

# THE EX-KAISER AND HIS PECULIARITIES

The Emperor William of Germany, is now fugitive in Holland. Will the allied powers demand his surrender or not? The Associated Press has issued to the Canadian Press, Ltd. in common with the Associated Press newspapers of the United States a most interesting sketch of the Emperor's life. A dream of world dominion obsessing the mind of Emperor William plunged the world into war. Upon him and the tremendous military engine of destruction of which he was the embodiment, the exponent and the leader rests the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

It did not matter to the world that the Emperor's personal share in the swift events immediately preceding the war had been obscured. The world convicted him of organizing, directing and maintaining at the top notch of efficiency the great German military machine. It remembered that he signed the order for the German mobilization. It remembered that he stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravished Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitanians, with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

Civilization will never forget that it was the minions of the Emperor who officially shot to death Edith Cavell the English girl who befriended the Belgians in Brussels. "Against these his cry 'I did not will the war' availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime since the crucifixion. In him humanity saw the last of the autocrats, the final Caesar. Assertions that he was at heart peaceful, so persistently circulated for years as to give them the stamp of German propaganda, became branded as certainly false. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood revealed as humanity's scourge, and against him and all that he represented rose the new world of democracy and freedom.

Many doubt whether William was entirely sane. He said repeatedly that he possessed a divine mandate to rule, that the Almighty was his 'unconditional and avowed ally.' It is not entirely clear whether such outgivings were the product of a disordered brain or were due to unbounded egotism and an effort to impress his subjects with the idea of reverent and unquestioning submission. His speeches to his armies in which he asserted he and they were 'instruments of divine judgment upon Germany's enemies' were regarded by many of Germany as pieces of rhetoric, intended only to deceive his own people.

William's claim to close affinity with God was the burden of dozens of his speeches long before as well as after the ginning of the war. Of these, perhaps, none more clearly defined his claim than his notorious 'divine right' speech delivered at Brandenburg in 1890, in which he said he regarded the German people as 'a responsibility' conferred upon him by God and that it was 'my duty to increase this heritage for which one day I shall be called upon to give account. Those who try to interfere with my task I shall crush.'

In all this the world saw before the war not a menace but a comedy. It laughed with the then Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, of the United States Navy when, returning from the war with Spain and telling of the clash with the commander of the German squadron at Manila Bay, the captain recited the famous poem, "Hoch Der Kaiser." In this the concluding refrain was, in the supposititious words of the Emperor: "Gott, pulls mit me—nad I mit him—MEINSELF—Und Gott."

Few statesmen realized then that the deluded Emperor in his 'shining armor,' manoeuvring his armies and his fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the Central Empires and Turkey, and fostering the preaching of the supremacy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make war upon all civilization.

Yet the world was warned by some far-sighted men that the Emperor would one day bring catastrophe upon the nations. These men saw in him then and see him now as a mad inventor given in his youth the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy.

They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to the point where he had to put them to a test. Like a crazed inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untried, so grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war.

Meanwhile the German war party grew with William as its head, and the scheme of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment. It came with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

Recalled from a yachting trip, William presided at a conference at Potsdam of representatives of the German and Austrian armies, navies and commercial interests. There, according to the best information obtainable, the decision was reached to make the assassination of the Archduke a pretense for the world war for which Germany had long prepared.

In the diplomatic exchanges between Germany and Austria on one side and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other William posed as one wishing for peace, but driven to war. He signed the order for the mobilization of the German army and from that moment war was inevitable. Thereafter he drove on his armies relentlessly in the mad campaigns for victory, encouraging them with every device and sometimes appearing on the front to be proclaimed as personal commander in a great offensive.

Publication of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence in 1917, placed the German Emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The telegrams disclosed that Emperor William had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and defensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Failing in his attempt, the German Emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia. How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George had promised Prince Henry of Prussia, on July 29, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the Central Powers with France and Russia.

Perhaps the most direct and authoritative of the accusations against the German Emperor and the Pan-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities. The Prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and for his frankness was imprisoned in a Silesian chateau, permanently expelled from the Prussian House of Lords, which action was sanctioned by the Emperor, and, finally, was exiled to Switzerland.

Emperor William's domination over German statesmen, diplomatic and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munition factory, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid the blame upon Germany for bad faith and criticized the German army for its brutality but asserted that in the German Foreign office "only he who did the Emperor's bidding was allowed to remain. They could not do better," he declared, "because of the character, the power, the vacillation of and continued interference by the Kaiser." It was Dr. Muehlen who asserted the authenticity of the statement that Emperor William stated at a meeting of German army officers that he had plenty of prisoners and that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken.

