

The St. John Standard

VOL. IX, NO. 142

TEN PAGES

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1917.

WEATHER—FAIR

PRICE: TWO CENTS.

KAISER INVOLVED IN PLOT; ITALIANS MAY GET VIENNA

ITALIANS CAPTURE AUSTRIAN POSITION ON THE BAINSIZZA PLATEAU, SOUTH OF OCROGLO

Nearly One Thousand, Seven Hundred Austrians Made Prisoners—Defeat of Enemy Means Retirement of Whole Austrian Army and Possible Capture of Vienna.

BRITISH FORCES DRIVE BACK STRONG ATTACK EAST OF KLEIN IZLEBEKE

Germans Deliver Two Attacks Against French Forces on Calornie Plateau, Which Were Repulsed—Germans Bombard Ramscapele Region of Belgium.

London, Sept. 5.—(British Admiralty per wireless press)—The Italian official communication received here today tells of the resumption of the battle on the Julian front and the capture of an Austrian position on the Bainsizza Plateau, south of Ocroglo. In addition eighty-six officers and 1,000 men were made prisoners.

Details of the Italian attack on Monte San Gabriele on Monday sent by Austrian correspondents at the front, and transmitted by the Central News' correspondent at Amsterdam, states that the mountains on that day was continually exposed to a violent artillery fire which at times assumed the intensity of drum-fire.

At six o'clock Tuesday morning the Italian infantry began a furious attack, the mountain being enveloped in dense clouds of smoke and dust.

Austrians Last Stand. showed them disinclined to meet our fighting machines unless well to the east of the line, five hostile machines were brought down in combat and nine others were driven out of control. Seven of our machines are missing.

French Statement. Paris, Sept. 5.—The official communication, issued by the war office tonight reads: "This morning after a violent bombardment, the Germans delivered against the Calornie Plateau two attacks, which were repulsed. One Italian military critic, commenting on the situation, says the progress of their army was somewhat hindered by the necessity of constructing new roads up the mountainside and providing motor power. The positions taken are being heavily fortified. The despatches from Rome say that the war has cost Italy, including the month of July, \$2,500,000,000.

May Get to Vienna. When the Italians have fought their way through the mountains, as it is probable they shortly will, they will have a level stretch of plain of thirty-five miles between them and Leoben; if the drive reaches this down the way is open toward Vienna and the Italians are predicting that nothing can stop them from cutting Austria supplies. It was pointed out today that the line from the Swiss frontier to Trieste was four hundred miles long, a more extended front than that in Belgium and France. The Italians had the four hundred miles from Venice to Brindisi to defend.

British Statement. London, Sept. 5.—The official report from British Headquarters in France tonight reads: "A strong party of the enemy endeavored to raid one of our posts east of Klein IZLEBEKE during the night, but was driven back by our fire with loss before reaching our position. Artillery activity continues on both sides of the Ypres battlefield.

Last night enemy airplanes again dropped bombs on different places behind the lines. A few casualties were caused in one of our hospital areas and there was some damage to property in the civilian zone. There was no damage of military importance. One of the enemy's raiding machines was brought down by our fire and destroyed.

Five Machines Wrecked. "Our airplanes have continued their bombing operations actively day and night. Yesterday great activity in the air prevailed on both sides. Artillery machines and balloons worked all day in cooperation with our artillery, despite vigorous attacks from hostile aeroplanes. A record number of aerial photographs were taken, many of them at great distance behind the line.

Though the enemy's airplanes

U. S. AFTER I. W. W. Washington, Sept. 5.—National-wide seizure of documentary evidence tonight of "The Industrial Workers of the World" was concluded under direction of Attorney-General Gregory.

TYPHOID IN ALBERT COUNTY Hillsboro, Sept. 5.—A large number of typhoid fever cases are reported in this vicinity.

BOMBS DROPPED ON ADRIANOPLE

London, Sept. 5.—British naval airplanes penetrated the island in Turkish territory Sunday night, dropping bombs on the city of Adrianople about 137 miles northwest of Constantinople, says an official statement today.

