

GONG MAD FROM THE TERRIFIC PAIN

Prominent Merchant Thinks His Life Was Saved By "Fruit-a-lives".
EDMONTON, ONT., JUNE 15TH, 1913.
I am a general storekeeper at the best good I have experienced from "Fruit-a-lives", I recommend them to my customers. They were a great boon to me, I can tell you, for two years ago, I was laid up in bed with vomiting and a terrific pain in the base of my skull. The pain nearly drove me mad. Doctors feared the could turn to inflammation of the brain, but I took "Fruit-a-lives" daily until I was cured. I have gained fifteen pounds since taking "Fruit-a-lives", and I verily believe they saved me from a disastrous illness.

J. A. CORRIVEAU,

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tral Hotel)

CIRCUIT NO. 2.
22-3rd Ave. and 3rd St.
23-4th St. and 3rd Ave.
24-5th Ave. and McBride St.
25-6th Ave. and 2nd St.
26-7th Ave. and 6th St.
27-G. T. P.

CIRCUIT NO. 3.
31-5th Ave. and Fulton St.
32-Borden and Taylor Sts.
33-7th Ave. and Fulton St.
35-9th Ave. and Conroy Ave.
36-10th Ave. and Dodge Pl.
37-6th Ave. and Thompson St.

CIRCUIT NO. 4.
41-4th Ave. and Emerson St.
42-5th Ave. and McBride St.
43-5th Ave. and Green St.
44-6th Ave. and Basil St.
45-7th Ave. and Ebert St.
46-7th Ave. and Young St.

GERMANY'S WAR PLANS AS TOLD IN GEN. VON BERNHARDI'S BOOK

MANY OF INCIDENTS THERE RELATED HAVE ALREADY HAPPENED IN THE GREAT WAR—CAN GERMANY CARRY OUT THIS PROGRAM?

Two or three years ago a distinguished Prussian officer, General von Bernhardi, published a book entitled "Germany and the Next War" to which people are turning with interest now that "the next war" has come. General von Bernhardi's book is an argument that Germany must crush France and destroy the British Empire, and many of his observations are astonishingly cynical. For instance, he lays down the principle that Italy must not be allowed to entertain friendly feelings for France, and that it is Germany's business to stir up ill-feeling between the two great Latin countries. In the course of his book he discusses the features of such a war as the present, Germany fighting Russia, France and Great Britain. His remarks on the naval strategy of the war are illuminating at the present time, when the German fleet is lying encircled in harbor and the British fleet is challenging it to come out.

What Bernhardi Fore saw.

In his analysis General von Bernhardi had assumed a state of affairs in which the surprise attack upon English harbors has failed, the German fleet has retreated under the guns of the coast fortifications, and German oversea commerce has been paralyzed by the British fleet. As these things have actually occurred, just as the general said they would occur, it is worth while to note what in these circumstances he proposes should be done next. For the chances are that, whatever it is, the Germans, having learned the Bernhardi doctrines by heart, are doing it.

As seaborne supplies are cut off from German ports, General von Bernhardi proposes that they should be imported through neutral harbors and neutral territory.

"Let us assume," he proceeds, "that France and Russia seal our land frontiers, then the only trade route left open to us is through Switzerland and Austria—a condition of affairs which would aggravate difficulties at home and should stimulate us to carry on the war with increased vigor." The stimulus has now been applied; it remains to be seen what will be the reaction to it.

The Blockade of the North Sea.

Such being the condition of affairs, General von Bernhardi goes on to consider the blockade which he thinks the English would certainly apply. There are two kinds of blockade; the close blockade and the distant blockade. The close blockade would be exercised upon the German North Sea littoral and the Danish Straits; the distant blockade would extend across "the open sea between the north of Scotland and Norway," and across the mouth of the Channel.

With regard to the close blockade, "the English, if they planned such a blockade, would doubtless count on acquiring bases on our own coast; perhaps also on the Dutch coast. Our task, therefore, is to prevent such attempts by every means . . . This task can only be fulfilled by the fleet in daytime by submarines; by night torpedo boats may co-operate . . . We must endeavor by renewed and unexpected attacks, especially by night, partly with submarines and torpedo boats, partly with battleships, to give the blockading fleet no breathing time, and to cause it as much loss as possible." These tactics are, of course, purely defensive, and defensive tactics never yet won a campaign.

