

CITES PROOF OF GUILT OF HOHENZOLLERN

Prince of Monaco, ni Letter to Ex-Emperor, Places War Blame.

REPEATS TALKS

Of Years Gone by Which Show Trend of Militarism.

Paris, Cable.—Prince Albert of Monaco has given to the Associated Press a remarkable letter he has addressed to former Emperor William, which promises to rival the notable revelations made by Prince Lichnowsky, German Ambassador at London, at the outbreak of the war, and Dr. Muehlen, the former Krupp director. Prince Albert's letter gives textually many conversations with the ex-Emperor on his war projects, and also a number of letters from the former German ruler to the prince. The letters are addressed to the prince as "My Dear Cousin," and are signed "Your Highness," "Devoed Friend," "Cousin and Admirer, William I. R."

The conversations between the ex-Emperor and the prince cover years of close intimacy, during which Prince Albert was a frequent guest of the Emperor at Berlin and Kiel, and at the Emperor's summer palace on the island of Corfu. The prince's letter is addressed: "To His Majesty, William II." It addresses the former Emperor directly, throughout, as "Sir." It recalls to the ex-Emperor their conversations in which the Emperor expressed his ideas for Germany's future, and then gives the successive steps in which he yielded to the military element.

Explaining the purposes of his letter, Prince Albert writes: "I speak with serenity after seventeen years of effort to enlighten you upon the only path which would maintain the rival nations within the limits of justice and dignity, and would reunite in peace the interests of France and Germany. I speak with firmness of soul in revolt against the spectacle of the plot of force to annihilate law and honor, all the beauties of civilization and all the conquests of man over the brute."

CHOSE WRONG COURSE. "It was open to you to become the greatest figure of all time if you had directed your power to repairing the injustice weighing on Europe and given your high authority to the ideas of fight, justice and peace, to which mankind is now eagerly turning. But, instead, you maintain the brutal customs of a military monarchy until Germany, which could have won world power based on civilization, has dragged you down in its false ideas and blind folly."

WAR RESPONSIBILITY FIXED. "Although you said to me one day that it was not your right to take a certain action which would have conserved world peace, yet you told me on the yacht Meteor, on June 28, 1914, on learning of the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand, 'Now, I must do everything over again.'"

80,000,000,000 MARKS IN TAXES. Plan by German People's Delegates Council. Paper Fears Allies Will Augment Demands. Washington, Report.—Taxes resigned to raise about eighty billion marks are planned by the Council of the People's Delegates, said an official report received to-day from Bern, quoting a Berlin despatch to the Deutsche Zeitung. The despatch said that the new taxes would be levied on war profits, and that a decree determining the tax would be published within a fortnight. In connection with the despatch the Deutsche Zeitung observes: "However legitimate may appear the principle of the tax, one cannot but consider with some anxiety the hurry with which the Government is acting. The Allied powers will surely augment their demands when they are aware of the extent of our financial means, and will lay hold of the sum in question. The result will be diminution of our national wealth, bring no profit to the state, and an increase in taxes which will fall on German citizens."

Pineapple Planting. Pineapples are planted in three ways—for shipment raw, for canning, and for juice. If the planter wants large perfect specimens of the fruit he sets about 5,000 plants to the acre. The uniform smaller discs that are found in the cans are the result of closer planting, while the planter who desires only juice sets his plants still closer.

answered you that France's pacific intentions were shown by the tendency to reduce her military forces, you had nothing more to say."

The Prince then relates a sensational conversation, in which the Emperor, pointing to a British squadron visiting Kiel, foresaw the coming of war.

WHAT WORLD WOULD SEE.

"The transformation of my mentality became evident to me in June, 1911, when upon the deck of the Hohenzollern at Kiel you said to me with irritation as you saw the English squadron come to salute you: 'If they oblige me to make war the world will see what it has never known before.' Your mind seemed touched with a last gleam of foresight as these ferocious views took form. Perhaps you still wished to resist the monstrous obsession of those demanding war, for you added: 'Upon those ships where English officers are about to laugh and dance with our young women they seem very far from dreaming of making war.'"

