

## SPRING CLEANING DANGERS

Every housekeeper knows how often little injuries are met with during "spring cleaning" time and how easily the sore place becomes infected with dust and germs. The danger of this lies in the fact that injuries—slight at first, if not attended to, may become inflamed, fester, cause great suffering and inconvenience, and frequently lead to blood-poisoning.

To safeguard yourself, apply Zam-Buk at once to all cuts, scratches, abrasions, burns and scalds. This antiseptic balm immediately destroys all germs and prevents any danger of festering or blood-poisoning. Zam-Buk also ends pain and stops bleeding so quickly that no time need be lost by those who apply it as soon as an injury is sustained. Then the healing essences in Zam-Buk actually grow new skin, so that in a comparatively short time the wound is completely healed.

Zam-Buk is best for eczema, boils, pimples, rashes, ulcers and piles. All dealers, 50c. box.

# Zam-Buk

### HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

Bread should never be wrapped in a cloth, as the cloth absorbs the moisture and imparts an unpleasant taste.

When a cake or bread is too brown, or is burned, grate with a nutmeg grater until it is a golden brown.

When washing close the snap fasteners on garments before putting them through the wringer and they will not

Potato parings cut fine and a little ammonia will cleanse the inside of water bottles and carafes. Charcoal and ammonia is also a good cleanser for these articles.

If the soapsuds will not remove the grime from metal articles try hot water and baking soda. Do not try to polish metal until after it has been thoroughly cleaned.

In boiling rice it is well to plan to have some left over. With an egg, milk or a little fruit juice added, it will make a delicious pudding, or it may be made into croquettes or cream of rice soup.

## INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE EX-KAISER OF GERMANY

**William Hohenzollern Laughs at the Idea of Being Placed on Trial for His Life—Is Sore at the Military Chiefs of Germany—Arch Criminal Exhibits a Weird Religious Manner and Spends a Lot of Time Reading the Bible.**

Harold Begbie, the English writer has had a long interview with the ex-Kaiser at Amerongen. It is published as a cable in the New York Times. Mr. Begbie's narrative is fascinating. He says Count Godard, the owner of the Amerongen "Castle," did not previously know the Kaiser, and only gave him asylum at the request of the Dutch Government. In part Mr. Begbie writes:

What I am now about to write of the former German Kaiser's opinions I should have been able to write in the form of a conversation but for the ex-Kaiser's determination to remain a private person and to do nothing which might give him a moment's appearance of wishing to interfere with the present Government in Germany.

It must be understood that in this despatch, which is an authentic account of the ex-Kaiser's opinions concerning the events which precipitated the war, I am attempting to write simply, as a secretary, of his state of mind. I am neither attacker nor defender, neither protagonist nor historian. I set myself no other task than most faithfully to present the reader with the thoughts of William Hohenzollern, myself nothing more important than the pen in his hand.

### He is Entirely Impenitent

The former Kaiser is entirely impenitent. He is not only convinced of his innocence, he sees himself as one who has trove harder than any man in the world to avert war. As for being put upon his trial, he laughs at such an idea. There is no power on earth that can try him. If he thought he was to be arraigned before an international tribunal he would destroy himself, not out of any fear of the result of such a trial but because he would regard such an ordeal as insufferably undignified. He says:

"I am answerable for my conduct only to God, and God knows how I strove, to my own peril, the peril of my throne, to avert the calamity of war."

He does not often protest his inno-

cence. It is a more frequent occurrence on his part to express amazement at the opinions of those who regard him as the guilty cause of the war. Questioned as to any plot on the part of Germany, he asks how it was that with the consent of his War Minister, Germany, manufacturer of munitions supplied Russia in the early days of the war with 30,000 machine guns, 400,000 rifles and 400,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

### Fought His Generals

He declares he imperilled his throne by withstanding his generals when alarmed by Russia's action. In the days of the crisis they pressed upon him the instant need of mobilization. He says he received a telegram from the Czar thanking him for his efforts to avoid war, and telling him that Count Tatischeff was on his way to Berlin with a letter which would strengthen those efforts. He says that, in spite of the protests of his generals, who said they would not be answerable for the safety of Germany, he delayed mobilization in the hope that this letter from the Czar would save the world from war.

Count Tatischeff never arrived. Nothing more was heard of him. Russia mobilized in secret without the consent of the Czar and pressed forward to the German frontier. Germany he declares, was the last power on the mainland of Europe to mobilize.

"I did not want, as Nicholas did not want, war. George did not want war," he says with energy. "No ruler wanted war. We were all dead against war. The war was made by the diplomatists. The whole guilt of the war rests on the Russian Government and there were secret forces at work in the Russian Government."

