SECRETS OF WAR NOW REVEALED

British Book Shows Germany's Double Dealing

SOME DAMNING REVELATIONS

Ultimatum Deliberately Timed When President Poincare And Premier Viviani Were At Sea.

London.—Some of the accepted stories of the happenings of the momentous days just prior to the war, it is understood, are shattered in a book based on official documents and personal notes of diplomats and officials just issued.

The book characterizes as a fallacy the belief that the assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand at Sarajevo was a "stage managed affair," but it is asserted from knowledge gained from official documents that if the assassination had not occurred the war certainly would have been started very soon.

The famous Potsdam conference of July 5, 1914, according to the book, was not what has been generally accepted. The meeting took place, but it was not a formal conference as has been declared repeatedly. It is asserted that many persons who were supposed to have been there were not present. Emperor William and members of the German Imperial Staff were not present, however, and at this conference Germany definitely decided for war.

The book was written by Prof. Charles W. C. Oman, president of the Royal Historical Society and a professor of history at Oxford University. A. J. Balfour, the British foreign secretary, and Earl Curzon, government leader in the House of Lords, are understood to have taken an active interest in its compilation.

Damning Revelations.

One of the "damning revelations," as Professor Oman calls them, is his statement that from a close study of Munich newspapers he has established that the ultimatum from the Vienna government to the Serbian government was deliberately timed when President Poincare and Premier Viviani of France were at sea after their departure from Petrograd, in order to make it difficult for the Entente to reach an understanding. Professor Oman gives what he calls a complete analysis of these revelations.

A series of hitherto unpublished communications between Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary in 1914, and Prince Lichnowsky, German ambassador in London at the outbreak of the war, goes to prove, Professor Oman says, that the British Foreign Office believe that Lichnowsky was absolutely honest. The book says:

"They emphasize the personal anxiety of Lichnowsky and show that he was actually and literally betrayed by his government—in other words, he was the unwilling tool of the Kaiser."

On July 29, 1914, Prince Lichnowsky wrote privately as follows to Sir Edward Grey:

Deceitful Chancellor.

"I begin to hope that it once more has been possible owing to Anglo-German collaboration to save the peace of Europe."

On July 30, Sir W. E. Goschen, British ambassador in Berlin, wrote to Sir Edward Grey saying:

"The Chancellor told me last night that he was pressing the button with a view to forming a moderating influence on Vienna."

Information contained in the book shows that the opposite was taking place and that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg was doing everything possible to get the German war machine going.

The book refers to a journalistic mystery—the publication by the Westminster Gazette on August 1, 1914, of a dispatch dated in Berlin giving the text of a purported telegram addressed on July 30 by von Bethmann-Hollweg to the German ambassador in Vienna, saying:

"We must refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration through Austria-Hungary not respecting our advice."

Professor Oman says that the newspaper never revealed the source of the dispatch and it was never included in the German White Book or in any official publication, yet the document was dragged out two and one-half years later by Chancellor Michaelis and cited as proof that Germany was holding back until Russia mobilized, which mobilization Germany gives as the cause of the war.

Czar's Order Disregarded.

The book goes into detail of the fateful night during which the order of Emperor Nicholas countermanding the Russian demobilization was ignored by the Russian war minister and the Chief of the Russian General Staff. It is shown that the Emperor was not in possession of information in the hands of his War Minister and Chief of Staff. The evidence establishes that the Russian mobilization was caused by war threats made by Count Pourtales, the German Ambassador in Petrograd, that the Russian ministers knew all about it and went ahead with their plans and that when the war came Emperor Nicholas realized that they were right and he was wrong.

Regarding the so-called Russian mobilization Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd in a secret document says:

"The military authorities without the knowledge of the Czar did make secret preparations for a general mobilization, though, on being questioned by the Emperor, General Soukhomlinoff (the Russian Minister of War) denied this."

