at Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago and other important cities.
A second route, to be known as the Wright Brothers' Airway, will describe something approximating an arc between Washington and San Antonio, Tex. The third, known as the Langley Airway, will start at Philadelphia and after passing through Pittsburgh, Columbus, Dayton, Indianapolis, Louisville and Kansas City will end at Santa Barbara, Cal.
The fourth route, to be known as the Lincoln Airway, will start at New York and end at Los Angeles, passing through St. Louis, Chicago, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.
The fifth route, to be known as the Roosevelt Airway, will start at New York and end at San Francisco, passing through New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.
The sixth route, to be known as the Grant Airway, will start at New York and end at San Francisco, passing through New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.
The seventh route, to be known as the Sherman Airway, will start at New York and end at San Francisco, passing through New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.
The eighth route, to be known as the Hayes Airway, will start at New York and end at San Francisco, passing through New Orleans, Houston, Dallas, Fort Worth, Denver, Salt Lake City and San Francisco.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON RETAIL SALE OF GASOLINE

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—Removal of all restrictions on the retail sale of gasoline is announced by the Fuel Controller. Dealers may therefore continue to do business as in the past. The recent regulations were adopted following upon an investigation and report by Dr. McFall, of the cost of living branch of the Department of Labor.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The personnel of the National War Savings Committee was announced on Friday by the Minister of Finance, Sir Herbert Ames has been appointed chairman of the committee. With him will be associated fifteen members representing every province in the Dominion. Those for the Maritime Provinces and the Province of Quebec, exclusive of Sir Herbert Ames, are: Sir J. Douglas Hays, St. John, N.B.; W. A. Black, Halifax; Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; C. Delage, Quebec; R. T. Leclerc, Montreal; W. M. Birks, Montreal. Thomas Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, is also a member of the committee.

GERMANY MUST PAY

SAYS BISHOP QUAYLE
Any Compensation Which Does Not Rest Upon It Not American, He Says.

St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Bishop William Quayle, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in a speech here today declared that any peace commission of the American people which does not make the German people pay the utmost farthing is not a peace commission of the American people, and that "until such time as the Kaiser is tried and executed for murder justice will not have room in the world."
"We did not fight the Kaiser," he continued. "We fought the German people. Not to mete out punishment to Germany now is not love; it is sentimentalism."

HILLED NEAR TRURO

Marshall Boyd, aged 48 years, of Truro, was struck by the west-bound Marikins Express, Friday evening, at Bible Hill, near Truro, and died from injuries received a few hours later.

DEATH FIGHT IN IRELAND

In Ireland the Nationalists and the Sinn Feiners will fight to the death. It is believed that the Nationalists will be extinguished. Many of Dillon's supporters are retiring while others are contesting the Irish Labor constituencies in England. The Sinn Feiners concede that only five, O'Brien, Healy and Swift O'Neill will go down to defeat.

TO OBTAIN PERMIT

For the Use of Steel in the Erection of Buildings
Ottawa, Nov. 26.—The war trade commission has announced that the restriction which at their meeting held in October last, prohibiting the use of structural steel, steel shapes, plates, bars or any other form of steel the value of which exceeds \$2,000, in the erection of any building or structure of any kind, form or description, is to be removed. It is necessary for manufacturers of steel or any party requiring the steel, to obtain a permit from the war trade board to use steel in the erection of buildings.

NOT NECESSARY

TO OBTAIN PERMIT
For the Use of Steel in the Erection of Buildings

A TROUBLED FOR TODAY

The first lesson is that when the sun is in the first to laugh.

WILL REDUCE RATES

Just how many airplanes are now available in this country for air mail service, Captain Lipper would not say. A number of the Army Club of America are being transferred to the postal department. The exact number will not be known until the machines have been tried as an experiment, will be the first to be put into operation.

A PAYING BUSINESS

Chiroptery is a paying business. A chiropterist is a person who has a chiropter. A chiropter is a bird which has a chiropter. A chiropterist is a person who has a chiropter. A chiropter is a bird which has a chiropter. A chiropterist is a person who has a chiropter.

DIANS REACHED THE GERMAN FRONTIER

(By Daily News special cable to The Halifax Chronicle.)

With the British Armies, Nov. 27—By slow stages, leaving a space of six and a half miles or so between them and the retreating enemy, our troops of the Second and Fourth Armies are drawing near to the German frontier.

—To-day, going out from Namur, I have been to our furthest outpost. The line held by a cavalry screen at the town of Huy on Meuse, some twelve and a half miles beyond Namur is self. Later in the day I saw the arrival of the first patrols of Canadian Infantry.

"Where is our front line?" I asked one of them, and not trying to be funny, but with a military gravity, he said: "In the centre of High Street."

Remembering the old front line which were drawn across the infernal ruin of battlefields and where no man showed his body without certain death, this new front line struck me as being very funny. I enjoyed the joke of it as I went through the line and looked through plate glass windows—there was never a window pane within fifteen miles of the old front line—the boxes of chocolates and sweetmeats, at Tauschnitz editions of English authors, at portraits of King Albert, and his Queen, and at fancy woods in many bright shops all hung with flags such as one might find in Canterbury or Exeter the week before Christmas in times of peace.

Good Place for Front Line.

