

# SOUGHT WORLD DOMINION; WINS WORLD HATRED

Kaiser and His Power Completely Crushed by Hosts of Civilization.

## PLUNGED WORLD INTO WAR

Once Mightiest of Monarchs Leads His People From Peace and Prosperity Into Ruin—Insane Dream Ends With His Abdication.

William Hohenzollern, German emperor and king of Prussia, has abdicated.

He was: William, II, German emperor and king of Prussia, sole arbiter over the fate of 70,000,000 men, women and children; commander in chief of the German army and navy, and supreme war lord; overlord of four kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies, seven principalities, three "free towns" and one "reichsland," Alsace-Lorraine, virtual owner of 208,780 square miles with a total frontier length of 4,570 miles; owner of dependencies in various parts of the globe aggregating 1,027,820 square miles and 12,000,000 natives.

Now, and ever after, he is: Herr Wilhelm Hohenzollern—by the grace of his people.

A dream of world dominion obsessed the mind of Emperor William. He plunged the world into war. Upon him and the tremendous military engine of destruction of which he was the embodiment, the exponent and the leader, rests the responsibility of deliberately planning and bringing about the greatest conflict the world has ever seen.

### Sought World Dominion.

He signed the order for the German mobilization. He stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravished Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitania with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

Against these his cry "I did not will the war" availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime since the crucifixion. In him humanity saw the last of the autocrats, the final Caesar.

Assertions that he was at heart peaceful, so persistently circulated for years as to give them the stamp of German propaganda, became branded as false. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood revealed as humanity's scourge.

### Claims Almighty as His Ally.

Many doubt whether William was entirely sane. He said repeatedly that he possessed a divine mandate to rule, that the Almighty was his "unconditional and avowed ally." It is not entirely clear whether such outpourings were the product of a disordered brain or were due to unbounded egotism and an effort to impress his subjects with the idea of reverent and unquestioning submission.

His speeches to his armies in which he asserted he and they were "instruments of divine judgment upon Germany's enemies" were regarded by many outside of Germany as pieces of rhetoric, intended only to deceive his own people.

Few statesmen realized that the emperor in his "shining armor," maneuvering his armies and fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the central empires and Turkey, and fostering the preaching of the supremacy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make war upon all civilization.

Yet the world was warned by some far-sighted men that the emperor would one day bring catastrophe upon the nations. These men saw in him then and see him now as a mad inventor, given in his youth the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy.

They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to the point where he had to put them to a test. Like a crazed inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untied, so grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war.

### Seizes Pretense to Open War.

Meantime the German war party grew, with William at its head, and the scheme of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment. It came with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

Recalled from a yachting trip, William presided at a conference at Potsdam of representatives of the German and Austrian armies, navies and commercial interests. There, according to the best information obtainable, the decision was reached to make the assassination of the archduke a pretense for the world war for which Germany had long prepared.

In the diplomatic exchanges between Germany and Austria on one side and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other William posed as one wishing for peace but driven to war.

He signed the order for the mobilization of the German army, and from that moment war was inevitable.

Publication of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence in 1917 placed the Ger-

man emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The telegrams disclosed that Emperor William had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and defensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Failing in his attempt, the German emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia.

How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George had promised Prince Henry of Prussia, on July 29, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the central powers with France and Russia.

### Lichnowsky Shows Up Intrigue.

Perhaps the most direct and authoritative of the accusations against the German emperor and the pan-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities.

The prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and for his frankness was imprisoned in a Silesian chateau, permanently expelled from the Prussian house of lords, which action was sanctioned by the emperor, and finally was exiled to Switzerland.

Emperor William's domination over German statesmen, diplomats and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlton, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munitions factory, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." "In this he not only laid blame upon Germany for bad faith and criticized the German army for its brutality but asserted that in the German foreign office 'only he who did the emperor's bidding was allowed to remain.' 'They could not do better,' he declared, 'because of the character, the power, the vassalization of and continued interference by the kaiser.'"

It was Doctor Muehlton who asserted the authenticity of the statement that Emperor William stated at a meeting of German army officers that he had plenty of prisoners and that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken.

Maximilian Harden, a German liberal leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

### "No Nonsense From Us."

The emperor, despite his previous expressions of good will for America, gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the entente allies by declaring to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German dominion in Asia found expression in his famous visits to Constantinople when he was proclaimed as protector of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward achievement of the German ambition of German dominion from Berlin to Bagdad.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of his father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government bureaus, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father, the imperial throne devolved upon William II, who was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as chancellor, but not for long.

