The Kaiser's Plague Of Sons

Mr. E. C. Buley, writing in The Illustrated Sunday Herald, London, England, of January 13th, speaks most entertainingly of "The Red Kaiser's Plague of Sons," as follows:—

Germany is once more in the throes of an internal crisis, arising out of inextinguishable differences between the political heads and the military chiefs of the German Empire.

For the third time in succession the Kaiser is found ranged on the side of the diplomatsists. For the third time, too, the German Crown Prince has greedily snatched at the chance of appearing in the limelight as the figurehead of the military party.

Father and son alike are striving fiercely to preserve the Hohenzollern dynasty, each in his own way. If either succeeds it is our fault.

The Cruel Family Tradition

The Kaiser was true to the Hohenzollern family traditions when he quarreled with his dying father and insulted and persecuted his widowed mother. The traditions are perpetuated by the Crown Prince, who is again mentioned by the extreme pan-Germans as the Kaiser who will yet sign a Hindenburg peace.

The war record of the Kaiser's six sons is so remarkable for its failures and missed opportunities that it suffices in itself to foreshadow the dynasty. At the opening of the war the Crown Prince had the star part assigned to him. He was given command of the most powerful army sent to the western front and with experienced advisers at his elbow was destined to lead the victorious Germans into the captured city of Paris.

Prompted by General Eichorn who was his first "minder" the Crown Prince contrived to figure as captor of Longwy after a short seige, an exploit which evoked from the Kaiser a telegram of congratulation to the Crown Princess, ending with: "How marvellously God supported Willie!" On the critical opening day of the Battle of the Marne, however, the Prince differed from his expert general and failed in his part in the attack upon Grand Couronne.

Wilhelm and His Jealous Son

Eichorn was furious and the Kaiser had to be summoned to settle the quarrel between his son and the General Staff. This was effected by detaching Eichorn, who went to the East, where he distinguished himself with Hindenburg in East Prussia. His place with the Crown Prince was taken by Haeseler—"old Gottlieb" of the war of 1870.

Highly incensed at his treatment, the Crown Prince neglected his military duties for the rather doubtful pleasures of the town of Stenay. The fog of war was not thick enough to hide the profligancy of his conduct at this place, and a photograph of him in the company of the very notorious woman whose society he affected was published in Berlin as well as in Paris.

The conduct of the Crown Prince at Stenay made a double intervention by the Kaiser necessary. He had, in the first place to employ all his influence with the Crown Princess to induce her to abandon her resolution to accept an invitation to join her mother beyond the German frontiers. Anatasie, Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was Russain by sympathy as well as by birth, and the prospect of such a scandal as the German Crown Princess ranging herself with this woman and leaving German territory, exacted a superlative effort from the Kaiser.

The Crown Princess Cold-Shouldered

To propitiate the Crown Princess it was necessary that the Kaiser should involve himself in the intrigues of the little band of Hohenzollern Princesses, the wives of his younger sons, who had the encouragement of the Kaiserin herself in their encroachments upon the dignity and self-esteem of the Crown Princess. One Princess in particular, Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, niece of the Kaiserin, and wife of Prince August Wilhelm, was made to eat pienteously of humble pie in order that this family quarrel might be averted.

The Crown Prince proved no more amenable than usual, and a personal visit from the Kaiser did not in itself suffice to restore his shattered interest in the dummy direction of the Fifth German army. The Crown Prince bears the name of his grandfather, Friedrich, and he could only be brought to reason by an undertaking that he should be given a full opportunity of gathering on the field of battle laurels surpassing those won against the French by the second German Emperor, Friedrich the lamented.

This promise began to be fulfilled after the Russian campaign of 1915 was brought to its sensational climax by the capture of Warsaw. Immediately after that event the massing of reserves in the West was begun, and for six months the Germans diligently prepared for the gigantic assault upon Verdun.