It is shown, however, that this did not alter the general situation. It is also shown that when the Russian military chiefs ignored the midnight waverings of the Emperor and his order to suspend the mobilization they were justified because a few hours later it became clear that Germany was bent on war.

Kaiser's Treachery.

It is shown that Baron von Schoen, German Ambassador to France, had in his possession a demand which would make it impossible for France to remain neutral—a demand for the surrender of the fortresses of Toul and Verdun. It is stated that Baron von Schoen actually had a German official demand to this effect in his possession on one visit to the French Foreign Office.

One chapter of the book is devoted to an illustration of former Emperor William's personal treachery and his elastic memory, enabling him conveniently to forget unpleasant things. Other chapters point out the clumsy German attempt to lay the blame for the war on France.

The British Foreign Office sanctions the publication of the book at this time, hoping to clear up some obscure points and aiming to influence public opinion favorably during the peace conference.

CASUALTIES IN SIBERIA.

Total American Losses Ten Officers And 314 Men.

Washington.—A cablegram from the headquarters of the American Expeditionary forces in France gave the total casualties in American forces in Siberia up to February 9 as 10 officers and 314 men killed, died of wounds and disease, wounded and missing in action.

The total was divided as follows: Killed in action, 2 officers, 60 men; died of wounds, 1 officer, 14 men; died of disease, 54 men; died of accident, 5 men; wounded severely, 2 officers, 67 men; wounded slightly, 3 officers, 30 men; wounded, degree undetermined, 2 officers, 53 men; missing in action, 31 men.

These casualties are being published individually in the regular casualty lists, the War Department announced.

BREST CAMP REPORT ASKED.

Senate Committee Seeks Facts From Baker.

Washington.—The Senate Military Committee asked Secretary Baker for a report on conditions at the camp of embarkation at Brest, France. This camp recently was severely criticised in the Senate and complaints as to conditions were referred to the committee for inquiry.

BORDEN MAY COME TO U. S.

Canadian Premier Said To Have Been Offered Ambassadorship.

Montreal.—Sir Robert Borden, the Canadian Premier, who now is in Paris in attendance at the Peace Conference, has been offered the post on British Ambassador to the United States, according to a report in newspaper circles in London received by the Canadian Press here.

FOR ROOSEVELT PARK.

President Cables Approval Of Plan Submitted To Congress.

Washington. — President Wilson has approved by cable the plan submitted in Congress for naming a national park in honor of Theodore Roosevelt.

ARMENIAN SLAYERS ON TRIAL.

Governor Of Diarbekir First To Face Massacre Charge.

Paris.—The trial of those responsible for the Armenian massacres by the Turks has begun in Constantinople. The leader of the Turkish officials being tried at present is Kelmal Bey, Governor of Diarbekir. The prosecutor in opening the trial declared it was necessary to punish the authors of the massacres which had filled the whole world with a feeling of horror.

GENERAL CROWDER RENAMED.

Senate Promptly Confirms Him As Judge Advocate-General.

Washington.—Nomination of Maj. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder to be Judge-Advocate General of the Army for another term of four years was confirmed by the Senate. The nomination was received during the day and was immediately approved by the Senate Military Committee, which interrupted a public hearing to act, because General Crowder's present term will expire Saturday.

Washington

MAY RESULT IN BUDGET SYSTEM

Demand for Economy Makes Interest in Proposal

WILSON INDORSES THE PLAN

Include Measure In Some Appropriation Bill—Present Confusion In Congress Strong Argument For It.

Washington.—The great flood of appropriations through Congress, in many instances without careful consideration, and the resultant piling up of a staggering total of expenditures at the time of all times when the strictest economy is needed, have yielded one excellent reaction, namely, new attention to the proposal for a Government budget.

Hitherto, the budget has been stronly favored by nearly all intelligent people outside of Congress, but that body has shown little sincere interest in it. Now, Chairman Sherley, of the House Appropriations Committee, who has been wrestling with proposals from all quarters to appropriate millions upon millions, has announced that he will attach to one of the appropriation bills a provision for the appointment of a Congressional committee to investigate and report upon a form of budget, and it is believed that there is a fair chance of making an actual start to something concrete.