It was a good place for the front line, and that was certainly the opinion of the cavalry men who strolled up and down the streets under the glad eyes of Belgian girls, who greeted them as heroes and deliverers, according to the words of welcome hung in streamers across the roadways. The name of Huy, this strolling place on the way to the Rhine is not famous in world history as far as I know, but is picturesque town of considerable size, where the broad Meuse sweeps around in a sudden curve below the high limestone cliff which all the houses of Namur are sheer above the deep gorge of the river valley, rough hewn and jagged like the battlements and keeps and watchtowers of medieval castles.

From the ravines between these rocks rise the turrets and gables of Belgian chateaux like the castles on the Rhine, and above them are pine woods with tall masts through which there is a red glow of withered undergrowth. This scenery is strangely like that of the Rhine, and gives the men a foreknowledge of what they will see when they reach that river, which is their journey's end.

On broad waters of the Meuse are many barges which pleasure boats used to pass in time of peace, and down stream from Huy came scores of those small steamers to-day, crowded with passengers. They stood tightly together on upper and lower decks, and by a glance I knew what manner of men they were. They were boatloads of liberated prisoners—French, British and Italian—coming to Namur to swell the crowds which, as I write and all day long are gathered outside the railway station there, waiting for trains to take them to another station on their homeward way.

Tramping Lean Road in Misery.

These boatloads on the Meuse were lucky ones, eased at last of their packs and able to rest their weary feet. Scores of thousands of their comrades in misery are tramping a long road back from German lines. They come straggling along in small groups, keeping company by some tie of comradeship made by the roadside easing of one man's load by another's arms, the sharing of a bit of bread common memories of misery, or a word of greeting in a tongue they understand.

Yesterday, on my journey to Namur and to-day, outward from Namur I met thousands of them, and they all had the same look of men who were rushing to the same goal of their heart's desire. Though the packs on their shoulders press hard and their tired feet stumbled over every stone and rut, they were homing birds, but it was a far call still to Manchester and Shropshire and Padua and Mantua and Poitiers and Toulouse.

One could not tell to what army they belonged by their clothes, for many of them were in German prison camp uniforms, with the long black coats and round black caps, served out to them after six months captivity, and others in German tunics. French soldiers and Italians wore British khaki, and British had old garments of all nations, picked up on the way back or doled out to them in German camps; but some still wore the clothes they were captured in stained and tattered in months of captivity. There was a Czech in a grey astrachan cap and a long wadded coat, above heavy boots, and there were Chasseurs Alpins in blue bonnets and knickerbockers, and Belgians in "blacks" and tasseled caps.

A Story of Hun Brutality.

Each man had a story to tell which would hold much of the drama of this war and tragedy which would take a year of telling, but those to whom I spoke, the men of the British armies, put it all into a few words of bitterness.

"I had a bad time," said one of them. "They starved us so that we had to eat nettles and rabbit wrappings to keep ourselves alive. My dog died. They forced us hard to the end, and when we could work no more they lashed us."

"Two men I met in a day had been harnessed to carts and made to drag a transport on the German retreat from Dinant. They were ill and weak, and they were driven to the front division and afterward attached to the 19th and 3rd Divisions—Shropshire lads, both of whom had been captured in the March of 1918. Others I met were of the 5th and 6th Divisions and were taken prisoner in the Battle of Passchendaele on the way to the British front line. Women bravely trained alone. There were women among those

PROF. H. L. STEWART, OF DALHOUSIE, ON ROAD TO RECOVERY

Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.—Prof. H. L. Stewart, of Dalhousie University, who some weeks ago fell and had his skull fractured at the base and whose recovery at the time was despaired of, is so much better now that on Saturday he was removed from the V. G. hospital to his home and his complete recovery is looked for.

bladders, sent to prison in Germany for offences against German rule or deported from Lille and Douai and other towns for forced labor in the fields. As bravely as the men they rugged the weary miles with packs strapped over their shoulders, their skirts all muddy, and their feet revealed, but eager looks in their eyes. One boy to whom I gave a lift to-day was 16 years old and looked younger, except from his gravity, but he had been a prisoner for four years in a German prison. "Why" I asked, astounded by his words he said: "For smuggling over the frontier to Antwerp, where I belong."

He was carrying a big wooden box and a haversack and the straps had cut his shoulders, and he had a haggard look, but in his eyes was the stern courage of a man who had won his way through suffering. Small boys waved to him and said: "Good luck" as he drove the last part of his back to Namur, but he never waved back or smiled to them. He had lost his boyhood.

Piles of War Materials.

All this human traffic pours along the roads, and on roadsides are unhuman things, which tell of the great ambitions. They are the material of war left behind by the German army, according to the terms of the Armistice.

At Nivelles yesterday I passed hundreds of German guns, limbers, ambulances, airplanes, and transport wagons. One field near Nivelles had been a German airfield and airplane factories with enormous hangars built in brick and big workshops. All the plant was abandoned to the British and airplane wings lay piled up with iron crosses painted on them, and complete airplanes were standing as though ready for flight, as their pilots had left them. Belgian children were playing with long muzzled anti-aircraft guns, elaborately camouflaged, and peeping up the barrels of long range heavies.

Trails of Heretic Guns.

All along the way to Namur and beyond to Huy, there were trails of these derelict guns and transport as though abandoned by the enemy in flight. Many of the wagons and motor trucks had been overturned by German soldiers, and some of them were burned and others smashed, but even when they stood whole and unbroken they had a sorry look, for the enemy's transport had worn them and been patched up in a makeshift way. Dr. Beland, with the German eagle on the panels, had iron wheels or wooden rims, and his trucks were belted and hitched up like a collection of ancient carriages falling to pieces in a background of a museum.

