

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

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

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Of course I was in no position to contradict the Kaiser's assertions, as I was not in possession of any of the facts, but I learned afterward that four American newspaper correspondents had scoured Germany from one end of the country to the other in an effort to run down these reports. They left no rumor uninvestigated, no matter how far they had to travel to verify it. When they had finally exhausted every clue and followed every lead they had not found a single case to justify the charge the Kaiser had made against the Belgians and which, of course, the inspired German press continued to report from day to day.

The object of these lies was to justify the outrages which the Germans were committing in their plan to terrorize the inhabitants of the countries they were overrunning. According to reports the activities of franc-tireurs in the occupied territories were met by the Germans with the most barbaric punishments, crucifixion and similar atrocities being very common. Undoubtedly the Kaiser was aware of what his soldiers were doing, and to defend their conduct he lent a ready ear to the unfounded charges made against the Belgians.

"I have already framed a message which I intend sending to your president regarding the use of dum dum bullets by the Belgians and French," the Kaiser went on. "We have ample proof to establish this charge not only in the character of the wounds suffered by my soldiers but in the shape of unused cartridges which we found in the captured forts."

Strangely enough, the Kaiser sent off his protest to President Wilson about the same day that President Poincare forwarded a similar protest based upon the use of dum dum bullets by the Germans.

Regarding the violation of Belgium's neutrality, the Kaiser was able to offer no reasonable argument. The fact that he was willing to pay Belgium for permission to allow his armies to go through that country was apparently

sufficient justification in his eyes in taking by force what Belgium refused to sell.

"How foolish of Belgium to have resisted us!" he declared, in this connection. "Had they consented to let us walk through we would have paid for everything—everything! Not a hair of their heads would have been touched and Belgium today would be in the same happy financial condition that Luxembourg is."

At a subsequent interview we referred to Belgium again, and the Kaiser alleged that Japan had violated the neutrality of China when she sent troops through Chinese territory to seize Kiao-Chow.

"It is all right for the allies to do these things," he commented sarcastically. "But when Germany does them England rises up in righteous indignation. The hypocrites! We found papers in Brussels which showed conclusively that England and Belgium had a secret agreement by which in the event of war with Germany England was to be permitted to occupy Belgium! We've got those papers in Berlin. We could have no more positive proof against them. The Belgians were simply England's tools!"

Some of the arguments the Kaiser raised in his discussions with me regarding the war were so weak and untenable that one might well doubt his sincerity in urging them, but I shall give them for what they are worth.

"They refer to us as the Huns!" the Kaiser observed bitterly. "If you people could see what the Russians have done in the Bukowina and eastern Prussia they would know that who are the real Huns! They destroyed everything they could lay their hands on. In one of my shooting lodges which the Cossacks entered they even knocked out the teeth of the boars' heads which hung on the walls! With knives they cut out the covers of my chairs. They had special fire bombs which they threw on peaceful villages. These bombs had been constructed in peace time and were designed solely for pillage and destruction."

"Instead of treating their soldiers as prisoners of war we should have strung them up by the neck—every one of them!"

Several prominent Poles, who were patients of mine and whose fine estates in Poland were looted and demolished, told me positively that the destruction and depredations were committed entirely by German troops. The Russians had occupied the houses when they were in possession of that section of the country, but it was not until they were driven out by the Germans that the acts of vandalism were committed and they had convincing evidence that in every case the German soldiers and not the Russians were responsible.

The outrages committed by the Germans in their treatment of prisoners

Bladen Brieflets

Myron Biggins and Howard Hall were in town over Sunday, having received a thirty-six hour furlough from their camps in Lincoln. The former is in the S. A. T. C., and the latter attends a mechanical school at the State Farm.

Orril Lockhart and Roy Wilson attended to Hastings Wednesday of last week and spent the day with friends and relatives.

Iris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ford Baker who received a broken leg at the school house some time ago, is now getting along nicely, but it will be at least a couple of months before she can be allowed to bear any weight on it.

C. A. Easterly has been very ill for the past two days and R. J. Minard has also been under the doctor's care for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Saunders of Geneva, Mr. and Mrs. Walker Richison of Edgar, Mrs. W. P. Clawson and Roy Clawson of Oxford, Elmer McCoy of Henry, and Kern McCoy of Birmingham, Colo., were here Monday of last week to attend the funeral of Mrs. Walter McCoy.