The fact of the matter is that it is only a question of time, and probably a short time, until Congress will be compelled by public opinion to pay serious attention to a budget. It may not be a pleasant task for Congress, with the little jealousies of many of its members of what they are pleased to consider their "constitutional functions" and prerogatives and dignities and all that sort of thing, but the task will be essayed, nevertheless, because public opinion will compel it. When the nation was spending $1,000,000,000 or $2,000,000,000 a year and Federal taxes were light upon the average man the slip-shod appropriating methods of Congress and the consequent waste on the one hand and the budget system and more scientific methods of distributing money on the other hand, were more or less abstractions to the average citizen. But when the nation is spending this year some $18,000,000,000, as nearly as anyone can ascertain, when it expects to spend some $10,000,000,000 next year, when its normal income taxes go to six per cent. up to $4,000 of income and 12 per cent. beyond, then the question whether there shall be slip-shod methods of spending the public money, or scientific methods, becomes the acutest kind of a question to every taxpayer.

PEACE CONGRESS IN BRIEF

It is reported that under the amended Society of Nations plan the United States will maintain an army of 500,000 men, to be used wherever necessary.

President Wilson announced his purpose to return to France after going to Washington for the closing of the session of Congress.

The British delegates to the Peace Conference have been instructed to claim an indemnity not only for actual damages, but for the cost of the war as well.

Greece has been authorized to send troops into Thrace, the Smyrna district and adjacent territory.

President Wilson is reported to have declared that in the event of the failure of the Germans to comply with armistice conditions he would not hesitate to order the American Army to take up arms again.

M. Bourgeois' proposition for an inter-Allied military force to enforce peace was defeated by an overwhelming vote at the meeting of the Society of Nations.

Several new articles have been added to the text of the draft of the League of Nations.

A. W. Duller and Lord Sumner explained, respectively, the American and British views on the principles of the right of reparation.

Mr. Henry White heard a delegation from the Diet of the Aland Islands, who asked for annexation to Sweden.

A distinctive war-time development in English industry has been the establishment of women police forces in factories where women are employed.

U. S.'S SHARE OF GERMAN SHIPS

300,000 Gross Tons For Transportation of Troops

SOME READY TO PACT TO SEA

Edward N. Hurley, Chairman Of United States Shipping Board, Returns On The Transport Leviathan.

New York.—German ships of approximately 300,000 tons flying the American flag and furnishing the United States an additional troop carrying capacity of more than 60,000 men a month, will be ready to put to sea during the next five weeks, according to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, who returned here on the transport Leviathan.

Mr. Hurley left here last November with Herbert Hoover, of the Food Administration, to make a study of the shipping situation, formulate plans for getting American soldiers home and arrange for sending food supplies to Europe.

In a statement issued upon his arrival Mr. Hurley said an arrangement had been reached at Treves, on January 17, regarding the turn over of the German Fleet by a commission consisting of representatives of Allied countries and those of Germany.

"From information now at hand," Mr. Hurley said, "it appears that the total available German passenger tonnage suitable for carrying troops is over 600,000 tons gross. This estimate does not include the Bismarck, of 50,000 tons gross, which is not yet completed, nor the Imperator, sister ship of the Leviathan, which cannot be delivered for several months. Furthermore, this total does not include the other large vessels, such as Tirpitz, Hindenburg and Columbus, concerning which no reports have yet been received.

"The estimate is based upon listed tonnage and upon information obtained from German delegates and from a commission of American engineers on board the scout cruiser Chester and the destroyer Aylwin, both now at Bremen and who, since February 1 have been making a survey of German steamers in German ports.

"The United States' share of this tonnage should run approximately to 300,000 gross tons of shipping suitable for the repatriation of American troops. This should give the United States an additional troop-carrying capacity of over 60,000 men per month.

