

MADE IN GERMANY.

In the days of peace for the world of trade, they stamped their mark on the goods they made; But never again will they flaunt their name. For they have made it a badge of shame. They've stripped it bare of its outward pride And shown the greed and the lust inside. And men will shudder when they see Hell's label red: "Made in Germany."

Before their eyes dead men will float Who were left to die in an open boat. To the end of time will pictures rise Of demons high in the summer skies. Seeking the haunts where the wounded lie To murder them as they hurry by. Nor all their skill nor their art will hide The captive boy that they crucified.

A little child with his right hand gone Will live when the years have traveled on As the sign of the German heart and schools. With the crimson blood of the babes in pools. And the innocent dead, with their faces fair. Bombed by the cowards high in air. Will rise long after the shall cease To shame the Han in the years of peace.

Made in Germany! Men will start As they see that badge of the German heart; On whatever that stamp of shame is seen There will be the curse of a thing unclean. They have fouled, with sin, what was once their pride. And they shall live by the world denied; For wherever that mark through the years is met. There will rise the scenes that men can't forget.

PROSPERITY OF EMPIRE CREDITED TO WILHELM.

Whatever the estimate of Emperor William II of Germany as a military leader and whatever the judgment of posterity on his influence on mankind, his greatness stands secure on the enormous prosperity of Germany in the first quarter-century of his reign.

From 1887 to 1912, the population of Germany increased from 47,000,000 to 66,000,000. Emigration dropped from 66,000,000 to 18,000,000. Foreign trade trebled; railroad mileage rose from 39,000 to 60,000; railroad tonnage trebled; letters sent by post rose from a billion to six billions, and the tonnage of ships went from 18,000,000 to more than 60,000,000; deposits in savings banks increased fivefold; the State railroad was brought to produce a greater net income than the total interest and sinking fund charges on the debts of the Empire and the German States.

More than any other man he will receive the credit for the marvelous advance in the personal leader of his people. He took an interest in every phase of their affairs. He worked hard for them, believing he had a divine commission to rule and determined that he should rule wisely.

Emperor of Germany, King of Prussia, Grand Duke of Baden, Burggrave of Nurnberg and Count of Hohenzollern, Wilhelm, was born in Berlin, January 27, 1859. He was the son of the Emperor Frederick and Empress Victoria, Princess Royal of England, a daughter of Queen Victoria. His grandfather, William I, the first German Emperor, was crowned at Versailles in the midst of the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71.

OVERCAME IMPAIRED HEALTH. Emperor Frederick succeeded Wilhelm I in 1887, but was carried off 99 days later by cancer of the larynx, a malady which William I was at various times rumored to be afflicted with. Empress Victoria died with the same disease.

William II was born with a withered left arm. In his youth he was subjected to such severe study that fears were entertained for his general health. But he overcame these handicaps.

Born with a love for military life, imbued with a sense of the power of arms, he gave to the world before the death of his father the impression that he was a man of great desire to leap into the center of things and win for Germany and himself a martial glory with full stage effects. As Crown Prince he took a bombastic attitude much like that of his son. He led all to think that his greatest desire was to emulate the example of Frederick the Great, his ancestor, and carry glory before him with a drawn sword. But for 27 years of vast prosperity he did no more than clank his sword and shake his mailed fist.

The youth of the Emperor was spent in a training school to fit him for his exalted position. To the age of 13 he was taught in the palace at Berlin. Then he went to live with a German tutor in the Potsdam, where he and his brother Henry romped in the grounds of the "New Palace" which he and his brother had built.

He went to public school after a course under his private tutor. He was the first German boy of his rank to attend a public school of his native country and play at boys' games with others of his age without regard to titles.

POPULAR WHEN A STUDENT. Dr. Hinzpeter, his early tutor, insisted on plain diet. He acted on the principle that hard work was a condition of happiness, and the young Prince had plenty of chance to test the theory. He was stuffed with Greek, Latin and mathematics. Indeed, so severe was his mental training that, in spite of physical exercise he was allowed to take, he became pale and emaciated at the age of 18. He grew thin-chested and short of breath, and Court physicians who examined him looked grave. They feared he would collapse. But William possessed a constitution stronger than the physicians dreamed. He gradually regained a large measure of strength after his public school days

ended, and he entered college ready to take his place with others.

