

Rise of Buelow is Described; Predecessor Virtual Recluse, William Asserts in Memoirs

BY WILHELM HOHNZOLLERN

On the day after Prince Hohenlohe's farewell, the man summoned by me as his successor—Count Bulow, secretary of state for foreign affairs—arrived. His choice for the post was eminently fitting, because he was thoroughly cognizant of our foreign policy and, especially, our relations with England—policy which was becoming constantly livelier and more complicated—and because he had already proved himself a skillful orator and ready debater in the Reichstag. The fact that the second of these qualities was lacking in his predecessor, had often been painfully noticeable. When Prince Hohenlohe's intention to retire became known in the imperial council, the Bavarian ambassador at Berlin, Count Lerchfeld, very pointedly remarked to me that for Heaven's sake, I was not to choose another South German, since South Germans were not fitted for the leading post at Berlin; North Germans were naturally better able to fit in, and therefore, it would be better for the empire to select a North German.

I had acquainted myself personally with Bulow for a long time, ever since the period of his ambassadorship at Rome, and his work as secretary of state. Then I had often visited him at his home and held many a conference with him in his garden. He came into closer relationship with me on my journey to the far east, where, in cooperation with the ambassador, Freiherr Marschall, he assisted me in getting into personal touch with the leading men of the Turkish government. Hence, the relations of the new chancellor with me were already begun, and to a certain extent, established, since we had for years discussed all political problems and spheres. Moreover, he stood much nearer to me in age than his predecessors, most of whom could have been my grandfather. He was the first "young chancellor" of Germany. And this made our common task easier for both of us.

When I was in Berlin, scarcely a day went by without my taking a long morning walk with the chancellor in the garden of the imperial chancellery's palace, during which our outstanding business was cleared up and problems of actuality discussed. I often had a meal with him and always found at his table, where I was most hospitably received by the count, his amiable wife, and a group of the most interesting men, in choosing whom the count was a master. He was likewise unsurpassed in skillfully conducting the conversation and the handling of the various topics that arose. To me it was always a pleasure to be in the company of the chancellor and enjoy his bubbling wit, to exchange views at the table with many professors, savants and artists, as well as government officials of all sorts, in informal, unofficial intercourse and stimulating exchange of ideas.

The count was an excellent narrator of anecdotes, drawn both from books and his own personal experience, which he told in several languages. He liked to tell stories of the days when he was a diplomat, especially about his stay at St. Petersburg.

Bulow a Disciple of Bismarck.

The count's father was an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck and had been one of his closest co-workers. Young Bulow had also begun his career under the great chancellor; he had been brought up on Bismarckian ideas and traditions and strongly influenced by them, but nevertheless, had not adhered to them to such an extent as to lose his independence.

In the course of one of the first talks which I had with Bulow as imperial chancellor, he informed me concerning my ideas of how best to handle the English and have dealings with them. I told him that I considered absolute frankness the most important thing in dealing with England, and Englishmen; that the Englishman, in presenting his point of view, and working for his own interests, was inconsiderate to the point of brutality, for which reason he thoroughly understood anybody who acted similarly toward him; that there must be no playing the diplomatic game, or "finessing" with an Englishman, because it made him distrust those with whom he was dealing and suspect that they were not honest and wished secretly to cheat him; that such devious methods could be successful only in dealing with Latin and Slavic nations that once the Englishman had become suspicious, there was nothing more to be done with him, despite the most honeyed words and the most obliging concessions; that the only advice, therefore, that I could give the chancellor to straightforwardness in his English policy. I said this with particular emphasis, since "finessing" was especially dear to the diplomatic character of Count Bulow and had become second nature to him.

I also took occasion, during this talk, to warn the chancellor against Holstein. In spite of my warning—which was merely a repetition of that given me by Bismarck—Bulow worked a great deal, or was obliged to work

with Holstein. This remarkable man had been able gradually, especially since the time that the foreign office had been, so to speak, orphaned by Bismarck's retirement, to create for himself a position that became steadily more influential and to maintain it under three chancellors with such skill, that he was considered indispensable.

