

BOUGHT WORLD DOMINION; WINS WORLD HATRED

Caesar and His Power Completely Crushed by Hosts of Civilization.

PLUNGED WORLD INTO WAR

The Mightiest of Monarchs Leads His People From Peace and Prosperity Into Ruin—Insane Dream Ends With His Abdication.

William Hohenzollern, German emperor and king of Prussia, has abdicated. He was the last of his line.

William II, German emperor and king of Prussia, sole arbiter over the destinies of 70,000,000 men, women and children, commander in chief of the German army and navy, and supreme monarch of four kingdoms, seven grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three "free towns" and "provinces," Alsace-Lorraine, virtually a total frontier length of 4,570 miles; number of dependencies in various parts of the globe aggregating 27,520 square miles and 12,000,000 lives.

Now, and ever after, he is: Kaiser Wilhelm Hohenzollern—by the name of his people.

A dream of world dominion obsessed the mind of Emperor William. Upon the tremendous military engine of destruction which he was the embodiment, the exponent and the leader, rests the responsibility of deplorable planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

Sought World Dominion.

He signed the order for the German mobilization. He stood sponsor for a 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 cargo of women and children to a watery grave in the Atlantic.

Against these his cry "I did not will war" availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime of the civilization. In him, human nature saw the last of the autocrats, the last of the Caesars.

Assertions that he was at heart peaceful, so persistently circulated for years to give them the stamp of truth, became branded as lies. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood as a mockery of humanity's scourge.

Claims Almighty as His Ally.

Many thought whether William was truly sane. He said repeatedly that he possessed a divine mandate to rule, that the Almighty was his "unconditional and avowed ally." It is not only clear whether such outgivings are the product of a disordered brain or the result of unbounded egotism and effort to impress his subjects with the illusion of reverence 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 his subjects as pieces of empty rhetoric, intended only to deceive his people.

Few statesmen realized that the emperor in his "shining armor," maneuvering his armies and fleets, building the German military system, creating the central empire and Turan, and fostering the preaching of the strategy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make man all civilization.

For the world was warned by some rash men that the emperor had planned to bring catastrophe upon nations. These men saw in him a man so low as a mad inventor, even more so than the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy. They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to be used when he had to put them to rest. Like a crazy inventor, he used the end of his reign would find them as he wished, so grasped the opportunity to wage a world war.

Seizes Pretense to Open War.

When the German war party, with William at its head, and the schemes of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment, it was with the assassination of the archduke Francis Ferdinand at his wife at Sarajevo, that the world was plunged into war.

Germany and Austria on one side and France, Britain, Russia and the United States on the other, were driven to war.

He signed the order for the mobilization of the German army, and from that moment war was inevitable. The publication of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence in 1917 placed the Ger-

man 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.

Lichnowsky Shows Up Intrigue.

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, 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 on "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 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 vasillation and of continued interference by the Kaiser."

It is Doctor 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."

"No Nonsense From Us."

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, James 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 bureau, 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 chancery, but not for long.

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.

Stickler for Military Etiquette.

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 with the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point.

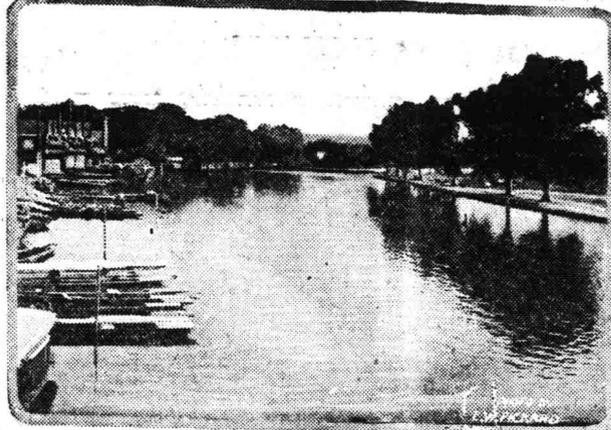
In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire.

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.

He married Augusta Victoria, oldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augsburg, 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 Dantzig, but soon recalled him.

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.

On the Placid Thames



A Quiet Reach of the Thames.

ON A QUIET reach of the Thames my friend's house-boat is tethered to two posts—as if it never meant to go away. Fullerton J. Waldie writes from London to the Philadelphia Ledger. Just above the mooring place the old, gnarled Charon who for a penny plus his trade has dug up ancient British poetry and Roman spearheads in the old-nursing mud. But we did not now require his professional service, for across the river to meet us came like a shaft of light his amateur rival. ("Rival," of course, if you run the word back to its origin, means one who dwells on the bank of a stream.) She was a girl with hair of burnished gold bobbed and fluffed, who bent manwise to the oars, in her yellow sweater and white skirt, a maid of the rushes who seemed to have risen out of the stream, its own authentic spirit.