The text reads: "Naval airplanes dropped bombs with good effect on the railway station and bridge at Adrianople Sunday night."

The main line of the Belgrade-Constantinople Railway, part of the Berlin to Bagdad route, passes through Adrianople.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET GOVT OF RUSSIA

Important Arrests of Conspirators to Restore the Monarchy.

GRAND DUKE TRIED TO BECOME CZAR

Minister of Justice Yarodny Tenders His Resignation.

Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The aim of the conspiracy in connection with which Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich and others were arrested was the restoration of the autocracy, says a well known bureau source of a of whom were arrested.

In the home of Grand Duke Paul, Dowager Empress Alexandra Feodorovna, Mrs. Narychalne was arrested, and her correspondence seized.

According to the Birshvya, a number of officers have been arrested and other grand dukes have been taken into custody. The state's attorney refuses to divulge their names. It is assumed that one of the grand dukes arrested was the candidate of the conspirators for the throne.

A special council was held yesterday by Premier Kosenko and the chief ministers, at which plans for future action against conspirators of the Left and Right were drawn up.

It is stated that Minister of Justice Yarodny has tendered his resignation. This action resulted from Premier Kosenko's displeasure over the minister's failure to unmask the plot, which was brought to Mr. Kosenko's knowledge by three Bolshevik victors.

An indictment against the Hirovno women and their accomplices already has been drawn up.

RUSSIANS RETIRING GERMANS LOSE IN E. AFRICA

London, Sept. 5.—A junction has been effected between Anglo-Belgian columns and a Belgian column operating in German East Africa, the two columns getting in touch 37 miles southwest of Kilossa, says an official statement today. The Belgians have crossed the Ulanga river near Mbenpe.

"We inflicted severe losses on the Germans retreating towards Mahungu," continues the statement. "We are firmly established at Tanduru. Nearly 400 Germans surrendered at Kabera, northeast of Kilossa, to the colored South Africans, who had invested Kabera."

"The enemy ships which shelled the Gulf of Riga proved to be submarines. "Romanian front: In the direction of Cernovitz, in the region of Sibotsia, the enemy continues his attacks. Having occupied two fortified heights, he was driven out by counterattacks and the position restored. We took more than two hundred prisoners."

WILL TALK PEACE

Amsterdam, Sept. 5.—A despatch to Wass Zetters from Budapest, says that Austrian and Hungarian delegations will meet in Vienna in November to discuss internal and foreign politics and the question of peace. Far-reaching decisions will probably be taken, it is stated.

CANADIAN WAR LOAN NEXT NOV.

Domestic Issue of One Hundred Million Dollars Will Be Attempted.

DANGER OF TRADE GOING TO U. S.

Why F. B. Carvell Opposes Public Ownership of Telephone Systems.

ADMITS HE IS A DIRECTOR OF ONE

Protests Against Extension of Line to Kouchibouguac, Kent County.

Special to The Standard. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—A domestic war loan will be floated in November and will probably be for \$100,000,000 at a rate which will not be nearly six per cent, although the definite amount and terms will not be known for some weeks. Sir Thomas White stated today that between now and November a nation wide organization would be instituted to make the loan a success.

"The demands upon the treasury at this time," he said, discussing the federal requirements, "are of a two fold nature; first to provide Canada's war expenditure here and secondly to establish credits out of which the imperial government may purchase not only munitions but essential foodstuffs such as cheese, bacon, flour, grain and canned goods for the army in the field and the civilian population at home. The amount of foodstuffs which Great Britain can purchase in Canada depends upon the amount of money which the Canadian government can supply the imperial government to place these savings at the disposal of the government by subscribing to the war loan issue."

Thrill of People Needed. "It is perfectly clear that from this forward the continued prosperity of Canada during the war will depend upon the thrift of the people and the success of the government's war loan issue. Canada can get all the export business she can finance and no more."

There is no doubt in the mind of the Minister of Finance that the people of Canada can finance the necessary credits for these purposes.

So far there has been raised by domestic loans \$350,000,000. The immense trade balance in favor of Canada as against Great Britain necessitates further loans if our export trade is not to be diverted to the United States.