"A number of the German ships are ready to put to sea at once. It is planned that these shall be manned temporarily by German officers and crews and shall proceed immediately to British or French ports under the direction of the aval Armistice Commission. Upon arrival at such British or French ports German officers and crews will be repatriated and the ships turned over to the United States Navy to man and operate for account of the War Department. The Navy Department, in anticipation of these new demands, has made preparations, and already assembled a large number of officers and men to man and officer all German ships as they may be delivered."

BOLSHEVIKI AGAIN LOSE.

Attack On Allied Position On Archangel Front Repulsed.

London.—The Bolsheviki launched an infantry attack on Saturday against the Allied positions near Sredmakrenga, southeast of Archangel, and were repulsed, according to an official statement on activities in Northern Russia issued by the War Office. In the operations Friday, in which American, British and Russian troops improved their position on the Petrograd road south of Kadish, the Bolsheviki suffered heavy losses.

TO PLAN AERIAL PROGRAM.

International Conference Will Be Held Soon In Paris.

Paris.—An international aviation conference will be held in Paris within a few weeks to outline recommendations to the society of nations in order to make possible the resumption of civilian aerial service between the nations.

The United States will be represented by Brig-Gen. Mason Patrick, Dr. Durand, of the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, and a naval officer.

WILSON FOR BUDGET SYSTEM.

Representative Sherley Will Attempt To Secure One.

Washington.—With a message from President Wilson to support him, Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, announced he would include a rider for a budget system in some appropriation measure yet to be acted on at this session of Congress.

CHINESE BROTHERS HELD.

Accused Of Triple Murder By Jury In Washington.

Washington.—A coroner's jury summoned to inquire into the killing of Dr. Theodore T. Wong, C. H. Hsie and Ben Sen Wu, officials of the Chinese Educational Mission to the United States, returned a verdict holding that the men came to their deaths at the hands of S. Z. Wan and T. I. Wan, brothers, of New York City, who were arrested last week.

ROYAL PRINCE IS HERO IN RANKS

Under False Name Cousin of King of Italy Serves as Corporal.

DEEDS AMAZE HIS COMRADES

Not Even the Officers Knew at First That Youngster Who Showed Such Reckless Courage Was of Royal Blood.

Rome.—The Gazzatta di Torino, telling about the count of Salemi, cousin of the king of Italy, recalls how he fought in the beginning of the war in Val d'Assa under the false name of Maximilian Mombello. Nobody, not even the officers, knew at first that the vigorous youngster, so good and mild of temperament, so magnificent in his reckless courage, was Prince Umberto, count of Salemi.

The hour of danger found him calm, serene, sure of himself, like a veteran Alpino. His own comrades, always tried in the most daring feats, were amazed at his deeds of valor. When they praised him Corporal Maximilian Mombello would answer with a proud smile: "I—but I am a special corporal." His manner quickly won him the friendship and favor of all, from the soldiers to the officers.

Count Starts a School.

The count of Salemi found a way, even under fire, to start a school for the illiterate. The pupils attended willingly, for the instructor, Corporal Maximilian Mombello, was in truth genial—patient to a fault, happy, learned and, above all, generous in rewarding the studious at the close of the lessons. A draught of wine, a portion of bread were ready for all in his trench ration. His greatest joy was on the arrival of the mail in the evening. If the enemy permitted, he devoted himself to reading and writing letters. He was often surprised, moved or disturbed by the letter he received or sent—a letter from his mother or to his mother.

One day, however, it leaked out among the officers that Mombello was the Prince Salemi of royal blood. It was passed along to the stupefied soldiers. "What?" they asked him. "Are you a royal highness?" "Yes," the count answered. "What of it?" The answer reassured the soldiers.

Promoted to Captaincy.

Although Maximilian Mombello came to be known again as the count of Salemi, a prince of the royal house of Savoy, he remained their corporal; and he continued to be till the day when he was promoted, to become later a lieutenant and a captain of bombardiers.

