

Inavale Items

The W. C. T. U. meets with Mrs. Morris Groat the 11th of February. All members are urged to be present.

Mrs. Clyde Wickwire and son Chester spent Thursday afternoon at the R. E. Hunter home.

Bernice and Doris Saunders were in Red Cloud last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brown spent Thursday with the latter's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wonderly and family.

Miss Anna Shampoo of Campbell, spent the past week with her sister Mrs. Mary Breault and family.

Lloyd Barker is assisting Mr. Roberts in arranging the stock of goods in the new store at this place.

Mr. R. E. Hunter, wife and son, Robert, spent Sunday evening at the home of Harry Cloud.

Paul Pitney is home after serving Uncle Sam for some time. We are glad to have him with us again.

Mrs. Garold Leonard spent Monday afternoon with Mrs. Jane Farley.

Mrs. Bert Leonard spent Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Joe Topham of Red Cloud.

Mr. and Mrs. John Rutledge and son Dewey, were in Riverton Saturday. Miss Nettie Cloe accompanied them home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and family have moved into the house recently vacated by Ralph Grossman.

Miss Nelle Rutledge came home from Hastings last Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Hunter are home from their trip through the southern states.

Miss Dorothy Hartwell called on Miss Hazel Nesbit Tuesday evening.

Miss Goldie Smith is at home again after helping at the Fay Arneson home while they were all suffering with an attack of the flu.

The C. M. C. gave a nice play Saturday evening, which was enjoyed by all.

Miss Goldie Smith spent Tuesday evening with Hazel Nesbit.

Kansas Pickups

Hoyt Lull and wife of near Esbon, visited relatives in this vicinity last Thursday.

F. M. Brown and family spent Sunday at the Geo. R. Herer home.

Mrs. Nettie Payne, Dulcie Relihan, Melba Abbott, Mrs. E. E. Spurrer, Mrs. Lory Snow and Mrs. E. Ingram were callers at Mrs. J. C. Peterson's Friday.

E. E. Spurrer and wife transacted business at Smith Center Wednesday.

Mrs. Adie Leadabrand and Miss Nora Dunn were shopping in Smith Center Friday.

Earl Abbott and wife spent a few days last week visiting his sister, Mrs. Hoyt Lull and family near Esbon.

Earle Ingram and family and Harve Blair and family were callers at Earnie Brown's one day last week.

Wm Overmiller's sale was well attended. Sales are quite numerous now, being one for each day this month.

Paul Caepor has returned home from France. Paul is a farmer boy and a son-in-law of Mrs. Kittie Noble. He has much needed at home to help look after the farm, and we are glad to have him get his discharge.

Northeast Pawnee

An invited party consisting of the following were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Rohr: Mr. and Mrs. Dale Patterson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown and family and Mr. and Mrs. Everett Myers, to celebrate Mr. Rohr's birthday anniversary.

Fred Brown purchased two hogs from Everett Myers last week which netted the owner \$137. Seemed a good price notwithstanding the comparative low prices of hogs.

Frank and Fred Brown aim to ship a car load of hogs to Kansas City the coming Sunday, the latter to accompany the shipment.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gouldie were in Red Cloud one day last week doing some shopping, bringing home a large amount of butter and eggs.

Mrs. W. A. Leadabrand and family were in Red Cloud last Saturday. Her son Edgar left that day for Lincoln, Neb., to consult a specialist.

Nearly everyone is of the opinion that the ground hog did not see his shadow last Sunday, Feb. 2nd, in these parts, any way in this longitude, consequently according to the infallible belief of some, we are to have a continuation of the same kind of weather we already experienced, which certainly was ideal. Still there is one here in this neighborhood, named Tommy Gouldie, who told the writer that he saw the son about noon, hour peep out

for a few seconds, then sadly and emphatically remarked "O the hell of it we are in some hard winter weather yet." The writer would not be so surprised if someone else had made such a remark.

George Matson sold 25 head of hogs to Jay Leadabrand last week.