This material, to fulfill the terms of the Armistice, is being handed over by German officers who have safe conduct into the British lines. A party of thirty German soldiers, with their officers, rode through Namur to-day under a white flag with an escort of Australians to make an inventory of this material, and in the house where I am staying to-night there are three German officers on the floor below and one under officer on the same floor as myself. A British soldier stands guard outside their door for their protection, winking at the chambermaid as she goes with hot water, but otherwise carrying out his duty with proper gravity.

The German officers are polite French men, anxious to please. One of them has an English wife, and another is related to an officer in the French mission, and they are full of the terms of the surrender as far as they are concerned with scrupulous accuracy and without a show of reluctance.

In this beautiful town of Namur, where the Sambre flows into the Meuse, below the high citadel on the rocks, the British soldiers have been well received, and they are walking about the streets, where long banners met across houses wondering how the enemy, who is supposed to be starving, can have passed by so many butcher shops, where meat is hanging in abundance, and so many sweet shops, where there are buns and cakes of every kind without stripping their bars, and only guessing the reason when they ask the price. German officers could buy such things en route, but not the common soldiers.

To the prisoners of war on the tramp back to liberty, the Belgian people have been kind and generous, loading them with food in every village. This must never be forgotten. As soon as the Germans left, Belgian civilians went into the military hospital of Namur, where they found many sick Britishers utterly abandoned, without food and without blankets, and the women of Namur sat to work at once to nurse them and feed them, thus saving their lives. The men are grateful, and in answer to the cry of "Vive L'Angleterre" they shout "Good Old England."

EMPIRE VERSE.

The Royal Colonial Institute, London, recently invited suggestions for an "Empire Verse" to the National Anthem and from four hundred contributors the following has been adopted to be the best.

Polars and tropic seas,
Over our linking seas,
Our home shall ring,
Brothers of each domain
Round our Empire's chain,
Shout, as your Sires, again—
"God Save the King."

DR. BELAND TELLS OF HUN HORRORS IN HUN CAPITAL

Women's Federation Hears Story of Cold Blooded Brutality to Physician.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—A tender homage to the British navy; to the illustrious French army; and to the heroic Belgians for the precious liberty that you enjoy today," said Dr. H. Beland, ex-Postmaster-General, reading in address to a large audience at the Chateau Laurier last night. Dr. Beland, 49, under the auspices of the Peasants des Femmes et Mademoiselles-Francaises. Among those in the audience were Her Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, Mr. Justice Brodeur and Mayor and Mrs. Archambault of Hull.

Relating his experiences in Germany, three years under the Prussian heel, hours, weeks and months of soul-racking misery, Dr. Beland brought home forcibly the brutal and inhuman actions of the German at home and in war.

Taken on Honeymoon

In the earlier days of the war Dr. Beland and his bride were on their honeymoon in Europe. Very soon after the Germans entered Belgium territory. He and his wife immediately turned to assist the wounded and sick who were brought back from the Belgian army. While performing this duty, he was hustled off to Berlin and, without any explanation, was confined in prison. Here for three years he waited for liberty.

Bury Hun Aids Him

Dr. Beland said that when he was first taken to the prison he was placed in a room with three Englishmen. Several months later he was visited by a burly Hun who said he had written a letter from a friend in Toronto who asked that assistance be given to Dr. Beland. The German said he was a banker, but even when they stood whole and unbroken they had a sorry look, for the enemy's transport had worn them and been patched up in a makeshift way. Dr. Beland, with the German eagle on the panels, had iron wheels or wooden rims, and his trucks were belted and hitched up like a collection of ancient carriages falling to pieces in a background of a museum.

Lots of Food in 1915

Dr. Beland stated that during his first year's incarceration there was an abundance of food in Berlin and the prisoners were permitted to purchase anything they desired. In 1915 the German captives were placed on rations and the captives had to depend on the prison fare. Eight ounces of bread and two messes of soup constituted the daily ration, he said. The bread could be eaten when one was hungry—but the soup was unpalatable. He said a small portion of a potato, boiled over an alcohol lamp, made a treat that every one would enjoy.

Prisoners Escape

While the prison was closely guarded, there were many escapes. On one occasion a French soldier, who was locked in a cell on the fifth and top floor of the building, saw the bars in his cell, and, reaching up, grasped the eaves, and with little effort lifted himself to the roof and disappeared. On another occasion eleven prisoners boldly walked out of the jail, but ten were captured outside of Berlin by the secret service.

Lets Bellow Walk

In Holland, Dr. Beland was informed that he would have to sail immediately for England, in order that his wife and children could be exchanged, might leave for Germany. On being apprised of this, Dr. Beland

Got a Cold?

Peps will give you relief. Simply dissolve a Peps tablet in your mouth. Peps carries the medicinal Pine Vapor, which is released, to all parts of the throat, nose and air passages, where a liquid medicine could not possibly reach. This vapor destroys the bacteria and germs which come in contact with the throat and heal the inflamed membranes and fortify you against colds, croup, sore throat, bronchitis and whooping cough. Peps contains absolutely no harmful drugs and is therefore the safest remedy for children.