His argument is that the rivalry in the Balkans between Russia and Austria led to the conflict of 1914. Germany was drawn into the war because she was pledged to defend Austria against Russian aggression, and because she herself could not be insensible to

## STOMACH UPSET

Pape's Diapiesin at once ends sourness, gas, acidity, indigestion.

When meals upset you and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you have lumps of indigestion pain or any distress in stomach you can get relief instantly—No waiting!



As soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapiesin all the indigestion pain stops. Gases, acidity, heartburn, flatulence and dyspepsia vanish. Pape's Diapiesin tablets cost very little at drug stores.

the increasing menace of Russian activity.

### Denies There Was War Party

He denies with a kind of fierce ridicule the charge that there was any war party in the German Empire. Bernhardt he declares, was scarcely heard of in Germany before English translations of his works had made him a kind of military Shakespeare. The people of Germany desired peace.

Asked why he did nothing to enter the Entente, he replies that he could not trust Russia. The Entente seemed to him an organization of tremendous power, aimed directly at the German Empire, and inspired by fear of German industry, and envy of German prosperity. He was governed in some measure in this respect by his feelings toward Edward VII. He says Queen Victoria warned him again and again against the influence of Edward. "Don't have anything to do with him," she would say. "He will do you no good intellectually, morally and socially."

He was antipathetic to Edward VII, and the antipathy overbowed into into their political reasons. He protests his love for England, and is never tired of talking about his English friends. He said the famous Kruger telegram which made him so many enemies in England, was sent against his wishes.

### Only a Puppet

He is given to laughing in mordant fashion at those who insist upon treating him as an autocrat. He says he never knew what it was to exercise autocratic power, and during the war was made to feel himself nothing but a puppet. The generals did what they would with His Imperial Majesty, a journalist was attached to him and he was sent hither and thither into uneventful places to posture and gesticulate and hold forth for the benefit of the home population. When he was allowed to be at headquarters, if a telephone bell rang, he was asked to go and was almost hustled out of the room, pushed by the shoulder to the door, and then led out of hearing. He was never allowed to know the strategy of his generals or the true course of the hostilities.

I think he was effectually disposed toward Hindenburg, but bitterly disposed toward Ludendorff.

As to the character of the war, he hotly resents the charge of organized atrocities, and steadfastly refuses to believe that any evidence worthy of the name exists for such monstrous wickedness.

He says of the sinking of the Lusitania that it was a great blunder, and one that he would never cease to regret, but he says England's policy of attempting to starve the women and children of Germany had driven his people out of all patience, and quite maddened them against England.

The question of Belgium is so clear in his eyes that he cannot understand how honest men can doubt the right of Germany to go through that neutral country.

The violence of German methods in Belgium he defends on the score that Belgian franc-tireurs were attempting to unnerve the German armies and break their discipline.

His full blame for the catastrophe of war is laid on Russia. His attitude toward England is curiously sympathetic. He does not now think as he was once minded to do that England's Michalcian statesmen deliberately brought about the war. He now says England was deceived by Russia and that she had nothing to do when the war came but keep faith with her allies. He deplores her entrance into the conflict, which sealed Germany's fate, but he is not at all bitterly disposed toward England, although his hatred of British journalists is strong vigorous and unforgiving. No English newspaper is now read by the Kaiser. He says he finds their uncritical abuse and libelous vilification beyond the power of his tolerance.

Among boys, the bossiest one is likely to grow up to be a reformer.

## NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on SATURDAY, the nineteenth day of April, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, all the farm lands and premises situate in Campbell Settlement, in the Parish of Southampton, in the County of York, formerly occupied by George Marsten, deceased, described as:

"Beginning at a maple tree standing in the southwest angle of Lot "Number 24, granted to Hugh Munroe, in Range Two, Campbell Settlement; thence running by the magnet of the year 1832, south twenty chains to a spruce tree; thence west fifty chains to a beech tree standing on the east side of a reserved road; thence along said road north twenty chains to the south line of Lot "Number 24, granted to Hugh Munroe aforesaid, and thence along the said line east fifty chains to the place of beginning, distinguished as Lot "Number 23, in Range two of Campbell Settlement, and more particularly described in the grant thereof from the Crown to Jacob Hickey." Possession given at once.

Dated this second day of April, 1919.  
MCLELLAN & HUGHES,  
Solicitors.

### No Chance for Him.

He was at the corner of Fifth and Broadway and an officer had just taken a young chap in charge for begging. The lad protested that he was a returned soldier, had discarded his uniform and in a suit of cheap "cits" had looked for a job until he was too hungry and could look no more.

