

KAISER HATES U. S.

Gerard Tells of Threats Made in Personal Interview.

SUSSEX BRINGS ON CRISIS

Von Tirpitz Party, Favoring Ruthless Submarine War, Advocates Break With United States, Which Is Hated, Despised.

(Continued From First Page.)

In America and lost a small fortune in a Florida orange grove, but I never succeeded in having this verified.

After the Arabic settlement there followed in November, 1915, a moment for us of comparative calm. Mrs. Gerard was given the Red Cross order of the first and third classes and Jackson and Rives, of the Embassy staff, the second and third classes. The third class is always given because one cannot have the first or second unless one has the third or lowest.

There were rumors at this time of the formation of a new party, really the Socialists and Liberals, as the Socialists as such were too unfashionable, in too bad odor, to open a campaign against the military in their own name. This talk came to nothing.

America Forbids Cipher Wireless. The Chancellor always complained bitterly that he could not communicate in cipher via wireless with von Bernstorff. On one occasion he said to me: "How can I arrange as I wish to in a friendly way the Ancona and Lusitania cases if I cannot communicate with my Ambassador? Why does the United States Government not allow me to communicate in cipher?" I said: "The Foreign Office tried to get me to procure a safe-conduct for the notorious von Rintelen on the pretense that he was going to do charitable work for Belgium in America; perhaps Washington thinks you want to communicate with people like that?"

The Chancellor then changed the subject and said that there would be bad feeling in Germany against America after the war.

I had been expressed by a great many Germans and German newspapers and that I had had private letters from a great many Germans who wrote me on America after this war that perhaps we had better go in now. He then very amiably said that war with America would be ridiculous.

Cavell Case Talked Over. The Chancellor asked me why public opinion in America was against Germany, and I answered that matters like the Cavell case had made a bad impression in America and that I personally thought that even the Kaiser did not approve of the torpedoing of the Lusitania.

The Chancellor said: "How about the Baralong?" I replied that I did not know the details and there seemed much doubt and confusion about that affair, but that there was no doubt about the fact that Miss Cavell was shot and that she was a woman.

I then took up in detail with him the treatment of British prisoners and said that this bad treatment could not go on. This was only one of the many times when I complained to the Chancellor about the condition of prisoners. I am sure that he did not approve of the manner in which prisoners of war in Germany were treated and he always complained that he was powerless where the military were concerned and always referred me to Bismarck's memoirs.

America to Be Made to Pay. During this winter of submarine controversy an interview with von Tirpitz, thinly veiled as an interview with a "high naval authority," was published in the usually most conservative of newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung. In this interview the "high naval authority" advocated ruthless submarine war with England and promised to bring about thereby the speedy surrender of that country. After the surrender, which was to include the whole British fleet, the German fleet, with the surrendered British fleet added to its forces, was to sail for America and exact from that country indemnities enough to pay the whole cost of the war.

After his interview with von Tirpitz in a letter to some admirers who had sent him verses and a wreath advocated holding the coast of Flanders as a necessity for the war against England and America.

The successor of von Tirpitz was Admiral von Holtzendorff, a brother of the Holtzendorff who is Ballin's right-hand man in the management of the Hamburg-American Line.

Because of the more reasonable influence and surroundings of von Holtzendorff, I regarded his appointment as a help toward peaceful relations between Germany and America.

Gerard Plays Trump Card. I have told in another chapter how the Emperor had refused to receive me as Ambassador of a country which was supplying munitions to the allies.

From time to time since I learned of this in March, 1915, I kept insisting upon my right as Ambassador to be received by the Emperor and finally, early in October, 1915, wrote the following letter to the Chancellor:

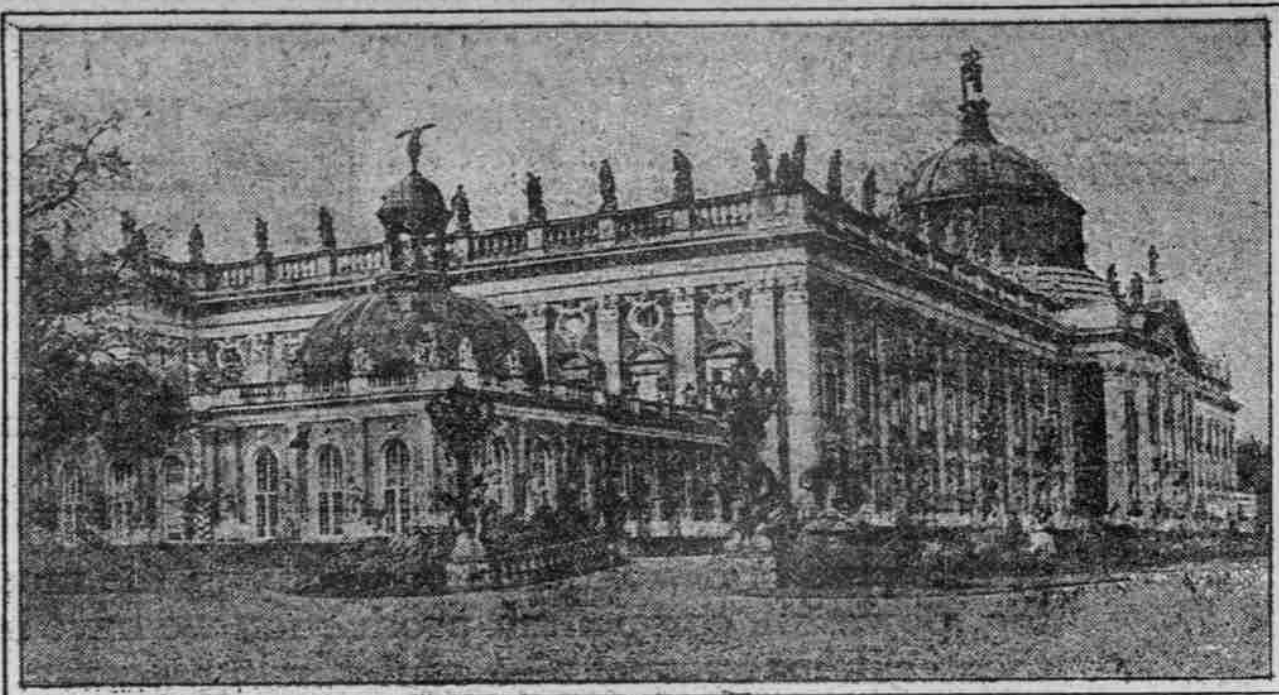
Your Excellency: Some time ago I requested you to arrange an audience for me with His Majesty.

Please take no further trouble about this matter. Sincerely yours, JAMES W. GERARD.

This seemed to have the desired effect. I was informed that I would be received by the Emperor in the new palace at Potsdam on October 22. He was then to pay a flying visit to Berlin to receive the new Peruvian Minister and one or two others. We went down in the train to Potsdam, von Jagow accompanying us, in the morning, and it was arranged that we should return, leaving Potsdam on the train a little after 1 o'clock. I think that the authorities of the palace expected that I would be with the Emperor only for a few minutes, as, when I was shown into the room where he was, which was a large room opening from the famous shell hall of the palace, the Peruvian Minister and the others to be received were standing waiting in that hall.

Emperor's Manner Rooseveltian. The Emperor was alone in the room and no one was present at our interview of October 22, 1915. He was dressed in a Hussar uniform of the new field gray, the parade uniform, of which the frogs and trimmings were of gold. A large table in the corner of the room was covered with maps, compasses and scales and rules and looked as if the Emperor there, in company with some of his aids, or possibly the Chief of Staff, had been working out the plan of campaign of the German armies. The Emperor was standing, so, naturally, I also stood; and, according to his habit, which is quite Rooseveltian, he stood very close to me and talked very earnestly. I was fortunately able to clear up two distinct points which he had against America.

The Emperor said he had read in German paper that a number of submarines built in America for England had crossed the Atlantic to Eng-



THE GLORY WHICH IS POTSDAM—SUMMER RESIDENCE OF THE EMPEROR IN THE PARK OF SANS SOUCL.

land escorted by ships of the American Navy. I was, of course, able to deny this ridiculous story at the time and furnished definite proofs later. The Emperor complained because a loan to England and France had been floated in America. I said that the first loan to a belligerent floated in America was a loan to Germany. The Emperor sent for some of his staff and immediately inquired into the matter. The member of the staff confirmed my statement. The Emperor said that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known and that no gentleman would kill so many women and children.