He died from pneumonia at the front among his devoted soldiers just before the end of hostilities. He had just been promoted and commanded a bombarding battery of the army of the Grappa.

Although a son of Prince Amadeo and the Princess Letitia of Savoy-Bonaparte, the young count, who was twenty-seven, enlisted at the outbreak of the war as a simple soldier in the Catania light cavalry. He was in the war zone for three years, took part in several important actions and won a silver medal of valor by heroic conduct.

"Deserter" Carried Ten Citations for Bravery

Streator, Ill—Wrongly ticketed at New York, William E. Smith was reported to relatives here as an army deserter. He recently returned home disclosing the error. Smith had ten citations for bravery—among them the Croix de Guerre.

GET MORE HEAT FROM COAL

Georgia Man Has Formula Which He Says Will Get Maximum Warmth From Fuel.

Decatur, Ga.—The following formula for getting the maximum amount of heat out of coal is by L. F. Scott:

First, get the coal.

Put three pounds of soda or saleratus in four gallons of water. Dissolve and sprinkle over coal in sufficient quantity to leave same frosted, when solution evaporates.

If the coal does not now burn brighter and give off more heat there is something the matter with the soda.

ROME GIVES U. S. FAMOUS PALACE

Bankers Purchase Historic Home to House All American Organizations.

TO PROMOTE CLOSE RELATIONS

Will Be Permanent Headquarters for Representatives Sent to Italy by American Business and Financial Institutions.

Rome.—Thanks to the generosity of Italian financial and commercial interests, the United States will have a house of its own in Rome.

The Palazza Salviati, one of the famous group of historic family palaces that line the Corso Umberto, formerly the Flaminian way, has just been purchased by the big banking interests of Italy, rechristened "La Casa dell'America" or "The American House," and placed at the disposal of all societies, organizations and movements that have for their object the furthering of commercial, financial, social and industrial relations between the United States and Italy.

Banks Provide Money.

The project was planned by Minister of Provisions Crespi, who through his contact with American Food Administrator Hoover, became convinced of the great mutual benefit to be derived by Italy and America through closer relations. The money for the purchase of the palace was put up by the leading banking institutions of Italy.

The Salviati palace, which is near the entrance of the Corso Umberto into Piazza Venezia, or where the Flaminian way formerly led up to the Capitoline hill, is surrounded by the other equally historic palaces of the Odescalchi and Dorvia families.

A Permanent Headquarters.

The first floor of the palace will be occupied by the central headquarters of the Italian-American league, of which Senator Ruffini is president and which has for its object promoting every possible relation between the American and Italian peoples.

The second floor will be given over to the offices of financial organizations that are especially interested in Italian and American stocks and bonds.

Still other portions of the palace will be given over to the societies and organizations promoting interests along special lines between the United States and Italy.

In the future American manufacturing, business and financial institutions sending representatives to Italy to establish relations will find permanent headquarters at the American house and every facility necessary to enable them to attain their ends.

Ends Life in Furnace.

Boston, Mass.—Putting his head and shoulders into a glowing furnace, Simon Hassell, lodger at Mariner's Home, ended his life. He was burned beyond all recognition.

FRENCH PRISONERS OF WAR RETURNING

A remarkable photograph showing French prisoners returning home as they pass over a bridge on the Little Rhine at Strassburg. Troops of the German revolutionary party are seen guarding the bridge.

LET SICK U. S. MAN DIE

Huns Fail to Provide Medicine for Yankee.

Prisoner Is Victim of Pneumonia and Is Buried With Nine Others.

Winchester, England.—Due to the fact the Germans failed to provide medicine or proper hospital facilities at Camp Tuchel, West Prussia, John H. Kohl of Woodhaven, N. Y., died from pneumonia after the armistice was signed, according to Joseph R. Dennen of Trenton, N. J. Dennen was of the Six Hundred and Forty-second American Ambulance unit and likewise a prisoner at Tuchel.