In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture came and Bismarck went. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but before Bismarck died peace was made between them.

### Stickler for Military Etiquette.

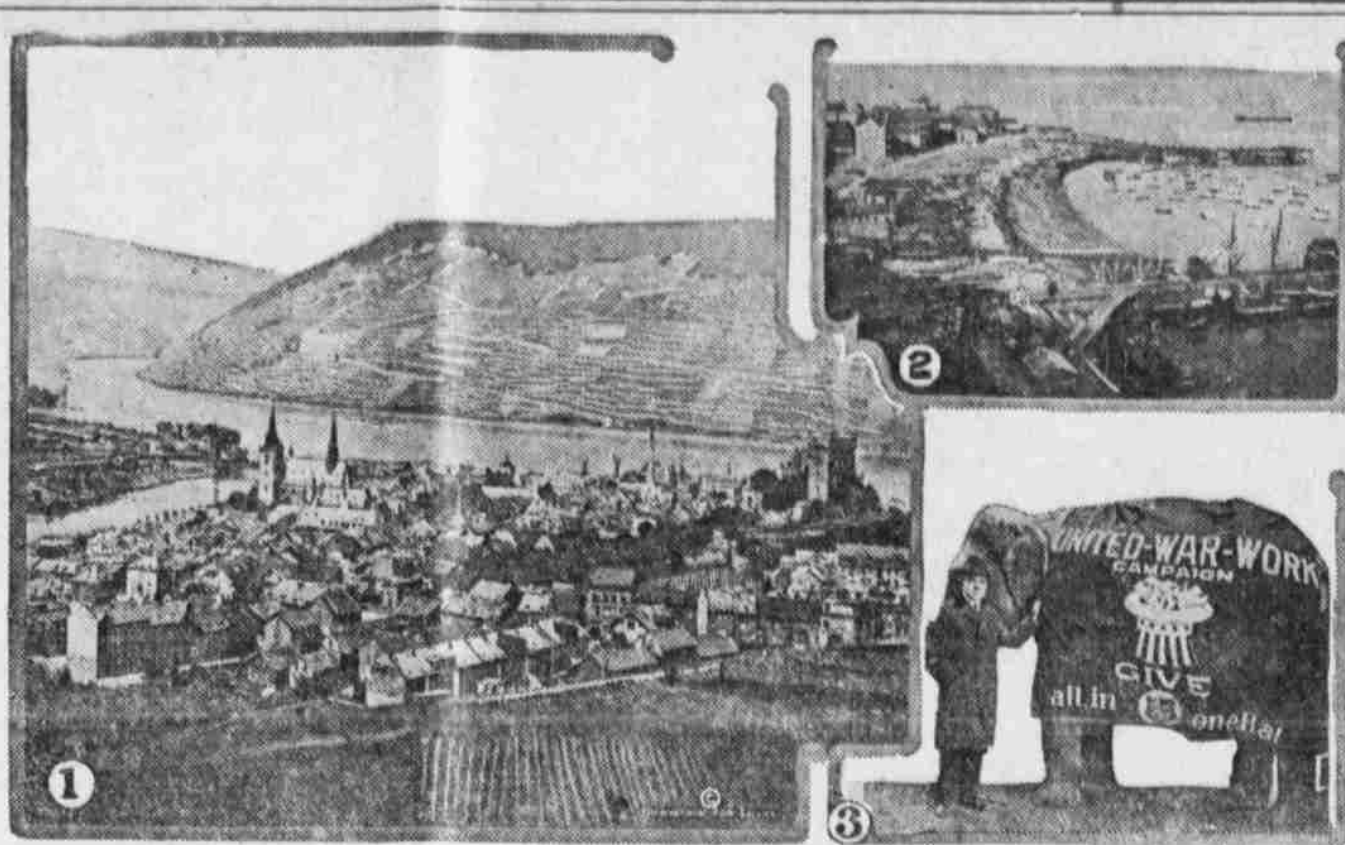
With the passing of Bismarck the emperor's real reign began. As a military man he was a stickler for efficiency, discipline and the observance of etiquette to the last detail. And with the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point.

In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire.