Little Willie's Boast

When the Crown Prince gave his fatuously famous signal to begin—"Nach Verdun, Nach Verdun-Paris" (to Verdun. After Verdun, Paris)—1,500 guns and half a million men were concentrated against the fortress from north and northeast. "Four days—Verdun" was Haeseler's own watchword, when he sent 120,000 men against the fortress on February 21, 1916. On April 9th, the first great battle of Verdun had ended in a colossal German defeat, in which 250,000 men were lost

Haeseler departed into obscurity, but Falkenhayn and the Crown Prince persisted. Another 100,000 men were sacrificed in the blood bath of Verdun, and Falkenhayn followed the footsteps of cruel old Gottlieb Haeseler. Hindenburg stepped into the plenitude of his power and one of his first acts was to restore the Crown Prince to the command he hd temporarily vacated when the Somme offensive finally ended the abortive attacks of the Fifth Army on Verdun.

The failure at Verdun was rapidly followed by another domestic scandal. The Crown Princess and her mother, who now resides in Switzerland, not far from the German border, planned a flight from Germany, the Crown Princess wishing to be with the Grand Duchess Anastasie for the birth of her sixth child. The unfortunate Princess, whose plans were discovered, was actually allowed to travel in disguise to Basle, where she was turned back to Berlin, where the child, a daughter, was shortly afterwards born.

The Annexation Party

In this affair also the Kaiser exercised his authority as head of the Hohenzollern family, the Crown Prince displaying open indifference. The Crown Prince's recklessness in placing himself at the head of the annexation party in the present crisis in the affairs of German proves that he has learned nothing and forgotten nothing since the war began. If the war aims outlined by the leaders of the great democracies arrayed against Germany today are to be accepted with any sincerity, the Crown Prince is the last person in all Germany whose signature would be accepted by them as a guarantee of a lasting peace for the world.

The closeness of the Kaiser's relations with his second son, Prince Eitel Fritz, especially during recent months, has been a standing subject of gossip in Berlin. In the German army Prince Eitel is credited with soldier-like qualities displayed by none other among the Kaiser's six sons. From the non-German point of view, he has simply proved himself a type of the Teutonic robber baron who has made an industry of war.

He alone among the Kaiser's sons all of whom have been accused of looting at one time or another, has clearly been convicted of this unprincely crime. In September, 1914, it is established on the clearest possible evidence, he caused to be removed from the Chateau Vivier, at Choisy-le-Bac, the furniture and extensive cellar of wine he found there. Some of the furniture and the remainder of the wine were found in the dugout and hunting-box maintained by him in the neighborhood of Bapaume after the German retirement to the Hindenburg line.

Once Bitten, Twice Shy

Among the villages evacuated by the army of Prince Rupprecht at that time evidence was collected of systematic looting by this Prince and his fellow officers. The testimony of eye-witnesses and even some of the hoarded plunder is deposited in safe keeping against the day of reckoning which must be faced by the Kaiser's second son.

Even less distinctive is the war record of Prince Adalbert, the Kaiser's third son. Beyond the fact that he serves creditably upon a torpedo boat during the German naval operations in the Gulf of Riga, only one outstanding incident is recorded in connection with him.

Prince August Wilhelm, a quiet scholarly man took the field with the Kaiser's other sons, but was soon put out of action. He sustained a fractured thigh when a shell struck his motor car a month or so after the war began, but recovered rapidly from his injuries. He has been concerned in the diplomatic offensive ever since, and has shown, it is said, great aptitude in the Balkan sphere of German influence. He is well-known both in Constantinople and Sofia, and is credited with an intuitive faculty of gauging the moods of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria on whom he is now keeping a close eye.

Prince Joachim's Unwelcome Advances

Prince Oscar, the second youngest son contracted a morganatic marriage at the opening of the war, and developed a weak heart before hostilities had been long in progress. He has been seen a good deal in public in Berlin during the past two years, representing the royal family at charitable functions, and making speeches on the model of some of the Kaiser's utterances. His oratory is strewn with plentiful reference to "God our Great Ally" and other evidence exists to show that his speeches are written off for him by a more versatile performer.

