

MORGETHAU BARES KAISER'S WAR PLOT

Hostilities Decided on at Conference in Berlin July 14, According to Participants.

AUSTRIA PARTY TO PLANS

Germany Dubbed I. W. W. of Nations, Always Sowing Dissent to Weaken Rivals With Ultimate View of Domination.

(Continued From First Page.)

military machine into operation. Each was asked if he was ready for war. All replied in the affirmative except the financiers, who insisted that they must have several weeks in which to sell foreign securities and arrange their loans.

At the time this conference was held, nobody outside the inner circles of the Berlin and Vienna governments dreamed of war as a result of the Sarajevo assassinations. They took good care that no suspicion should be aroused. The Kaiser went straight to Norway on his yacht. The Chancellor left Berlin for a rest.

The diplomatic corps had no intimation of the impending calamity, and the British Ambassador went away, leaving the embassy to the Charge d'Affaires. The same day was used in Vienna, and even when the blow fell the Russian Ambassador was absent from his post on vacation.

As the British White Book shows, it was not until July 29 that Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, asked the German Ambassador in London where he had seen any news of what was going on in Vienna in regard to Serbia. Many days before the British Foreign Secretary asked this question he had been formally decided upon in Berlin and Vienna and everything was being made ready to raise the curtain upon the most ghastly drama of history.

Markets of World Raided.

From the date of this conference the German financiers were busy with their part, while the army marked time. All the great stock exchanges experienced an acute financial depression as German-owned stocks were quietly pushed into the market. In New York, as I found afterward, there were astonishing slumps in quotations. Between July 10 and July 25, which was two days before the ultimatum was sent to Serbia, Union Pacific dropped from 154 1/2 to 125 1/2, Baltimore & Ohio went from 94 1/2 to 78 1/2, and United States Steel slumped with the others.

No adequate explanation was offered, and in the absence of anything better there were bitter complaints against the Simmons-Cunderly syndicate as the source of all economic evil. The tariff had as little to do with it as the Federal Reserve act, which was not yet enacted into law. There were financial depression and a general decline in market quotations because the German financiers were carrying out their part of the Kaiser's war plans.

It was not to me alone that Baron Wangenheim told the story of this Berlin conference. Only recently the Marquis Geronzi, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, announced that Baron Wangenheim said the same thing to him, Italy, at that time being a member of the Triple Alliance. My diary shows that the conversation with the German Ambassador took place on August 25. This was about six weeks after the fateful council in Berlin in which the Kaiser gave civilization over to fire and sword, and all the details of the meeting were still fresh in Baron Wangenheim's mind.

Plot 25 Years in Hatching.

The decision for war which the Austrian Emperor had confided to his Ambassador to Turkey in May, and which the Kaiser fully revealed to his lieutenants in July, was the culmination of plans that had been under way for 25 years. Just as Bismarck had plotted and contrived to unite the German states by war and to create an empire dominated by Prussia, so the Kaiser had hatched over his own dream of making Germany the master state of the world.

Throughout all his policies for a quarter of a century runs this Weltmacht motif, like the motif of a Wagnerian opera. Everything that was done or left undone had its inspiration in this single purpose. Year in and year out the Kaiser brooded over this ambition, in which he saw the central figure of a stupendous moving picture directing and controlling the destinies of the world.

When he came to the throne he found a mighty machinery already constructed for his use. It was not enough. It was necessary to create a mighty industrial, financial and transportation empire, well and abundantly supplied with the power that could mobilize this power for use anywhere on the globe.

The Kiel Canal was a war measure. Government aid to German industries was a war measure. Government regulation and stimulation of agriculture was a war measure. The German railroad systems were developed with an eye single to moving vast armies to the east and the west. Everything that could contribute to the winning of a war was encouraged by the government. Krupp's was made almost a national institution under the personal patronage of the Kaiser, who, by the way, was one of its stockholders.

Experts Head Departments.

Just as the army was in charge of military experts, so German finance, German industry, German agriculture and German administration were all turned over to experts. It was a nation of experts with boundless ambition and infinite arrogance, but with the narrow vision of experts.

To create this new war machine the Kaiser made Germany a great materialistic empire. He found a discipline and docile people, and he proceeded to mould them to his new scheme of world domination. Everything that was characteristic of the old Germany—the Germany of 48—was eventually smothered and stifled.