FREE TRIAL. Cut out this coupon from the home edition of this paper, and mail it (with 1c stamp to pay return postage) to Peps Co., Toronto. A free trial packet will then be sent you. All drug-gists and stores sell Peps, 50c per bottle.

Peps

MAKE BREATHING EASY.

MEETING BETWEEN FORMER EMPEROR AND EMPRESS WAS AFFECTING

Amerongen, Nov. 29.—(By the Associated Press)—The meeting between the former Emperor and Empress is declared to have been affecting. Although eye-witnesses describe the scene as "surely worthy the painter's brush," no description of the reunion of the ex-emperor and the Empress has become public.

PEACE CONFERENCE PERSONNEL 1,000

May Be Held at Quai D'Orsay, Not at Versailles.

London, Nov. 29.—A statement made here last evening by an apparent authority, says that the Peace Conference will be held at the Quai D'Orsay, not at Versailles. The American delegates are declared here to be Messrs. Lansing, Root and House, accompanying the President. The British delegates are to be Messrs. Lloyd George, Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour, Earl Reading and probably Lord Curzon and Mr. Barnes and an unnamed Labor representative. For the British Dominions, Sir R. L. Borden, Mr. Hughes, Gen. Botha and Mr. Massey. In the French, M.M. Clemenceau, Briand, Pinchon, Tardieu, Bourgeois and others. For Italy, Baron Sonnino and Premier Orlando. With the delegates and accompanying officials the personnel of the Peace Conference is expected to number nearly one thousand.

A JUST PEACE.

You want a just peace, a just peace shall be yours, Don't worry my friends, it will last for years When the allies meet justice out to the Hun 'Twill not be what they wanted; a place in the sun.

You wrote a Hymn of Hate after war had begun You sang another one, now that it's done another one, now that To be handed down from father to son That you claimed a victory, before victory was won.

When William the Conqueror and Will had his his nation, they went Made war on the nations, they went back on the run It took years of hard fighting, before the allies met, before Now they wish themselves back in their dear Fatherland.

William Hohenzollern your pride got a great fall, When you signed the Peace Treaty, you planned for the day; the day ended in night For a just God helps only, the ones who do right.

Nov. 22, 1918. H. A. C.

P.E.L. PRODUCE PRICES

The following prices were paid the farmer by the dealers at Summerside, P.E.I., on Friday: Oats, 75-80 cents; eggs, 60 cents; dairy butter, 40-42 cents; creamery, 48-49 cents; geese, 25 cents; duck, 25 cents; turkey, 25 cents. No potatoes are being bought.

decided he would remain in Holland for a while, and let von Bellow "work his pipe" for while so he could get a taste of my experience during the past three years. When he was quite ready, Dr. Beland sailed for England in a transport, "convoys" by the wonderful British navy.

As an afterthought, Dr. Beland took of his experience with a light, wolverine in the Berlin period. The captive physician had complained he was losing considerable weight as a result of insufficient food, and stated that his weight had been reduced to 140 pounds. The officer's reply was "It is the style to die. Tons of thousands of our men are being buried daily."

YOUNG MAN KILLED IN MILL AT ST. ANTHONY

Michael Leger, Son of Mr. and Mrs. John B. Leger, Victim of Shocking Accident.

CAUGHT IN BELT AND WHIRLED TO HIS DEATH

The Unfortunate Young Man Was Alone in the Mill at the Time Accident Happened. A shocking accident occurred at St. Anthony, Kent County, on Thursday, November 28th, when Michael Leger, only son of Mr. and Mrs. John Baptiste Leger lost his life. The young man was alone at the time but the causes of the accident seemed to be quite apparent.

Mr. Leger, Senior, is the proprietor of a grist mill in the operating of which the young man sometimes assisted. On Thursday Michael's body was discovered in the boiler room of the mill in a horribly mangled condition and his life was extinct. He had probably been dead about twenty minutes. A mitten which he had near him remained caught in the shafting. It is apparent that he had endeavored to adjust a belt on the main shafting while the mill was running and his hand became caught he was hurled around striking the beams and the wall until he was killed and many bones broken. No cry for help had been heard. A small beam had been broken by contact with his body and several bricks in the wall of the furnace had been knocked out.

The fact that Michael was the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Leger rendered the circumstances of his sad death more pathetic. He was about 17 years of age. In working around the mill the young man had ingeniously contrived that his grandpa's saw the griststone commonly used about the farm was run by power from the shafting of the mill, and it was the belt for this griststone that he was probably adjusting when he met his death.

G.N.R. J. W. FORBES CAME SAFELY THROUGH FIGHTING

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Forbes received a cable Sunday from their son, Gunner John W. Forbes, in which he announced that he came safely through the heavy fighting in the last days of the war and is now in England. This was very welcome news for Mr. and Mrs. Forbes as they had not received any word from their son for some time and were naturally anxious to hear of his safety.

Gunner Forbes has been overseas nearly two years and had been in the thick of the heavy fighting in which the Canadians had been engaged during the past year. The Moncton man was fortunate in not only having escaped being wounded, but never had to spend a day in the hospital through illness.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE BOLL OF HONOR FOR NOVEMBER.

University Course: Messrs. Herve T. O. LeBlanc, Frederick Caray, W. D. Commins, Frank Gillen, Joseph P. Butler, Arthur Klanski, Thomas Melville Nichol, Leon C. Martin, Henry Richard, Antoine Laurier, J. De G. M. LeBlanc, Gustave Gaudet, Wm. McBratry.

