

### Lady Warwick Tells of Royal Feud

In the February number of N. B. Magazine of London, Lady Warwick lays bare for the first time in a full intimate view of the relations which existed between the late King Edward VII. and his nephew, the German Kaiser. Her statement, she frankly declares, is the outcome of "having enjoyed the confidence of King Edward before and after he came to the throne" and of "having heard from his own lips, scores of times, his attitude toward Germany and the Germans."

At the very threshold of her article she denies emphatically that the diplomatic policy of England,

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which King Edward was supposed to have followed after the death of his mother, Queen Victoria, had for its aim the isolation of Germany. He was a constitutional monarch, she says, and always followed the advice of his ministers, who, according to the British constitution, were responsible for his actions to Parliament.

After the meeting of the Czar and King at Revel in 1907, when the foundations of the Anglo-Russian entente were laid, Lady Warwick says she asked King Edward to describe to her the political situation and records his reply as follows:

"Germany in our commercial rival; she has a magnificent business aptitude; she might develop, with growing riches and a few adventurous statesman, a rivalry of another kind. The Revel meeting, with the ranch convention will, I hope, put an end to the possibility. But nothing has been done that stands in the way of a good understanding between London and Berlin. I believe all sensible men desire peace. We have no quarrel with Germany or any other power."

Lady Warwick makes it clear that King Edward resented Germany's forcing M. Delesse being "thrown to the wolves" because he regarded the growing friendship among England, France and Russia as one of the best guarantees of European peace. He saw no reason why Germany should interfere when France and England came to an agreement in regard to their outstanding differences in Egypt, Morocco, Newfoundland, etc.

One of the most curious of the countess's reminiscences is that in which she recalls her meeting with King Edward in February, 1910—three months before his death.

"I may add," she begins, "that Edward admired Germany almost as much as he loved France. The thoroughness of the German business methods, the rejection of everything slovenly in thought and action, impressed him greatly and he once made a remarkable statement to me.

"It was in London in the late winter of 1909-10, less than three months before he died. He came to tea and talked of German administration.

"Do you know," he said, "that if this country could be controlled in the same way, we should be all the better for it? If we could be ruled by Germans just long enough to have our house put in order," he paused and added with a laugh—"You know, the trouble is that if we once had them we could not get rid of them."

When the King was Prince of Wales, the Countess writes, there was undoubtedly much friction between uncle and nephew—"a sort of family quarrel, intensified by the high standing of both parties"—and she remembers having heard the Prince speak angrily of the Kaiser owing to the way the latter treated his mother, the Empress Frederick, the Prince's sister. He then said that his nephew was "suffering from megalomania and had not learned to control a rather unruly tongue."

"But," she adds, in all the years I have passed mentally in review I never remember hearing King Edward utter a single sentence of ill will to Germany; the worst he ever said was that the Germans were a 'heavy' race. That was his expression.

"The Russian and French embassies, were in the Marlborough House set, but the German embassy never was, and the only ambassador there who ever approached terms of intimacy was Prince Hatzfeldt. In all probability the influence of Queen Alexandra had something to do with the failure of the German embassy, for she had learned by the bitter experience of her own country to suspect German motives knowing as she did the real truth about Schleswig-Holstein."

There was a variety of reasons for the coldness between uncle and nephew, writes the Countess.

"The Kaiser chafed at his uncle's association with a financier (Baron Hirsch), he chafed, too, when King Edward spent long hours at Homburg with the Empress Frederick, who had a castle in the days of her widowhood. The love between the brother and sister was very beautiful. She confided all her troubles to him from the early days, for oddly enough, when here were family quarrels in Berlin, Queen Victoria always sided with her grandson against the Princess Royal. The old Queen was devoted to the Kaiser, and perhaps unwisely would hold him up to her eldest son as an example of what a man should be, but it is only right and fair to say that William II. reciprocated her affection, and his grief when she passed away was heartfelt. If only he had loved his mother as well as he loved his grandmother!"

After Queen Victoria died the relations between King Edward and the Kaiser are said to have improved. The attempt made on the King's life by an anarchist at the end of the Boer war seems to have helped this, for the Kaiser met the royal train at the frontier station to congratulate his uncle and

inquire after his health.

King Edward," Lady Warwick records, "wrote to me from Sandringham on his return. After thanking me for a telegram and letter of congratulation, he told me the Kaiser had come all the way from Berlin to Altona to inquire after his health. He thought that was very kind of him."

Lady Warwick firmly believes that had King Edward been alive in July, 1914, there would have been no war, because the King's personal influence was so strong that he would have been able to reconcile all differences at that moment.

She bases this belief on the fact that whatever may have been the King's personal view, they would never have been to Germany's detriment, even had they been able to affect political issues, but it would have been the weight of his personality and complete knowledge of the situation which would have made themselves felt at Berlin and St. Petersburg.

