

Francis Ferdinand Provokes Enmities

ARCHDUKE HATED THROUGHOUT AUSTRIA, NOTES CZERNIN

The Late Heir to Throne of Dual Monarchy Disliked Throughout Empire, Testimony Shows.

METHODS WERE TOO BRUTAL

Roughshod Tactics of Late Archduke Turned Against Him Even Some of the Aristocrats.

By A. H. Decker.
Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News.

Prague, Bohemia, (via Paris, France) April 5.—The notes that follow seem to have been written up rather fully for Count Czernin's memoirs. They describe the growing hatred in Austria toward Archduke Francis Ferdinand, especially in the army, and the archduke's fight with Count Aehrenthal, over his policy toward Italy. A more intimate view of the heir to the Austrian throne probably has never been given.

Fall of Aehrenthal, February, 1912. Aehrenthal's death. Sentiment in Vienna. On March 22 I returned to Vienna from St. Moritz, where I had been for 10 days to see my elder brother. I found here (Vienna) among the aristocracy and part of the political world a feeling against the successor to the throne. The world "fled with hate" would be too mild for this feeling. Aehrenthal died two days ago and the entire Jewish press wrote glorifying obituaries about the minister and these were directed with apparent side blows against Belvedere (the archduke's castle).

Since the discharge of General Conrad the archduke has worked with all his might to bring about the fall of Aehrenthal. His impulsive temperament, his inability to accept advice from quiet, thinking men and finally the bad results of those who were ready to do anything for a share of power, for the sake of currying favor with the archduke, made him commit one unwise act after another.

Sees Trouble Ahead with Italy

It is unnecessary to state here again that the archduke was not right in thinking that Conrad's political program was surely more farseeing and more accurate than that of Aehrenthal. He was fighting on the principle of no further armament against Italy, contrary to what I learned on the school bench, "that peace is through war." This feeling of hate against us in Italy, which, contrary to the words of "San Giuliano," grew hourly stronger, was breaking forth with pristine strength, did not leave any doubt that here one had to count with a tremendous factor of the utmost war danger.

The Italian king and his cabinet, did not impress me deeply with the possibility of maintaining peace with us, even against the will of the Italians. Even not then should we believe in their (king's and cabinet's) good will. It was, therefore, granted the notorious concrete basis which caused the archduke to storm against Aehrenthal, the form of his fighting was most unthinkably unskillful. Before all, his colonel, Bardolf, thought he was doing the right thing when he informed the politicians of the last category of the anger of his master in order to mobilize them against Aehrenthal.

Press Roused Against Ferdinand
Baron Leo Chlumetzky, who never misses an opportunity to get into the good graces of the high aristocracy, switched completely overnight, and in his Oesterreichische Rundschau (magazine) let loose one attack after another against Aehrenthal. The Christian socialists, Fuch and Baumburger, made tactless as well as radical speeches against Aehrenthal and his policy. These speeches were recognized by the political world only because their connection with Belvedere hits the world too squarely in the eye.

Just at this time Aehrenthal's illness became worse. The press, which was inimical to the heir to the throne, used this coincidence to ascribe to the archduke the guilt for the fatal illness of Aehrenthal. I remember that I wrote him during these important days at the beginning of 1912, and, with serious words, exhorted him to desist from tactless attacks.

PORTLAND IS TO HAVE BOYS' BAND

ALL YOUNGSTERS BETWEEN THE AGES OF 8 AND 16 YEARS TO BE TAUGHT FREE

An Opportunity of Lifetime for Your Boy to Study Under a Competent Teacher

Realizing the necessity of boys learning to play band instruments in Portland is to have bands in the future, the McDougall Music Co. will organize and teach a boys' band. The boys will be selected from the public schools and have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Philip M. Hicks to take charge of the band.

Mr. Hicks is a graduate of Kneller Hall, London, England, where all the army bandmasters are trained. He is also a graduate of Dana's Musical Institute and has been director of some of the foremost bands of America, and as a teacher is fully competent to teach any instrument, having made band instruction his lifelong study. Mr. Hicks has also been appointed musical director of the Red Cross band recently organized.