Prince Albert then relates numerous conversations when the Russian Emperor proposed an international concert at The Hague. "You disclosed to me one day your real thoughts upon this noble movement in remarking to me with a smile that you were happy to participate in the Czar's conferences, but did so by appointing as your delegates the most vigorous German generals." Prince Albert's letter continues: "I recall also that when I asked your support for the first International Marine Congress you referred me to Admiral von Tirpitz, for whom the soul of the sailor will never have any respect."

The Prince gives a conversation with the German Crown Prince as showing his attitude toward The Hague tribunal. "Talking with the Crown Prince at his Kreuth residence in Bavaria, I complimented you on offering to settle the Casablanca affair before the Hague tribunal. The heir to the Imperial throne answered me that the Chancellor had made a mistake in accepting that arrangement. 'Because,' said the Crown Prince 'The French are right in that affair, but a powerful state should never avoid war even when it is in the wrong, under penalty of losing its prestige.'"

ALLOWED CZAR TO PERISH.

In another talk with Emperor William, the Prince says, the Emperor remarked that he held the Russian Czar in his hands. In this connection Prince Albert writes: "In the Czar's crimes, for which Germany must bear responsibility, there is one which will revolt humanity for all time. Nicholas II was incapable of lying or betraying his allies. He wished to perform his duties, not agreeing with your wishes although you told me you held him in your hands. Nicholas eluded your suggestions, but was assassinated by your Bolshevik accomplices without your intervening to save him."

RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

The Prince gives extracts of letters from Prince Von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, shortly before the war, saying: "Where are they leading us? I fear a great catastrophe."

The Prince relates the following: "Your son Eitel Fritz Hohenzollern showed his ideas of the right of the strongest. He occupied the Chateau at Avricourt belonging to my Minister at France. A judicial enquiry has established that precious objects belonging to the Chateau were packed and marked for shipment to the Prince's residence. Thus, the Imperial Palace of Germany was to be the receptacle of these stolen riches."

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MOST CORDIAL HARMONY OF IDEALS EXISTS

Wilson's Conference With British Cabinet Extremely Successful.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

President Again Speaks for Concert of Power to Keep Peace.

London, Cable.—King George called at President Wilson's apartments at ten o'clock this morning and wished the President many happy returns of the day. It was President Wilson's birthday—his sixty-second.

London, Cable.—Speaking to-day in the historic Guildhall at a ceremonious gathering of Great Britain's most distinguished statesmen, President Wilson reaffirmed his principle that there must be a balance of power which will settle the peace of the world, but that the future must produce a concert of power which would preserve it.

London, Cable.—Yesterday's conferences between President Wilson, Premier Lloyd George, and other members of the British Cabinet, were extremely successful, according to the Mail, which says that the most cordial harmony of ideals was found to exist, "with the happiest augury for the future relations of the United States and Great Britain."

The Premier has rarely been so enthusiastic over the results of any conference, the newspaper continues. It states that the first session of the peace conference at Paris will begin late next week or on the Monday following.

President Wilson cordially assured all the statesmen who met for the conference of the gratitude of himself and wife over the reception on Thursday at Dover, during the journey to London and in this city. He said they had expected a fine reception, the Mail says, not essentially for themselves, but for all America, but they were not prepared for an ovation of such magnitude as was given them.

When Mr. Wilson reached the palace last evening he was in conspicuously good spirits, without the slightest trace of fatigue. Those nearest him, who were trained observers of his moods, were, according to the Mail, "convinced the President had a fruitful and satisfactory day. They believe it unquestionably laid the foundations for an Anglo-American entente cordiale on all vital subjects at issue."

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

London, Cable.—President Wilson's at the American Embassy to-day, received a delegation from the League of Nations Union. He was introduced to Viscount Grey, former Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and the reception included the Archbishop of Canterbury and Viscount Bryce.