Academic Course: Messrs. J. Emile Dolbeau, Wm. Bourque, Alderio J. Melanson, Thomas Bernier, Walter Kearns, Murray Kilfoil, Gerard Leger, Albert LeBlanc, Walter Bridges Harold Dymally, Henri Pelletier, Francis Power, Albert Robichaud, Flavien Sanson, Arthur Cormier, Pierre Beliveau, Antoine Richard, Gerard Gaudet, Herbert Peterson, Mathieu Elzinger, Henri Topping.

Grammar School: Messrs. Adelard Boudreau, Joan Rheal Fourcar, Joseph Theriault, Francois Pelletier, Alford Bobichaud, Camille Melanson, Armand Cyr, Alphonse J. Richard, Wilfrid Richard, Antoine Laurier, J. De G. M. LeBlanc, Damase Thibodeau, Clovis Arseneault, Lawrence Lynch, Clovis Martin, Patrick O'Neill, Joseph Archambault, Michel Fournier, Alphonse M. Richard, Gerard Gaudet, Lister Arseneault, James Calin, Louis T. LeBlanc, Fidele Thibodeau.

WATERSIDE.

Waterside, Nov. 28.—Mr. S. Blair Corp. of this place has gone to St. John to spend the winter. Capt. J. W. Forsyth and Mrs. Forsyth were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Cobb Sunday last. Miss Arvilla Smith, teacher of West River school is the guest of Miss Gertrude Cobb.

The Busy Bee Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. James A. Cairns on Wednesday evening, Nov. 27th. A large attendance. The evening was pleasantly spent in knitting, music and games. These meetings have been closed for about six weeks by order of the Board of Health. The parcel sent in for the month of October contained 32 pairs socks. If free clothes, 3 hospital shirts. The parcel also sent in the sum of four dollars and forty-two cents. Proceeds of sale of R. C. Buttons, Mrs. Herbert P. Rither will enter on Dec. 4th. Mrs. John E. Moore, a valued member of our society has just completed her one hundred pairs of socks.

Capt. Samuel and William Gauthro are here with their two acres loading lumber for McKay, St. John.

Advertisement for Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. A remarkable success for over 100 years. A doctor's reliable private prescription. A famous "first aid" family favorite. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Costs more than any other to produce—yet the price to you is the same as you must pay for inferior preparations. A preparation for internal and external use. Coughs—Colds, Sore Throat, Grippe—Chills, Cramps—Sprains and many other ills. Wonderfully Soothing Healing Anodyne.

DECORATIONS FOR P.E.I. WOMEN WHO LOST SONS IN WAR

Charlottetown, Dec. 1.—At a mass meeting held here this afternoon Gordon Wright, President of the Associated Kin of the C.E.F., and his wife, President of the Dominion W.C.T.U., spoke. The former decorated with the emblem of the International Order of Allied Women in Sacrifice eleven Charlottetown women who lost sons in the war. There are many others also eligible for decoration. A meeting will be held tomorrow to organize a local branch and Provincial Executive of the Associated Kin.

Canadian Railway Commissioners will arrive here tomorrow and spend a few hours. Premier Arsenault will impress on them the need of pushing the widening of the gauge next spring so as to employ as many returned soldiers as possible.



Pull and Haul

And men who work hard know that they get their full man's worth of warmth, wear and comfort when they buy this famous brand. ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR. is made of tough Nova Scotia wool, knitted into perfect-fitting garments—elastic and unshrinkable—in the right weights to keep a man warm. Ask for the Atlantic Underwear, and look for the Atlantic Trademark on every garment, it guarantees long wear. ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR LIMITED MONCTON, N.S.

XMAS. TRADE -- STORES

Have you got a good supply of Wrapping Paper, Twines, Stationery, Etc. The trouble is to get supplies at any price and shipments are likely to be delayed in transit. MILL SUPPLIES. Have you got your roofs made weathertight by treating with Stormtight? and your Furnace linings and Stoves lined with PLIBRICO. LIGNOPHOL will prevent Wooden Floors from splintering, breaking up and dry rotting.

BEVERIDGE PAPER CO., LTD. ST. JOHN and MONTREAL.

REJOICE WITH SCOTS OVERSEAS TRIUMPH FREEDOM'S CAUSE

Special Message to the Scots of St. Andrew's Society, Edinburgh, From the North British Society of Halifax—Lieut.-Gov. Grant Second Term as President. Halifax, N. S., Dec. 1.—The North British Society of Halifax at their annual meeting made an exception to their rule that a new president shall be elected each year, when they chose His Honor Governor Grant for a second term. This was in

once to the honorable position he holds. The society observed the rule, however, that provides for the president's installation at high noon on St. Andrew's Day, when in the presence of thirty members His Honor was invested with the presidential collar and badge. The Lieutenant Governor thanked the society for the honor done him and made a touching reference to the Scotsmen young and old who had last year shared the evil of the battles and now would hear them no more. "All I can say is may God have mercy on their souls," he concluded. A special message went to the Scots of St. Andrew's Society, Edinburgh, as follows: British Scots overseas rejoice with you in triumph of freedom's cause, for which old Scotland's heroic sons have never fought more gallantly. (Sgd.) MARGARET GRANT, Lieutenant Governor, President North British Society.