The Use of Forts.

But, continues the tactician, in a significant passage, "We must

not engage in a battle with superior hostile forces, for it is hardly possible at sea to discontinue a fight, because there is no place whither the loser can withdraw from the effect of the enemy's guns." The general has discovered a great truth, which, in the British fleet, is expressed in the classic formula, "There is no back door in the navy." The lack of that emergency exit troubles General von Bernhardi. Apparently his theory is that the weaker fleet ought invariably to fight under the guns of a fort or not fight at all. His whole conception of naval warfare is colored by the pathetic conviction that land fortifications are an essential part of sea warfare. The defending fleet, he affirms, ought "to lie in safe anchorage," waiting until a squadron of the attacking fleet is isolated, when the defending fleet would "sally out and fight." The general considers that the success of these tactics would be such that the English would not attempt the close blockade, but would apply the distant blockade.

In the case of the distant blockade, von Bernhardi can see no hope of a successful attack by the German fleet, except by operating with the main fleet through the Skager Rak, because—notable reason—the way of retreat would then be open behind the fleet. "This accentuates once more the supreme importance to us of keeping open, at all costs, the passage through the Sound and the Great Belt." But the general is not hopeful of the success of these tactics, either. He observes that although the attacking party would be weakened and wearied, so would the defending party.

The Landing of Troops.

He next considers what would happen if the English attempted to land troops. "They could not obtain a decisive result unless they attempted to capture our naval bases—Wilhelmshaven, Heligoland, the mouth of the Elbe, and Kiel—and to annihilate our fleet in its attempt to protect these places . . . Here the general has been proved mistaken. It did not occur to him that a containing force could enable troops to be safely transported across the sea as happened when the British army was transported to France without the German navy being able to cause a single casualty."

To obtain information of the position of the attacking force, von Bernhardi relies upon the air fleet, which would also attack the English fleet. ". . . The most reckless audacity must go hand in hand with the employment of every means which mechanical skill and the science of naval construction and fortification can supply. This is the only way by which we may hope so to weaken our proud opponent, that we may in the end challenge him to a decisive engagement in the open sea."

A Counsel of Despair.

General von Bernhardi then considers the effect of a campaign in which the French fleet combined with the British fleet. It would be that "the prospect of any ultimately successfull issue" for Germany would "shrink into the background." But, he adds, "we need not even then despair. The remedy will be the absolute conquest of France."

Such is the naval policy, such are the strategy and tactics, of the German war party. A study of them leads to the conclusion that, under the conditions they reveal, the engaging in war by Germany, on her own showing, is one of the most perilous and wicked experiments it is possible to conceive.

NO ALUM



BRITAIN WOULD BUY SOME TIMBER HERE

One Big Order Already Placed but
Difficulty Has Arisen Over Lack
of Available Shipping.

Vancouver, Sept. 22.—The general disruption of the shipping business of the world consequent upon the war, notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain holds undisputed command of the seas, is having a damaging effect upon trade conditions in this province. The timber interests of British Columbia have just been given an unpleasant reminder to this effect, according to an announcement made to the Victoria Colonist by Mr. H. R. MacMillan, chief of the forest branch of the provincial government.

"The Baltic being now a closed sea to all intents and purposes," said Mr. MacMillan, "Great Britain is cut off from one of the main sources of her timber supply, and some few days ago a large order was placed with timber producers in this province. This was welcomed as the forerunner of some big business, at least during the continuation of the war, but owing to the inability to get tonnage to handle the shipment, it is feared that there will be great delay in handling the business, if the order is not lost entirely. Ships that are offering to handle the lumber are disposed to ask such a rate as to make the cost in freight charges quite prohibitive.

"Another interesting development since the outbreak of war is the fact that for the first time the Imperial government, for postoffice requirements, is seeking to place an order in British Columbia for 300,000 telegraph and telephone poles. This order cannot for the present, it is feared, be filled, for the reasons I have mentioned. This is all the more regrettable from the fact that our timber is far superior to the pine from Riga and other points whence Britain gets her timber. Our cedar poles are straighter than those of pine, and in many other particulars are superior."

