

GERMANY THE NEXT REPUBLIC?

BY CARL WACKERMAN

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Hungarians Resented Stain Upon Their Honor Caused by Ancona Sinking and Were on Verge of Compelling Berlin to Assume Responsibility—But Germany Feared That if Real Murderers Were Disclosed It Would Bring About Another and Perhaps Fatal Crisis With the United States

THE Ancona crisis brought the Foreign Office new and unexpected support. Hungary was opposed to a dispute with America. In the first place, Hungarians are more of a liberty-loving people than the Germans, and public opinion in Hungary rules the country. While there is a strong Government press, which is loyal to the Tisza party, there is an equally powerful opposition press, which follows the leadership of Count Albert Apponyi and Count Julius Andrássy, the two most popular men in Hungarian public life. Apponyi told me on one occasion that, while the Government was controlled by Tisza, a great majority of the people sided with the opposition. He added that the constant antagonism of the Liberals and Democrats kept the Government within bounds.

Hungarians resented the stain upon their honor of the Ancona incident, and they were on the verge of compelling Berlin to assume responsibility for the sinking and adjust the matter.

But Berlin feared that if the Ancona crime was accredited to the real murderers it would bring about another and perhaps a fatal crisis with the United States. So Vienna assumed responsibility and promised to punish the submarine commander who torpedoed the ship.

This opposition from Hungary embittered the German navy, but it was helpless. The growing fear of the effects which President Wilson's notes were having upon Americans and upon the outside neutral world caused opposition to Von Tirpitz to gain more force. In desperation Von Tirpitz and his followers extended the anti-American propaganda and began personal attacks upon Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Von Tirpitz and Von Bethmann-Hollweg in Tilt

Bitterness between these two men became so great that neither of them would go to the great headquarters to confer with the Kaiser if the other was there. The personal opposition reached the point where the Kaiser could not keep both men in his Cabinet. Von Tirpitz, who thought he was the hero of the German people because of the submarine policy, believed he had so much power that he could shake the hold which the Kaiser had upon the people and frighten the Emperor into the belief that unless he supported him against the Chancellor and the United States, the people would overthrow the Hohenzollern dynasty. But Von Tirpitz had made a good many personal enemies, especially among financiers and business men. So the Kaiser, instead of ousting the Chancellor, asked Von Tirpitz to resign and appointed Admiral von Capelle, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy and a friend of the Chancellor, as Von Tirpitz's successor. Admiral von Mueller, Chief of the Naval Cabinet, who was always at great headquarters as the Kaiser's personal advisor on naval affairs, was opposed to Von Tirpitz and exposed him at the great headquarters conferences by saying that Von Tirpitz had falsified the navy's figures as to the number of submarines available for a blockade of England. Von Capelle supported Von Mueller, and when the friends of Von Tirpitz in the Reichstag demanded an explanation for the ousting of their idol, both the Chancellor and Von Capelle explained that Germany could not continue the submarine warfare which Von Tirpitz had started because of the lack of the necessary submarines.



"When the Chancellor said, 'We could have gotten what we wanted by peaceful work. Our enemies chose the war,' Liebknecht interjected in his sharp, shrill voice, 'You chose the war.' There was great excitement and hissing. The President called for order. Members shouted, 'Throw him out!' But Liebknecht sat there more determined than ever."

This was the first big victory of the Foreign Office. The democratic forces in Germany, which had been fighting Von Tirpitz for more than a year, were jubilant. Every one in Germany who realized that not until the hold of the military party upon the Kaiser and the Government was dislodged would the Government be able to make peace now breathed sighs of relief and began to make plans for the adjustment of all differences with the United States and for a peace without annexation. Von Tirpitz had had the support of all the forces in Germany which looked forward to the annexation of Belgium and the richest portions of northern France.

Von Tirpitz was supported by the men who wanted the eastern border of Germany extended far into Poland and Lithuania.

Even Americans were delighted. Washington for the first time began to see that eleven months of patience was bearing fruit. But this period of exaltation was not destined to last very long. While the Chancellor had cleaned house in the Navy Department at Berlin he had overlooked Kiel. There were admirals and officers in charge there who were making preparations for the navy. They were the men who talked to the submarine commanders before they started out on the lawless voyages.

On March 24 the whole world was shocked by another U-boat crime. The *Sussex*, a French channel steamer, plying between Folkestone and Dieppe, was torpedoed without warning, and Amer-

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Even the Chancellor and Foreign Office Were Shocked With the Remainder of the World When the *Sussex* Was Torpedoed Without Warning—Officers at Kiel, the Last Men to Talk With Submarine Commanders Before They Started Out on Lawless Voyages, Were to Blame—Von Bethmann-Hollweg Meets Liebknecht

against England; the Socialists, who wanted real guarantees for the German people for the future and a peace without annexation, sat quietly in their seats anxiously awaiting the Chancellor's remarks, which were expected to satisfy all wants.

The Chancellor entered the chamber from the rear of the rostrum and proceeded to his desk in the front platform row, facing the House and galleries. After a few preliminary remarks by President Kaempf, the Chancellor arose.