He attended the University of Bonn, where he joined the students' society called "Borussia," the ancient name of Prussia, and was an active member. He insisted upon being treated just like other members of the corps. He took part in fencing bouts, giving and taking hard blows, but there is no record of his having been wounded.

That he was popular appears from the fact that when he left the University at the end of the summer term of 1879 a solemn Komitat (feast) was tendered him. The streets of Bonn were gaily decorated and the students marched in procession to the Hotel Kley, where the banquet was spread.

Soon after his graduation from Bonn he married Augusta Victoria, daughter of Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, who was three months older than her husband. She bore him the following seven children:

FATHER OF SEVEN CHILDREN. The Crown Prince Frederick William Victor Aguste Ernest, born at Potsdam, May 1, 1882.

Prince William Eitel Frederick, born at Potsdam, July, 1883.

Prince Adelbert Ferdinand Benenar Victor, born at Potsdam, January 26, 1885.

Prince Auguste William Henry Gunter Victor, born at Potsdam, January 26, 1887.

Prince Oscar Charles Gustav Adolph, born at Potsdam, 1888.

Prince Joachim, born 1890.

Princess Victoria Louise Adelaide Mathilda Charlotte, born at Potsdam September 13, 1892. She married the Duke of Brunswick, heir to the claims to the obsolete throne of Hanover.

STUDIED UNDER BISMARCK. The days between his college career and his ascension were passed for the most part at work in the government bureaus learning the routine of official business. He was getting his practical education to fit him for the work of reigning. The Iron Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, was the tutor much of this time. William was watching his tutor and noting his traits of character quite as much as the Chancellor was his pupils. The work involved instructions in the making of treaties, the devious ways in which to entrap and detect suspected officials, the diplomatic steps that would lead to war or a conclusion of peace; the theories of State socialism, the arguments pro and con as to protection. All the economic ideas of the day and the benefit of the vast expansion of statecraft possessed by Bismarck were given freely to his young pupil. They were absorbed as rapidly as they were given.

At this time the pupil was not even Crown Prince, for Emperor William I still lived. He formed the acquaintance of all Bismarck's associates. He asked them many questions as to their duties. He became familiar with all methods employed in governmental matters and the diplomatic usages in dealing with other countries.

This was the condition in 1887 when his grandfather, the much-loved William I, died. His death, followed three months later by that of the Emperor Frederick, put William II on the throne at the age of 29.

ENJOYED TRAVEL AND SPORT. Emperor William II did nothing much. He felt his way with utmost caution. He visited his neighbors. He made the acquaintance of the leaders of other countries. He went to Petrograd and came away disappointed at the want of the warm sympathies that Bismarck had told him would be his in the Russian capital. He found an anti-German feeling there and in France. In Austria he also found that the aged though still stern counsellor had been mistaken. In England, where he had been told he would meet insult, he found a genial welcome.

His travels made him an enthusiastic sportsman. He joined the lists of British outdoor clubmen. He went to Norway and Sweden aboard his yacht. He also visited Turkey and Greece in this manner. His travels had much to do with his consistent determination to take advantage of all the resources of modern civilization. He noted that his country was far behind the times in many ways. As one of his moves he had a modern train of cars built, with sleepers, dining cars and all the accessories found in an American express train. He used to travel about Europe when not aboard his yacht.

He encouraged all industrial pursuits. He began to build up and improve the public institutions. With his very active brain, he also found time to delve in art, literature and the sciences, and sought to advance his country in all of these. His interest in education was shown in the remodeling of the curriculum of the higher schools of Prussia. He also brought about the interchange of professors of American and German universities, which began in 1906. One of his most extensive works was the construction of the Kaiser William II (or Kiel) Ship Canal, connecting the North and Baltic Seas.