"Not a chance for us fellows," he protested. "All the jobs have been filled since we went away. Why, just look at that!"

That was the sight of two very pretty girls meeting a few feet away and rapturously kissing each other.

"Well, what about it?" rasped the

## NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction in front of the Post Office, in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on FRIDAY, the Twenty-fifth day of April, 1919, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the farm lands and premises situate in the Parish of Petersville, in the County of Queens, owned by the undersigned, John P. Burns, described as:

"All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situated, lying and being in South Enniskillen, in the Parish of Petersville, County of Queens and Province of New Brunswick, mentioned and described in the deed thereof from James Donovan and Eunice Donovan his wife to Patrick Burns as "All that certain piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in South Enniskillen, in the Parish, County and Province aforesaid, and bounded as follows, namely, commencing at a spruce tree along the side of the road leading to Friendship Hill; thence running south along said road till it strikes the north line of land owned by Daniel Sweeney; thence west until it strikes the east line of land owned by Patrick Byrnes Senior; thence north until it strikes the south line of land occupied by John Byrnes Senior; thence east along said line and to the corner of said land; thence north along the east line of said John Burns, Senior's, land, till it strikes the south line of lands owned by William O'Neill; thence east along said line to the place of beginning, containing eighty-five acres more or less." Possession given at once.

Dated April 5th, 1919.  
JOHN P. BURNS.

officer.

"Oh, just another case of a woman doing a man's work," sighed the lad who had been "over there."

It's awfully hard for a woman to manage her house to the satisfaction of the hired girl.

Whatever ailment a man has he can feel much sicker if his shoes also hurt him.

# SEEDS

No. 1 Timothy, No. 2 Timothy, Red Clover, Mammoth Clover, Alsike Clover. At lowest market rates.

G. W. HODGE

# SWEET PEAS

CANNAS PAEONIES ROSES  
Our list of the above embraces the finest named varieties in cultivation. A postal will bring our descriptive price list by return mail.

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LEONARD C. BOX, F. R. H. S. - - - - - Manager  
P. O. BOX 937, FREDERICTON, N. B.

# Canadian National Railways

OPERATING ONE HOUR EARLIER

Important Daylight Saving Change of Time at Two a. m. Sunday, March 30th, 1919.

All clocks and watches used in operation of Canadian National Railways will at 2 a. m. Sunday, March 30th, be advanced one hour. To prevent serious confusion and inconvenience to the public the attention of all concerned is directed to the following conditions resulting from the important change of time.

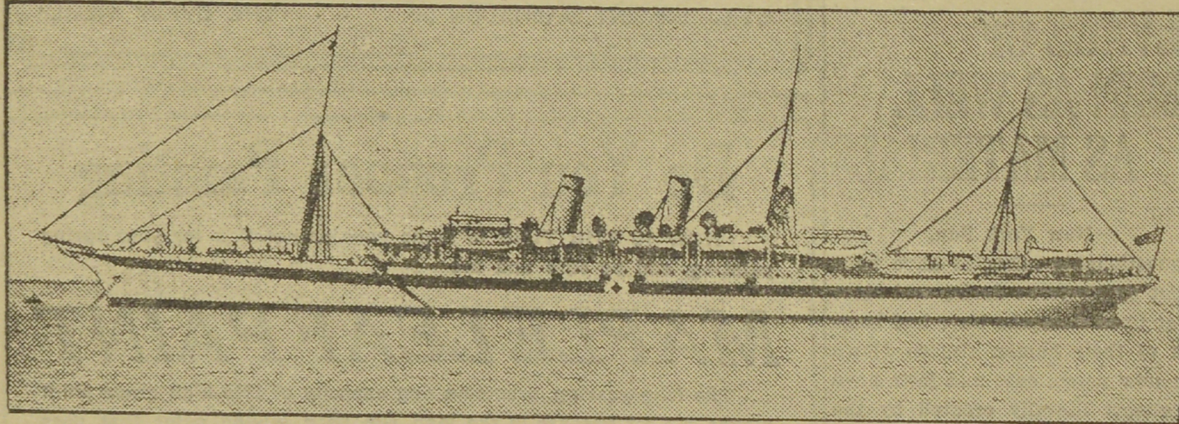
If cities, towns, villages and other municipal bodies do not change their local time to correspond with the new railway time, all concerned should keep in mind that while trains continue to leave railway stations on present schedule, such schedule will be operated one hour ahead of present local time.

Therefore, any municipality where local time is not changed to correspond with the new railway time, passengers must reach railway stations one hour earlier than shown in current folders and public time posters.