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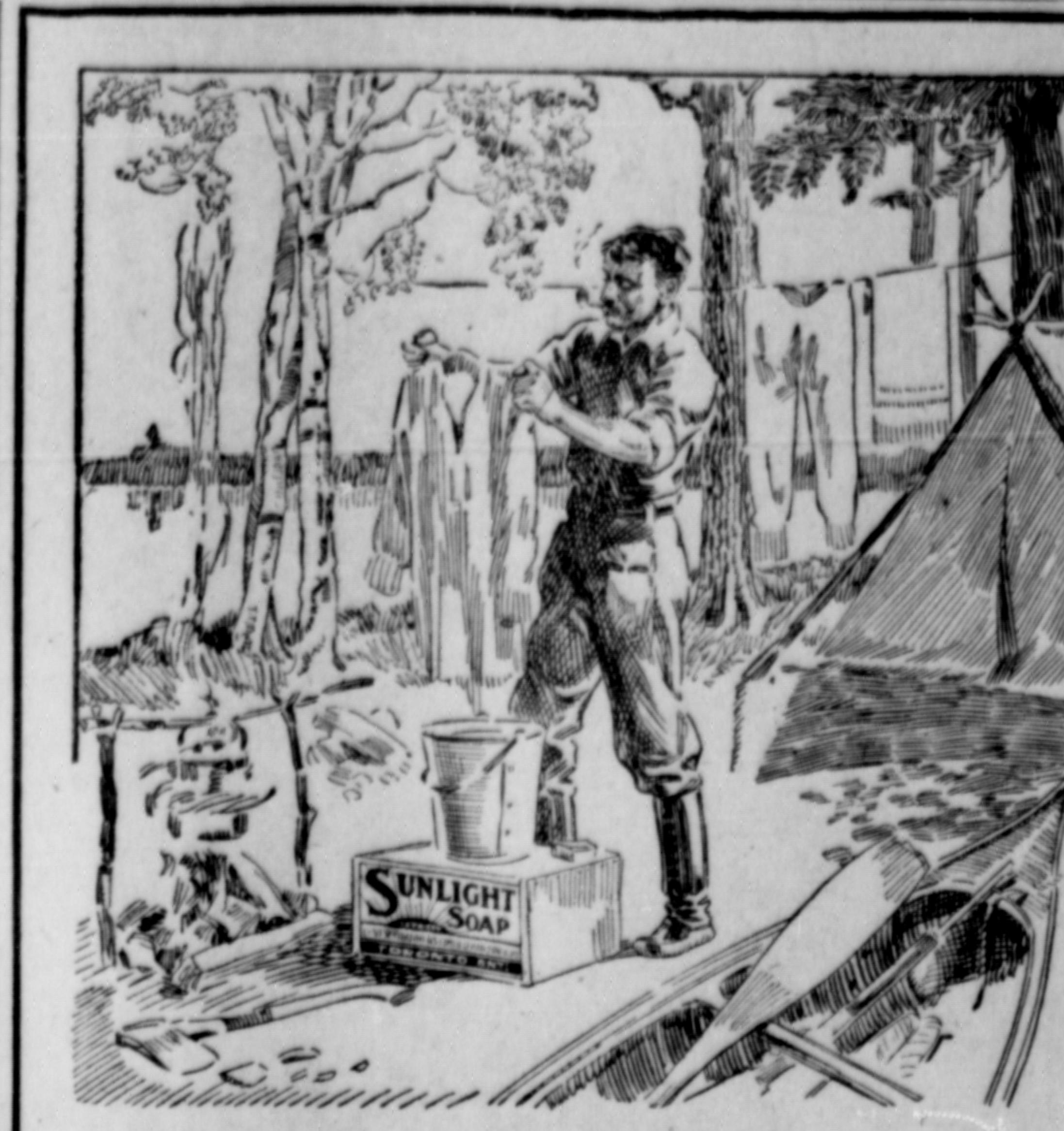
P. MARGETTS, Manager.

LEAVING VERA CRUZ.

Order for Evacuation by Ameri-
can Forces issued by Presi-
dent Wilson.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 22.—The evacuation of Vera Cruz has been ordered by President Wilson. The American soldiers and marines, under General Funston, who have held Mexico's principal seaport since it was seized by the fleet April 21 last, will embark for home as soon as transports can go after them, and shortly afterwards all of the war fleet, with the exception of a few light light draft vessels, will be withdrawn.

