

Exit The Hohenzollerns!

A dream of world dominion obsessed the mind of Emperor William. Upon him and the tremendous military might of destruction of which he was the embodiment, the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

It did not matter how the world that the Emperor's personal share in the swift events immediately preceding the war had been obscured. The world convicted a man of organizing, directing and maintaining at the top 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 Lusitania 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 them his cry, "I did not will the war," availed 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 the new world of democracy and freedom.

Was He Sane? 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 outbursts 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 God's will" were regarded by many outside 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 beginning 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 message 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 concluding refrain was the supplicatory word of the Emperor, "Gott mit uns—and I mit ihm—MEINSSELN—Und Gott."

Planned for Years Past. Few statesmen realized then that the daunted Emperor in his "shining armor," manoeuvring his armies and his fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the Central Empire 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 grand inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untried, so grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war.

Meantime the German war party grew with William Nicholas head, and the scheme of world dominion awaiting 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, Potsdam representatives of the German and Austrian armies, navies and commercial interests. There, according to the best information available, 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.

International Intrigue. 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.

Falling in his attempt, the German Emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his aid 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.

Accused By Germans. 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, Liebowitzky, 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, diplomats and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munitions factory, in his book "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid blame upon Germany for bad faith and criticized the German army for its brutality, but asserted that "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 will of the Emperor, and continued interference by the Kaiser.' It was Dr. Muehlon 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."

Protests Innocence. 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 the 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 Em-

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, James W. Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German domination 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.

Became Kaiser at 29. 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 bureaus, 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 highest standards of duty in the least 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 deficiency sharply. With the principles of tactics and manoeuvring too, he was thoroughly acquainted. Thorough in All Things. Besides being well versed in army matters, the Emperor was thoroughly familiar with naval affairs, having a technical mastery of the tactics 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 admissions to leave diplomacy to his whimsicality.

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 expressed friendliness for America. He encouraged the foundation of exchange professorships by which prominent German educators visited this country and lectured in the col-

leges here while American college professors similarly filled chairs in German institutions of learning. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman and despite his withered 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 point of game killed. It was stated that the Emperor had killed 11,230 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 that he had composed the libretto of a ballet to be given in celebration of his birthday. A private performance of one of his musical efforts is said to have been given in the Potsdam palace without notable effect upon the musical world.

The Kaiser in Person. 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 blamed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity. No description of the Emperor's personal appearance will be complete without mention of his full, brittle mustache. His photographs which he distributed with a lavish hand, showed it with ends twisted up at oblique 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 oldest. With the Crown Prince, his father clashed frequently and on one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzig, 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 alone in all Germany in warding off the clutches of death.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Grant County Pet Stock SHOW. Countries Close Nov. 16th. and Plucking Poultry, Agricultural Farm. County School Children this class with Rocks, Reds, in Pairs, that School Fairs. Given by the Association. 82 Spring Street.

THEATRE PICTURES. WEDNESDAY. Yakawa. Right. of Pictures by This Actor. VAUDEVILLE. THE BULL'S EYE COMEDY.

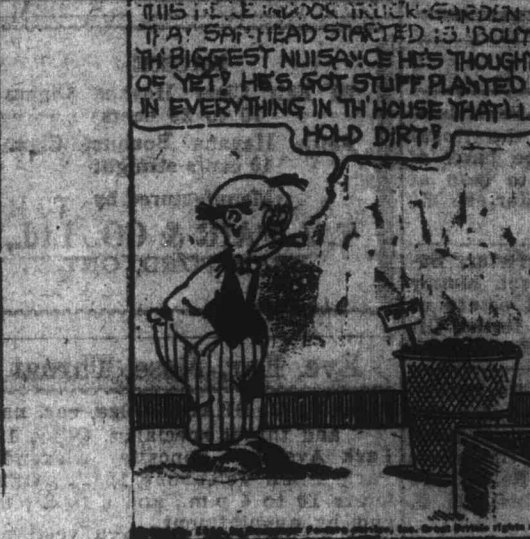
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E WORLD. tion Pictures, the en Alexandra, Prin- nanners, and a Score. LEAF FOREVER. MATINEE DAILY.

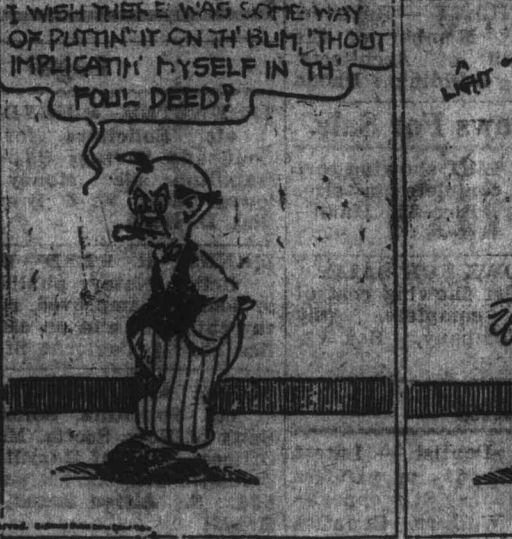
Germany had surrendered. d in the city's streets. the Victory Loan s. sky.

This Beverage is Approved by the Ontario Temperance Committee. Garling's Ale-Beer-Porter. As Pure as Native Wine. Invigorating and wholesome. Have us deliver you a trial case. MONTGOMERY Mineral Water Co. AGENTS Office: 257 Colborne St. Bell 270.

THAT SON-IN-LAW OF PA'S



(By Wellington.)



Pa's Bright Idea Ends in a Fowl Deed.



Pa's Bright Idea Ends in a Fowl Deed.



Start The Winter Right— With New Rubbers. Of course, we all want to economize—and there's no truer economy than wearing Rubbers. They protect the health and the shoes of every member of the family, especially the children. But there's no economy in wearing old Rubbers that are worn through at sole, toe or heel. Start the winter right—with new Rubbers. Not a single pair; but a pair of Rubbers for each style of shoes—fitted to insure comfort and long wear. A new pair of Rubbers on an old pair of shoes, makes the old shoes as serviceable as new ones—at a small part of the cost of new shoes. There is a style and shape for every shoe—for men, women and children—in these six brands of reliable Rubbers, sold by the leading shoe stores. Ask for these Brands. They are the Best to Buy. DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES.

