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SECRET DATA BRAND KAISER AS WAR MAKER

Berlin Records Show He and the Crown Prince Were the Chief Peace Disturbers.

LUDENDORFF COMES NEXT

Von Tirpitz, the Industrial Magnates and Pan-Germans Share in the Blame.

(By J. C. Serue)
Berlin, Dec. 23.—"When you are in Berlin," said Kurt Eisner to me in Munich, "do not fail to see Kautsky. He has been commissioned to examine and report upon the Berlin Foreign Office archives and probably knows more about the immediate causes of the war than any other living man."

I took the advice and called on Karl Kautsky yesterday. He is a middle-aged man, with a friendly face, and a pleasant manner. He is a Jew, and a socialist, and a pacifist. He is a man of letters, and a man of action. He is a man who has been in the thick of the war, and a man who has seen the results of the war.

"My wife is helping me to examine the archives," he said. "The work is fatiguing but intensely interesting. Thousands of documents must be read and many volumes must be published. It is expected to be ready in about a month's time. The Austrian government proposes to publish its documents in a few days and our side will follow suit. It is a most important task, and one which will be of great value to the world."

"Kaiser and Prince Blamed"

At this point Frau Kautsky intervened. "My view is that history will allow the responsibility for the war and its continuance in the following order: First, the Kaiser and the Crown Prince."

"Second, Ludendorff and Von Tirpitz. Third, the industrial magnates. Fourth, the pan-Germans."

"I see no danger of a Bolshevik outbreak in Germany. In Germany the working classes like peace and order. Their great self-discipline will naturally help them to overcome the present crisis. The extremists are strong in Berlin, Leipzig and the Rhine provinces, but elsewhere they have but a little following. Even in Hamburg and Stuttgart, where they were formerly very strong, the people have largely returned to the orthodox Socialist parties. The Spartacus group has no clear appreciation of the difficulties and problems which beset the new Germany. They want to sweep away the old system and introduce the socialist state between bedtime and breakfast. The only result of their policy is to create a state of anarchy."

"The independent Socialist movement," Karl Kautsky is regarded as the greatest living exponent of Marxian Socialism. He is one of the foremost thinkers and socialist leaders of Europe. Throughout the war he occupied a position of uncompromising opposition to the war policies of the old German government and with the formation of the Independent Socialist party became one of its main spokesmen. But, although he has maintained a strictly anti-government and internationalist position on the war, he has reflected the Zimmerwaldian theories of Lenin and has remained a staunch adherent of orthodox Socialism on matters of national policy. He has written and spoken much against the Bolsheviks and has drawn a most vigorous and sharp distinction between Bolshevik anarchism and Marxist Socialism.

"The Spartacus group," he said, "is a group of men who are not only without a clear appreciation of the difficulties and problems which beset the new Germany, but who are also without a clear appreciation of the value of the war. They are a group of men who are not only without a clear appreciation of the value of the war, but who are also without a clear appreciation of the value of the war."

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WILSON THEORY GIVES BRITAIN LARGEST NAVY

Cannot at Same Time be Exclusive Interpreter of Sea Laws.

WHAT DOCTRINE MEANS
Would Not Hamper Britain—League of Nations Would Definitely Solve Problem.

Paris, December 22.—In connection with President Wilson's visit to England there is much discussion here of the doctrine of the League of Nations. It is remarkable that while the President is not expected to take up matters of policy which have a profound influence on the subsequent proceedings in Paris.

One of the subjects which closer relations with the British public will tend to remove from the field of controversy is the one mentioned. The British have been more apprehensive on this than any other point, and when the President's fourteen points were accepted as a whole, exception was taken to this clause.

It is believed, however, that on closer examination the objection will disappear. Great Britain's need of the largest navy, crying for her imperial position and her need for communication with her colonies and dependencies, is generally recognized. The President's doctrine of the freedom of the seas is understood to mean that Great Britain may not maintain the largest navy and at the same time be the exclusive interpreter of sea laws.