The house-boat itself, white-painted, held aloft under its striped canopy and ever soft red rugs, a hanging garden of geranium baskets, with vines whose tendrils delicately waved on the soft whisper of the breeze. A clutter of canoes and punts gently fretted the floating platform below, as though upon a river of Catbay. In the living room, radiant with violas and roses and geraniums, the filmy snow of the curtains was parted by a fireplace and over it a clock restored the sense of time that elsewhere was pleasantly absent or negligible.

Met a Flying Man.

Two tailed gannets led ashore—and no sooner had I put my modest luggage aboard than to the shore we went, to find the golf links close at hand, where the fat sheep grazed. A young and debonaire Englishman met us there, and I learned to my surprise that he was accidental. He was a flying man, and something wrong with the engine compelled him to volplane down to a paddock next the golf course. "Tis an ill wind that has blown me good," I thought, as I shook hands with this Brushwood boy angel unaware.

The larks were singing, and I paused often with cleek or loft in midair to hear the sound. I think I care more for George Meredith's "Lark Ascending" than I do for Shelley's "unpremeditated" singer, but if I had to choose between them I would take them both. Such overflowing billfills of ecstasy, from such a little bird! And he presently went off (it seemed) in company with a disreputable troupe of sparrow-larks, singing to them still, as an opera tenor might chant for a company of songless tramps. Can it be that an English link, with Paul Potter cattle and Daubigny pools and willows round about, ever hears a harsh word over a golf ball sliced or stymied or is obstinate hiding?

Above us airplanes purred and were vigilant unceasingly. And in my heart I blessed them, and with my hand I waved them greetings that I hope they saw. In a single group on the way to the links I had beheld seven captive "sausage" balloons—as though a benevolent constitutional monarchy had sent all those things that a plain American might have an afternoon of sport. What close neighbors are the implements of war and of peace in the old world today!

We walked back to the boat, through a garden plot brimming with blue violas, and there was a tiny cemetery with more violas in a glass on the grave of a cygnet born the day before.

Mother Bird Had Done Murder.

Then we met the mother bird, the murderess. In stately circles she was swimming round the boat, a swan more lovely to look upon than any that bore Loehgrin and heard his tributary song.

The day before four cygnets were latched out. Three of them were with her now—the fourth, she had decided, with an unruffled calm I doubt not,

was one too many. So she had slain it. Tranquilly enough the bereaved family was taking its outing—so soon after the funeral!

Father was the advance guard, like a cruiser bringing in a transport ship and lesser craft. Two gray tuft balls were on the mother's back, in a warm cradle deep and soft between her wings. They arched and stretched their necks as they saw her going, and took in all the view, and peered over the side with a remarkable air of detachment at their small brother paddling desperately to keep up with the procession, with his day-dreams and feet like those of the Platypus that you may see in a Strand window devoted to New South Wales.

Father did more than circle about and pride himself. When the young and foolish dog attached—if one may say so—to the boat started to swim the river to look for rats a plenty in the farther bank, the male swan would steer down upon his snuffling head as ruthlessly as Horatio Lord Nelson on the track of a French frigate, and if a rescue party did not at once pole shyly to his salvation in a punt it went hard with the furred swimmer in battle with the feathered, who from his superior height, had something of the advantage of mounted policeman over a pedestrian.

Antics of Water Babies.

Suddenly Mother Swan swished her head about and said something in a hissing undertone to the indistinguishable ear of one of the gray fluffs—for it sprawled from its snug shelter and into the darkling Thames it tumbled on its back. Quick as a midge it righted itself. Here was a fine chance for little paddling brother to get aboard—but alas! though he could swim better than the sturdy British schoolboys round the bend, he could not climb, and so he cuddled in the lee of his mother like a tug that noses a lordly ocean liner.

In the performance of these darling little web-footed water babies using their mother for an excursion steamer as audaciously as a land baby rides "pick-a-back" in the nursery, there was a ludicrous resemblance to the holiday trippers who were overcrowding the small but ambitious river steamers from lock to lock. But the swan's babies, trying to make a neck like mother's were undulant as serpents and restless as weathercocks, in their curiosity, whereas 'Arry and 'Arriet often sat with their backs to the river oblivious to everything but love's young dreams.

As the rose flush of the sky paled to lime yellow on the way to the few short hours of night the family sat down to dinner, and there the cook, a dignified parishioner, had fixed for me—the gentleman from America—a great bowl of geranium petals, blue flowers and white carnations.