Carvell Has a Reason. Some explanation of F. B. Carvell's opposition to public ownership of telephones and the extension of the publicly owned system in New Brunswick may be found in the fact that he is director of a New Brunswick telephone company. More than once lately Mr. Carvell has railed against public ownership of public utilities, notably railways. Today he uttered a shade against telephones, protesting against the extension of the line to Kouchibouguac in his own province and expressing the fear that the government was launching out into a scheme of public ownership.

He admitted in the house today that he was a director of a private company.

"Have information from good source that former Japanese minister at Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, is in Paris and seems authorized to try and get France and England in entente cordiale to mediate in favor of Japan for peace."

"It seems also as if Chinese being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on their part."

"This shows Japan is nearing the limits of its strength in men and money, and now that they have gained advantage over Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try and reap fruits of their efforts by enticing other powers to mix in matters and get at Manchuria by peace conference. As I know your ideas on further development of war, and that after severe reverses you will of course, never lend hand to such proceedings, I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes."

"I think the strings of all these doings lead across the Channel."

The Tsar's Telegram. On October 23rd, 1904, the Tsar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Many thanks for information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether strings of these doings lead across Channel or perhaps Atlantic. You may be sure Russia shall fight this war to the end, until last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us."

"Hearty thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything."

Kaiser to Tsar. On October 27th, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tsar:

"For some time English press threatening Germany on no account to allow coal to be sent to Baltic fleet now on way out. It is not impossible that Japanese and British governments may launch joint protest against our coaling your ships coupled with intimation to stop further work. Result aimed by such threat of war would be absolute immobility of your fleet and inability to proceed for want of fuel. This new danger would have to be faced in community by Russia and Germany, together, who would both have to remain your ally, France, of obligations she has taken over in treaty of dual alliance with you. Casus foederis."

"It is out of question that France on such indications would try to shirk her implicit duty toward her ally, although Delcasse is Anglophile and he will be wise enough to understand

KAISER PLOTTED AGAINST BRITAIN FOR MANY YEARS

Back as Far as 1904 German Emperor in Secret Intrigue with Nicholas of Russia Endeavored to Form an Alliance of Three Great Continental Powers, Germany, Russia and France, Against Great Britain and Japan.

Kaiser Reveals Himself as Cunning, Unscrupulous Intriguer, Employing All Means to Achieve His Purpose—Amazing Secret Telegrams Discovered in Nicholas' Private Archives in Tsarkoe Selo and Now Made Public for First Time.

BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN
(Copyright, 1917, by The New York Herald Company—All Rights Reserved.)
SPECIAL TO THE ST. JOHN STANDARD.

Stockholm, via Paris, Tuesday—I have obtained for first publication in the Herald from Vladimir Bourtsseff and Schegoleff in charge of the secret archives of the exiled Tsar Nicholas, an intimate telegraphic correspondence exchanged between Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and Tsar Nicholas during the years 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907.

This correspondence was kept secret, even from the secretaries of state. It was discovered in Nicholas' private archives in Tsarkoe Selo and it will appear soon in the Byloze. The telegrams throw a most interesting light on the two emperors. The Kaiser reveals himself as a designing, cunning, unscrupulous intriguer, employing all means to achieve his purpose; a strong personality beside the capricious, colorless Nicholas.

The correspondence was conducted in English, in expressions often stilted but in tones most intimate, the Kaiser signing himself "Willy" and the Tsar signing "Nicky," almost every message from the Kaiser concluding with "Love to Alice," the Tsaritzin.

The Kaiser endeavored to form an alliance of three great continental powers against England during the Russo-Japanese war. When the Anglo-Russian negotiations were tense the Kaiser desired to force France into breaking her agreement with England, made in 1904, to join the Russo-German combination. To accomplish this he urged the signing of a separate secret treaty between Germany and Russia, acquainting France only afterward with the accomplished fact.

Nicholas Ready to Sign. Nicholas was ready to sign such a treaty without the knowledge of his ally France, thus giving Germany supremacy in Europe, and leaving Russia to Germany's mercies. Circumstances later changed the situation, but the fact remains that for several years the Franco-Russian alliance ceased to exist.