Repeated Threats Made. The Emperor showed great bitterness against the United States and repeatedly said: "America had better look out after this war," and "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

The interview lasted about an hour and a quarter, and when I finally emerged from the room the officers of the Emperor's household were in such a state of agitation that I felt sure that they must have thought something fearful had occurred. As I walked rapidly toward the door of the palace in order to take the carriage which was to drive me to the train one of them walked along beside me, saying: "Is it all right? Is it all right?"

The unfortunate diplomats who were to have been received and who had been standing all this time outside the door waiting for an audience missed their train and their lunch.

At this interview the Emperor looked very careworn and seemed nervous. When I next saw him, however, which was not until the end of April, 1916, he was in much better condition.

Interview Not Fully Reported. I was so fearful in reporting the dangerous part of this interview on account of the many spies, not only in Germany but in the United States Department, that I sent but a very few words in a roundabout way by courier direct to the President.

The year 1916 opened with this great question still unsettled, and, in effect, Germany gave notice that after March 1, 1916, the German submarines would sink all armed merchantmen of the enemies of Germany without warning. It is not my place here to go into the details of this question in America nor into the history of the votes in Congress, which, in fact, upheld the policy of the President.

A proposal of the armed merchantmen was issued by our State Department, and the position taken in this was apparently abandoned at the time of the settlement of the Sussex case, to which I now refer.

Many American Lives Lost. In the latter half of March, 1916, a number of boats having Americans on board were torpedoed without warning. These boats were the Eagle Point, the Englishman, the Manchester Engineer and the Sussex. One American was killed or drowned on the Englishman, but the issue finally came to a head over the torpedoing of the channel passenger boat Sussex, which carried passengers between Folkestone and Dieppe, France.

The Sussex was torpedoed on March 24 near the coast of France. Four hundred and thirty-six persons, of whom 75 were Americans, were on board. The captain and a number of the passengers saw the torpedo and an endeavor was made to avoid it. After the boat was struck the many passengers took to the boats. Three Americans were injured and more than 40 persons lost their lives, although the boat was not sunk, but was towed to Boulogne.

Sussex Sinking Denied. I was instructed to inquire from the German government as to whether a German submarine had sunk the Sussex. At my repeated request the Foreign Office called on the Admiralty for a report of the torpedoing of the Sussex, and, finally, on the 10th of April, the German note was delivered to me. In the meantime, and before the delivery of this note, I had been assured again and again that the Sussex had not been torpedoed by a German submarine.

In this note a rough sketch was enclosed, said to have been made by the officer commanding the submarine, of a vessel which he admitted he had tor-

pedoed, in the same locality where the Sussex had been attacked and at about the same time of day.

It was said that this boat which was torpedoed was a mine layer of the recently built Arabic class and that a great explosion which was observed to occur in the torpedoed ship warranted the certain conclusion that great amounts of munitions were on board, and the note concluded: "The German government must therefore assume that injury to the Sussex was attributable to another cause than attack by a German submarine."

The note contained an offer to submit any difference of opinion as should develop to be investigated by a mixed commission in accordance with The Hague convention of 1907. The Englishman and the Eagle Point, it was said, were attacked by German submarines only after they had attempted to escape, and an explanation was given as to the Manchester Engineer. With reference to the Sussex, the note continued:

Should the American Government have at its disposal other material at the conclusion of the case of the Sussex, the German government would ask that it be communicated in order to subject this material also to investigation."

Ultimatum Is Announced. In the meantime, American naval officers, etc., had been engaged in collecting facts as to the sinking of the Sussex. This evidence, which seemed overwhelming, and, in connection with the admissions in the German note, absolutely conclusive, was incorporated in the note sent to Germany in which Germany was notified:

"Unless the imperial government should now immediately discontinue the method of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the Government of the United States will have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The issue was now clearly defined. I have already spoken of the fact that for a long time there had been growing up two parties in Germany—one party headed by von Tirpitz, in favor of what the Germans called "rücksichtslos," or ruthless submarine war, in which all enemy merchant ships were to be sunk without warning, and the party then headed by the Chancellor, which desired to avoid a conflict with America on this issue.