Lifting the Lid

The Lincoln Journal starts to "lift the lid" in a series of articles on "War Cost and Profiteering." Mr. Seibold of the New York World has been working on these articles for the past six months and the raising of the voluntary censorship makes their publication now possible. These articles are what the people are waiting for and should cause a sensation. People who got the money. How they got it and why. You will surely want to read about it. The daily and Sunday paper will be sent one month on trial for six cents, or a full year for \$6.00. Address: State Journal, Lincoln.

Sugar Release

As announced in Bulletin No. 59 under date of November 30th, we desire to amplify the instructions given therein concerning the abandonment of the sugar certificate plan.

This order eliminates the issuance of all certificates of whatever kind or class, thereby permitting dealers, manufacturers, bakeries, hotels, and restaurants, and retailers to purchase their requirements of sugar after December 1st, 1918. Dealers and manufacturers may therefore purchase a sixty-day supply of sugar. All consumers' sugar cards must be abandoned though consumers are requested to abide by the four pounds per person consumption rule. Consumers may purchase sugar up to a sixty-day supply.

All expenses excepting clerical hire, which will be adjusted later, properly charged to the Sugar Equalization Board, should be stopped immediately and this office advised of any and all outstanding bills. If you have any stamps remaining, please return them to this office.

You may destroy all sugar certificates records or useless supplies in your possession that pertain to sugar. If you have anything of value, please advise us that we may request the same to be forwarded to this office in the event we desire it. You need make no report on sugar certificates issued for December.

Federal Food Administration for Nebraska.

Home Economics

A part of the extension work in Home Economics of the Extension Service of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture consists of short courses. Specialists are sent out to give demonstrations and lectures on household administration, food study, and clothing. These courses are usually four days long, and they may be attended by any woman who pays a small fee necessary to defray expenses of renting a hall, heat, light, etc. Odell was scheduled to have a short course during the week beginning December 2. Geneva is on the program for the following week. This is the second year Odell has had a short course. This year emphasis is being placed on food study, since food scarcity seems certain to continue for considerable time. Further information regarding Home Economics short courses may be obtained from the Extension Service, University Farm, Lincoln, Neb.

Daily

A man's first cure should be to avoid the reproaches of his own heart—Addison.

The Hamilton-Cather Clothing Co.

Everything a Man or Boy Wears Red Cloud Nebraska

ADVICE TO "FLU" CONVALESCENTS

SPAIN AND ENGLAND REPORT INCREASE IN TUBERCULOSIS AFTER INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

U. S. Public Health Service Warns Public Against Tuberculosis, One Million Cases Tuberculosis in United States—Each a Source of Danger.

Influenza Convalescents Should Have Lungs Examined—Colds Which Hang On Often Beginning of Tuberculosis. No Cause for Alarm if Tuberculosis is Recognized Early—Patent Medicines Not to Be Trusted.

- *****
- * Beware tuberculosis after influenza. No need to worry if you take precautions in time.
- * Don't diagnose your own condition. Have your doctor examine your lungs several times at monthly intervals. Build up your strength with right living, good food and plenty of fresh air.
- * Don't waste money on patent medicines advertised to cure tuberculosis.
- * Become a fresh-air crank and enjoy life.
- *****

Washington, D. C. (Special).—According to a report made to the United States Public Health Service, the epidemic of influenza in Spain has already caused an increase in the prevalence of tuberculosis. A similar association between influenza and tuberculosis was recently made by Sir Arthur Newholme, the chief medical officer of the English public health service, in his analysis of the tuberculosis death rate in England.

In order that the people of the United States may profit by the experience of other countries Surgeon General Rupert Blue of the United States Public Health Service has just issued a warning emphasizing the need of special precautions at the present time. "Experience seems to indicate," says the Surgeon General, "that persons whose resistance has been weakened by an attack of influenza are peculiarly susceptible to tuberculosis. With millions of its people recently affected with influenza this country now offers conditions favoring the spread of tuberculosis."

One Million Consumptives in the United States.