Bonnie Mohler and Orly Stone were doing some shopping in Red Cloud Friday last.

Miss Nora Dunn left a few days ago for Lincoln. It is said she will bring a winter home with her. Not but what all of us, including Miss Dunne, are well satisfied with the weather we have been having.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years. By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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A day or two after Zeppelin's death, in 1917, a patient of mine, a lady, happened to remark that it was too bad that the count had not lived to see the triumph of his invention, and when I saw the kaiser shortly afterwards I repeated her remark to see what he would say.

"I am convinced that the count lived long enough to see all that the Zeppelins were capable of accomplishing," was his only comment. It recalled the answer he had given me some years before when both Zeppelins and airplanes were in their infancy and I had asked him which held the greater promise. "We do not know. Time alone will tell," was his reply.

The last time I conversed with the kaiser was on November 23, 1917. Up to that time we had sent over 100,000 troops, according to the figures which have since been revealed by Secretary Baker. According to the kaiser's information, however, we had only 30,000 men in France at that time and he was of the opinion that we would never have many more.

"America is having a fine time trying to raise an army," he declared satirically. "I hear that 1,900 munition the other day in New York and refused to get on a transport, and a town in the Northwest composed principally of citizens of Swedish blood refused to register at all! We are getting excellent information about all conditions in America."

Shortly before this had come the revelations from Washington of the intrigue of Count von Luxburg, the German minister to Argentina, and I knew where the kaiser was getting the information he referred to. In nearly every case, it appeared, the kaiser's informants were misreading him.

Both before and after we entered the war the kaiser was thoroughly convinced that we could play only a nominal part in it so far as man power was concerned and his assurance on that point undoubtedly accounted for his decision to carry through his submarine program even though it resulted in bringing us into the war.

"Do you realize how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?" he asked me on one occasion.

"I confessed my ignorance on that point."

"Well, it takes six tons to the man! To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic. Where is it coming from, with my submarines sinking the allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced? My U-boats are doing wonderful work and we are prepared to take care of all the troops America may try to land in France."

"How foolish for America to have come into the war," he went on. "If she could succeed in landing a real army in France, what good would it do? America can see how easy it was for me to break through and to capture 300,000 of the Italians, and they must realize that I can break through on the western front and do the same thing there. If America had kept out of the war she would have gone on making untold profits and when peace was finally declared she would have been in a most enviable position among the nations of the world. As it is, Wilson will never have a seat at the peace table if I can help it, and now America shall have to pay all the costs of the war!" Evidently he imagined that his triumph would be so complete that there would be no peace table, but that the warring nations would be compelled to accept the terms he offered them, in which event, knowing the magnanimity of the German make-up, I should say the world at large would have to be content with very little.

How the kaiser feels now that the failure of the U-boats to intercept American troop ships must be painfully apparent to him, and America has so overwhelmingly overcome the shortage of shipping, I don't know, but it is more than probable that for some time to come the real situation will, at

any rate, be successfully concealed from the German people. I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign was unknown to the Germans up to the time I left Berlin—in January, 1918.

While the kaiser and the Germans generally felt confident that we would never be able to send many men across, they professed to feel little concern even if we did.

According to some of the German officers with whom I spoke, even if we landed 2,000,000 men in France it would not be enough to break the deadlock, as the Germans were taking a similar number of trained troops from the Russian front. The only menace of American participation in the war lay in the possibility that we might add considerably to the allied air strength. Man power alone, they contended, would never be sufficient to help the allies much, but overwhelming superiority in the air might occasion the Germans some annoyance.

The kaiser himself had but a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of the American soldier so far as modern war requirements are concerned.

"The American soldier would possibly give a good account of himself in open fighting," he declared, "but he is not built for the kind of warfare he will encounter in France. He lacks the stolidity to endure life in the trenches. He is too high-strung and couldn't stand the inactive life which is such an important part of modern warfare. Besides, he lacks discipline and trained officers."

