

THE KAISER AS I KNEW HIM FOR FOURTEEN YEARS

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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When, a few months later, the abdication of the Czar was followed by the abdication of King Constantine of Greece, the Kaiser sustained another blow which hurt him more than the defeat of one of his armies would have done.

"They are trying to force their rotten form of democratic government on Greece," he declared, fiercely. "The way they have treated my poor sister, the Queen of Greece, is a shame and a disgrace. They talk about our invasion of Belgium, but their actions in Greece are infinitely worse. I have studied the English people for twenty-five years, and they always try to cover their acts with religion and the talk of benefits to civilization and humanity, but hypocrites that they are, they continue to grab all they can get their hands on just the same."

The fact that Greece had a treaty with Serbia which required her to take up arms if Serbia were attacked and that she had failed to meet her obligations in that respect was naturally of no significance to the Kaiser, to whom treaties were but scraps of paper.

The keynote of the Kaiser's military program lay in the fact that he realized that it was necessary for him to win in order to hold his throne. I feel quite sure that if the Allies were willing to concede to Germany all the territory she has conquered—Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Rumania, Russia and part of France, and restore all her colonies, upon condition that the Kaiser step down from the throne, he would reject the proposition without a moment's hesitation.

"Your country would like to make a republic out of Germany," he commented, "a republic like France, perhaps, going down and down all the time—a country ruled by lawyers. And he mentioned half a dozen of the great French statesmen who were members of the legal profession. "It is a sad thing for a country when it gets into the hands of lawyers. France and Italy are already controlled by them, and America and England are rapidly following their example."

The Kaiser regarded the German people as his own property to do with as he liked. When I referred to the "German people" in conversation, he would delicately correct me by referring in his reply to "my people." When, for instance, I said on one occasion, "I understand, your Majesty, that the German people are anxious for peace," he answered, "Yes, Davis, my people are strongly in favor of peace, but they want a German peace—no allied peace!"

He believed that just as the universe is ruled by God so should the earth be dominated by an earthly ruler and that God had selected him for the task. To displace him in favor of a republican form of government, to substitute a ruler elected by the people for a monarch designated by God was in his opinion the basest sort of sacrilege, and the unfortunate part of it all was that the majority of his people coincided with him. They preferred to be ruled by a hand of iron rather than to rule themselves. Some day they may be awakened to the blessings of self-government, but up to the present time they have not shown the slightest indication that they would prefer to rule than to be ruled, and because they submit so willingly to the Kaiser's domination he has become obsessed with the idea that the rest of the world should follow suit.

CHAPTER VIII The Yellow Peril I cannot recall when I first heard of the "Yellow Peril." I know I asked what it meant and was told that it referred to the vast hordes of Chinese and Japanese who some day, if properly trained and armed, would prove a great menace to the white races, especially in Europe, which they might try to overrun as the Turks had done in bygone centuries. After I went to Germany I heard constantly of the "Yellow Peril" from influential persons and read much about it in the newspapers and magazines, and I wondered why we had not paid more attention to it in America. The fact that a great military power like Germany was talking about this menace gave me the idea that possibly there was a great deal in it.

Later I learned that the phrase "Yellow Peril" was originated by the Kaiser. Indeed, it was frequently pointed out that Germany was making a big mistake in sending German officers to train the Japanese army and permitting the German ammunition factories, especially the Krupp works, not only to sell them guns and ammunition, but to show them how to manufacture munitions themselves, in view of the fact that the Kaiser was constantly alluding to the menace of the yellow races. After the war started and the Japanese entered it against Germany, influential Germans did not hesitate to tell me that it served them right. "After we helped to develop the Kaiser's army and navy, they have now turned against us," they complained. "It serves us right to let him so foolish as to teach them the 'tricks of the trade.'"