To the Chancellor's left, near the rear of the hall among his Socialist colleagues, sat a nervous, determined and defiant radical. He was dressed in the uniform of a common soldier. Although he had been at the front several months and in the firing line, he had not received the iron cross of the second class, which virtually every soldier who had seen service had been decorated with. His clothes were soiled, trousers stuffed into the top of heavy military boots. His thick, curly hair was rumpled. At this session of the Reichstag the Chancellor was to have his first encounter with Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the Socialist radical, who in his soldier's uniform was ready to challenge anything the Chancellor said.

Liebknecht Stirs Reichstag

The Chancellor began his address, as he began all others, by referring to the strong military position of the German army. When the Chancellor said, "We could have gotten what we wanted by peaceful work. Our enemies chose war," Liebknecht interjected in his sharp, shrill voice, "You chose the war!" There was great excitement and hissing. The President called for order. Members shouted, "Throw him out!" But Liebknecht sat there more determined than ever.

The Chancellor continued for a few minutes until he reached the discussion of the establishment of a Flemish nation in Belgium, then Liebknecht again interrupted, but the Chancellor continued:

"Gentlemen, we want neighbors who will not again unite against us in order to strangle us, but such that we can work with them and they with us to our mutual advantage." A storm of applause greeted this remark. Liebknecht was again on his feet and shouted, "Then you will fall upon them!"

"The Europe which will arise from this, the most gigantic of all crises, will in many respects not resemble the old one," continued Von Bethmann-Hollweg. "The blood which has been shed will never come back; the wealth which has been wasted will come back, but only slowly. In any case, it must become, for all living in it, a Europe of peaceful labor. The peace which shall end this war must be a lasting one and not containing the germ of a fresh war, but establishing a final and peaceful order of things in European affairs."

Before the applause had gotten a good start the fiery private in the Socialists' ranks was again on his feet, this time shouting, "Liberate the German people first!"

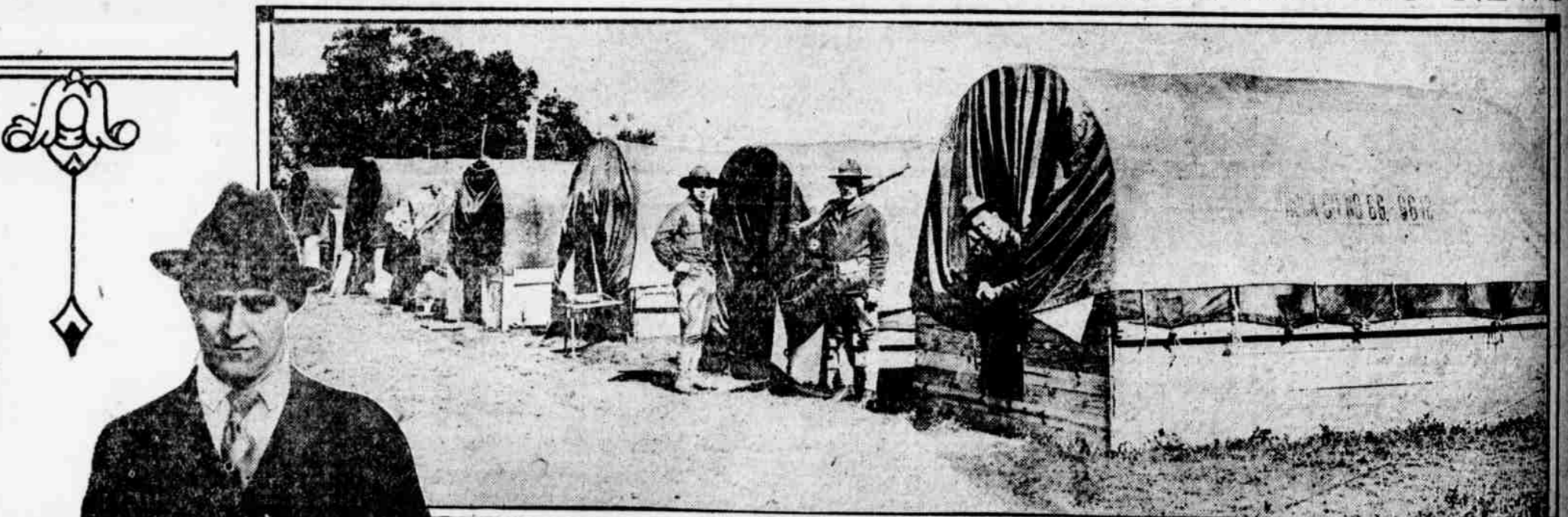
Throughout the Chancellor's speech there was not one reference to the *Sussex*. The Chancellor was anxious if he could to turn the world's attention from the *Sussex* to the larger question of peace, but the world was not so inclined.

(CONTINUED TOMORROW)

IMPROVISED TENTS TO HOUSE ADVANCE CONTINGENT AT CAMP DIX—OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS



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JAMES H. COLLINS who has charge of presenting the Food Administration's propaganda to employers and business men through the trade journals.