Prince Joachim, the youngest of the family, was wounded in the early days of the war. He recovered, and again came into prominence as the suitor for the hand of the Grand Duchess of Luxenburg, to whom that harassed young lady preferred a convent, if no other alternative should offer. He is a weakling but remains on active service in the East.

The Kaiser once advised King Constantine that his sole remaining object must be to keep his throne, at all costs. He is reputed to have entered the lists against his powerful generals and the forces of pan-Germanism with the object of following his own advice. There is nothing in the record of the war to indicate that he is expecting any assistance from his family in his struggle for the preservation of the Hohenzollern dynasty.

Allies Must Trust Japan

PROTECTION OF FAR EAST

London Press Views Inclined to Idea That U.S. Should Not Seek to Co-operate or Interfere

London, Mar. 2.—Japan's proposals regarding Siberia and the reception in Washington has brought the question of Japan's active participation in military operations to the forefront here, the developments dominating the news columns of the papers. The bulk of the opinion favors Japan's proposed action without qualification, and the plea is made in some quarters that she ought implicitly to be trusted and given a free hand.

"No doubt is felt in well-informed quarters," says the Times, "that the position of the U.S. will be determined by the logic of the situation and the single-hearted desire which President Wilson always has shown to further the best interests of the Allies.

As Russia's Deliverer

"Just as the U.S. was forced to a policy of intervention by the German menace in the west, so Japan is roused to activity by the German menace on the east. . . . . If Japan is wise, she will seek to be the deliverer of Russia and to aim at freeing Russia from the German yoke. It is to be hoped that the Allies will treat Japan with confidence and the hearty spirit of co-operation which she has a right to expect as an ally. There should be no niggling and grudging assent."

The News hopes the Allies very carefully will consider all that is involved in the proposal. It contends that the intervention of Japan on terms of conquest would be a crime. "American feeling," it says, "is understood to be opposed to a Japanese landing, but this view is somewhat modified by the intimation that joint action only is contemplated. That condition ought to govern any consideration of the idea."

U.S. Has Hands Full

An article by a diplomatic correspondent in the Chronicle, strongly supports Japanese action. He adds: "America has her hands full on the western front and any attempt to divert men, munitions and tonnage from that great objective is to be condemned. Moreover, any linking of America with Japan in this vast enterprise would be resented by Japan as a mark of distrust in her ability and disinterestedness."

The Mail, in the course of a statement purporting to present the Japanese view, says: "Every intelligent Japanese thinks the mandate for action should be based on the broad principles of trusting Japan and that she should not be handicapped by any entangling advanced conditions. In respect to both shipping and food, to say nothing of military man power, it does not seem to the Japanese mind serious possibility of any allied power doing anything in Russia against the German peril, except Japan."

Britain Vitally Interested

Some of the newspapers back up their arguments for Japanese action by emphasizing the danger to British interests in Asia from the threatened Germanization of Russia.

The Mail's Tien-Tsin correspondent, telegraphing, says there are strong reasons for expecting an early Japanese move, owing to the ever-increasing menace to far-eastern peace caused by the numerous Austrian and German prisoners of war throughout Siberia.

French Masonry Supported Caillaux

Other democracies are as much puzzled to understand the French democracy as are conflicting forms of government. France has changed Governments with a frequency that seems to people in Canada incredible. There is a scandal in the police court, for instance. The next day the Government resigns, although the vital connection between the two incidents does not appear. Even in war time France has had three or four Premiers, and the reasons for the change have in no case appeared entirely adequate so far as Anglo-Saxon theories of government are concerned. All the more remarkable and doubly mysterious in view of the kaleidoscopic nature of French Governments, is the long run Joseph Caillaux has had for his money, the power he exerted on Governments of which he was not a member. Now that it is certain that the influence of Caillaux has been destroyed, and not improbable that he will share the fate of his associate, Bolo, curiosity as to how he was able for so long to wield influence in France has been piqued anew.