APPLES FOR EQUITY. Halifax, N.S., Dec. 1.—The apples are being shipped to England for Christmas and New Year markets.

ONLY MEDICINE MADE FROM FRUIT

Extraordinary Success which "Fruit-a-lives" Has Achieved

One reason why "Fruit-a-lives" is so extraordinarily successful in giving relief to those suffering with Constipation, Torpid Liver, Indigestion, Chronic Headache, Neuralgia, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other Skin Affections, is because it is the only medicine in the world made from fruit juices.

It is composed of the medicinal principles found in apples, oranges, figs and prunes, together with the nerve tonics and antiseptics of proven repute. 60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

WILHELM'S FOOD HOARD WAS GREAT AND VARIED

Amsterdam, Nov. 24.—How Wilhelm held out is the title of an article in the Frankfort "Volksstimme," by Wilhelm Carl, a Socialist, who discovered the hoards of provisions which the former Emperor had in his Berlin palace.

"The quantity," the writer says, "exceeded all expectations. In large white tiled rooms was everything—literally everything—one can imagine in food stuffs. It is inconceivable that four years of war such huge quantities could be hoarded. There were meat and game in cold storage; salted provisions; in ice cases, white meal in sacks piled to the roof, thousands of eggs, gigantic boxes filled with tea, coffee, chocolate, hard, jelly and jam; hundreds of sugar loaves, and endless stacks of peas, beans, dried fruits and biscuits. Their value amounts to several hundred thousand marks.

"These hoarded foodstuffs could not be better used than to be preserved as a lasting memorial to our posterity, which should see while millions in Germany starved, those elected by the grace of God held out."

GERMAN SOLDIERS FROM FRONT ARRIVING IN BERLIN

London, Nov. 26.—(By the Associated Press)—Soldiers from the front are now beginning to arrive in Berlin and men who have conversed with them express themselves optimistically as regards the result of their preservation of order. These men declare that the great bulk of the soldiers reject Bolshevism in all its phases.

It may also perhaps be considered an indication of the general public's faith in the conservatism of the soldiers that German and Prussian flags are beginning to reappear all over Berlin, after having made way for the red flag since November 10. Only in one of the suburbs was any objection raised to the flying of the national flag. Certain elements there tore the Prussian banners from the street cars. Elsewhere the emblems were not disturbed.

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

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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"He declared that with a constant change of administration it was quite out of the question for this country to follow any definite policy. It was bad enough even so far as internal affairs were concerned, he said, but such a system made it impossible he thought for America ever to take a prominent place in international politics.

"You can't expect the nations of the world to deal with America as they deal among themselves when the next change of administration may mean the adoption of an entirely new foreign policy," he declared. "There can be nothing stable about the foreign policy of a nation whose leaders change every four years."

American party politics were a constant source of embarrassment to the Kaiser. He always seemed undecided as to just how he should receive an American of prominence. If he happened to be of the same political faith as the administration, the Kaiser was afraid to do him too much honor, for fear of offending the opposing party, who might win the next election; and if he were not of the same party as the administration, the Kaiser feared to honor him lest more immediate resentment be stirred up in America.

Thus he refused to receive Bryan on two different occasions when a Republican administration was in power. He criticized very strongly, too, our election methods.

"Instead of discussing principles, your political candidates exchange personalities," he said. "My people would be shocked at the sort of speeches and accusations which figure in all our political campaigns. Over here, nothing of the kind is ever heard."

The Kaiser was very much interested in our negro problem. It seemed to have a great fascination for him, and he frequently referred to it. He told me that he understood there were 15,000,000 negroes in this country, but they were dying off in great numbers through consumption and other diseases to which they offered but poor resistance.

"The negro will always be a great problem in your country, however," he added. "They don't mix socially with the whites, and there will be constant friction. My brother (Prince Henry), when he returned from his visit to America, told me a lot about these negroes. Indeed, one of the most impressive things he heard there was a choir of negro voices. He said they sang some wonderful melodies, and their voices were as clear as bells."

After the war started, the Kaiser referred to the negroes again. "Now your chance to settle your negro problem," he declared, half facetiously, of course, "if America insists upon coming into the war, why doesn't she send her negroes across and let us shoot them down?"

When a fleet of our battleships visited Kiel some six years ago the Kaiser paid them a visit and was very much interested. When he called to see me shortly afterward he told me of his experience.

"I went over the ships from top to bottom," he declared. "They are excellent vessels, every one of them, and I was very much impressed with the way they are manned and officered. I have only one criticism—the lattice-work conning towers, or fighting masts. The only possible use I can see in them would be to train vines on them and install an elevator inside, and serve tea in the afternoon to the ladies on top—the most beautiful place for serving afternoon tea I can imagine."

"But, seriously speaking," he went on, "I can't see that these masts have any practical value. On the contrary, I can see very serious disadvantages in them. No matter what nation you might be fighting, your enemy would always be able to recognize you at a distance, before you could identify him, because the warships of all other nations look very much alike at a distance.

most, and, besides the war, he was liberal in his praise of many of our qualities and achievements.

He was very much interested, for instance, in the experiments and discoveries of Luther Burbank. To make Germany self-supporting as far as food resources were concerned was one of his dearest ambitions. He realized that in the event of a world war his people would probably suffer more from lack of food than they would from hostile bullets, and he was hopeful that he would be able to obviate that condition before his country was put to the test. He was constantly preaching simplified diet, and the conservation of food reserves, and he had great hopes that much could be done in a scientific way to help solve general food problems.