All boys between the ages of 8 and 16 years interested in band work are invited to call and see Mr. Hicks and have the proposition fully explained. Parents who have boys that play or contemplate taking up a band instrument will find it to their advantage to visit Mr. Hicks at McDougall Music Co., 222 Astor St.—Adv.

SENDING THE HUNS BACK TO GERMANY



The deportation of thousands of German civilians who have been interned in England since the start of the great war, is now taking place. The photo shows a batch of 800 being marched under guard to a transport which took them back to Germany.

lies which would be of incalculable damage to him and his future. I have no copies of this letter and so far as I remember it remained without a reply from the archduke.

My letter was not successful, for the archduke continued his unnecessary as well as careless expressions about Aehrenthal, even when the fatal illness had placed the sign of death on his forehead.

Public Hatred Growing

How fatally ill Aehrenthal was the archduke did not know. I remember that during a hunting trip at Luxembourg in December, 1911, when he described the dismissal of Conrad, he added: "For years Aehrenthal will prevent every military defense against Italy if I do not overthrow him."

Upon my doubting and pointing to the serious condition of the suffering man, he fought against my opinion as false. The public, which adhered to the Jewish tale that brought Aehrenthal to his grave, turned in rare unity against Belvedere, and I was astonished over the expression of hate which I heard in these days from the leading persons of the aristocracy.

On the whole, I never placed much weight on the sentiments of the Austrian aristocracy. It is a heap of dead ashes, and no one will ever succeed in blowing a spark from it. These people are neither supporters nor danger to a dynasty. By nature lazy, uneducated politically, and afraid, they are in general too weak for good or ill; but their example started in the army fears and vehement attacks against their heir apparent, based upon false rumors created almost overnight. Officers who never would have dared to criticize the present or the future emperor spoke openly about the archduke in phrases which could not be repeated. A cavalry officer transferred to his squadron in Galicia, declared: "I will not go there. That fellow Francis Ferdinand might try it himself there for once."

Rumor Attacks Archduke's Wife

Another entirely false rumor at that time which went the rounds of aristocratic circles from mouth to mouth is typical of the sentiment of the aristocracy. "Before all, his colonel, Bardolf, thought he was doing the right thing when he informed the politicians of the last category of the anger of his master in order to mobilize them against Aehrenthal."

Here and there, in the Jockey club, in salons, on the streets and at occasional evenings with friends, I have received the painful impression that the sentiment of enmity against Belvedere is dominant throughout Vienna—an impression which was acknowledged by Karl Schwarzenberg, who called upon me purposely in the Hotel Sacher in order to inform me of his identical impressions and request me to ask the archduke to exercise greater care. Not with the belief that my influence would change anything in the attitude of the heir apparent, but with the feeling that it was my duty to pour clear wine into my master, who for years has been my best friend—wine that none would place before him—I telephoned to ask if I could call upon him after the funeral of Aehrenthal (Feb. 22).

As One Brother to Another

He received me with a friendly reproach because he believed I had already been in Vienna a week without giving signs of life. "He" was indulging his brain to find out why I was angry at him," etc. This misunderstanding was cleared up by the fact that Sophie had met my wife.

I prayed him to forget the difference in our rank during the presentation of that which I had in my heart if he allowed me to speak with him as "one brother to another." On his smiling approval I started to tell everything I had in my heart in general terms without mentioning names. I described to him the increasing antipathy of the aristocracy and the officers' circles against him and against the duchess of Hohenberg and prayed him to be more careful and less rough in his expressions and actions.

The effect was exactly what I had expected. He was enraged and asserted that he never gave any reason for the bad feeling. He talked himself into such a rage that I was not able to speak a word for a quarter of an hour. He admitted that he did not know the serious condition of Aehrenthal and was visibly sorry without admitting it, for his recent misplaced attacks.

Watches Aehrenthal's Funeral
He defended his attitude in the "Conrad affair" and reproached me with having changed my point of view. He exhibited the anger of one who has long ago realized the truth of a reproach but will not admit it. After he had quieted down a little he spoke almost gently about the sudden death of the minister and said he was sorry for his poor wife and children. He repeated that he had no idea how serious his illness was. He requested me to go with him to the office of the obersthofmeister (court master) whence we could see once more the funeral passing through the streets.