Maximilian Harden, a German liberal leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

William often proclaimed his innocence and endeavored to put the onus of the war on the shoulders of the Entente Allies. In his speech from the throne after the war began he said:

In pursuing its interests the Russian Empire stepped in the way of Austria-Hungary. Our duty as an ally called us to the side of Austria-Hungary. The situation arose not from temporary conflicts of interests or diplomatic combinations, but is the result of ill-will existing for years against the strength and prosperity of the German Empire."

The Emperor, despite his previous expressions of good will for America gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the Entente Allies by declaring to the American Ambassador, Jas. W. Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German dominion in Asia found expression in his famous visits to Constantinople when he was proclaimed as protector of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward achievement of the German ambition of German dominion from Berlin to Bagdad.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of his father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government purgus, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father, the Imperial throne devolved upon William II who was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as Chancellor but not for long. Though the great statesman had made every effort to instill his young pupil with his own ideas of government and diplomatic policies, the new Emperor soon found that he disagreed with his grandfather's former close adviser in many important respects. In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture came and Bismarck went. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but before Bismarck died peace was made between them.

With the passing of Bismarck the Emperor's real reign began. As a military man he was a stickler for efficiency, discipline and the observance of etiquette to the last detail. And of the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point. It is related that during military reviews he was able to detect the slightest imperfection in the equipment or training of a regiment or squadron and called attention to the dereliction sharply. With the principles of tactics and manoeuvres, too, he was thoroughly acquainted.

Besides being well versed in army matters, the Emperor was thoroughly familiar with naval affairs, having a technical mastery of the details that go to make up the efficiency of a fleet. Study of naval problems was one of his pet occupations. His influence was potent in fostering the development of German commerce, art and science. His interference in these affairs as well as in statecraft often embarrassed German leaders and evoked from them admonitions to leave diplomacy to his chancellors.

In everything he was described as thorough and withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire. His rising hour was six o'clock sharp and a long day's hard work, which frequently extended well into the night, followed. Stated hours were devoted to the task of informing himself on the progress of events at home and abroad through reading of the principal German and foreign newspapers.

Before the war Emperor William often professed friendliness for America. He encouraged the foundation of exchange professorships by which prominent German educators visited this country and lectured in the colleges here while American college professors similarly filled chairs in German institutions of learning.

He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and despite his wretched arm was able to take personal command of his racing yachts, and sail them with considerable success. He spent much time at his palatial hunting lodges and is reputed to have been the champion hunter in the world in the points of game killed. It was stated that the Emperor had killed 61,730 pieces of game, more than 4,000 of which were stags.

He was a great reader—his private library in the imperial palace at Berlin before the war was becoming one of the most interesting collections of books in the world. He posed as a dictator in music, painting, poetry and acting.

At one time it was announced he had composed the libretto of a ballet to be given in celebration of his birthday. A private performance of one his musical efforts is said to have been given in the Potsdam palace without notable effect upon the musical world.

Physically unimpressive—he was short and inclined to stoutness—William was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture, though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born, and of which he was extremely sensitive. He blamed his English mother for living a life of self-indulgence and cursed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity.

No description of the Emperor's personal appearance will be complete without mention of his full, bristling mustache. His photographs, which he distributed with a lavish hand, showed it with ends twisted up at belligerent angles.

He married Augusta Victoria, oldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg on February 27, 1881. They had six sons and one daughter of whom the crown Prince Frederick is the eldest. With the Crown Prince his father clashed frequently and on one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzic but soon recalled him and restored him to favor.

German mothers who wrote to the Emperor of the deaths of their sons killed in battle elicited from him no word of sympathy. He regarded their deaths as "glorious." Yet his own six sons, though holding high commands were so protected that the imperial family stood practically along in all Germany in warding off the clutches of death.

### MARMORA

Miss Marie Bertrand, of Tweed, is in town this week.

Miss Hufman, of Kitchener is visiting her cousin, Mrs. S. L. Reade.

Mr. G. W. Vivian, of Cobourg is now on the staff of the Dominion Bank here.

Miss Nora Armstrong, of New Carlisle, is visiting Miss E. Grant this week.

Mrs. Roy Bleecker is visiting her husband in Toronto.

Mr. J. B. Pearce, of Norwood, is a guest of Mr. F. S. Pearce.

Messrs. Percy Taylor and H. Kent, of Toronto, were guests of Mrs. F. S. Pearce last week.

Mr. Wm. Linn, cheesemaker at Bell View for the past season, is moving his family back to Marmora for the winter.

Mr. Clement Cox and Miss Besse, of Madoc, are the guests of Miss Agnes Doyle this week.

Cadet E. L. Chambers, of Camp Mohawk, spent the week-end with his uncle, Mr. F. N. Maret.