"Then you consider this a serious menace?" was asked. "In my opinion it is, though I hasten to add it is distinctly one against which the people can guard. So far as one can estimate there are at present about one million cases of tuberculosis in the United States. There is unfortunately no complete census available to show exactly the number of tuberculous persons in each state despite the fact that most of the states have made the disease reportable. In New York city, where reporting has been in force for many years, over 35,000 cases of tuberculosis are registered with the Department of Health. Those familiar with the situation believe that the addition of unrecognized and unreported cases would make the number nearer 50,000. The very careful health survey conducted during the past two years in Framingham, Mass., revealed 200 cases of tuberculosis in a population of approximately 15,000. If these proportions hold true for the United States as a whole they would indicate that about one in every hundred persons is tuberculous. Each of these constitutes a source of danger to be guarded against."

What to Do.

In his statement to the public Surgeon General Blue points out how those who have had influenza should protect themselves against tuberculosis. "All who have recovered from influenza," says the Surgeon General, "should have their lungs carefully examined by a competent physician. In fact, it is desirable to have several examinations made a month apart. Such examinations cannot be made through the clothing nor can they be carried out in two or three minutes. If the lungs are found to be free from tuberculosis every effort should be made to keep them so. This can be done by right living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

Danger Signs.

The Surgeon General warned especially against certain danger signs, such as "decline" and "colds which hang on."

These, he explained, were often the beginning of tuberculosis. "If you do not get well promptly, if your cold seems to hang on or your health and strength decline, remember that these are often the early signs of tuberculosis. Place yourself at once under the care of a competent physician. Tuberculosis is curable in the early stages. Patent Medicines Dangerous in Tuberculosis."

"Above all do not trust in the misleading statements of unscrupulous patent medicine fakers. There is no specific medicine for the cure of tuberculosis. The money spent on such medicines is thrown away; it should be spent instead for good food and decent living."

U. S. HEALTH SERVICE ISSUES WARNING

Increase in All Respiratory Diseases After the Influenza Epidemic Probable.

Influenza Expected to Lurk for Months, How to Guard Against Pneumonia, Common Colds Highly Catching—Importance of Suitable Clothing—Could Save 100,000 Lives.

Washington, D. C.—With the subsidence of the epidemic of influenza the attention of health officers is directed to pneumonia, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory system which regularly cause a large number of deaths, especially during the winter season. According to Rupert Blue, Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service, these diseases will be especially prevalent this winter unless the people are particularly careful to obey health instructions.

"The present epidemic," said Surgeon General Blue, "has taught by bitter experience how readily a condition beginning apparently as a slight cold may go on to pneumonia and death. Although the worst of the epidemic is over, there will continue to be a large number of scattered cases, many of them mild and unrecognized, which will be danger spots to be guarded against." The Surgeon General likened the present situation to that after a great fire, saying: "No fire chief who understands his business stops playing the hose on the charred debris as soon as the flames and visible fire have disappeared. On the contrary, he continues the water for hours and even days, for he knows that there is smoldering of the fire rekindling from smoldering embers."

"Then you fear another outbreak of influenza?" he was asked. "Not necessarily another large epidemic," said the Surgeon General, "but unless the people learn to realize the seriousness of the danger they will be compelled to pay a heavy death toll from pneumonia and other respiratory diseases."

Common Colds Highly Catching.

"It is encouraging to observe that people are beginning to learn that ordinary coughs and colds are highly catching and are spread from person to person by means of droplets of germ laden mucus. Such droplets are sprayed into the air when careless or ignorant people cough or sneeze without covering their mouth and nose. It is also good to know that people have learned something about the value of fresh air. In summer, when people are largely out of doors, the respiratory diseases (coughs, colds, pneumonia, etc.) are infrequent; in the fall, as people begin to remain indoors, the respiratory diseases increase; in the winter, when people are prone to stay in badly ventilated, overheated rooms, the respiratory diseases become very prevalent."

Suitable Clothing Important.