The order for evacuation was formally announced at the White House after a long cabinet meeting. It is the concluding chapter of the second armed conflict between the United States and Mexico, in which a score of Americans lost their lives, and nearly a hundred were wounded, while upwards of three hundred Mexicans were killed or wounded.



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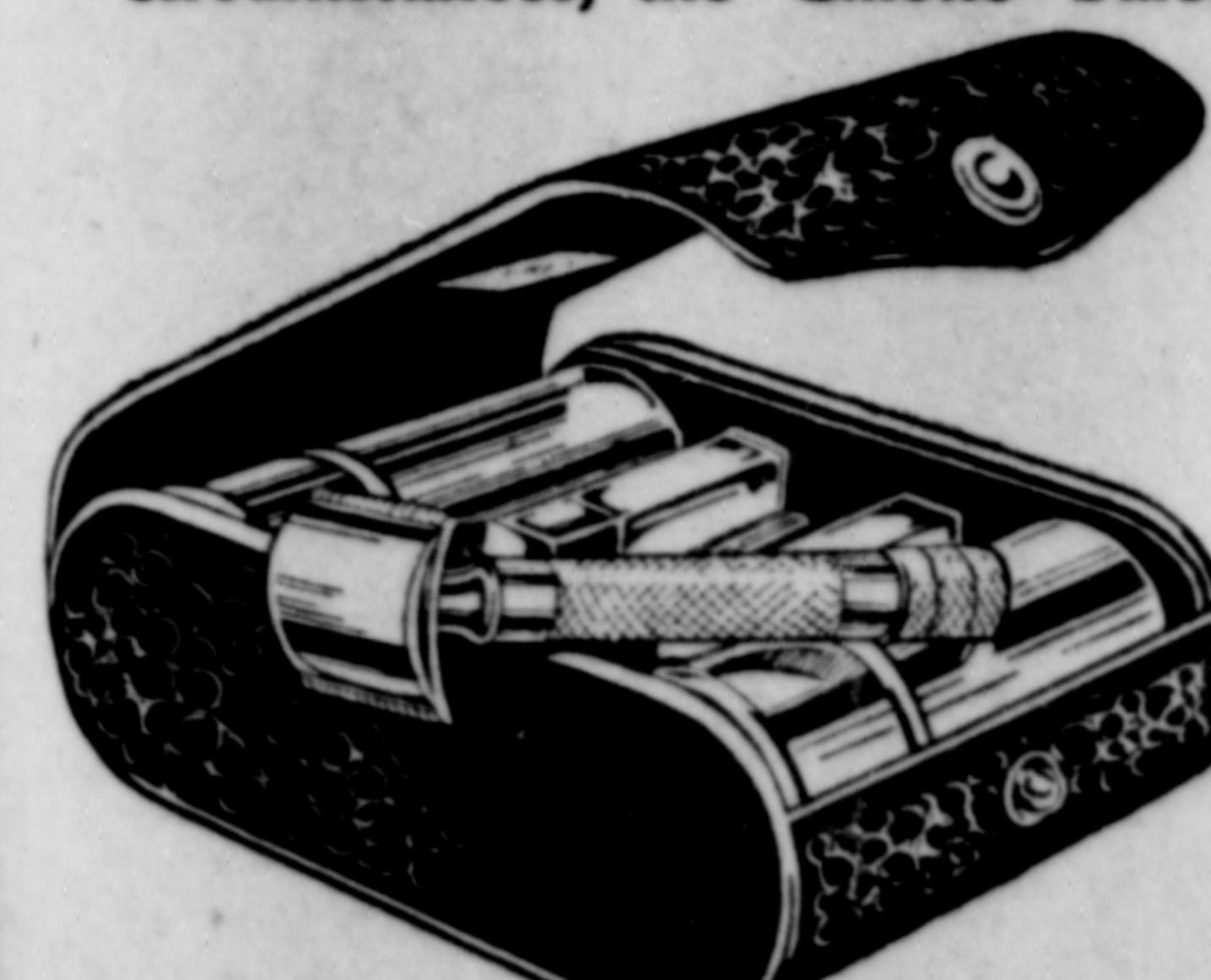
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