OPPOSED CONSERVATIVE IDEAS. One of the greatest triumphs of his reign was the passing of a law providing for compulsory insurance of working men. It is said that this banished pauperism from Germany. In many other ways he showed his keen interest in the working classes. But although he protected the Socialists from Bismarck's severity, in the later years of his reign he pursued a stricter policy and repressed them with harsh methods.

In all that he carried through he had to fight the conservatism that had obtained under Bismarck. The conservative elements hampered him in many ways. He began to look in a critical way at the acts of Bismarck. His discovery that the Iron Chancellor had been mistaken about some of the countries of Europe in their attitude toward Germany led him to think that Bismarck might be mistaken as to other political matters.

One of the first differences between the Emperor and Bismarck was caused by the latter's attitude toward Socialism. William I had given the police extraordinary powers as to Socialism, urged thereby by Bismarck. Bismarck had gone ahead fast in spite of this. William II noted this and when Bismarck asked that the same stern policy be removed, he declined. He reminded the Chancellor that more than a million votes for Socialism had been cast in the Reichstag and that it

had been a stern protest against his own severity toward the Socialists.

FIERED THE IRON CHANCELLOR. This was in 1890. The Chancellor's resignation was not yet accepted at that time, but when a few months later he warned the Kaiser that he must not repeat his action in seeking the counsel of a certain German politician on the pain of the Chancellor's resignation, the Kaiser promptly repeated the offense and then sent to Bismarck's house to ask why the resignation was not forthcoming. After that the only course left for the Iron Chancellor was to bow to his fate. He sent in his resignation and Count Caprivi was appointed to his place. Then followed many changes at which the more conservative element in German official circles looked on aghast.

The Emperor weeded out all old and incompetent officers in the army, and replaced them with the young men of his own rank and file. He insisted that the army should be not only abreast of the armed forces of the other countries of the world, but ahead of them. He insisted on the building of more warships besides the three Channel Germany. He demanded that the officers and crews should be drilled thoroughly and that target practice and naval maneuvers be kept up.

Many changes took place in the official life of Germany and Prussia in the 12 years from 1888 to 1900 there were besides the three Chancellors of Germany, 19 Prussian Ministers and eight German Secretaries of State.

MADE DEALS WITH TURKEY. William II inaugurated changes in the public school system. He insisted that an easier method of instruction should supersede the antiquated and harsh course to which he had been obliged to submit as a boy.

While William followed the Bismarck policy in keeping up the Triple Alliance, he deviated from it by taking an interest in the affairs of the Orient, cultivating relations with the Ottoman government and assisting German activity in Asia Minor. In the far East he was similarly active. He reversed a Bismarck policy by cultivating the friendship of Great Britain. This led to the exchange of the island of Heligoland for an extension of the German railway to Manchuria, the seizure of Kiaochow by Germany and the leasing of Weihwei by Great Britain, but the more distant fruits were far different, the participation of Japan in the general war of 1914 against the Kaiser.

The duties of the Kaiser followed. The Kaiser saved Turkey from Russia and was paid in rich concessions, including the right to build the Bagdad railway. The latter came after the Greco-Turkish war, in which the Kaiser did much to assure Turkish success.

WITH BERLIN. The Kaiser was a man of rapid impulses, and these often came near involving Germany in serious difficulties. There was the affair of his telegram to Paul Kruger, in which he lauded the Boer leader for his fight against England. He did not forget that he had given to a representative of a London newspaper, which nearly got Germany into trouble. It became the duty of the Chancellor, von Buelow, to make a journey to Potsdam for the purpose of "muzzling" the Kaiser. He did so effectively, but his official head in consequence a short time later. His successor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, bowed to the wish of the autocrat while presenting an adamant front to the Reichstag.

When Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina and again when Germany sent the Panther to Algiers, the Kaiser shook his sword so fiercely in the face of Europe that there was well-founded apprehension of a general war. But the time was not yet. It was to come after a Russian ultimatum to Prussia. It was stated the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne in Sarajevo, the German capital in the early summer of 1914. The assassination plot, according to the Austrians, had been hatched in Serbia.