Physically unimpressive—he was short and inclined to stoutness—William was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture, though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born and of which he was extremely sensitive. He blamed his English mother for living a life of self-indulgence and cursed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity.

He married Augusta Victoria, oldest daughter of Grand Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, on February 27, 1881. They had six sons and one daughter, of whom the Crown Prince Frederick is the eldest. With the crown prince, his father clashed frequently, and on one occasion virtually exiled young Frederick to Dantzic, but soon recalled him.

German mothers who wrote to the emperor of the deaths of their sons killed in battle elicited from him no word of sympathy. He regarded their deaths as "glorious." Yet his own six sons, though holding high commands, were so protected that the imperial family stood practically alone in all Germany in warding off the clutches of death.



1—Bingen, one of the cities on the left bank of the Rhine that passes into control of the allies by the terms of the armistice. 2—View of the harbor of Helgoland, the fortified island which the mutinous sailors of the German fleet seized. 3—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., opening the United War Work campaign with the aid of an elephant.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

Central Europe in a Turmoil of Revolution, With the Socialists on Top.

## RULERS ABANDON THRONES

Germany's Plea for Food Will Be Granted by Allies—Mutiny of Fleet May Hamper Armistice—Predictions as to the Peace Conference.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Falling thrones and fleeing kings and princes; a maelstrom of social revolution and military mutiny; Soviets of the workers and soldiers in control, and former autocrats in hiding.

That in brief is the condition in central Europe, following the cessation of hostilities. How it will all end not the wisest statesmen can conjecture. Quick work by level-headed leaders may direct a right the great movement and bring out of the chaos orderly and firmly grounded governments of and for the people. At present it seems that a favorite jest has become a sober fact and that the big task now is to make democracy safe for the world.

In Germany the Socialists are establishing themselves under the leadership of their chancellor, Friedrich Ebert, a brainy and highly esteemed man. The several factions of the party appear to be working in some harmony, and the bolsheviks, though yet in the decided minority, have been given recognition which is encouraging them to demand more. In Berlin, where the German republic was proclaimed, there has been intermittent fighting between the revolutionists and some officers and troops that remained loyal to the old order, and in some other cities there were conflicts; but on the whole the change has been accomplished with remarkably little violence. The leaders occupy the reichstag building in Berlin and are striving to put the affairs of life on a normal basis.

In the allied countries there was a shrewd suspicion that the revolution was being fostered and directed under cover by the leaders of the old government in the hope that through it they might be spared some of the rigors of the peace settlement. Such, too, was the explanation of the establishment of a republic in Bavaria, and in Schleswig-Holstein, which states now say they will become parts of the new German republic.

The man in the street, and most of the newspapers, in America, England and France, did not at first look kindly on Doctor Solf's appeal to President Wilson that the allies take steps to save the people of Germany from starvation. It savored of impudence, coming from a representative of the people who starved Belgium, Serbia, Poland and Roumania without a quail of conscience. But the allied governments have looked at the matter in a different light, and, probably wisely, have determined to supply to the Germans such food as can be spared, not only for humanity's sake but on the theory that order can be more quickly and easily restored among a well-fed people. If the excesses of the starving Russians were repeated in Germany it might be difficult to carry out the terms of the armistice. The feeding of hungry Germany, becomes a common-sense business proposition. Herbert C. Hoover already has sailed for Europe to direct the distribution of food.

The Socialists in control, though waiting at the "terrible hour" of the armistice terms, declare they will do all they can to obey them. On land this will not be so hard, but the naval situation has been complicated by the seizure of most of the German fleet and of the fortified island of Helgoland by revolting sailors. These men saw, in the surrender and dismantling of the war vessels, the end of their livelihood, so they took possession of the ships and sailed from some of the ports. Their future plan of action, if they have any, is misty. When the allies

are given possession of the land batteries the warships can be driven to sea, and there they can be dealt with by the allied fleet.

