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HENRY BLAIR

No Chance for Crown Prince

Former Ambassador Believes Germany Never Will Return to a Monarchy.

(By James W. Gerard, Ex-Ambassador to Germany.)

The departure of the Crown Prince from Holland and the rumor of the granting of a passport by the Dutch or German authorities to the former Kaiser have drawn the attention of the world not only to the prospect of a monarchic restoration in Germany, but to the legal position of the ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince as expressed in the Treaty of Versailles.

At the conclusion of the German revolution the Government established in Germany was not sufficiently strong to suit the temperament and history of the German people. What is required in Germany is not a parliamentary Government in the form possessed by France, Great Britain and Germany, but a Government such as ours, where the head of the Government and his Ministers, appointed by him, are for four years, without any responsibility to any Parliament or party.

The present confusion in Germany is due, in great measure, to the weakness of the Central Government, and at any moment an adverse blow in the Parliament may displace the Chancellor and leave the country a prey either to the Communists on the one hand, or to the junker supporters of the monarchy and the army on the other.

From this confusion very probably will emerge a Germany stronger in its Government than before, with a President like ours, possessing real power and elected for possibly seven years, and if the Germans seek political tranquility they will provide that the President shall not be eligible for re-election.

The most interesting question today is whether monarchy will be restored, whether the great mass of the people of the middle and upper classes, despairing of the present confusion, will welcome the return of that monarchy which may have led them into war, but which, at least, furnished a stable Government.

There are two great factors, however, which I think will decide the Germans against a return of the ex-Kaiser or the Crown Prince. The first is the flight of the ex-Kaiser into Holland to seek protection behind the skirts of Holland's Queen, an act contrary to all accepted traditions of the Hohenzollerns' race. If the Kaiser had placed himself at the head of a brigade of cavalry and charged the American lines he might have been killed, but if he had survived it would be Emperor to-day.

The stigma of his cowardice is attached by the people to the Crown Prince, and if any one is chosen as monarch it seems to me that it will be the oldest son of the Crown Prince under a regency which can prepare the country for a constitutional monarchy modeled on the British system, possibly with the addition of a Chancellor-President elected for a definite term.

The other factor which militates against the return of the Hohenzollerns is the bitter opposition of the working men, organized in the Social Democratic Party, who were treated as outcasts under the late regime. No pariah of India had less chance of obtaining a commanding position from the Government than had the most talented member of the Social-Democratic Party in the Germany of the Hohenzollerns. All branches of the public service, the rank of officer in the army and navy, all were closed to the plain people.

Since the armistice the people have learned to open the door of opportunity, have tasted the sweets of public office and will be loath again to place themselves under the rule of a dynasty which deprived them of an equal chance in the race for the prizes of life.

Stinnes May be Deciding Factor.

Stinnes and the great group of industrialists who follow him may perhaps be deciding factors in the question of monarchy or republic. There have never been any anti-trust laws, such as our Sherman act, in Germany, and the industrialists, binding themselves together for fixed periods, in what they call cartels, or trust agreements, have been able to create a big business undreamed of by the most grasping trust-magnate of America. The only check upon this monopoly of big business before the revolution was the power of the Government. Since the revolution the Central Government has been too weak, its members too dependent upon the support of the newspapers, owned by Stinnes and his fellow industrialists, to oppose the aims of the trust magnates of Germany, who by the handling of the currency have made the German working men their slaves and have wiped out the savings and the salaries of the middle class.

I do not believe Stinnes and his fellow magnates will favor the return of a monarchy; rather they will desire the continuance of a weak Government—a Government which will permit them unhindered to continue their absorption of the wealth of what was once the German Empire.

The politics of Germany of to-day is complicated further by the Separatist movement in Bavaria and in the Rhineland. In considering this movement we must remember that as late as 1868 Bavaria and the little prince's palaces making up the Rhineland joined Austria in the war with Prussia, and that Austria and her allies were defeated at the battle of the Sadowa. After that battle several of

the principalities of the Rhine, without the formality of the treaty, were annexed to Prussia by a proclamation which stated that their lands were annexed "by right of war and conquest" and the city of Frankfurt-on-Main, home of much of German Kultur and business enterprise, was compelled to pay a fine of thirty million silver dollars to the Prussian conquerors—facts not forgotten in Frankfurt and the Rhine country, although for years no one dared to raise his voice against the domination of Prussia.

For years Prussian newspapers caricatured the Bavarians and the Bavarian royal family, and the newspapers of Bavaria, as far as they dared retaliate, Bavaria is a Catholic country. Prussia is a Protestant one, and up to the fall of the Emperor in the revolution the Catholics of Germany were organized in a political party having no object other than the protection of their rights as Catholics from the Prussians and the aggression instituted by Bismarck as soon as he had completed the organization of the German Empire.

During the war one of my secretaries on a tour of inspection of the prison camps stopped at an inn in a small Bavarian village and asked for something to eat. The waiter refused to serve him, stating that they would not serve Prussians, and when the secretary stated that he was not Prussian but American he was served with food. And this when all of Germany was fired by officially inspired hatred against America. Incidents of this nature show how widespread and how deep is the hatred between Bavarian and Prussian.

Folly to Try Ex-Kaiser New.