Photograph by Evening Ledger Staff Photographer.

EVER SLEEP IN A TENT LIKE THIS? IT'S GREAT
Of course, some of the delights of home are absent, but take it all in all, the first lads to arrive at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., are quite "comfy."

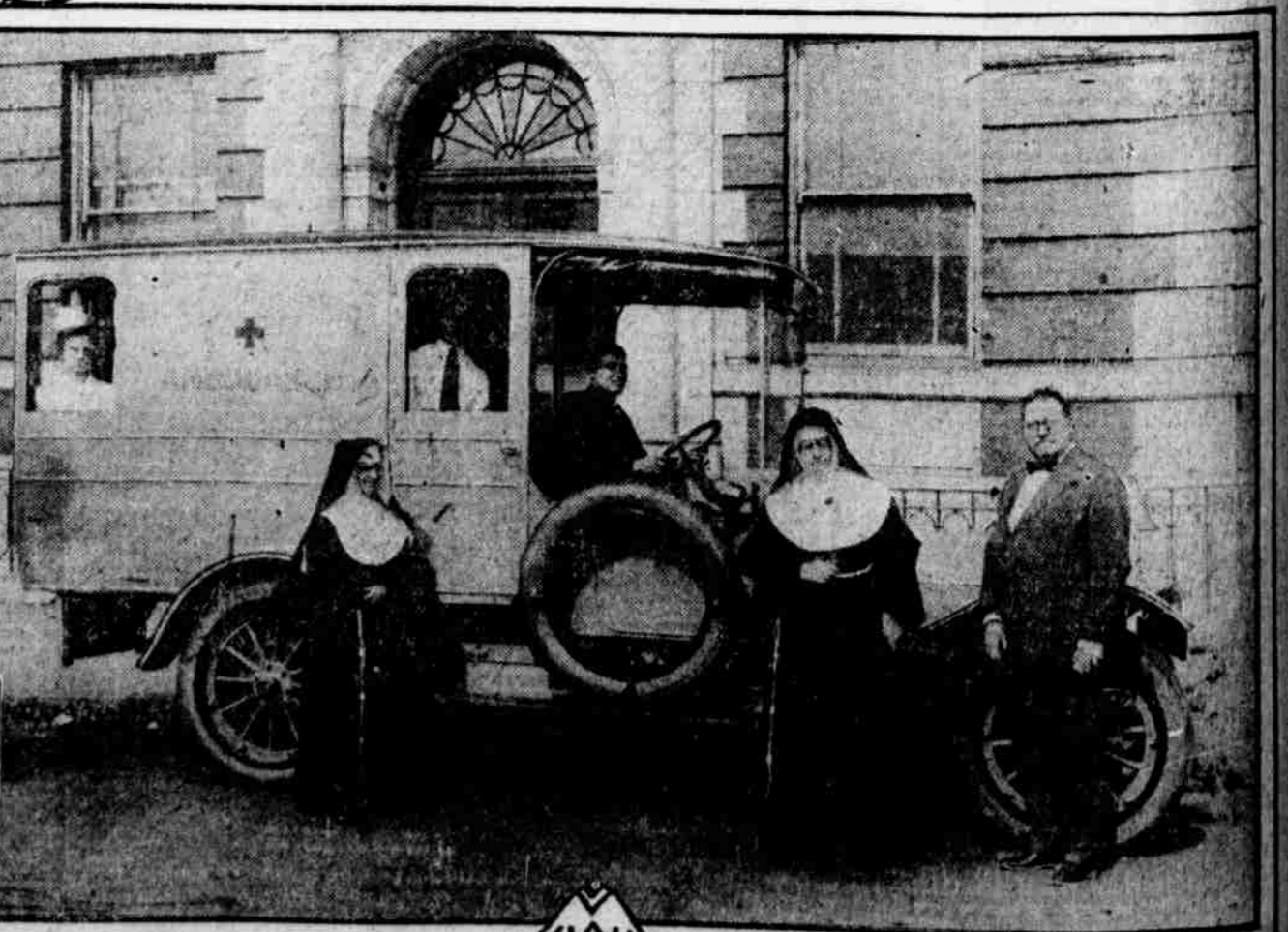


JUVENILE RED CROSS WORKERS GIVE PARTY

Not to be outdone by their elders, these little maids arranged a benefit social at 1127 South Fifty-first street. Left to right, Jean Whitlock and Josephine Fulton.



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FRANK GLICK IN A NEW ROLE
The former Princeton football captain arrives at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., where he will organize and direct camp athletics.



NEW AMBULANCE PRESENTED BY ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL

The American Ambulance Service will be the recipient of this fully equipped auto. In the picture are Miss Lackowitz, pupil nurse; Sister Mary Gilberta, secretary; Dr. Michael Platt, interne; Joseph Wallace, driver of the ambulance, and Sister Mary Donata, superintendent of St. Mary's Hospital.