Hidden behind the curtain, we stood silently watching the sad procession. Then with a start he suppressed his rising emotion and, without a word about the sad case, he started to speak about Berchthold and his expected policy.

I left him with the sad feeling which one has when one sees a friend step upon an inclined plane and has not the power to ward off the coming mischance.

The concluding article in this series will be published in The Journal Monday evening.

Pershing Pays High Tribute to Work of Newspaper Writers

By Julius B. Wood

Special Cable to The Journal and The Chicago Daily News Co.

Coblenz, Germany, April 5.—General Pershing has sent personal letters to several of the correspondents attached to the American expeditionary force, expressing appreciation of the service they have rendered the army here and the public at home during their stay with the American forces. Each letter contains a distinctive personal reference to the work of the individual correspondent.

Dry slabwood and inside wood; green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co., Main 353; A-3353; A-3555.—Adv.

"Plenty for Twenty"

Direction of Jensen-Von Herberg

PLAYING TODAY—THE "CAPACITY WAY"

DOROTHY DALTON

IN HER NEWEST THOS. H. INCE

DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT

"Extravagance"

As the Woman of Vanity, Gratifying Her Every Desire for Clothes and Jewels, She Seems to Step From the Screen and Live in Flesh and Blood

AND A "SMILING" BILL PARSONS COMEDY

Here's Where This Corpulent Comedian Convulses You Completely

Seats Are at a Premium Today, So—Please Come Just a Little Bit Earlier

ent, indicating that the commander-in-chief, despite the multiplicity of his duties, has kept in touch with the newspapers.

In one letter he pays a high tribute to the press and public at home and refers to the truly unprecedented facilities accorded to the correspondents with the American army.

"You have," he writes, "had exceptional opportunities for observing the development of our army from its very first stage to the final battle in which our troops were engaged and for the benefit of those at home you have written full and intelligent accounts of the operations. It may be said that in no other war has an army been better supported by public opinion and this has been due to the realization by you and your associates of the great responsibility which you were under, namely, that of keeping the people adequately and accurately informed of the armistice."

With warmest personal regards, believe me Very sincerely yours, JOHN J. PERSHING.

Town Council Strikes
London, April 5.—(U. P.)—The Aberystwyth town council has inaugurated a strike against the food ministry, by closing down the municipal food bureau, until the food minister drops his demand for more labor representation on the local food committee.

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EX-KAISER HOLDS NOVEL VIEW AS TO WHO CAUSED WAR

In Letters Written From Amerongen, William Confides His Theories on War to His Friend.

Views Are Novel, Indeed

Responsibility for World Holocaust Placed Everywhere but at Door of House of Hohenzollern

(Continued From Page One)

largely for definite purposes so that they give a one-sided picture which cannot possibly serve as material for the final verdict.

Intimate With the Kaiser

"You ask me whether I feel justified in claiming special qualifications for giving such verdict and if so of what they consist. I have seen more of what has been going on behind the scenes than most others. With regard to the emperor few can be in a better position to judge his mind, though and character."

"My personal acquaintance with him began in 1894. He became interested in my history of Russia and other works. I was invited to dine with him on the Pfaueninsel (near Potsdam). I mention this because it was during the small island that I got my first glimpse into his mind. He confided to me the decisive reason for his break with Bismarck. It had been Bismarck's intention, he said, to allow the great strike on the Rhine in 1890 to grow and mature to its full extent and then to suppress it by force of arms in order to do away with universal suffrage and crush the labor movement once for all. Such a plan was abhorrent to the emperor, who refused to make himself responsible for it, whereupon Bismarck said he would take the responsibility upon himself."

The Split With Bismarck

"The emperor told me that he had written down everything and the world would know after his death. Doubtless other motives played their part in the dismissal of Bismarck, but this was the chief one. In 1891 I had a conversation with Prince Herbert Bismarck, in which he especially praised the ingenuity of his father's plan to make an end of social democracy in Germany. I dwell upon this because, although the attitude here taken by the emperor contrasted sharply with many of his later utterances against social democracy in Germany, it led to his attempt to counteract his tendencies by social legislation."

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We also kept up a correspondence, which still continues."