The Kaiser watched the Russo-Japanese war closely and kept advising Nicholas regarding military operations. He also sent to him information and diplomatic gossip from beyond the scenes and gave counsel concerning peace negotiations, favoring peace when it suited his purpose, advising against it when it interfered with his interests. He suggested to Nicholas the calling together of the Duma and throwing responsibility for peace on the representatives of the people.

To Save Emperor. This course he advised to save the Emperor's face and the prestige of the monarchy. He showed his pettiness by betraying jealousy of the late Count Witte carrying off the honors of the peace treaty.

The entire correspondence, although dealing with past events, is of peculiar significance at the present moment as revealing the character of the mind behind the military machine which is now fighting against democracy and world civilization.

The Telegrams. The first of the telegrams to pass between the two emperors is dated October 19, 1904. It is from the Kaiser to the Tsar and is as follows:

"Have information from good source that former Japanese minister at Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe, is in Paris and seems authorized to try and get France and England in entente cordiale to mediate in favor of Japan for peace."

"It seems also as if Chinese being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate on their part."

"This shows Japan is nearing the limits of its strength in men and money, and now that they have gained advantage over Manchurian army they fancy they can stop and try and reap fruits of their efforts by enticing other powers to mix in matters and get at Manchuria by peace conference. As I know your ideas on further development of war, and that after severe reverses you will of course, never lend hand to such proceedings, I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes."

"I think the strings of all these doings lead across the Channel."

On October 23rd, 1904, the Tsar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Many thanks for information about Japan's activity in some European countries. I heard about it also, but cannot quite make out whether strings of these doings lead across Channel or perhaps Atlantic. You may be sure Russia shall fight this war to the end, until last Jap is driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations, and that solely between the two belligerents. May God help us."

"Hearty thanks for your loyal friendship, which I trust beyond anything."

Kaiser to Tsar. On October 27th, 1904, the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tsar:

"For some time English press threatening Germany on no account to allow coal to be sent to Baltic fleet now on way out. It is not impossible that Japanese and British governments may launch joint protest against our coaling your ships coupled with intimation to stop further work. Result aimed by such threat of war would be absolute immobility of your fleet and inability to proceed for want of fuel. This new danger would have to be faced in community by Russia and Germany, together, who would both have to remain your ally, France, of obligations she has taken over in treaty of dual alliance with you. Casus foederis."

"It is out of question that France on such indications would try to shirk her implicit duty toward her ally, although Delcasse is Anglophile and he will be wise enough to understand

that British fleet is utterly unable to have Paris.

"In this way a powerful combination of three strongest continental powers would be formed to attack Anglo-Japanese would think twice before acting.

"You ought not to forget to order new ships so as to be ready with some of them when war is over. They will be excellent persuaders during peace negotiations. Our private firms will be most glad to receive contracts."

North Sea Incident. On October 29, 1904, the Tsar sent this telegram to the Kaiser:

"Of course you know first details of North Sea incident from our admirals' telegrams. Naturally it changes completely character of events. Have no words to express my indignation with England's conduct. I agree fully with your complaints about England's behaviour concerning coaling our ships by German steamers, whereas she understands rules of keeping neutrality in her own fashion."

"It is certainly high time to put a stop to this. The only way, as you say, would be that Germany, Russia and France should at once unite upon arrangements to abolish English-Japanese arrogance and insolence."

"Would you like to lay down and frame outlines of such treaty? As soon as accepted by us France is bound to join her ally."

Sinking of Trawlers. The reference to a North Sea incident in this telegram evidently concerns the sinking of British trawlers in the North Sea on October 21, 1904, by the Russian fleet under Admiral Zheleznevski. The fleet, which left Libau a week before, steamed down the North Sea, expecting an attack by torpedo boats. In the excitement some of the Russian ships fired on the trawlers on the Dogger Bank, killing several English fishermen. The incident provoked the wildest indignation in England and for several days Russia and England were on the verge of war. For some time afterward the British fleet shadowed the Russian fleet, but finally allowed it to proceed.

(Continued on page 2)