"Are you sure," she had asked her mistress anxiously, "that these are just the colors of his country? I would like so much to please him. You see we owe so much to America!"

Weight of the Underworld.

It is only within very recent years that man has begun to draw largely upon the mineral resources of the earth.

In the last fifteen years he has taken out more iron than in all the previous history of mankind.

In the last thirteen years he has mined more copper than was produced in all previous ages.

In the last eleven years she has drawn more petroleum from the earth's bowels than in all the years since the world began.

Where other minerals are concerned, the record is somewhat similar. But the misfortune lies in the fact that we are exhausting these resources with such rapidity that a few centuries from now there may be comparatively little of them left.

Neckwear in Youthful Effects.

Spring brought in its wake many bits of dainty neckwear—neckwear which will bring that air of dash and youthfulness that proves such an effective weapon to the summer maid. Straight from La Belle France the collar, vestee and cuff combination has won the heart of feminine America. A collar, vest and cuffs can be worn with a silk sweater, developed in black and white; the set itself may be of polka dot handkerchief linen in black and white. Tiny crocheted buttons trim

the vestee, which so ably camouflages the absence of the blouse. An organdie fichu collar edged with net can be worn on a tailored suit. Organdie has been exploited in this way, and a narrow ruffled edge of net makes an effective finish. The color scheme may be apple green and white.

Lace Trimming.

Flillet lace trimming and hand embroidered are prominent on sheer white voile and organdie summer dresses.

MILITARY HIGHWAY IS BEGUN

Eighty Miles of Highways to Be Constructed Within Confines of Camp Bragg.

Fayetteville.—Work has been inaugurated on the building of a system of military highways, 80 miles in length, to be constructed within the confines of Camp Bragg. A fund of \$2,500,000 which has been placed at the disposal of the constructing quartermaster by the war department, will be expended in the building of these camp roadways, said Capt. W. A. Smith, of the construction quartermaster's staff.

The work of building these military highways has been let. The sum available for the construction of the cantonment is \$12,000,000. This, with the \$2,500,000 to be spent in the road building and the \$1,500,000 now available for the purchase of the land for the 120,000-acre site, makes up the \$16,000,000 to be spent on the artillery training center.

The road building work being done within the camp is independent of the military highway between Fayetteville and the camp to be constructed jointly by the war department and county of Cumberland. This nine-mile concrete highway will be built at a cost of \$35,000 a mile.

Fire at Salisbury.

Salisbury.—Fire that started from an undetermined cause damaged and destroyed the office annex of the Community Building, in which were located offices of a dozen lawyers and legal business men. The fire and water damage extended to the Community Building where the public library and other interests suffered damage. The Southern Railway lost files of valuable papers in the office of the Assistant Chief Claim Agent J. L. Hatch. A. H. Price was probably the heaviest loser among the attorneys. Both his own library and that of his father, the late Charles Price, which was of inestimable value, were destroyed. E. H. Bean lost data he has been holding through many years intended for a history of Rowan county. It was one of the worst fires in the city's history in that it destroyed so much that cannot be replaced.

On Roll of Fame.

Raleigh.—According to cable advices, Robert O. Lindsey of Madison, Rockingham county, has had his name emblazoned on the military roll of fame. He was one of six American aviators who executed one of the most daring missions ever witnessed on the western front. The North Carolina boy and five other American aviators singled out two enemy planes from a fleet of Fokkers, chased them to their own flying field and shot them down. The American flyers were on patrol duty when they encountered the enemy, and, practicing cowboy tactics, they "cut out" two of the Hun airmen.

Lieut. Ed Denton, now disbursing officer at Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga., is spending a few days in the city on his way to Washington City on business.

Lieut. Denton and his assistant recently were commended for the prompt and efficient work in getting out the payroll amounting to \$1,000,000 paid to 3,000 officers and 33,000 enlisted men at Camp Hancock. An Augusta paper in referring to the big job says: "To Lieutenant E. V. Denton, head of the Finance Department, and his assistants the greatest credit is due for their energy in getting payroll made out on the first day of the month."

Soldiers Turned Loose.

Charlotte.—Peace—and the Yanks came.

Of all the vast throng of people that crowded the sidewalks and streets of Charlotte celebrating the announcement of "peace" there were none happier, livelier or more contented than the thousands of boys in khaki from Camp Greene, who for the first time in over five weeks were allowed the freedom of Charlotte without stint.

The quarantine edict was lifted and Colonel Macomb, commanding officer at the camp, "turned loose" the entire camp and by common consent every man, from the colonel, himself, down to the rawest recruit, made tracks for Charlotte.

Suit for \$2,000 Damages.