The President, in addressing the delegation said:

"Gentlemen, I am very much complimented that you should come in person to present this address, and I have been delighted and stimulated to find the growing and prevailing interest in the value of the League of Nations, not only a growing interest, but a growing purpose, which I am sure will prevail and I am delighted that the members of the Government which brought this nation into the war because of the moral obligations based upon a treaty should be among those who have brought me this paper, because on the other side of the water we have greatly admired the motives and subscribed to the principles which actuated the Government of Great Britain in obeying that moral dictate. "You have shown what we must organize, namely, that same force and sense of obligation; and unless we organize it, the thing that we do now will not stand. "I feel that so strongly that it is particularly cheering to know just how strong and imperative the idea has become. I thank you very much, indeed. It has been a privilege to see you personally. "I was just saying to Lord Grey that we had indirect knowledge of each other, and that I am glad to identify him. I feel as if I had met him long ago, and I had the pleasure of matching minds with Mr. Asquith yesterday."

RUSSIAN REDS TO THE ALLIES

Another Letter Sent Asking for Terms.

Seven Points Cited—Will Be Ignored.

London, Cable.—Arthur Ransome who has sent many dispatches from Stockholm based upon the Russian Bolshevik point of view, cables the

London Daily News from Stockholm under date of December 24 as follows:

"In connection with the discussion of Russian affairs reported to be proceeding in London, M. Litvinoff has sent me a copy of a letter he has directed to the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese Legations here for transmission to their respective Governments."

"The letter refers to the formal offer of peace made by the sixth all-Russian Assembly, and announces that M. Litvinoff is authorized by the Soviet Government to enter into preliminary negotiations with the allies should they share the Russian desire for a peaceful settlement of all outstanding questions."

"The points M. Litvinoff is prepared to discuss are, briefly, as follows:

1. Definition of frontiers.
2. Some form of compensation for debts.
3. Concessions of economic character.
4. Mining concessions.
5. Possibility of amnesty for all Russians in the territories now occupied by the allies.
6. Guarantee of non-interference with the internal affairs of other countries.
7. Purchase of needs and agricultural machinery for home industries all of which are urgently needed by the Russian nation.

"At the same time, M. Litvinoff has, on his own responsibility, addressed a statement to President Wilson in London."

"In this statement he points out that dictatorship of the working masses is not the aim in itself of the Bolsheviks, but the means of building up a social system, in which all the citizens shall have equal rights and opportunity of doing useful work, irrespective of the classes of which they formerly belonged."

"He emphasizes the point that the red terror followed and did not precede intervention, and is likely to recur with increased violence of intervention in the future."

"That intervention, he further urged, can end only in military dictatorship or in restored monarchy, with gigantic slaughter on both sides, continued upheavals and consequent dangers to the future peace of Europe."

The proposals have met with no response, as they emanate from a Government which is not recognized by the Allies. The whole Russian question is at present under discussion among the Allied Governments."

BITTER WORDS BY HERBERT HOOVER

Asked to Talk Food With Notorious Huns.

Washington, Report.—Food Administrator Hoover, in Europe arranging relief for the peoples of the war-devastated territories, has refused in emphatic terms to discuss German food conditions with Baron von der Lancken and Dr. Rieth, who sought a meeting with the Food Administrator. A message from Paris to-day said these two German officials, who were prominent in the German administration of Belgium, wired from Berlin to Walter Lyman Brown, Director of the Commission for Relief in Belgium at Rotterdam, that they had been appointed to negotiate with Mr. Hoover for food supplies and that they desired Mr. Hoover to advise them when and where they would meet them.

In answer to the request for a conference, Mr. Hoover sent this message: "You can describe 2½ years of arrogance towards ourselves and cruelty to the Belgians in any language you may select, and tell the pair personally to go to hell with my compliments. If I do have to deal with Germans it will not be with that pair."

CAPTURED TWO "RED" WARSHIPS

British Warship Calypso Took Them in Baltic.

One Was Busy Bombarding Lighthouses.

London, Cable.—The British Warship Calypso has captured two Bolshevik destroyers in the Eastern Baltic, according to an official report from the Admiralty to-day. One of the destroyers was engaged in bombarding lighthouses in the vicinity of Revel.

