

WARSA VITA TO U.S.

Former Ambassador Gerard Paints Vivid Picture.

GERMANS WILL NOT STARVE

First Chapter of Book Deals with First Days of Great Conflict. Political and Diplomatic Inter-course Revealed in Message.

(Continued From First Page.)

less indemnities are obtained from other countries, the weight of the great war debt will fall upon the people, perhaps makes them readier to risk all in a final attempt to win the war and impose indemnities upon not only the nations of Europe, but upon the United States of America.

We are engaged in a war against the greatest military power the world ever has seen; against a people whose country was for so many centuries a theater of such devastating wars that fear is bred in the very marrow of their souls, making them ready to submit their lives and fortunes to an autocracy which for centuries has ground their faces, but which has promised them, as a result of the war, not only security, but riches and a share in the dominion of the world; a people which, as from a high mountain, have looked upon the cities of the world and the glories of them, and have promised these cities and these glories by the devils of autocracy and of war.

We are warring against a nation whose poets and whose priests have united in stirring its people to a white plith of hatred against England, then against England, and now against America.

U-Boat Peril Real.

The U-boat peril is a very real one for England. Russia either may break up into civil wars or become so ineffective that the millions of German troops engaged on the Russian front may be released to march against the western lines. We stand in great peril, and only the exercise of ruthless realism can win this war for us. If Germany wins this war it means the triumph of the autocratic system. It means the triumph of those who believe not only in war as a national industry, not only in war for itself, but in war as a high and noble occupation. Unless Germany is beaten every nation will be compelled to turn itself into an armed camp until the German autocracy either brings the whole world under its dominion, or forever is wiped out as a form of government.

We are in this war because we were forced into it, because Germany not only murdered our citizens on the high seas, but filled our country with spies, and sought to incite our people to civil war. We were given no opportunity to discuss or negotiate. The six-hour ultimatum sent by Austria to Serbia was not, as Bernard Shaw said, "a decent time in which to ask a man to pay his hotel bill." What of the six-hour ultimatum given to me in Berlin on the evening of January 31, 1917, when I was notified that the war between us would commence at 12? The German government, which up to that moment had professed amity and a desire to stand by the side of the Allies, knew that it took almost two days to send a cable to America. I believe that we are not only justly in this war, but prudently in this war. If we had stayed out and the war had been drawn out or won by Germany, we would have been attacked—and that while Europe stood grinning by—not directly at first, but through an attack on some Central or South American state, to which it would be at least as difficult for us to send troops as for Germany. And what if this powerful nation, vowed to war, once were firmly established in South or Central America? What of our boasted isolation then?

It is only because I believe that our people should be informed that I have consented to write this book.

From Now on We Need Doers. There are too many thinkers, writers and speakers in the United States; from now on we need the doers, the organizers and the realists, who alone can win this contest for democracy and for permanent peace!

Writing of events so new, I am, of course, compelled to exercise a great discretion, to keep silent of many things of which I would speak, to suspend many judgments, and to hold for future disclosure many things, the relation of which now perhaps would only serve to increase bitterness or to cause internal dissension in our own land.

The American who travels through Germany in Summer time, or who spends a month having his liver tickled at Homburg or Carlsbad, who has his digestion restored by Doctor Dappert, at Kissingen, or who relearns the lost art of eating meat at Doctor Dengler's, in Baden, learns little of the real Germany and its rulers, and in these articles I tell something of the real Germany, not only that my readers may understand the events of the last three years, but that they may judge of what is likely to happen in our future with that country.

First Days of the Great War: Political and Diplomatic.

At the commencement of the great war, I, for some days, was cut off from communication with the United States, but we soon established a chain of communication, at first through Italy and later by way of Denmark. At all times cables from Washington to Berlin, or vice versa, took on the average two days in transmission.

After the fall of Liege, Von Jacow sent for me and asked me whether I would transmit through the American Legation a proposition offering Belgium peace and indemnity if no further opposition were made to the passage of German troops through Belgium. As the proposition was a proposition for peace, I took the responsibility of forwarding it, and sent the note of the German government to our Minister at The Hague for transmission to our Minister in Belgium.

Doctor Van Dyke, our Minister at The Hague, refused to have anything to do with the transmission of this proposition, and turned the German note over to the Holland Minister for Foreign Affairs, and, through this channel, the proposition reached the Belgian government.

The State Department called me a message from the President to the Emperor, which stated that the United States stood ready at any time to mediate between the warring powers, and directed me to present this proposition direct to the Emperor.

Audience With Kaiser Held. I therefore asked for an audience with the Emperor, and received word from the chief court marshal that the Emperor would receive me at the palace in Berlin on the morning of August 10. I drove in a motor into the

KAISER'S SUPPRESSED CABLE MESSAGE OF AUG. 10, 1914

Form for telegraph message: Gebühren, Befördert den, 1914, Ubr, R, mitt. in Ctg. Includes a coat of arms and handwritten notes.

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. N.H.P.H. France Henry was received by his Vizier... England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent... This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with H.M. the King...

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. In Government to use every possible influence with the allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures... At the same time H.M. proposed I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgium...

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. informed me he understood British Government would guarantee neutrality of France, and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack... I telegraphed to H.M. the King personally that mobilization had already been carried out...

Facsimile of Important Document Written in Palace Garden at Berlin. Students of handwriting and orthography will note in this imperial autographic rescript, which is penciled by the Emperor in the English language, that the great Hohenzollern is not a "born speller."

Form for telegraph message: Gebühren, Befördert den, 1914, Ubr, R, mitt. in Ctg. Includes a coat of arms and handwritten notes.

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. Berlin would not move, but if we moved in the gray... This communication being directly opposite to the King's message to me telegraphed to H.M. the King through my brother...

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. I immediately transmitted the telegram vice versa to Vienna & London. I felt that I was able to give the question over & was happy at the peaceful outlook... While I was preparing a note to H.M. the King the next morning...

Telegramm Sr. Majestät des Kaisers und Königs. Germany on strategical grounds, knowledge has been received that France has already prepared to enter Belgium... I am most grateful for the President's message.

Facsimile of Important Document Written in Palace Garden at Berlin. The care with which the Emperor crossed out, interlined and underscored his phrases indicates the importance which he attached to the document. In the printed text of the letter, correction has been made of the Emperor's mistake in numbering the paragraphs.