He followed his armies in the field and directed the campaign from the headquarters of the General Staff. While the Kaiser became his own Feld Marshal and devoted himself with remarkable energy to directing the wide flung activities of his armies, he showed a good judgment in the first subordinating his opinions to the notable group of war experts known as the Great General Staff.

CONSTANTLY WITH HIS ARMIES. The Great General Staff is the directing brain of military Germany. To it, according to general belief, even the Emperor's orders are referred consisting of about 500 of the brightest minds in the German army. By it all plans of campaign are made. It decides all great questions of military policy and then sees that these are rigidly carried out.

The Kaiser was almost constantly in the field. He moved with great rapidity from one theatre of war to another. When important questions of State called for his attention, his civil administrative heads usually journeyed to his quarters near the battle line. It seldom came to Berlin, although keeping in constant touch with the pulse of the nation.

While stern in eliminating all commanders who had been proven unfit for their positions, beginning with Count von Moltke in the early days of the war, he was equally active in distributing merited praise. With his own hand he pinned the coveted military decorations on the breasts of the brave and the efficient.

In the field of the Kaiser's life was Spartan. He rose early and worked late. In the winter of 1914-15 he had an attack of sickness. Through it he continued to confer with his chiefs. His recovery was quick and he was soon traveling about the battlefields with his wonted energy. Again in December, 1915, he was officially reported ill, this time with inflammation of the cellular tissue, or cellulitis,

a vague term which covers many things from boils to more serious ailments.—Philadelphia Record.

Who Started the Childs' Restaurants. Childs' restaurants of which there are a large number extending over the country, as far west as Denver, have been admired and patronized by high-grade business men because of their cleanliness, order, system and food at popular prices.

As the system has gradually extended out from its birth place—New York—the question is often asked if there is or ever was a man named Childs connected with the business.

Yes, there are six of 'em—count 'em—all former boys originally from Basking Ridge, New Jersey, the sons of William Childs, a very prosperous farmer of that town. They are Samuel, William Jr., Luther, Fred, Heyman and Ellsworth.

The restaurant system was built up by William, Samuel and Ellsworth Childs, William now being president of the company.

All were farmer boys and Fred, Heyman and Luther are still farmers, but they are a part of the restaurant system as their farms are a part of its operations, supplying dairy products and garden truck for the New York and Philadelphia locations.

Fred Childs has charge of the milk supply for all the restaurants and operates a very large dairy and creamery in New Jersey owned by the system.

Samuel Childs, the oldest of the brothers, a West Point graduate, a civil engineer, a very successful contractor to the business after it had assumed considerable proportions.

William and Ellsworth Childs are the real founders of the Childs' restaurants.

They were first employed by Dennette, in New York, really the original sick lunch man, and the Childs' boys worked with white coats and afterwards became managers.

The Dennette system was founded about 40 years ago and at one time assumed considerable proportions. They were the first restaurants in the country with white tiled interiors and a pancake griddle in the show window.

Much of the original tradition in the Childs' restaurants was obtained from Dennette, including a butter cake, a sort of sour milk biscuit, now one of the most popular items of food preparation and standard in all the Childs' restaurants before the war.

Dennette was a very religious man and over his place at 25 Nassau St., New York, he had a room equipped with church seats, a pulpit and an organ and all the trappings were required to attend religious services every morning. Downstairs he had signs up not only expressing religious sentiments but advertising certain food items. For instance, "Try our corn beef hash," and right under it, "Be ready to Meet Your Maker."

It is generally gossiped around the country that the Childs' restaurants are really owned by Standard Oil, but restaurant men around New York say that this is only true in the sense that the stockholders in some cases may be the same in both corporations.

The first and original enlargement of the business was very largely financed by the supply houses and jobbers in food supplies around New York.

The whole or very large economy of this or any like business system is in quantity and standard buying of not only food supplies but the general furnishings and equipment.

It is stated that while the general and every day business of the Childs' in the case of each unit of a system of restaurants than of one individually owned and operated, yet this difference is made up by a large profit in standardized and quantity buying.