Winston-Salem.—John W. Gould has filed a complaint in the Forsyth county court which he is asking two defendants, J. L. Mackie, and Chief of Police Neal Elliott, of Charlotte, for sum of \$1,000 each for false arrest. The case was held in city court of Charlotte and dismissed, Mackie being required to pay costs of the action. Gould alleges that he held a position in Charlotte, making \$150 a month and that the humiliation and damage sustained by this false arrest forced him to give up said position.

Death of Dr. C. E. Walker.

Charlotte.—Dr. Charles E. Walker, one of the most prominent physicians of the city, and a man who commanded the respect of the citizenship of the entire county, died suddenly in the Realty building. He had climbed three flights of stairs to attend a meeting in the Medical Library of the members of the medical advisory board and fell as he entered the room. Dr. Walker was not conscious when the physicians reached him but regained consciousness. He lived about 15 minutes after he was stricken.

FARM ANIMALS

TYPES AND BREEDS OF HOGS

Two Kinds Are Found to Greater or Less Extent in Most Parts of United States.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

There are two types of swine, namely, the fat or lard type, and the bacon type. Both types are found to a greater or less extent in most parts of the country and are the outcome of local conditions rather than market requirements. The lard type prevails in sections where corn is used as the principal feed, and the bacon type is generally found on farms where the hogs require a variety of feeds.

The lard type of hogs is one which has a compact, thick, deep, smooth body and is capable of fattening rapidly and maturing early. The hams, back, and shoulders are the most valuable parts and should be developed to the greatest possible extent. The whole body of the animal should be covered with a thick layer of flesh representing the extreme development of meat production. This type of hog, under good conditions, should weigh 250 pounds or more when seven to nine months of age. This is the most popular market weight. Due to the facts that corn is the most abundant hog feed and lard hogs mature very early, this type predominates.

The most popular breeds of the lard type are the Berkshire, the Poland-China, the Duroc-Jersey, the Chester-White, and the Hampshire.

The Berkshire had its origin in England and takes its name from a shire or county by that name. The color is black with white markings in the face, on the feet, and on the tip of the tail. The face is moderately dished and the snout is of medium length. The ears are usually erect, though they may incline forward in aged animals.

The Poland-China originated in Butler and Warren counties, Ohio. The breed takes its name from the two breeds from the crossing of which it is supposed to have resulted, namely, a Poland breed and a Chinese breed. The color is black with white on feet, face, and tail. The face is nearly straight and the jaw is full and heavy.

The Duroc-Jersey had its origin in the blending of two red breeds, the Jersey Reds of New Jersey and the Durocs of New York. The color is cherry or yellowish red. The face is slightly dished, the snout is of medium length, and the ear is drooped.

The original Chester-White had its origin in Chester county, Pa., hence the name. There are two other strains known as the Improved Chester-White or Todd's Improved Chester-White, and the Ohio Improved Chester-White, commonly known as the OIC strain. The color is white. The face is straight; the snout is usually longer than that of the Poland-China. The ear is drooped. In general conformation the Chester-White and Poland-China are very much alike.

The Hampshire breed was formerly known by the name of Thin Hind. The breed seems to have had its origin in Hampshire, England. The color is black with a white belt 4 to 12 inches

wide encircling the body and including the forelegs. The face is straight and the ear inclines forward but does not droop.

The bacon type differs from the lard type in that the animals are more active, have longer and coarser bones, and do not carry as much fat as the latter. Their bodies are longer than those of the lard hogs. The hams and shoulders are light but the bodies are deep and wide. The most popular market weight ranges from 175 to 200 pounds.

The most common breeds of this type are the Tamworth and the Yorkshire.

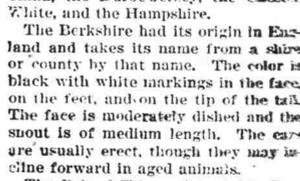
The Tamworth is of English origin and takes its name from Tamworth in Staffordshire. The color varies from a golden red to a chestnut shade. The face is practically straight, the snout is long and straight, and the ear is inclined slightly forward.

The large Yorkshire breed originated in England and takes the name of the shire of that name. The color is white. The face is slightly dished and the snout is of medium length. The ears are large and erect, but may incline forward in old animals.

BEST FOR PRIME BABY BEEF

Calf With Short Legs and Abundance of Quality and General Refinement Is Favored.

The deep, wide-bodied, thick-fleshed calf with short legs and an abundance of quality as indicated by fineness of hair, texture of skin, smoothness of flesh, and general refinement about the head and other parts of the body, is the type best suited for making prime baby beef.



A Bacon-Type Hog of Tamworth Breed.