The rumor of the granting of the passport to the ex-Kaiser and the journey of the Crown Prince from Holland once more raise a question as to the trial of the Kaiser and of the Crown Prince for violation of the rules of war. Lloyd George won his last election to office by promising the British people that he would try to hang the Kaiser, but as soon as he attained office he proceeded figuratively to kiss the Germans and to excuse the horrible unemployment situation in Great Britain by alleging that the British workmen were out of employment because of the confusion in Germany.

The Treaty of Versailles provides in Article 227 part 7, after arraignment the ex-Kaiser for supreme offences against international morality and the sanctity of treaties, that a special tribunal would be constituted to try the Kaiser, this tribunal to be composed of five judges, one appointed by each of the following powers: United States of America, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan. The article further provides that the allied and associated powers would request from the Government of the Netherlands the surrender of the ex-Kaiser in order that he might be put to his trial.

It seems to me it would be ridiculous now that five years have passed, to revive the question of the trial of the ex-Kaiser. While the atrocities of

the war were still fresh in the minds of men his trial would have been possible, but now the eldest god of time has placed such an event beyond the bounds of probability.

There is no provision in the treaty naming the Crown Prince, but Article 228 provides that persons accused of having committed crimes and violations of the laws of war may be put to trial. Personally I do not believe that violations of the laws of war can be proved against the former Crown Prince.

He is now a citizen of Germany, and there is no reason why the German Government should surrender any one of its citizens, unless, under this provision of the Treaty of Versailles, a prima facie case of violation of the laws of war has been made. The refusal to surrender the ex-Crown Prince by the German Government would be a proof of its strength, showing that that Government does not fear the intrigue of the monarchists, but is ready to extend to former monarchists the same protection afforded all citizens of the republic.

To the student of history there appears no cure for the evils of Europe. Its people have been fighting for many years, actuated not only by the spirit of conquest and land grabbing, but by age-long hatred and revenge. Any attempt on the part of the United States of America to interfere in Europe would result disastrously for us, not in the military sense, of course, but in the sense that the lives of our young men, the savings of our people, would be used in conflicts which history teaches us will be without end.

Many returning American statesmen

The most stupendous drama the screen has ever offered—
THE CHRISTIAN

Guess Again.

AT HOME—Mrs. Frank Cornick will be "At Home" to her friends from 3 to 5 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, at her residence, 150 Hamilton Avenue, Nov. 27, 28.

Shipping.

Schr. Union Jack is now loading produce at Charlottetown for this port.

Schr. Flowerdew has left Philadelphia for this port with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Yankton left Halifax yesterday at 8 o'clock for this port with a full general cargo.

AT HOME—Mrs. Frank Cornick will be "At Home" to her friends from 3 to 5 p.m., on Wednesday and Thursday, at her residence, 150 Hamilton Avenue, Nov. 27, 28.

Ask your Grocer for Stafford's 15c. Ginger Wine. Nov. 20, 21.

BY BEN BATSFORD.

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MORRIS'S BRAND.

In Half Sheets—Meaty and Bright and Red as usual.

In sympathy with other grades of Provisions the price is advancing steadily.

Therefore NOW is the time to buy, as future shipments will cost considerably higher.

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say that we must do something for Europe. So far no one has specified any line of action. There are only four possible ways in which we could act: We could interfere with armed force, but I do not believe our people are in favor of sacrificing American lives in this conflict of hates.

We could give Europe more money; but I do not think that the American people are in favor of giving England money to assist in keeping down its subject races, or of giving France money with which it can continue to lead armament money to Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, or of giving Italy more money in order that Italy may once more attack Greece or extend its domain over the Arabs of Africa.

Europe does not want our advice—they have had enough advice from us already—and why should we take sides in their quarrels? And we certainly do not wish to undertake to knock the heads of the bickering peoples of Europe together in order to promote universal peace.

Help us will give to the starving and the unfortunate, the peoples of Europe must learn for themselves the futility of war.

For service and economy, use Sam Eddy, The Taxi Man. Phone 15513.—Nov. 17.

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Dancer and Cellist Delight Large Audiences

THE IRON TRAIL—A THRILLER—BIG BILL TO-MORROW.

Pauline Thurston, the attractive dancer at the Majestic Theatre is undoubtedly a star. Her dancing has pleased thousands and her remarkable grace charmed Majestic patrons again last night. Her costumes are the topic of much favorable comment. Her partner, Fritz Bruch, now holds a place seldom enjoyed by visiting musicians or vaudeville workers. His renditions last night caused continuous applause. "In the Gloaming" and "Believe me if all those Endearing Young Charms" won the hearts of the assemblage. To-night the "Iron Trail" will be repeated as also the performance of the artist.

"The Iron Trail" adapted from the Rex Beach story of the same name, is a really big picture—big in suspense, action, thrills and good clean stirring interest.

As a picture play "The Iron Trail" surpasses the novel. It has preserved all of the vital interest of the book and thus elaborated the theme by making the characters real and embellishing the story with a wealth of settings that makes a story seem true. The big attraction for Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be Curwood's great Paramount picture, "The Man From Home."

Firemen Called Out

At 7:50 last evening, the Central and West End Fire Companies were called to O'Keefe's Forge, Waldegrave Street, where it was thought a blaze was in progress. The cause of the alarm was a pile of smoldering shavings. A few buckets of water were applied and the "all-out" rang at 7:55.

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