The officers and men on board the destroyers were made prisoner. No casualties occurred on the Calypso, according to reports reaching the Admiralty. Calypso was commanded by Captain Bertram S. Thesiger.

Reuter's Limited learns that the alleged British Admiralty order regarding Bolshevikism in the German fleet, received from Berlin by way of Amsterdam to-day, is a "tissue of falsehoods."

The text of the order attributed to the British Admiralty in the message reads:

"Vessels under the Red flag will be sunk without warning. Vessels without officers will be dealt with in accordance with the laws of war. If a single man is caught propagating Bolshevik ideas the entire crew of the vessel in question will be shot."

ALLIES MADE INSPECTION OF THE HUNS

On British Warship, Toured Kiel Canal, and Viewed Warships.

TRICKERY AGAIN

Germans Tried to Hide U-Boats—Discipline Very Low.

London, Special Cable.—(British Wireless Service).—Bearing an Allied commission, which inspected German naval bases and airship and seaplane stations under the terms of the armistice, the British battleship Hercules has returned to her home port. During a trip fraught with peril, many German ports were visited, and preliminary arrangements for the surrender of the German airplanes were made.

A dramatic episode of the voyage was the passage of the Kiel Canal on Dec. 18. Accompanied by the British destroyers Verdun and Viceroy, the Hercules gave the Germans along the banks of the canal their first sight of the British flag since 1914, when light British cruisers passed through, Germans who watched the ships were for the most part indifferently curious, but not infrequently women and children waved their hands at the sailors. There was not the slightest response from the ships.

Discipline on board the German warships is very low, according to officers of the Hercules. They found, on the first enemy ship boarded, that the sailors were lounging about, and the ships in bad condition, as a result of neglect. This was in direct violation of the terms of the armistice, and drastic action was taken by the inspecting officer. He notified the Germans that the ships must be cleared of sailors, and if his orders were not obeyed he would return to the Hercules and report that he was obstructed in his work. Fearful of probable consequences, the German seamen left their ships at once.

Inspection of airplane and seaplane stations required considerable land travel, which permitted the number of the commission to gain information as to the condition of the people in the interior of the country. It is reported that everyone encountered in Germany, even in such an industrial centre as Hamburg, seemed as well clothed and fed as are the people of France and England. Winter crops, owing to the mild season, were doing well, and the land is well cultivated and fertilized.

Admiral Sir Montague Browning, head of the commission, was accompanied by the best men from Allied Nations available for the work. They met interminable objections, obstructions and evasions by the Germans, but the commission was ultimately able to induce the Germans to find means to fulfill many points of the armistice which they at first flatly refused to carry out. Admiral Goette, of the German navy, seems to be the only senior German officer still attending to his duties. Admiral von Scheer and Admiral von Ripper apparently disappeared into the same obscurity which hides General Ludendorff and other former leaders who have sought safety in "retirement." A notable member of the German commission was Captain von Muller, of the first Emden, to whom the British press paid tribute at the time his ship was sunk, because of his "sportsmanship." Unfortunately, the identity of Captain von Muller was not definitely known to the Allied commission until after the final conference at Kiel was over.

Discipline at airship and seaplane stations was better than that on the German warships, it is reported. The Norderny seaplane station is said to compare most favorably with any station of its kind in France and England, while the great Nordholz Zeppelin depot is declared to be the finest in the world. It was from here that virtually all German raiders bound for England started. One interesting sight was the famous "L-14" Zeppelin shed, which was successfully bombed by airplanes last summer. At that time two sheds and two Zeppelins were completely destroyed.

At Warnemunde, where a great experimental station was established by the Germans, the allied commission met with difficulty when it asked permission to carry out the work of inspection. It was only under protest that the members were permitted to enter the Germans fearing revelations of what they had accomplished.

The submarine commission, under Lieut. Commander Bower, pushed its investigations assiduously at Hamburg, Bremen and other points, with the result that scores of U-boats, nearly all near completion and hitherto undetected by the Germans, were found and reported. Admiral Goette protested to the last against giving up these submarines, but at a final conference consented.

Fortune is ever seen accompanying industry.—Goldsmith.