The old religion, the old philosophy, the old religion, the old freedom and passion for education all disappeared. The state, the church, the schools, the universities, the literature and music were shaped to the Kaiser's will as the army, the navy, the finances, the industries and agriculture were shaped. The Kaiser became the head of a new Prussian system erected upon the foundations of the system that Frederick the Great had created out of his genius, and war remained as ever the chief industry of Prussia.

In pursuance of the war plans of the Kaiser and the Pan-Germans who inspired him and probably used him as the agent of their ambitions, the world was besieged by armies of Prussian spies, advancing Prussian interests and doing Prussia's work everywhere. Not a nation escaped this infamous invasion. The Kaiser's brother, Prince Henry, was sent to the United States ostensibly to assist in the launching of the im-

EX-AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY FROM UNITED STATES, WHO TELLS OF GERMANY'S PLANS FOR WORLD CONQUEST.



Photo by Underwood. HENRY MORGETHAU.

perial yacht, in reality to rekindle among Americans of German descent their vaterland's liebe and organize them into German societies that could be directed from Berlin to suit the exigencies of the imperial policy.

At least 50,000 Germans were turned loose upon Spain, and probably a quarter of a million upon England. France was overrun with them. There was no occupation, calling or industry in which they did not make their way. They swarmed over South America, over the Near East and the Far East, and all of them were card indexed for the uses of Berlin. Nothing was overlooked.

Nothing is more characteristic of the Prussian methods than the manner in which they obtained possession of Turkey. After a Sultan was deposed the Young Turks were in hard straits to maintain themselves. Throughout the Moslem world they were generally under suspicion as Freemasons and atheists. The European capitals were generally skeptical. In England a Liberal government was in power and it was not disposed to take on any Turkish complications.

The Turks, as a whole, were distrustful of the French because of Syria and frankly antagonistic to Russia. That was Germany's opportunity. German military experts were sent to explain to the Turks how their disasters had come about in the two Balkan wars and how similar disasters might be avoided in the future by proper co-ordination of military and transportation resources. Germany was willing to spend money in gambling that the Young Turks could retain control of the government and the Young Turks were glad to be gambled on.

Turkish Affairs Dominated. Slowly but surely Germany pushed itself into Turkish affairs until it became the predominating partner. Berlin had made itself indispensable to the men in control of the Turkish government, and when the war came Turkey was a German pawn.

The Turks did not always submit gracefully. There were many protests against German pretensions, but in the end the Kaiser always prevailed. It had not been the original intention of Berlin to bring Turkey into the war—Germany had other plans—but the arrival of the Goeben and the Breslau in the Dardanelles changed the situation. There was no desire on the part of the Young Turks to enter upon a fresh war, but that time they were helplessly enmeshed in the German net.

So completely was the German government the master of the situation that Turkey's entrance in the war became inevitable. The Turkish government was held back until the Germans had completed one of the most powerful wireless stations in the world with which to direct operations from Constantinople and had brought in the necessary guns and ammunition through Roumania.

Turkey was vital to Pan-Germanism. It was an essential part of the Bismarckian program, and when the Kaiser was ready to strike, Turkey was already a vassal of Germany to be used as Berlin saw fit, either neutral or belligerent, but always in Germany's interest.

It came about that most of Germany's carefully laid schemes in other countries went wrong and the money invested turned out to be a total loss, but the Turkish investment paid dividends from the start. In respect to Turkey alone were the German calculations correct, and without the control of Turkey Germany could not have carried on the war. For Turkey not only kept 1,000,000 allied troops occupied around the Dardanelles, in the Caucasus, Asia Minor and Egypt, but prevented a flank movement against Austria.

For 25 years Germany has been the I. W. W. of nations. Wherever there

strength throughout Germany. Before the Kaiser was fairly ready for his great exploit in Weltmacht he was threatened with a social revolution at home due to the heavy burdens the German people were carrying, the spread of democratic doctrines and the growing resistance of the working classes to arbitrary government.

If things drifted until it was necessary to renew the army appropriations, the Social Democrats might be able to hold up the estimates and force sweeping reforms that would practically put them in control of the Reichstag and perhaps end forever the Kaiser's dream of world domination.

It was vital that the war should come before this issue was joined at home, and hence the murders at Sarajevo were little less than a godsend to the German autocracy. They gave the Kaiser the excuse he needed and they provided the opportunity to maneuver Russia into a position in which Germany could be represented to the German people as one of self-defense. The Berlin conference put the finishing touches on the programme, and the officers finished their task and the trap was sprung.