The abdication of the kaiser, the emperor of Austria and the rulers of minor states in central Europe, while doubtless of absorbing interest to themselves, cannot be considered of great moment amid all the tremendous events that are taking place. These monarchs were but symbols of the order that is passing, and even the kaiser already had lost most of his power. He, as William Hohenzollern, is now interned at the residence of his friend, Count Bentheim, in Holland. Abdication was forced on him, but in doing from his country he showed the yellow streak. Compare his course with the really dignified exit of that other seeker after world dominion, Napoleon. The Dutch government pretended to be surprised and disconcerted by the arrival of William, but in reality it knew he was coming and arranged for the event. There is a report that the former kaiser will eventually take up his residence in his palace on the island of Corfu. This presupposes that the allies will not take possession of his person and put him on trial for his monstrous crimes against civilization. The Germans themselves might decide to do this, for there is an insistent demand among them that such war leaders as Admiral von Tirpitz, Major General Keim, Admiral von Holtzendorff and Dr. Wolfgang Knapp be arrested and tried. Hindenburg and others of the army commanders have sought to evade such fate by submitting to the rule of the soldiers' councils.

The former empress of Germany is said to be in Potsdam, and there are all kinds of rumors about the ex-crown prince. Probably few care whether or not he has been killed. Charles of Austria by abandoning his throne dodges the great task of straightening out the affairs of the countries that comprised his realm. This will devolve on the peace conference, and doubtless will not be settled without many disputes over conflicting claims and aspirations. As was foreseen, the German part of Austria has elected to become a part of the new German state.

There was great rejoicing along the entire front in France and Belgium when the news spread of the signing of the armistice. Allies and Germans alike cheered the announcement and at once emerged from their trenches and threw aside the caution to which long years of warfare had accustomed them. The retrograde movement of the Huns was accelerated in obedience to the terms of the armistice but for several days the allied armies did not follow them. Then began their own advance into the regions the enemy had been forced to evacuate.

On Thursday it was announced that the Americans had crossed the frontier toward Metz and Strassburg, and that on Sunday Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied armies, would make formal entry into those cities of Lorraine and Alsace in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau.

In Brussels and other cities the German soldiers got out of hand and were reported to be burning and pillaging. The allies' high command at once warned the German high command that unless this violation of the armistice terms were stopped the allies would take drastic steps.

It is generally agreed now that the world peace conference will meet somewhere in Europe, probably in Versailles. Whether or not President Wilson will attend is not settled. It has been suggested that he be present at the opening and then return home to attend to the vastly important domestic problems that must be solved. Possibly America's representatives at the peace board will include Secretary Lansing, Colonel House, Elihu Root and Justice Louis Brandeis. The proceedings of the conference are sure to be protracted, and well informed correspondents are amusing themselves and their readers by speculating on the conclusions that it will reach. Briefly, they predict that Germany will be compelled to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France; that Luxembourg will be united to Belgium; that Poland will receive large additions, including part of Prus-

sia with an outlet to the sea, and parts of Austria; that Serbia will get Bosnia and Herzegovina; that Italy will receive the Trentino, Trieste and most of Dalmatia; that a plebiscite may be taken to determine the desires of the Croats and Slovenes; that Ukraine may get part of Galicia; that England is to have Mesopotamia and France will take Syria, and that Palestine will become an independent state. Among the many difficult things to be settled are the conflicting claims of Italy, Serbia and Greece; the status of the Arabs and of Armenia; the disposition of Constantinople and the coast of Asia Minor, and the reduction of Bulgaria to the weakest of the Balkan states.

It is expected that the peace conference will open in the latter part of December, after the English parliamentary elections, and already the representatives of all the small nationalities with grievances are gathering in Paris. Many of the questions it is understood, will be settled in advance by the entente powers and the United States.

Turkey is awaiting in dread the reparation demands of the allies. Already the allied fleet has passed through the Dardanelles and dropped anchor off Constantinople. The men now in control in Turkey have accused Talaat Pasha, former grand vizier; Enver Pasha, former minister of war, and Djemal Pasha, former minister of marine, of embezzlement and other crimes, and those worthies have fled from the capital.

Before the ink was dry on the armistice agreement America began turning to the problem of getting back to a peace footing. Its solution will require the best work of our wisest minds. The demobilization of the immense army will be gradual, and the men will be returned to civil life in the order of their importance in peaceful pursuits and with proper regard to the ability of industries to absorb them. The National Association of Manufacturers gives assurance that every man will find awaiting him the place he left when he went into the service, and there is little doubt that there will be work for all. Innumerable projects that were suspended owing to the demands of the war will be resumed at once, and the demand for labor on these public and private enterprises will be enormous.