The Invisible Government

The offhand answer to the problem is that Caillaux is a Socialist. The other reason is that he is a Mason. As far as Socialism is concerned every second Premier in France for a number of years has been a Socialist, and yet none of them, in office or out of it, has had the authority of Caillaux. The truth is that Caillaux has been powerful in France because he has been powerful in the "secret government" of France. In the United States the "secret government" was that of the Ku Klux Clan, finally destroyed by public opinion; in France it has had a much longer lease of life, and the fact that Caillaux may be disclosed as a traitor is no evidence that the "secret government" will be abolished. It has taken a remarkably firm hold and having for allies the non-clericals and the Socialists, bids fair to continue its grip even should Caillaux pay the penalty that has been decreed for Bolo.

An Atheist Organization

It does not need to be explained to a Canadian Mason that Masonry as it is known in Latin countries is like Anglo-Saxon Masonry, in the sense that the Knights of Columbus are like the Orangemen. In Canada, in other parts of the British Empire, and in the United States, Masonry is pre-eminently a loyalist body. King Edward, for instance, was a Mason. The present King may be a Mason for ought we know. The order is Tory in the sense that it upholds the existing state of society. In France, however, the order is somewhat revolutionary. Of course, its obligations are not perfectly understood by an outsider, but it appears in France to have had its beginning as the opposer of clericalism. It was the power that inspired and supported the French government in expelling the religious congregations and in ridding the Government of France of any suspected connection with the Vatican.

Climbed on Rungs of Masonry

Caillaux from his youth upward has been a Mason and even faster than he dvanced in politics he advanced in the order. It has yet to be made plain that the man has any principles apart from making money and the gratification of whatever feeling he may have at a given moment. Undoubtedly he is a man of unusual force of character and brain-power, with more than a touch of what is called personal magnetism. It is said that one of the reasons why he advanced so swiftly as a Mason is because his manner impressed the other brothers and convinced them that he was a born leader of men. Eventually he rose to be one of the masters of the craft in France. The connection made him a power in French politics and gave him an opportunity of gaining a fortune. Until lately it also saved him from the punishment that surely would have befallen a man of equal notoriety who had not had Masonry to support him.

Supreme Architect Ignored.

Latin Masonry from the Masonry of Canada and other English-speaking countries is the negation or religion in the former. Its ritual contains no reference whatever to "the Grand Architect of the Universe." While our Masonry is orthodox in so far as religion goes, French Masonry is a happy combination of materialism and atheism. It has wedded readily with Socialism, and before the war had gone on record as opposing any Government to lengthen the term of military enlistment from two years to three. Caillaux was a leader in this obstruction, and this fact is an indication that he was in the employ of Germany. It is to be noted that Germany brought on the war before the three years' law had time to come into operation. The fate of Bolo and the arrest of Caillaux is evidence that in time of war French Masonry is powerless, if it is anxious to save members who were disloyal to France.

Obituary

JAMES LEROY TERRILL

James Leroy Terrill, son of Mr. Terrill, 95 Dundas St. East, died this morning at the family residence, after an illness of some duration. He was born in Wooler in the year 1900. Interment will take place at Wooler. The deceased young man was well and favorably known and the deepest regret is felt for the bereaved parents and family.

RIVER VALLEY.

The farmers have been busy putting in their summer supply of ice.

A number of young people enjoyed an evening at Mr. Wm. Buh's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Parks and family spent Thursday night at Mr. Wm. Heasman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Graham and baby, Violet, spent the past week at Mr. Clayton Herman's.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Utman spent Tuesday evening with Miss Fanny Heasman.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Richardson gave a party to a number of friends on Tuesday night.