Von Tirpitz Creates Navy. As I have explained in another chapter, the military have always claimed to take a hand in shaping the destinies and foreign policies of Germany. When the Germans began to turn their attention to the creation of a fleet von Tirpitz was the man who in a sense came the leader of the movement and, therefore, the creator of the modern navy of Germany. A skillful politician, he for years dominated the Reichstag, and on the question of submarine warfare was most efficiently seconded by the efforts of the Navy League, an organization having perhaps 1,000,000 members throughout Germany. Although only one of the three heads of the navy (he was Secretary of the Navy), by the force of his personality, by the political position which he had created for himself and by the backing of his friends in the Navy League, he really dominated the other two departments of the navy, the marine staff and the marine cabinet.

Like most Germans of the ruling class, ambition is his only passion. These Spartans do not care either for money or for the luxury which it brings. Their lives are on very simple lines, both in the army and navy, in order that the officers shall not vie with one another in expenditure and in order that the poorer officers and their wives shall not be subject to the humiliation which would be caused if they had to live in constant contact with brother officers living on a more luxurious footing.

Von Tirpitz' ambition undoubtedly led him to consider himself as a political candidate for Bethmann-Hollweg's shoes. The whole submarine issue, therefore, became not only a question of military expediency and a question for the Foreign Office to decide in connection with the relations of America to Germany, but also a question of in-

ternal politics, a means of forcing the Chancellor out of office.

Denunciation of United States Tolvent. The advocates for the ruthless war were drawn from the navy and from the army and from among those who believed in the use of any means of offense against their enemies, and particularly in the use of any means that would stop the shipment of munitions of war to the allies. The army and the navy were joined by the Conservatives and by all those who hoped for the fall of the Chancellor. The Conservative newspapers, and even the Roman Catholic newspapers, were violent in their call for ruthless submarine war, as well as violent in their denunciations of the United States of America.

American passengers on merchant ships of the enemy were called "schutzensengel" (guardian angels); caricatures were published, such as one which showed the mate reporting to the captain of an English boat that everything was in readiness for the town and the military, flower girls and singing societies and "turnerers" were drawn up in welcoming array.

Military Despises America. The Liberal papers were inclined to support the Chancellor in his apprehension to avoid an open break with America. But even the Liberal papers were not very strong in their stand.

The military, of course, absolutely despised America and said that America could do no more harm by declaring war than it was already doing to Germany and that, possibly, the war preparations of America might cut down the amount of the munitions available for export to the enemies of the empire. As to anything that America could do in a military way, the navy and army were unanimous in saying that as a military or naval factor the United States might be considered as less than nothing. This was the situation when the last Sussex note of America brought matters to a crisis, and even the crisis itself was considered a farce, as it had been simmering for so long a period.

With this arrival of the American Sussex note I felt that the situation was almost hopeless; that this question which had dragged along for so long must now inevitably lead to a break of relations and possibly to war. Von Jagow had the same idea, said that it was "fate" and that there was nothing more to be done.

(Continued tomorrow.)

AEROPLANE SCARE OVER

LOS ANGELES AVIATORS CLAIM MYSTERIOUS CRAFT.

Antelope Valley Selected by Amateurs as Locality for Flights Because of Its Isolation.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Aug. 11.—R. L. Bailey and George Moore, Los Angeles aviators, reported to the Sheriff here today that they were the owners of the airplane found at Dry Lake, in the northern end of Los Angeles County, and had come to Los Angeles for material with which to make repairs. They took the airplane to the Antelope Valley to make test flights and selected the isolated section in order to avoid publicity. The machine was damaged in these flights, they said.

The authorities stated the guards placed in charge of the airplane after it was found yesterday by Frank P. Webster, special agent of the Department of Justice, who was investigating mysterious flights of an airplane would be relieved from duty and Bailey and Moore would be allowed to take possession of the aircraft.

W. G. Goodner, a rancher in the Antelope Valley, who was found guarding the damaged airplane, has been released from custody. The mysterious flights of the machine had created much excitement, and the Kern County Defense Council were certain the oil fields of that section were in great danger of having bombs dropped upon them.

MASSACRE BLAME FIXED

GERMANY RESPONSIBLE FOR ARMENIAN SLAUGHTER, IS VIEW.

T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalist, in Speech at Chautauqua, N. Y., Indicts Berlin Government.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., the Irish Nationalist leader, in an address on the Armenian situation here today, told Germany's responsibility for the slaughter of thousands in Armenia.