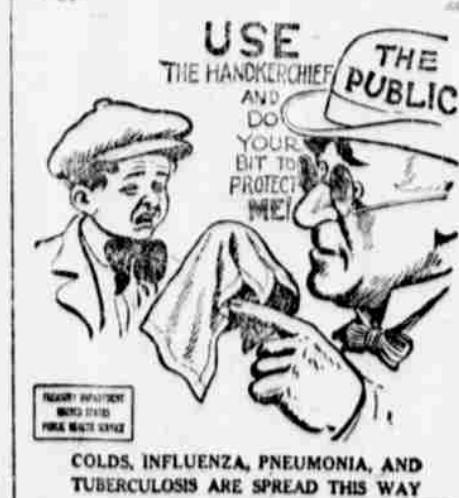
"Still another factor in the production of colds, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases is carelessness or ignorance of the people regarding suitable clothing during the seasons when the weather suddenly changes, sitting in warm rooms too heavily dressed or, what is even more common, especially among women, dressing so lightly that windows are kept closed in order to be comfortably warm. This is a very injurious practice."

Could Save 100,000 Lives.

"I believe we could easily save one hundred thousand lives annually in the United States if all the people would adopt the system of fresh air living followed, for example, in tuberculosis sanatoria. There is nothing mysterious about it—no specific medicine, no vaccine. The important thing is right living, good food and plenty of fresh air."

Droplet Infection Explained in Pictures.

"The Bureau of Public Health, Treasury Department, has just issued a striking poster drawn by Berryman, the well-known Washington cartoonist. The poster exemplifies the modern method of health education. A few years ago, under similar circumstances, the health authorities would have issued an official dry but scientifically accurate bulletin teaching the role of droplet infection in the spread of respiratory diseases. The only ones who would have understood the bulletin would have been those who already knew all about the subject. The man in the street, the plain citizen and the many millions who toil for their living would have had no time and no desire to wade through the technical phraseology."



COPDS, INFLUENZA, PNEUMONIA, AND TUBERCULOSIS ARE SPREAD THIS WAY

Copies of this poster can be obtained free of charge by writing to the Surgeon General, U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Notice of Probate.

In The County Court of Webster County Nebraska, State of Nebraska, Webster County, To all persons interested in the estate of Anna Katrina Burg, Deceased: TAKE NOTICE that a petition has been filed praying that the instrument filed in this court on the 14th day of November, 1918, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be proved and allowed and recorded as the last will and testament of Anna Katrina Burg, deceased; that said instrument be admitted to probate, and the administration of said estate be granted to John K. Burg. It is hereby ordered by the court, that all persons interested in said estate appear at the County Court to be held in and for said county on the 16th day of December, 1918, at two o'clock p.m., to show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted, and that notice of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof be given to all persons interested in said matter by publishing a copy of this order in the Red Cloud Chief, a legal weekly newspaper printed in said county for four consecutive weeks prior to said day of hearing. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 14th day of November, A. D. 1918.

A. D. RANNEY, County Judge. E. G. Caldwell, Attorney for Estate.

Cleaning Leather.
Leather-covered furniture may be washed with castile soap and lukewarm water. The oil in the soap preserves the leather and helps to keep it soft. Gray leather shoes may also be cleaned in this way.

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When the Firemen Appear
the insured man's first thought is one of thankfulness that he is so. How about your thoughts if a fireman should appear at your home?

The Day Before the Fire
is the day to insure. As that day may be to-morrow for all you can know or do, it follows that prudence would impel you to stop in our office to-day and have us issue you a policy.

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DON'T SELL YOUR WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

There are still millions of men in the service. Two million are in France, many of whom will stay there indefinitely.

Shall we give them the same support now that they had when they were fighting? YES.

HOLD YOUR STAMPS

The Government needs that money to give them the care that they deserve. In selling the stamps you deplete the Government's resources which must be replaced in future drives.

GIVE WAR SAVINGS STAMPS INSTEAD OF CASH AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

NEBRASKA WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE

WAR SAVINGS STAMPS DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME

Tear Out—Fill in—Hand Letter—Carrier—or Mail to Post Office TO THE LOCAL POSTMASTER:—Kindly have letter-carrier deliver to me on _____ for which I will pay on delivery:

_____ \$5. U. S. WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS at \$ _____ each
(Please indicate amount)

_____ 25c. U. S. THRIFT STAMPS at 25c. each.
(Please indicate amount)

Name _____
Address _____

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

W. S. S. COST DURING 1918			
April	\$4.15	July	\$4.15
May	4.16	Aug.	4.19
June	4.17	Sept.	4.20
W. S. S. WORTH \$5.00 JANUARY 1, 1923		Oct.	\$4.21
		Nov.	4.22
		Dec.	4.23

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