Remember the Literary meeting to be held on Wednesday night of this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Palmer and family left for the west on Thursday.

Miss Bessie Rosebush took tea at Mr. Wm. Bush's on Sunday.

Mrs. Mary Vanderwater and Miss Fanny Heasman spent Friday with Mrs. Hatfield.

Miss Sadie Crosse is visiting with friends in Trenton.

We are sorry to hear Mr. R. N. Bird had the misfortune to be hurt, and hope it is not serious.

Mr. Gladstone Parks and Mr. Walter Heasman attended a party at Mr. Tanner's.

Mr. J. Hanna spent Wednesday with his brother, David.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Bush were guests of Mr. C. Tucker's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McIntosh and family left on Friday for Morrisburg to attend the Diamond Wedding of her father and mother.

Mr. George Bambers are moving some things to their new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Palmer spent Wednesday at Mr. Hiram Rosebush's

Mrs. Chas. Wilks passed away at her home on Monday night after a lingering illness. The funeral was held on Wednesday.

Miss Laura Pollard of Frankford, is spending a week with Mrs. Alex. Bush.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Utman, Mrs. McCutcheon and Harry, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Scott spent Sunday at Mr. Percy Utman's.

BURR'S

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. McFaul and family visited at Mr. Joe Moon's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Boyle of Hillier, dined with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burkitt and took tea with Mr. and Mrs. Ewart Harnes on Sunday, Feb. 23rd.

Mrs. Bride Hough is visiting friends at Oshawa.

The "At Home" given by the Allisonville Sympathizers last Wednesday night was largely attended. During the evening the drawing took place for the beautiful centerpiece, donated by Mr. Willie Mabee, Belleville. Mr. John Bovay, holding the lucky ticket was the winner.

Miss Laura Ramsay, Marion McHenry and Myrtle Moon sold the tickets; Miss Bamsay sold the largest number and received Mr. Mabee's prize, a beautiful silver-mounted ebony comb, brush and mirror in a fancy box. The other two girls each received a box of chocolates.

Mr. Maybee has donated a similar centrepiece to Crofton Ladies' Aid, proceeds to be used for Red Cross purposes and Miss Mildred Fox of Burr's is one of the ticket sellers.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Peterson visited at Mr. J. A. Hough's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Fox, Norman and Howard were guests at Mr. Herb Snider's, Massassaga, on Sunday.

Mr. Dan Morden who has been engaged at Trenton, moving buildings, spent over Sunday at his home here.

Messrs. Bride Hough and Walter Nelson were at Belleville on Monday.

TO-DAY'S CASUALTIES

Wounded—

C. Caverely, Thurlow.

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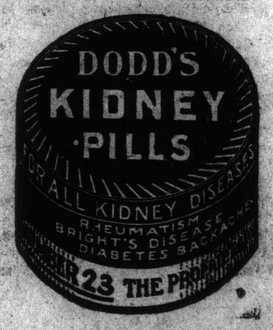
Two Young Women Had Narrow Escape

WERE NEARLY ASPHYXIATED IN A LOCAL HOTEL THIS MORNING—HAVE RECOVERED

Kingston.—Two young women who hail from the country, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation early this morning in a local hotel, and were only saved by the watchfulness and prompt action of the night clerk, who, noticing the odor of gas in one of the corridors, traced it to their room and alarmed the sleeping women.

One of them opened the door and the clerk immediately raised the window and assisted the other woman to the corridor. A physician was called who attended the women and they soon were out of danger. During the forenoon they were quite ill from the effects of the gas they had inhaled, but late this afternoon they had about fully recovered from its effects. From an examination of the gas jet it appears that in turning off the gass they had turned the jet a little too far, allowing a slight escape. In the closed room this slowly gathered until the fumes were overcoming the sleeping women and had not the night clery appeared on the scene the result might have been fatal.

DIED

BOY—In Belleville on Friday March 8th, Jane Roy, aged 79 years 11 months 7 days.