When attending dinners given him by his officers, his wishes respecting simple menus were always carefully followed.

The Kaiser enjoyed American humor. He was very fond of Mark Twain, and he followed one or two of the American monthlies and weeklies more or less regularly. He told me that, one evening while in his sitting room in the Berlin palace, reading something in an American magazine, he ran across a story which caused him to laugh so much and so loud that the ladies of the court, who heard him in an adjacent room, came running in with their knitting to see what the matter was.

The Kaiser had little respect for our architecture. He thought our skyscrapers, of which he had seen illustrations, were hideous.

"How terrible to desecrate the landscape with such tall buildings," he commented. "They hurt the eye. How can people live in them?"

I explained that most of the buildings to which he referred were office buildings, but that we did have fourteen and fifteen-story apartment houses and hotels, and even higher ones, in which the upper floors were used for living purposes just the same as the lower ones. He couldn't believe it possible that people would consent to live so far above the ground, and from his own aversion to visit a place that was even one story above the ground floor, I rather got the idea that he was afraid of height.

Under the building laws prevailing in Germany no building of more than five stories may be erected.

Perhaps the quality that he envied most in us was our inventive genius. When Orville Wright was dying at Tempelhof, Feld, in Berlin, in 1903, he was so ill that the Kaiser called to see him and to give him his last wishes. "I wish I could encourage my people to become great inventors, such as America has produced," he declared, rather hopefully. "I desire your wonderful inventive genius."

The Kaiser objected very much to the fact that many of the foreign opera singers were attracted to New York by reason of the fabulous sums paid them at the Metropolitan. "Opera house," despite the fact that the Kaiser accused us of spending our money lavishly, he repeatedly charged the English as well as ourselves with being money-worshippers.

"The Anglo-Saxons worship mammon, and they try to show it all over the world," he declared. "Your rich Americans have so much money, Davis, that they really don't know what to do with it. Why, recently one of your millionaires saw my castle at Corfu and sent one of his representatives to the count with the presumptuous message, 'Please tell the Kaiser that I will buy his castle at Corfu, and ask him what his price is? I had word sent back that the castle was not for sale. The American then told my representative that he wouldn't take 'no' for an answer. The check of the man! He said he didn't care how much it cost. I sent word back to him that man that there were not enough dollars in the world to buy his castle. There are some things that your dollars won't buy, Davis, and one of them is my beautiful castle at Corfu!'"

CHAPTER XV. The German People. The oath of allegiance which every German soldier and public official takes binds him first to support the Kaiser, with his life and his money, and then to the German people. It was in talking of the German people, he always says "my people," never "the people." The worst feature about it is that not only does the Kaiser proceed upon the assumption that he owns the German people, "body and soul," but the people themselves are willing to admit it. The German are the most willing vassals in the world.

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As long as the Kaiser is able to uphold German's place among the nations of the world, so long will his people uphold him. They will stand behind him as long as he goes forward; they will repudiate him, as soon as he turns back. They will acclaim him a triumph, but will not tolerate him in defeat. The Kaiser himself realizes that his tenure of office rests upon victory. The war was started for the sake of world dominion; it has been continued solely to save the Kaiser's throne.

Coming into such intimate and frequent contact with the Kaiser, I had a wonderful opportunity to observe the relations which existed between him and his people.

The conduct of the people since the war affords no safe criterion of their normal views and sentiments. The activity of government agents and the power of the propaganda press exerted such a great influence on the feelings of the people that any outward signs of enthusiasm which they displayed must be liberally discounted. The demonstrations in favor of the Kaiser and his leaders alone who discussed been more or less artificial, the crowd being worked up by government agents and the press accounts have invariably magnified them. Before the war, however, whatever acclaim the Kaiser received from public came spontaneously, and was for that reason of greater significance.

I know that whenever the Kaiser called at my office great crowds gathered outside to catch a glimpse of him when he came out. They waited patiently, sometimes for as long as an hour, for the sake of greeting their emperor. Their conduct on these occasions showed very plainly that he had a strong hold on their affections. The Kaiser was their idol, and they were ready to suffer any inconvenience for the sake of doing him honor.

It was customary for classes of school children to be taken to the Tiergarten from time to time to study the groups of statues of the Kaiser's ancestors in the Sieges Alley. They usually passed my house on their way to their object-lesson in patriotism. Sometimes, when the Kaiser was at my house, I have seen the children halt in front of the place to await the emperor's departure, their teachers, no doubt, feeling that the youngsters would gain greater inspiration from a fleeting glimpse of the living monarch than from the study of the statues of his departed ancestors.

Most of my patients knew that the Kaiser visited me, and they never tired of asking questions about him. It was almost impossible for them to believe that they were to have the privilege of sitting in the very chair which their Kaiser had occupied.

"Does the Kaiser actually sit in this very chair?" they would ask in incredulous tones. "Does he ever talk about anything? Please tell me what he said the last time he was here."

A new German office girl whom I had engaged attracted the Kaiser's attention, and he was gracious enough to shake hands with her. After he had left the girl held out the hand the Kaiser had grasped and said she wouldn't wash it for a week!

"Just to think, this hand has grasped the Kaiser's hand! When I tell my family about it tonight they won't believe me!"