The department of war put a sudden stop to the sending of drafted men to the army camps and notified men between the ages of thirty-two and forty-six to return their questionnaires unfilled. The men below twenty-one now in the camps may be retained there for a time, for the training and possibly to replace some of those who already have seen service in Europe. As for the army on the other side, it is likely to be there for a good many months yet, for there will be a big job of policing to be done. The navy and marines still are taking recruits. Their part in enforcing the armistice and peace terms will be a considerable one, if present plans are carried out.

Many of the regulations to which we have grown accustomed in the past year and a half are being abandoned. The food administration has suspended the rule requiring the use of wheat substitutes in baking and has increased the sugar ration in some states, but at the same time emphasizes the necessity for continued conservation of all staple foodstuffs. Deferred building projects amounting to many millions of dollars were released by Chairman Baruch of the war industries board, and many industrial restrictions were removed.

The government's contracts for war materials are not to be cancelled abruptly, so the contractors will have time for readjustment. The people of America are being kept awake to the fact that with the near approach of peace their financial responsibility due to the war has not ceased. At the present time they are called on to raise a huge War Work fund to be expended by the seven organizations whose work is by no means ended. Then, early next year, there probably will be a fifth Liberty loan, for the nation's expenditures due directly to the war must be enormous for a long time to come. Most of what was raised in the past was spent before it was received.

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## BID FOR SYMPATHY

GERMAN APPEALS RUSSIE TO AROUSE AMERICA, IS BELIEF.

## UNNECESSARY, OFFICIALS SAY

Washington Informs Dr. Solf to Address All Allied Nations and Not the U. S.—Must Pay for Food.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—In the almost hysterical appeals of the German provisional government for supplies of food and for permission to address itself directly through a commission to the American public, officials here see a purpose to excite the sympathies of a large element of the American population. With such sympathies aroused, the German government, it is said, undoubtedly hopes to influence the approaching peace conference toward leniency.

Secretary Lansing has announced that Germany has been informed that her requests would be referred to the allied governments and the supreme war council and pointed out that such communications should be sent to all the associated governments instead of only the president or government of the United States and should come through established diplomatic channels instead of by wireless.

Such appeals as those which have been sent by wireless by Dr. Solf, German foreign secretary, to Secretary Lansing, were said to be quite unnecessary and not likely to have any beneficial results.

President Wilson already has promised to do everything possible to prevent suffering among the civil population of the conquered states. The entente powers have endorsed this attitude, not so much from considerations of mercy or sympathy with the foe, as from a genuine conviction that a starving and desperate people would make dangerous neighbors; render any satisfactory peace impossible and by appeals to the internationalist spirit endanger the security of the entente countries themselves.

It is known officially that there is sufficient food in Germany to meet immediate needs. The supreme war council is planning to supply food in the future and before the present stocks are exhausted. For the benefit of the general public it may be authoritatively stated that all food sent from America to Germany or Austria must be paid for by the governments of those countries.

### Day for All to Give Thanks.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—President Wilson, in a proclamation, designated Thursday, November 28, as Thanksgiving day and said this year the American people have special and moving cause to be grateful and rejoice. Complete victory, he said, has brought not only peace, but the confident promise of a new day as well, in which "Justice shall replace force and jealous intrigue among the nations."

### To Relax Blockade.

New York, Nov. 19.—The problem of feeding Germany is not one of going to their relief, but of relaxing the blockade, "so that they may secure for themselves the bare necessities that will give stable government," said Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, before sailing for Europe to discuss food measures for the relief of starving populations.

### Labor to Fight for Right.

Laredo, Texas, Nov. 19.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the closing hours of the Pan-American labor conference here served formal warning that no general reduction of wages or increase of working hours after the war would be accepted without a bitter fight by organized labor.

### German Ships to Come for Food.

London, Nov. 19.—The British government is arranging for the departure to the United States of a number of German vessels for the purpose of bringing to Germany foodstuffs which the allies will permit Germany to receive.

### Take Over Express Companies.

Washington, Nov. 19.—President Wilson has signed a proclamation taking over the American railway express companies. The management will be under Director General McAdoo.

### Demand Huns Be Punished.

London, Nov. 19.—Sir Frederick Edward Smith, attorney general of Britain, has announced that Britain will insist on the trial and punishment of William Hohenzollern and the super-criminals of Germany. It is believed an international tribunal will be instituted presently. Before this court the accused will be brought. From the very beginning of German atrocities and submarine piracy, Britain, Belgium and France have kept a list of the German leaders responsible.