"I am content," he said, "to have the merits and the aims of the two sets of belligerents tested by this case. For it is one of the most lamentable facts in this whole tragic story that the German rulers have played a terrible part in these massacres. There was a Consul in nearly every single one of the great Armenian settlements where the massacres took place. For a generation the voice of Berlin has been omnipotent in Constantinople."

"At the very moment the troops of Germany and Turkey were fighting side by side, is it not clear, therefore, Read The Oregonian classified ad."

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that Berlin had only to say a word and the massacres would not have begun, and even if they had begun, would not a word have brought them to an immediate end?

"For these reasons I feel entitled to say that the guilt of the hideous massacres lies at the door of the German as well as of the Turkish authorities."

"And having that conviction, how can I—how can any man who loves liberty, hates oppression, loathes cruelty and massacre—how can I help feeling that I am in the right, when I feel myself in hostility to the present regime in Germany?"

Officers training camp here, to which he has been appointed, until the recall movement directed against him is finally settled, he announced today.

FICKERT FIGHTS RECALL. Fickert admitted the possibility of his name being thrown out of the list for the camp in the event that he did not report for instruction when the camp opens, but declared he would take that chance and stay in his present position until the recall is decided.

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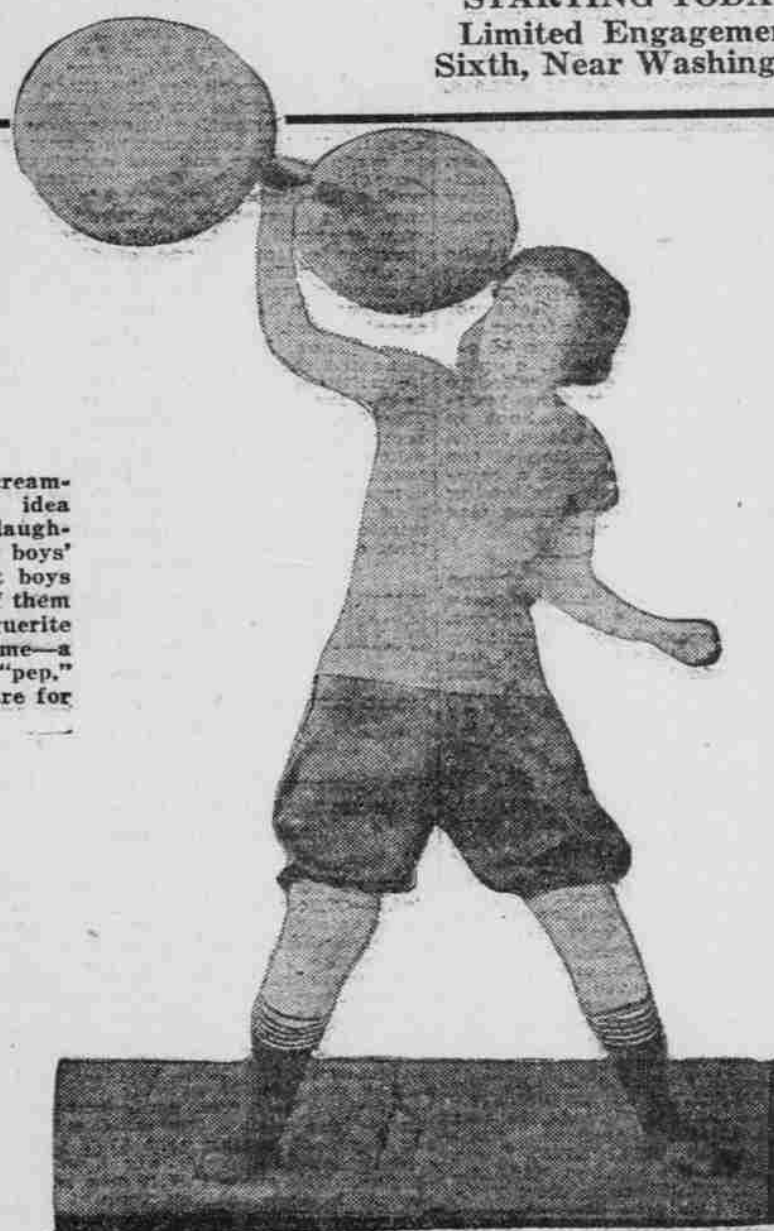
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THE AMAZONS



VON JAGOW SAID IT WAS "FATE."