Misses Lillian, Izola and Annie Warren, of Toronto, visited their grandmother, Mrs. E. Langman, this week.

Cadet F. R. Wells, Mr. Ernest Nattie, and Misses E. Brown, I. Gillen and L. Sullivan motored to Toronto on Monday.

Mr. A. M. Bishop, who has been acting as manager of the Dominion Bank here during the absence of Mr. Reade, left today for Peterboro.

Mrs. W. G. Mackechnie was called to Hillsboro, Mich., on Monday, owing to the serious illness of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Ronald Mackechnie.

Mr. E. A. Gurney returned to Marmora on Tuesday after spending a couple of weeks at his home in Whitby, where he was ill with influenza.

Sergt. D. R. Southworth is home from Kingston on a week's leave. He just came out of hospital last week, where he was laid up with an attack of influenza.

This appears to be an exceptionally poor season for deer hunting. Some of the hunters from Marmora have not seen a deer yet and only three or four have been secured altogether by the hunters from the village. There is so much water in the swamps and on low land that the dogs are unable to follow the deer any distance.—Herald.

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**The Standard Bank Of Canada**  
 Quarterly Dividend Notice No. 112  
 Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT per ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared on the quarter ending 31st October 1918, and that the same will be payable at Head Office in this City and at its Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of November, to Shareholders of record of the 19th of October, 1918.

C. H. Eason,  
 General Manager.  
 Toronto, September 21st, 1918.

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## J. J. B. Flint on Mormonism

Editor Ontario:— Perhaps you can tell me why Mormonism flourishes in the United States? Smeot, the Mormon senator, is an avowed disciple of this cult. It certainly ought to grow rapidly if the experiences of Mr. J. F. Smith, an elder of the sect, is an ordinary representation of the productive powers of residents of Salt Lake City and the Mormon country. Smith swore upon a Senatorial investigation that he was the father of forty-two children. Brigham Young had about seventy wives and a large number sealed to him as "spiritual wives," and he numbered his children as over one hundred. The old saying that "it's a wise child that knows his own father" must certainly be exemplified in Mormonism.

All wives do not stand upon the same level. There is generally a favorite, who is accorded the highest position. Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, who discovered the golden plates upon which the Mormon bible is founded, did not believe in plurality of wives. This was introduced by two elders, after Smith's death. Mohammed had more than one wife. The old world in the Old Testament had generally several wives; besides a vast number of others sealed to them. Solomon certainly headed the list.

The Mormon lords recently passed a law permitting wives to take additional husbands. This was done in order to stimulate production to supply the serious waste of the war. The birth-rate in Germany has always been much greater than in any other land, hence the enormous population of over seventy millions.

I notice that some people claim that Canadian boys should not be sent to Siberia, claiming that they were drafted for the purposes of the war with Germany. The Allies owe a debt of gratitude to Russia which can never be overestimated. At the critical moment, when the Hun was advancing with mighty strides and the Allies were terribly outnumbered, Russia sent her millions to attack the Germans. Millions perished in the swamps and in the terrible country in which they were fighting. They fought, when their ammunition was exhausted, with clubs, sticks, and naked hands. The Germans had to withdraw a large army to repel their attacks, and the Allies were saved.

Now that this unfortunate country is in the throes of revolution, caused by the treachery of the late czar, the czarina, and their ministers, who all of the time played into the hands of the Germans.

Now when evidence shows Lenin and Trotsky to have been all of the time in the pay of the Germans, when they were professing to be their enemies; now when this country of one hundred and forty-eight millions is threatened by Bolshevists, and innocent people are murdered by thousands by these wretches, the Allies must interpose and save this country from ruin and desolation. Beyond question, says the greatest authority of the present day, Dr. E. J. Dillon, millions must die by starvation during this coming winter. Think of these little children and the poor women and helpless men, suffering all the pangs of hunger and cold, dying among the ice and snow of the great plains of that wonderful country.

The time is coming when this country, Siberia, will blossom like a rose. Spring comes with a rush, and the country is wonderfully fertile. No country can raise better crops of grain.

One word as to the result of the war as affecting Germany— Sir J. E. Smith, the British attorney-general, declares that a tribunal must be established for the trial of all those Huns who are charged with crimes and cruelties perpetrated during the war. In a former paper I advocated this. If the Kaiser, the crown prince, von Trepitz, Ludendorff, and others are not punished for their crimes it will be an incentive to others to pursue the same line of conduct, knowing they will escape punishment. No nation since the world came into being perpetrated the crimes of which Germany is guilty. She must answer, and the Kaiser and crown prince should be hanged on the scaffold. J. J. B. Flint.

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