"Kohl of Company G, One Hundred and Sixth infantry, was captured September 27 after twice being wounded in the knee," said Dennen. "Kohl later developed pneumonia through exposure. The Germans gave us only two blankets and a small quantity of coke for our fire. I gave Kohl one of my blankets and we put two pairs of socks on his feet and spread shirts and such extra clothing as we had on his bed to make up for the deficiency in blankets. There were two American doctors in the camp—Lieut. John S. Abbott of St. Paul, Minn., and Lieut. Joseph P. Burke of Pittsburgh, Pa.—and they did all they could, but could not obtain any medicine.

"Kohl died November 18. The Germans stripped the body and placed it in an ordinary box which they left outside the barracks for seven hours before burial. Four Americans and two Frenchmen carried him to the grave. When other Americans tried to accompany the body the guards forced them back. The American doctors, however, pushed the guards aside and ran through the cemetery gate, getting to the grave just as the coffin was lowered. Kohl was the only American to be buried in a cemetery holding 32,000 Russians and Roumanians.

"Nine Russians were buried in the one grave with Kohl. I tied an identification disk to his wrist before burial. After the burial the Germans stuck up a cross which read: "Nine Russians, one American."

TOTS HURT BY "PRETTY TOYS"

Scores of Children in Serbia Maimed by Picking Up Austrian "Dud" Shells.

London.—The war is still taking its toll of children in Monastir. The Serbian hospital contains scores of little ones who have been maimed for life or severely injured by explosions of "pretty toys" they have picked up along the roadsides or in the yards of the homes they recently have reoccupied.

The toys are "dud" shells dropped into the city and its environs by Austrian and Bulgarian batteries.

Private Ignores Orders, Gets 15-Year Sentence.

Camp Meade, Md.—Because he refused to carry coal for the detachment kitchen at the base hospital here, Private Russell S. Powell of Pennsylvania, attached to the medical department, has been sentenced to 15 years in the discipline barracks.

Steals Bond Hid in Shirt.

San Francisco.—The hem of a shirt proved a poor hiding place for a $100 Liberty bond belonging to Army Capt. B. C. Tuttle, according to his report to the police. He said that on being called out of the city a few days ago he sewed the bond in his shirt, leaving it in his hotel room. Upon his return he found the shirt intact, but the bond was gone.

One of the oldest types of dogs is the greyhound.

THEY GOT WATER AND COFFEE

All Because One of Their Comrades Knew a Whole Lot About Mules.

Paris.—There are few people who can understand the temperamental disposition of a mule, much less cope with it. Corporal Bert L. Jennings, Jr., of the Marine corps could do both. As a consequence he and Sergeant Claude A. Miller were able to furnish an exhausted battalion of men with hot coffee and give them strength to clinch their victory in the Chateau-Thierry sector.

It was on a night near the end of the war that Jennings and Miller braved the torrent of a German barrage and drove two carts of water and hot coffee through the clouds of poison gas and bursting shells to the Second battalion of the Fifth marines, who were holding a section of Belleau wood against a terrific German counter-attack.

They brought the first load through safely and were about to return for more when a shell fragment cut the harness of one of the mules and he escaped. Jennings started in pursuit but the animal seemed to fear him and would not let him approach. Then the freckle-faced farm lad from Wisconsin realized that it was his gas mask that frightened the mule. Despite the poisonous gas heavy about him, he drew a deep breath, jerked the mask from his face and approached the animal, which immediately recognized him and submitted to control. Then he replaced his mask and the corporal and sergeant continued to carry out their perilous mission.

Kills Big Gray Wolf.

New Marlboro, Mass.—While Game Warden Davis was covering his preserve he came on a big gray timber wolf in the act of devouring a large goose. Davis killed the wolf. It was the first timber wolf killed in the Berkshire Hills in more than 20 years.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2929_scm3542-0061.jpg