According to the talk of the German diplomats before the war, the expectation was that Japan would be used against America at the first opportunity. Whether the object of this campaign was to stir up trouble between Japan and America or only to awaken this country to a sense of the danger which the Germans professed to believe threatened her, I don't know, but I do know, however, that the prospect of a Yapanese-American war seemed to worry the Germans considerably more than it worries us.

From time to time, the Kaiser spoke to me along these lines. In 1905, shortly after the treaty of Portsmouth was consummated between Russia and Japan through President Roosevelt putting an end to the Russo-Japanese war, I saw the Kaiser and he professed to be very much pleased with the results achieved.

"You should be very proud of your chief, Davis," he said, "for bringing about peace between Russia and Japan. That was really a wonderful achievement and, for the time being, at any rate, effectually put an end to Japanese aspirations."

The fact that the Japanese themselves seem very dissatisfied with the easy terms exacted from Russia, which was evidenced by riots of rather serious dimensions in the streets of Tokio and other Japanese cities, evidently did not trouble the Kaiser that Japan had been diplomatically beaten by the treaty, although victorious in the field. The revolution in Russia, which showed the precarious condition of that country and brought about the establishment of the Duma.

Later on, after our fleet had made its epoch-making trip around the world in 1908, the Kaiser again alluded to the "Yellow Peril."

"Davis," he said, "I want to congratulate you and your country on the magnificent performance of your fleet in its trip around the world. It reached Magdalena Bay on the west coast after going around the Horn of Africa and the Cape of Good Hope to go back for repair. It was really a marvelous performance and you may well be proud."

"The vessels had shown any serious weakness, Davis," he went on, "it would have been a serious matter at this time when your country is having a dispatching trip around the world in 1908, the Kaiser again alluded to the 'Yellow Peril' which I have long recognized. In fact, it was I who originated the phrase 'Yellow Peril.'"

"Yes, your Majesty," I answered, "I have already heard that your Majesty originated the phrase."

"Your President is a wise man and he knew the danger, too. Sending the fleet around the world was a brilliant stroke of statesmanship. I am sure that Roosevelt thereby prevented a war with Japan."

"The Kaiser was so positive on this point that I thought at the time he was probably in possession of information which warranted that conclusion, and later I heard rumors that Berlin bankers had been sounding on the possibility of floating a Japanese loan in Germany, and that German diplomats had been also consulted. I was led to believe by others as well as the Kaiser that we were seeking to buy the Kaiser's peace."

"I wish to convey to you and his family my personal, heartfelt sympathy and the confidence of Colonel A. the 4th Regiment of United States Infantry."

"Very sincerely, 'Capt. Inf. Commanding Co. A.'"

Famine Prevails in Russian Cities

Washington.—Food and living conditions in Moscow and Petrograd are pitiful, according to a letter received here by the Y. W. C. A. War Work Council from Miss Elizabeth Wokos, who was sent to Russia to establish girls' clubs.

"People in Moscow and Petrograd are forced to live in one-room apartments, and are selling their furniture in order to buy food," writes Miss Boies, and adds that the present government has taken over all available quarters, compelling the owners to live in overcrowded rooms while the rest of the house is occupied by soldiers or people connected with the new government.

"Our chief diet is kasha and veal," continues the letter. "Potatoes are getting scarce, but milk and butter can be bought and vegetables are coming. We nearly expired over a 'cheap' soup that some one's mother wrote to suggest to us as food possibility—a can of tomatoes, oatmeal, peppers and a few other things, any one of them a luxury."

How William Gerner, 1916 Penn street, Harrisburg, met a hero's death from a Hun grenade, is graphically and pathetically told in a letter to his sorrowing mother from Captain Truman Smith, of the company in which Gerner was a member. The letter he speaks of must have been written just before Gerner went into action for it was not sealed.

Dear Mrs. Gerner: "I have hardly the heart to send the enclosed letter to you but I found it to-day among the mail to be consigned. It must have been written by your son a week ago, but he was ordered to the front and prevented it being sent."