Then, obviously, there are larger profits in the aggregate, investing much capital—more than could be obtained outside any center of finance.

U. S. Loses 100,000 in the Great War. Washington, Nov. 26.—Officials here estimate that the total casualties of the American expeditionary forces in the war will not exceed 100,000, including the men killed in action, wounded, died of wounds, disease and accidents and missing.

It was said it probably would be several weeks before the record of casualties in the United States could be regarded as almost certain. That many of the casualties in the recent heavy fighting by the First and Second American armies have not yet been reported. Lists also must be compiled of unreported American casualties in British and French hospitals, especially from among the United States forces brigaded with allied units. Deaths from wounds also probably will be reported for some time, while lists of slightly wounded being sent by couriers may be delayed.

The daily lists for several days have consisted of approximately 1100 names daily. Secretary Baker has indicated a considerable number of reported casualties remain to be given out, but that these will be released as rapidly as newspapers can handle them.

An unofficial tabulation of published casualty lists, including those of November 12, shows a grand total of 71,390 men. Careful estimates, based on knowledge of the battle conditions in the days immediately preceding cessation of hostilities and on the average lists heretofore, lead officers to believe that all unpublished and unreported casualties will not exceed 30,000.

A Father's Foresight. Some one noticed that Pat used both hands equally well.

"When I was a boy," he explained, "my father always said to me: 'Pat, learn to cut your finger nails with your left hand, for some day you might lose your right hand.'—Ladies' Home Journal.

"My, isn't the ocean blue?"

"Well, wouldn't you be blue if you were confined in your bed the way the ocean is?"—Cornell Widow.

Prescribing for Paul

By JANE OSBORN

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young woman, who somehow sent strange thrills coursing through one's veins when she felt one's pulse, and for lack of a stethoscope she had to lay her golden-crowned little head against his heart for full three minutes at a time to find out the state of that organ. But, anyway, there were advantages in this new embarrassment. At least she was taking him seriously—even though she received a fee for doing so—and that was more than any woman had done since the encampment was established near Marden. She told him that he surely did need treatment, but that she would have to think the matter over before she could prescribe.

Meantime Paul went home encouraged and Doctor Kate cultivated the acquaintance of Paul's sister and mother. She had suspected something and she found it to be true. Then she laid out a plan for a cure and proceeded to apply it. But the cure did not come in any pill boxes or medicine bottles. The first dose was an invitation to dinner at her house, on the pretext of meeting her mother. And Doctor Kate watched with satisfaction that was not all professional as he accepted his fifth muffin—they were made with as much wheat as the Hoover regulation allowed—and watched him eat the dessert to make which she still wore gray chevot, or blue serge, or pepper-and-salt business suits were negligible.

You don't mind not having any sugar on your baked apple," Paul was assured sweetly by his mother at breakfast. "We are making apple pies for the canteen this morning, and those apples were so tart that we had to use all the sugar we had on hand."

And when Paul, his mouth in a pucker, put his hand out for the sugar bowl for his coffee his mother passed him a nice little jug of sirup, assuring him that he was going to enjoy using that in place of sugar because they had used practically their entire quota of cut sugar and they would henceforth have it only when they had soldier boys for dinner.

"The boys just love cake," his sister assured him, "and it does seem a pity to use any substitute in it." Then with moisture in her eyes—"They'll be in France so soon the least we can do is to let them have our wheat," Paul gulped down a soggy bullet of a corn muffin and stipped cautiously the insipid mixture of his coffee.

Occasionally, however, Paul was assured that he was a "perfect dear." That was after he had signed a check for his mother for the Red Cross, or when he had paid the bill for a hundred pounds of candy for a soldier spread at the canteen. He was a "nice boy," too, sometimes, and was assured that he had once by some of the girls who had once rather vied with each other to meet him on the tennis court or golf links. But to earn that title he had to sit for an hour or more on someone's front porch holding hanks of yarn or winding them from the backs of chairs, while he was actually deserted for a man in khaki.