Thenceforth this may mean everything or nothing; but the important thing is the sense in which the doctrine is being put forward in the Peace conference. There must be an agreement among the nations regarding the laws and rules of the sea to which all will submit.

It has been contended in England that if the freedom of the seas as thus interpreted had prevailed, and the British navy had been reduced to the blockade, Germany would not have been beaten. This is probably true, but Germany has been beaten, and it is better not to start afresh on the basis that a wrong can be justified because it leads to a good result.

Germany might seek to justify her use of the submarines by similar logic. It is asserted that the freedom of the seas as thus interpreted would in no wise hamper England in looking after her world-wide interests, and no one is likely to see any objection to it which will disappear with frank discussion.

The programme of a league of nations should be the realization of the question of the freedom of the seas would no longer exist. The seas would be open and free in time of peace and in time of war. If the league of nations were attacked, however, all laws would be in abeyance and the league would defend the world order of which it would be the trustee and guardian. The principle would be the same as that which permits a man to break down a door, although a private person may not do so. With the league of nations the question of rivalry in fleets would not arise. Each member would probably encourage the others to build war fleets, seeing that they would be used in the common interest. With a new world system thoroughly established and its practical working demonstrated, each nation would be proud to prove that it was a part of the world.

Regarding the economic considerations to reduce its building programme and ultimately the question would be how few in number of how many ships should be launched.

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DUCK JOHANNITERS PROTECT EX-KAISER

Latest Figures Show Casualties Greater Than Previously Given.

New York, Dec. 22.—Italy's total losses in killed, dead or disabled, missing and prisoners aggregate 2,800,000, according to Colonel Tito Pisaniello, of the Italian army, who arrived here recently on a mission for his government. He gave out figures amplifying an announcement made in Paris last Saturday by Salvatore Barzilai, a former member of the Italian Cabinet, that Italy had lost 2,000,000 men in killed or dead of wounds in the war.

"As Italy's effort and losses are much bigger than those of any other nation," said Colonel Pisaniello, "we feel quite justified in thinking that the public should know the exact figures of the total losses she suffered, so as to give American public opinion complete knowledge of the great part Italy played in the struggle for the world."

Disease alone took a death toll of 200,000 men in the war, he said. The number of killed was 500,000 and the wounded, missing and prisoners, 2,800,000.

"When Lord Halsbury went to Berlin the Kaiser was influenced by his pacific ideas, but later von Tirpitz gained an influence over him and then it was that the Emperor began to have an ambition to have not only the greatest army, but also the greatest navy and mercantile fleet and the idea grew until he delivered the famous speech at Kiel in 1900, when he said: 'I will have the greatest navy in the world.'"

The Kaiser, who was protector of the Order as King of Prussia, still appears to be considered such by the Dutch Johanniters, although he has abdicated.

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EXPECTS TO CROSS ATLANTIC IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS

Lieut. Col. R. Collishaw, of B. C., Who Had a Record of Sixty Enemy Machines to His Credit, Says Flight Across Atlantic is Practical.

Toronto, Dec. 22.—Lieutenant Colonel R. Collishaw, D.S.O. (with bar) D.S.C., D.F.C., Croix de Guerre (Belgium), Mons Medal, and Croix de Guerre (with two palms) with sixty machines to his credit, and ranking second only to Colonel Bishop as premier aviator, arrived in Toronto this morning on his way to his home in Nanaimo, Vancouver Island. Colonel Collishaw is here to make an appeal on behalf of the Canadian Air Force, which, unless it is supported, is likely to collapse, as it receives but little support on the other side.

Collishaw states that early in April he will fly across the Atlantic, leaving from Newfoundland. The machine he will use will be a five engine Handley Page, of about 2,000 horse power, and will carry, besides himself, two pilots and a wireless operator.

He expects to make this trip, 1,800 miles, in twenty-four hours. "It is absolutely practical," he said.

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