The fact that the Kaiser condescended to acknowledge the plaudits of his people by a salute or a wave of the hand was cited as proof of his graciousness and kindness; their god was almost impotent for they believed that they were to have the privilege of sitting in the very chair which their Kaiser had occupied.

To maintain this state of veneration was one of the Kaiser's principal concerns. That was why he never appeared in public except in full uniform; why he always rode a white horse; why, in short, every possible precaution was taken that the exalted idea which the public held regarding their Kaiser should never be undermined.

With this spirit of devotion dominating the people generally, it was only to be expected that they should believe stood solidly behind their emperor when he sought to achieve the one ambition of his life—his dream of world dominion.

There is no doubt that the war was planned and made possible by the military and the Junkers, and that every effort was made to conceal from the people its real purpose and ultimate goal; but if anyone imagines that the people at large would have held back had they realized the truth, he fails to understand the underlying spirit of the Teutonic race.

Every one looked out for himself first and pushed aside those who stood in his way. In civil life, just as in a state of war, the German practiced the principle that might makes right.

Chivalry, courtesy, magnanimity are as foreign to the German makeup as they are characteristics of the French. A keen desire to make something out of nothing is another national trait of the Germans. If my observations had been accurate, what is commonly referred to as German thrift is only a polite name for German stinginess, and I have seen so many illustrations of the petty meanness of the German people that it seems idle to specify single instances.

One of the first impressions I received about the German people, when I went to live among them fourteen years ago, was the lack of comradeship among them. Class distinctions are drawn so fine, and there are so many gradations, that it was almost impossible to find two Germans on the same social plane. One was always the other's superior. After my fourteen years' experience among these people, I cannot say that that early impression has been removed; if anything, it has been deepened.

Anyone who has lived in Berlin, and is familiar with conditions in other European capitals, will bear me out that the German policeman is the most arrogant police official in the world. His word is taken in court in preference to that of six civilians, and his power is such that it might very easily be used oppressively; but strangely enough, despite the cupidity of the German character, graft and corruption among the German police and other officials were practically unknown before the war.

Such were the people behind the Kaiser when the great war started. I shall never forget the sentiments expressed to me by private individuals in every walk of life as the various phases of the war developed.

No measure that was taken by Germany, no matter how atrocious or inconsistent with the world's idea of what is permissible in civilized warfare, ever brought a word of condemnation from the German public as a whole, although, of course, there were some notable exceptions. The great majority of Germans who discussed these matters with me, however, not only defended everything Germany did, but complained because more rigorous measures were not taken.

Merely by way of example, and not because her suggestion was any worse than hundreds of others raised by my German patients, I may mention the surprising viewpoint expressed by the Countess Sierstorff, a relative of Von Henckel-Donnersmarch. It was after Italy had joined the allies and when German resentment against that nation ran very high.

"What we should do at the very first available opportunity," she declared, "is to destroy every single work of art in Italy. Not a single one of these landmarks or art treasures should be left standing. Then when the war is over, and Italy no longer derives the enormous revenue she has been collecting for years from tourists, she will be sorry for what she has done to Germany."

Did the German people countenance the submarine warfare and the slaughter of innocent women and children, in defiance of all rules of international law and the dictates of common humanity? They had only one criticism to make of it—it was not comprehensive enough! It was absolutely folly, if not a crime, they said, for Germany to prescribe safety lanes for neutral vessels to use. The whole world should have been declared a war zone, that death and destruction might be dealt wherever and whenever the opportunity offered. Every ship that sailed should be sunk, and every American who ventured within range of a German gun, on sea or land, should be shot. That was the universal sentiment.

The suggestion that a continuation of the submarine warfare would inevitably bring America into the war did not perturb the people in the slightest.

"How can America do us more harm than she is now doing?" they asked. "American bullets are abouting down our men, American food is sustaining our enemies, American dollars are working against us in every possible way. Let America come into the war and give us a chance to pay her back for what she has done to us. She couldn't harm us any more if she were a belligerent. Why allow her to remain neutral and go unscathed?"

The inhibition with which the news of the sinking of the Lusitania was received by the German people was general. It was so significant that I believe America would have declared war immediately had it been known. I have failed to find a single German who did not exult over the dastardly crime, and the activity of the Zepplins in their raids on open towns evoked similar demonstrations.

That the news which the people held regarding the conduct of the war were strongly influenced by the public press, which was absolutely controlled by the government, was only to be expected. The fact that in peace time the press of Germany was perhaps the most reliable in the world, made of it a particularly valuable tool in the hands of the government in time of war.

The German newspaper is gospel to the people. The last word in any argument was always furnished by proof supplied by some newspaper article. "Es steht in der Zeitung," liberally translated, "The paper says so," was always final and conclusive. Nothing the papers declared was too preposterous to be believed.

(To Be Continued) No man's ignorance ever prevented him from giving advice.

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Constantinople, Nov. 28.—(By the Associated Press)—Two transports from Odessa, which the Germans had expected to come to Constantinople, have not arrived. If no transport is available before the end of November 16,000 Germans and 3,000 Austrians will become prisoners of war in accordance with the terms of the armistice signed by Turkey.

The occupation by British and French troops of many buildings and hotels in Constantinople has resulted in protests from the new Turkish ministers and the newspapers, who had believed that in signing the armistice by the Turks, only forty were to be occupied. Actually, the armistice provided for the occupation of strategic points.

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