"Your son had the honor of being the first man of my company to give his life for his country and civilization. He gave all he had, with a magnificent spirit and self-sacrifice he made it a blow, fearful and terrible, not only to you but to each officer and man in this company. Your grief and sorrow, my words cannot tell, but I am sure that your son's death was a glorious one and you may well be proud of him."

"He was killed by a German rifle grenade, and I can assure you there was no suffering and death was instantaneous. We could not carry his body back to the rear, so heavy was the German fire, and he was buried upon a hilltop of France, not 100 yards from the German lines. After the war I hope we may bring his body back to America. Let us who remain await the coming of the cause for which your son gave his life."

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Eleven Colored Men Are Sent to Camp

Draft Board No. 2 and 3 of the city, and the Steilton County Board, sent eleven colored men to Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., this morning. They were: Board No. 2.—John W. Wilson.

Philadelphia: Thomas C. Clark, Brooklyn: James Moore, 1109 State; Charles Stinney, 1495 North Seventh, and Francis J. Williams, 1332 Bailey, Board No. 2 will send Theodore Leeds, 865 Briggs street.

W. Stephens, 145 Adams; James Doggett, 45 Locust; Kiah Bell, 126 Ridge, all of Steelton. Selectives from the entire state who leave to-day number 359.

TO INSTRUCT DRAFTEES The selectives to go to Camp Lee from City Board No. 1 and the Pax-

STORE OPENS 8:30 A. M.—CLOSES SATURDAY 9 P. M.

Tomorrow, Saturday, We Launch the Opening Selling OF OUR IMMENSE NEW FALL STOCK OF SWEATERS FOR MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS. All the Popular Styles, Weaves and Colors Represented. Scores of Styles in WOMEN'S SWEATERS \$3.98 to \$16.98. The Best to Be Had in MEN'S SWEATERS \$1.69 to \$9.98. A Big Shipment of CHILDREN'S FALL SLIP-OVER SWEATERS—\$3.95.

Twenty-five Satin Dresses GO ON SALE TOMORROW, SATURDAY Including Values Up to \$15.00. Take Your Pick of the Entire Lot at \$8.95. White Wash Skirts \$2.45. Silk Poplin Skirts \$3.95. Georgette and Satin Combination Dresses \$12.90.

Start the Boy to School Well Dressed---Outfit Him Here. Boys' School Suits \$4.95. Boys' Corduroy Suits \$5.95. Boys' Norfolk Suits \$6.95. Little Boys' School Suits \$4.49. Boys' Odd Pants for School Wear \$1.00. Boys' Odd Pants \$1.19. Men's and Young Men's \$8.50. Men's and Young Men's \$13.95.

Those Italian and Thread Silk Hosiery For Women at Pair, \$1.98. Will Bring a Host of Buyers Here Saturday. This Lot Consists of Silk Fiber Hose \$69c. This Lot Consists of Mercerized Hose \$35c. This Lot Consists of Silk Fiber Hose \$98c. This Lot Consists of Mercerized Hose \$1.19.

Four Big Lots of Waist Specials The Cream of the Season's New Styles. Waists \$94c. Waists \$1.74. Waists \$1.64. Waists \$2.74.

Kaufman's Bargain Basement. Vacuum Cleaners \$4.95. Electric Iron \$3.95. Gas Hot Plates \$1.49. Garden Hose \$3.69. RAG RUGS \$8.95. PILLOW CASES \$3.00. RAG CARPET \$4.90. PORCH GATES \$98c. BALL MASON FRUIT JARS Complete With Tops and Gums.

Men's and Young Men's \$8.50. Men's and Young Men's \$13.95. Four Men's Furnishing Specials \$2.45. Two Big Lots of Children's Dresses \$1.69 \$1.95. KAUFMANS MARKET SQUARE UNDERSELLING STORE.

Miller & Kades Furniture Department Store. High-Grade Steel Bed \$19.85. 25% Discount On All Reed Furniture. Try My Breakfast. POST TOASTIES. DELICIOUS CORN FLAKES.

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