There can be only one end to this struggle, and that is the complete destruction of Kaiserism and absolutism. Among the great statesmen of the world, President Wilson was the first to see that without this elimination of Kaiserism and absolutism no durable peace was possible. To make peace on any other terms is to make a truce and give Germany time to prepare for a fresh attack.

Germany Sees Errors.

As Baron Wangenheim once hopefully remarked, the next time Germany would be even more far-sighted and would have at least a five-year supply of cotton and copper when war was declared. That is unquestionably what will happen unless the nations that are now fighting autocracy make the results of this war so decisive that the Prussian system can never be re-established.

The Germans must be beaten at their own game. The Prussian system was created by military prestige, and it will collapse when that military prestige is destroyed. The German people accepted it because it had made them rich and powerful. They will abandon it when it leaves them impoverished and defeated. There is nothing miraculous or invincible about this military system. It is merely the product of experts who have devoted all their energies to it.

Germany studied for decades how to create armies and the next time Germany allies in three years have learned all that Germany ever knew and more. Everything that Germany has done in a military way we can do. The German has no special genius for war, as events have proved, although he made war a trade.

In France I saw how three American regular Army officers, one of them a medical man, allotted to each American regiment of engineers, created an astonishingly efficient military unit in a remarkably short space of time. That is what we must be ready to do with 5,000,000 men, if necessary, cost what it may. No matter how heavy the expense may be, it will be light in comparison with the price that the United States would have to pay if Germany won the war.

The great majority of Americans seem to have little realization of how close we stood to the brink of a precipice. It was no idle threat that the Kaiser uttered when he told Ambassador Gerard in October, 1916, that this war was over he intended to stand

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A GREAT SALE FRIDAY!—Our Entire Stock of This Season's Choicest and Most Fashionable Weaves, Colorings and Patterns in Both Silk and Dress Goods Remnants to Close at Half! Included Are Coatings—Waistings and Suitings in Fine Woollen Fabrics—Also Plain and Fancy Silk in All Popular Colors and Weaves. It Is an Extraordinary Saving Opportunity That No Prudent Woman Will Care to Miss—Choose From the Entire Assortment and Pay Only One-Half the Marked Regular Remnant Prices.

Great Gathering of Women's Fall Coats and Suits Models, Fabrics and Materials to Suit All Tastes, Specially Priced Today at \$15.95 Attend this sale and you'll meet with one of the most unusual buying opportunities of the season. We have especially undervalued a wonderfully attractive lot of Women's Fall Coats and Suits. The coats are shown in fine velours, in navy, green and brown. The suits are of trefectine, gabardine and poplins, in navy, brown, green, etc. All are well tailored garments, perfect in fit and unmatched at Bargain Friday's Price. \$15.95

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One Day Only—Child's Supporters Priced Friday at 19c All Sizes 2 to 14 At the Notion Counter we've arranged a special sale of children's Shoulder, Waist, Supporters. They come in sizes 2 to 14 years. Cedar Polish Priced Friday at 25c 12 and 16 Ounces An unsurpassed polish for cleaning and polishing furniture, floors, automobiles, etc. Comes in 12-oz. bottles or in 16-oz. cans.

Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. Saturdays at 9 A. M. Store Closes at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays at 6 P. M. Robert's Bros. THIRD & MORRISON The Most in Value—The Best in Quality

Mathis MEN'S WEAR Now Again—Another 100-Foot Display Overcoats This Time! —Doesn't it make you feel good when you chance upon something that pleases other people and at the same time brings success to yourself? —First, we had our exhibition of "100 Feet of Hats" and that was so successful that we exhibited "100 Feet of Suits." Again we met with unexpected success. It has proven to us that people like to see a big display of merchandise from the outside before they go inside to buy. —So here we are again, with our entire 100 feet of concave windows given over to a great display of the snappiest Overcoats we have ever shown. One Man Remark— —During the Hat display one man remarked, "I didn't think this store had enough hats in it to fill 100 feet of windows." That's just the point: We want to impress upon you that, not only do we carry the Best of Everything in our line, but Lots of It! We can fill our windows several times with exclusive displays of Hats, Suits, Overcoats, etc., and not show the same article twice. —But back to Overcoats! For the past five years this store has been featuring fine Overcoats. We like Overcoats, and one always favors anything one likes. You, too, will like our Overcoats! —Prices from \$20 to \$75—on display all this week. 5th and Morrison Corbett Building Mathis MEN'S WEAR

Buy a Liberty Bond and Help Win the War Table D'HOTE Meals, 25c and up at the Imperial Hotel Phil Matchan Jr. Manager.