CHAPTER IX. The Kaiser's Plan for World Dominion

The history of modern Germany is perhaps, in itself sufficient indicator of the underlying plan of the Teutur war barons to control the whole of Europe and, eventually, the world. The program has been slowly unfolding itself since the time of Frederick the Great and the present generation is now witnessing what was intended to be the climax.

There can be no doubt that if Germany had succeeded in her efforts to gain control of the major part of Europe she would have soon looked toward the western hemisphere and the east.

This program is fairly indicated by the course of events as history lays them bare, but I have the actual work of the kaiser to substantiate it.

At one of his visits to me shortly after the beginning of the war we were discussing England's participation in it.

"What hypocrites the English are!" the kaiser exclaimed.

"They had always treated me as well when I visited them I never believed they would have come into this war. They always acted as if they liked me. My mother was English you know. I always thought the world was big enough for three of us and we could keep it for ourselves—that Germany could control the continent of Europe, England, through her vast possessions and fleet, could control the Mediterranean and the far east, and America could dominate the western hemisphere!"

How long it would have been before Germany would have tried to wrest dominion from England can readily be imagined, and with the whole of Europe and the far east under her thumb America would undoubtedly have proved too tempting a morsel for the kaiser's or his descendants' rapacious maw to have resisted. He said that he believed that the world was "big enough for three," he didn't say it was too big for me.

What was really in his mind, however, is indicated by a passage in an address he made some twenty-five years ago, in which, as Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis has pointed out, he used those words:

"From my childhood I have been under the influence of five men—Alexander, Julius Caesar, Napoleon III, Napoleon and Frederick the Great. These five men dreamed their dream of a world empire, they failed. I am dreaming my dream of a world empire but I shall succeed!"

The kaiser's plan to dominate Europe included the control of Turkey and he made every effort to strengthen that country so that she might be a valuable ally in the war to come.

When Italy took Tripoli from Turkey before the Balkan war I mentioned to the kaiser how opportunely Italy had acted, but the kaiser dismissed my remark with an exclamation of displeasure, realizing, of course, that Turkey's loss was in a sense his own since he had planned to make Turkey his vassal.

To that end he had sent German officers to train the Turkish army and had supplied them with guns and munitions. With an eye to the future, too, he had constructed the great Baghdad railway.

fight we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to uphold the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-Chan."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

Although the kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" property and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

"He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours."

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?"

Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and their mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the kaiser believed that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program with out effective resistance.

"The one power he most feared by far which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had no idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportunity came without mutual fear of England's intervention."

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was serious in her demands, the kaiser had great hopes that war with France might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide dominion would be shattered.

way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X. The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than \$1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a reclusive, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over dusty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal politics of Mexico?" he asked. "Why shouldn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico.

"Don't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

Notice of Suit. Martha E. Wright, John Gifford, James Gifford, Maggie Shafer, Mary Hennes, Frank J. Mahoney and the spouses of each of them and the unknown heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and successors in interest of each of them will take notice that George A. Wells as plaintiff, did on January 21, 1918, file his petition and commence an action in the district court of Webster County, Nebraska, against them the object and prayer of which are to quiet in the said plaintiff as against any and all adverse claimants of the said named and designated defendants or any of them the title to the Lot Twenty-two (22) in Block Three (3) in the town of Cowles in Webster County, Nebraska, and that the mortgage executed thereon by Edward Gifford and wife to Martha E. Wright, recorded March 21, 1909, in Book Y of Mortgages at page 157 be decreed to have been paid and satisfied and to be discharged of record and that the defendants so named and designated and all persons claiming through or under any of them be forever barred and enjoined from claiming or asserting any right, title or interest in or to the said premises or any part thereof adverse to the plaintiff. You are required to answer the petition of the plaintiff on file in the office of the Clerk of said court, at Red Cloud, Nebraska, on or before Monday, March 16, 1918. GEORGE A. WELLS, By L. H. Blackledge, His Attorney.

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