"If you should happen to get anything the matter with you," his sister told him one morning when he was feeling especially dejected over the cook's most recent attempt at war muffins, "I do wish you'd let Doctor Pratt have a try at you—not, of course, that I want you to have anything—but if you should."

And on inquiry as to who Doctor Pratt was he was informed that Doctor Pratt was Kate Pratt—that Doctor Peters, being a skilled surgeon, had volunteered for the war and that Kate Pratt, his niece, just from medical college, was going to handle his practice.

"And she has quite a lot of money, so she is going to give all her fees to the Red Cross or to the canteen or something. That is confidential, of course, but I have it on good authority. So it would be awfully nice if you did get something the matter with you to go to her. She's been quite successful. She set Priscilla's chow's leg the other day and the blessed dog didn't even whimper, and she fixed one of the soldiers' ankles at the service club dance. He was dancing with that fat Baldwin girl and she tripped him and he strained his ankle and Doctor Pratt fixed him—but of course she didn't charge for that."

To Paul there was something odious in the idea of letting a woman doctor prescribe for him, but he kept his opinion to himself and merely made some comment on Priscilla's chow, and hoped that he was much better. Meantime he had a new worry. He was wondering how he could get his socks darned, for his mother and sister knit soldier socks now to the disregard of the darned bag. At first he had bought new socks as he needed them, but he had now accumulated three or four dozen pairs and it didn't seem the best solution. He was wondering whether he could arrange with some seamstress to mend them without letting his mother know—he didn't want her to feel offended, of course.

So Paul's spirits and his appetite waned, and before long his mother and sister noticed a lagging note in his step and a stoop to his shoulders that had not been there before. He neglected the unsweetened apples and the coffee with corn sirup and they decided he had no appetite. "Well, anyway, it will be a case for Doctor Kate," his sister told him, and because Paul was actually becoming alarmed over his own dejected condition and because there was no other doctor in the place, Paul made a special appointment for consultation and went to see her in old Doctor Peters' office.

Paul had realized before that there would be difficulties in consulting a woman physician, but the difficulties were different from those he had expected. For Doctor Kate proved to be a most radiant and bewitching

ALL HAVE DREADED GHOSTS

Spirits Play a Most Important Part in the Lives of Primitive Peoples of the World.

Ghosts are extremely ancient. The people of old who dwelt in caves were well acquainted with them.

In the lives of primitive peoples of today a very important part is played by ghosts. Their world is thickly populated with them. When a man sleeps his phantasm, which cannot sleep, goes a-traveling.

With this phantasm he is quite familiar, because it visibly attends him in the daytime. It is his shadow. Savages are usually more or less afraid of shadows.

To the savage, not only animate but even inanimate things have their ghosts. Concealed within every object is a mystery—a nonmen lurking behind the phenomenon, as a psychologist would express the idea. In any rock there is a fire hidden. One has only to strike it with another piece of rock and sparks fly.

Among the most appalling spooks that haunt the Iroquois is a carnivorous ghost that feeds on men. Echo, in their belief, is a phantom that repeats their words mockingly among the hills. Particularly malevolent are certain huge heads, without bodies, that go flying about.

Where Americans Lead. The American is fascinated by novel problems, by ungauged and ungauged difficulties. He glories in building a Panama canal after Europe's most famous engineer had failed. Because Europe had never ventured to build skyscrapers that is no reason why a Woolworth should not rear a structure more than 50 stories in the air. For centuries man had dreamed of flying, but without success; yet two obscure American lads, nothing daunted, experimented until they conquered the air. The original McCormick was a farmer, not a mechanic, but that did not deter him from making up his mind to produce a machine which would cut grain, and he did not give up until he had made both a reaper and a fortune.

Army Supplies. Since April 1, 1917, the army of the United States has been supplied with 5,377,000 overcoats, 8,069,000 woolen coats, 10,507,000 pairs of woolen breeches, and 55,358,000 pairs of woolen socks. Motortrucks to the number of 17,988 have been sent overseas and 9,830 motor ambulances have been provided.