### NO ALUM



### Moral Savagery Of German Lads

[The Anglo Continental Press Agency, Zurich].

The German press is filled in these days with complaints about the lawlessness ("Verwilderung") of the German youth. Boys of from twelve to sixteen, bred in the spirit of obedience to authority and respect for tradition, show, according to these journals, alarming characteristics; they obey no longer, only go to school when it pleases them; the Church, the State, the family inspire them only with mediocre respect; robbery seems no longer to them a grave crime; necessity for these German lads also knows no law, and the only virtue appreciated among them (to such an extent as to have become the only virtue practised by them) is the spirit of solidarity in opposing any one who should seek to put a curb on their excesses. And if the picture be too highly colored it is the German press of all parties that is responsible for the exaggeration.

As we cannot cite them all, we will take the report of Pastor Siegmund, read at a meeting of the Society for the Protection of Youth, at Berlin, a fortnight since. This report states that criminality among boys of from twelve to fourteen years in the German capital has doubled during the past year, and that the same tendency is reported from all parts of the empire. As regards the milder delinquency of truancy, the figures for the past year show an enormous increase, and this despite the many false excuses written by the mothers, who in the absence of the fathers in the army seem to have lost all control over their sons—and this was among all classes, wealthy and poor alike. Along with contempt for authority comes contempt for the rights and property of others. In and around Berlin there are organized bands of boys styling themselves "brigands," with secret ramifications, pass words, signs, etc., everywhere, and other societies of boys whose principle is to "commit something" (atwas aus freisau) each day of the week and report it to the "head centres." The report goes on to say that all the efforts of the communes, civil government and military authorities to mitigate this

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plague of rebellion have failed entirely. "There is a lack of men to organize and carry out the necessary surveillance; the fathers are away at the front and the mothers are too often dependent on the earnings of sons, who, despite their tender age, are compelled to work in the factories.

It is possible to see in these facts, especially as they are so widely reported from all corners of Germany, a symptom of decomposition in the famous German discipline, due to the absence of the "brute" forces on which it depends. The fathers and the most vigorous of the schoolmasters, policemen and so forth are in the army; and the German woman has been too long obedient herself to be able to exercise even moral authority. This state of things should be viewed in connection with what is happening in the ranks of the German Socialists, the party which during forty years preached to the Socialists of other countries, and above all to France, the virtue of absolute discipline, and which was itself governed by the iron discipline that every German Socialist was taught to consider as "sacred." This party today sees itself in a state of decomposition; the cardinal sin has been committed in its own ranks, the revolt of the minority against the majority whilst the "French comrades," formerly so divided in their action, are now unanimous in understanding that in this time of national peril, at least, the submission of the individual to the collective will is their greatest and most sacred duty. And at the same time the British people, more jealous than all others of the "individualism," begins to discipline, to coordinate and to subordinate its individual energies in order to obtain the greatest national effort.

From this point of view one may say that the "moral savagery" of German lads, as proclaimed in the German press is only the logical evolution of the same tendencies that have already broken down the discipline of the German Social Democracy. And whilst in Britain and France free and voluntary discipline begins to bear its first fruits, the enforced discipline of Germany enters, in the hour of national peril, on its first crisis.

### A Skim Milk Variety

Most of our dairy farmers are well accustomed to hear of milk "testing" so much, either high or low, understanding thereby that it contains a certain percentage of fat. What is not quite so clear to the majority is the fact that milk varies considerably in its test, or content of fat, from day to day, even from one milking to another on the same day, and from month to month. This applies to mixed herd milk and more particularly to milk from single cows.

Thus, if milk is valued according to its fat content, it is evidently of extreme importance to every dairy farmer to know what the milk does test; further, he needs to know, whether selling cream or routing milk, if Spot's milk tests 2.5 or 4.2, if Blossom's milk tests 2.1 or 5.2 per cent of fat. In one herd where six samples of milk from each cow were tested each month, it was found that three cows averaged only 1.8, 2.3 and 2.7 per cent of fat for the whole year. Do your cows give real milk or only a skim milk variety? You need quality as well as quantity, are you getting both? Cow testing is necessary for your peace of mind.

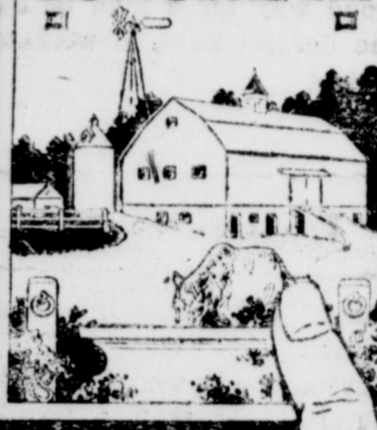
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