Admiration for Bismarck Alleged

Here Professor Schidemann went on to outline the emperor's policy which, he said, was to secure for Germany the leading position in the world, both in commerce and advance of civilization. With reference to Wilhelm's attitude toward Bismarck and the Anglo-Saxon world, Professor Schidemann said:

"There you touch a point on which German opinion is greatly divided—I mean the high admiration that the emperor held for all that was English. The whole of English civilization, manners and customs of the people, and the historical continuity and the consistency of English politics always had something uncommonly attractive for him. 'My heart always opens to them when I am among them,' he told me. Evidently strong strains of English blood has remained in the emperor and I think the English are conscious of it. With him, as well as with them, a kind of 'diplomatic' (liking despite themselves) makes itself felt as soon as practical politics bring about open or concealed conflict."

Alliance Once Sought

"His letters to me have shown me that he resents the attacks against his person by certain sections of the English press far more than similar attacks from the French or Russian press, which he expects almost as a matter of course. Nothing would have pleased him better than to 'bring about an alliance between England and Germany. Attempts in that direction have been made, and made once. The reasons for their failure are too empty and involved to discuss in a brief conversation."

"It will interest you, too, to learn that when I was in England in 1913, I brought forward a plan for securing the world peace by an Anglo-American-German alliance. In 1909 S. S. McClure, the editor, visited me and asked me to write an article favoring such an alliance. I complied the article, which appeared. In May, 1910, Mr. McClure wrote to me and I laid my plan before him. He was very interested and already consulted with Elihu Root. I was sure that the United States would eagerly join in carrying out this proposal for the union of the three great nations. In this connection," added Dr. Schidemann, "the emperor knew and approved of my activities."

Freemasons Are Blamed

But according to the former kaiser's letters, even while he was dreaming these happy dreams of a solution of all the world's difficulties, the freemasons of the world were plotting the downfall of the Hohenzollern and Hapsburg houses. The whole affair, he writes, was engineered by the grand lodge of the orient, to which President Wilson belongs. In a letter written a few weeks ago the ex-emperor says:

"I have only now read Roland Usher's pamphlet, published in 1913 by order of the state department, in which the coming world war was foretold. I had been reading the history of freemasonry on which Karl Hesse's book called 'Freemasonry in the Entente and World War' was based. The revelations are surprising. Other books with which I have occupied my time are the secret memoirs of Count Hayaashi and the 'Problems of Japan.'"

America's Fortification Assured

This amazing letter goes on to state that through the machinations of the grand lodge of the orient a pact had been made by which America, England and France were bound together and that there never had been any question about America's participation when her services were needed. She was bound to fight. Here is the text of the letter on this point:

"It was not the Lusitania; it was not the 'U-boats' which caused America to come in. These were only incidents raised and magnified by Mr. Wilson as excuses. It merely was that Mr. Wilson was carrying out his part of the program."

Explaining why he was in ignorance of all plots against him, the former kaiser writes that social democratic influences were at work and that his chancellor and diplomatic representatives were not loyal to him. Such important matter as the above mentioned literature was carefully kept from his hands, he declares. The German legation in Washington never sent Usher's pamphlet to him, he complains. Thus, he adds, he was unable to defend himself against underhanded attacks.

Of the German military position in November he takes a remarkable view. He says:

"I have been gathering much material lately. I learn from a source in Switzerland that the Americans were going to withdraw their forces from the front on January 1, 1918. It is pointed out that one of their leaders revealed that the soldiers at the front were instigated to desert and were then ordered to pay out their money and to produce, but I stood with my victorious armies ready to reach out and grasp the fruits of our struggle. But no. Had I returned to Berlin, I could have seen the program of the social democrats would have been set back years at least. They would not have it so."

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It was then, he believes, that the full force of the wicked activities of the social democrats came into play. He credits them with having planned systematically the collapse of the army as early as January 1, 1918. It is pointed out that one of their leaders revealed that the soldiers at the front were instigated to desert and were then ordered to pay out their money and to produce, but I stood with my victorious armies ready to reach out and grasp the fruits of our struggle. But no. Had I returned to Berlin, I could have seen the program of the social democrats would have been set back years at least. They would not have it so."

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