Where municipal time is changed to correspond with the new railway time, passengers will not experience difficulty growing out of the change.

## The Hospital Ship "Loyalty"

HER INTERESTING CAREER RECALLED



1915, ex-R.M.S. "Empress of India" Hospital ship "Loyalty," Bombay,

QUITE recently the hospital ship "Loyalty" has been converted in Bombay into a troopship, and the occasion appears to justify publication of some account of her career as a hospital ship, a career which was not only one of great service, but which reflects in a very remarkable way the great generosity of his Highness, the Maharajah of Gwalior. In August, 1914, his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior visited Bhopal and arranged with the Begum Sahiba to present the Government with a hospital ship, to be called "Loyalty," to which the Chiefs of India were to be asked to subscribe. The offer was gratefully accepted, but there was considerable delay in procuring a suitable ship. Eventually the ship chosen was the "Empress of India," built by the Naval Construction & Armaments Company, of Barrow-in-Furness, in 1891, for the Canadian Pacific Railway's Pacific Ocean trades. Together with her sister ships "Empress of China" and "Empress of Japan," she was specially designed, built on very handsome lines, and fitted most luxuriously with everything considered necessary for the comfort of passengers of all classes. The matter of engine power and speed was kept specially in view, so that the ships in their time were the fastest in the Pacific trade, and earned a great name for the quick transmission of passengers, mails and fine goods, such as silk and tea, between Hong Kong, Japan and Vancouver, and thence to various points by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the North American Continent. It will thus be seen that the "Loyalty," prior to becoming a hospital ship, took a great part as "Empress of India," in the opening up and developing of commerce in one of the outlying parts of the Empire. Incidentally she has the honor of carrying King George as a passenger when he was Prince of Wales.

It would almost seem to be in the

natural order of events that the good ship "Empress of India," after carrying on such useful commercial work for 23 years, and being relieved on the Pacific station by a larger and more modern style of ship (the new "Empress of Asia") should come on the scene at the outbreak of the present war, just when his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior decided to repeat his loyal and munificent act of 1900, by presenting a hospital ship of 300 beds capacity for use during the war. Most appropriately the ship was acquired from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Director of the Royal India Marine and his officers acted for his Highness in the matter of buying, altering and refitting, the "Empress of India," of London, and changing her name to the "Loyalty" of Bombay. This was done in October, 1914, and within four months from the time war was declared the hospital ship "Loyalty" was ready to begin her good work and assist in the relief of suffering humanity.

### Record of Four Years.

The "Loyalty" sailed from the Persian Gulf on November 29th, 1914, having been renamed by Lady Willington on the previous day, and from that time up to nearly the end of last year she was in commission. On her first voyage she was deflected to Karachi, where she stayed till December 24th, when she left for England. During this time the ship was bought outright for the Chiefs, and subsequently remained their property.

In the four years she was in commission as a hospital ship she sailed 41 voyages and carried 15,406 patients British, Indians, Chinese, West Indian, East and West African, and German, Turkish and Arab prisoners of war.

The hospital was staffed with three or four I. M. S. officers and one military assistant-surgeon, and one matron and four to six nursing sisters and sub-assistant-surgeons, com-

pounders, ward orderlies, etc. A few lent by the Government of India, the rest being recruited from Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and Bharatpur States, and the balance locally in Bombay. The cost of buying and fitting out the ship was approximately \$600,000, and her upkeep for four years was \$1,800,000, the total being nearly two and a half million dollars, of which by far the greater part was paid by H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, though contributions were made from other States.

### Incidents at Sea.

Unique as part of the ship's life-saving work was the rescue of the crew of the steamship "Ben Vorlich," after that ship had been shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine near Ushant, on August 1st, 1915. This incident and the sinking of the steamship "Clintonia" were witnessed by the "Loyalty" from a distance of about 1½ miles, when she was full of badly wounded men (British cases from the Dardanelles) on her way down Alexandria and Malta to Southampton.

When plying in Indian waters, the "Loyalty" had the good fortune to render assistance to a transport which took fire and was abandoned at sea, the "Edavana." Hearing the distressed vessel's messages on the wireless, the "Loyalty" proceeded with all speed to the place indicated and picked up 70 of the burning ship's people in three boats during the night, afterwards transferring them to the steamship "Madras," which was bound for Bombay. Had the "Loyalty" not been an hospital ship she would have towed the "Edavana" into Bombay, but of course could not do this without infringing the Geneva Red Cross Convention.

She also rendered assistance to several India and native craft met at sea during her voyage, short of water and provisions, and to a lighthouse crew in the Red Sea.