Holstein was unquestionably possessed of great shrewdness, seconded by a phenomenal memory and a certain talent for political combinations, which, to be sure, often became a hobby in his case. His position also was based largely on the fact that he was looked upon in many quarters, especially among the older officials, as the "bearer of the Bismarckian traditions" the man who upheld these in the teeth of "the young master." His importance rested, above all, on his wide personal knowledge in the entire domain of the foreign service. Since he wielded, on account of this, an authoritative influence on all proposals relative to the appointment of the younger officials, it may be easily understood why he, little by little, had obtained for himself a dominating position at the foreign office. But he sought more and more to obtain at the same time, a decisive influence in the conduct of a foreign policy; he had, in fact, become the guiding spirit both of the foreign office and of German foreign policy.

Holstein's Secret Power.

The serious thing about this was that he exerted his far-reaching influence entirely from under cover and avoided all official responsibility as an adviser. He preferred to remain in form there. He refused every responsible post—many stood open to him—every honorary title, every promotion. He lived in complete seclusion. For a long time I tried in vain to become personally acquainted with him, for which purpose I used to invite him to meals, but Holstein declined every time. Only once, in the course of many years, did he consent to dine with me at the foreign office, and it was characteristic of him that, whereas on this occasion all the other gentlemen present wore full evening dress, he appeared in a frock coat, and excused himself on the plea that he had no dress coat.

The secrecy with which he surrounded himself in his work, so as not to be held responsible for it, became apparent also at times in the character of memorials drawn up by him; they were unquestionably ingenious and attractive, but often as involved and ambiguous as the oracle of Delphi; there were occasions when, after a decision had been based on the contents of one of these documents, Herr von Holstein would prove to a nicety that he meant exactly the opposite of what had been thought.

I considered it a serious matter that an irresponsible counselor should bring to bear such a powerful influence, especially as he did so from under cover and, hence, in doing it, eluded the officials who were the responsible parties. Often, especially in the von Richtofen era, it happened that I would advise a foreign ambassador to discuss some political question, which he had taken up with me, with the secretary of state, and he would reply: "J'en parlerai avec mon ami Holstein." (I shall speak about it with my friend Holstein.) The fact alone that an official of the foreign office dealt with foreign ambassadors, going over the head of his superiors, did not seem right to me; but that he should be dubbed by these foreigners "friend" seemed to me to go beyond what I deemed advisable.

Matters had, in fact, developed gradually to such a stage that Holstein conducted a good part of our foreign affairs. To be sure, he still listened to the chancellor in connection with them, but what the emperor thought or said about foreign affairs was rather unimportant. If things turned out

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successfully, the foreign office reaped the reward; if things went wrong then it was the fault of the "impulsive young master."

In spite of all this, Bulow, too, apparently thought Herr von Holstein indispensable at first; he worked together with him for a long time, until at last he, too, found unbearable the pressure which this strange man exerted on everybody. To Herr von Tschirchky, during his tenure of office as secretary of state, belongs the merit of finally bringing the unendurable situation to a head. On being questioned by me, he declared that he considered it impossible that Herr von Holstein remain at his post any longer since he was embroiling the whole foreign office, seeking to eliminate him, the secretary of state, entirely, and creating all kinds of obstacles, likewise, for the chancellor.

Dismissed—and an Enemy.

Thereupon I ordered Herr von Tschirchky to prepare the way for the dismissal of Herr von Holstein, which afterward took place, with the approval of the chancellor, after the latter had recovered from the serious breakdown in health which he had suffered meanwhile. Herr von Holstein himself showed what manner of man he was by going at once after his dismissal, to Herr Harden and placing himself at the latter's disposal for the campaign against the emperor.

The year 1901 gave Count Bulow plentiful opportunity to show and assert himself in dealings with England. Count Bulow still believed strongly in the Bismarckian theory of having "two irons in the fire," i. e., in making friendly agreements with another country, while always remaining on good terms with Russia—in which he received support from the many pretended adherents of Bismarck.

From the midst of the jubilee celebration of the two hundredth coronation anniversary, I was called to the death bed of my grandmother, Queen Victoria, by a dispatch announcing to me the condition of the queen. I hurriedly

Rep. Elliott Points Out Accomplishments of G. O. P.

CONNEERSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 2.—Passage of the immigration, tariff, farm legislation and other bills were cited by Rep. Richard N. Elliott as proof of his statement that the Republican administration has nothing to apologize for in addressing a party meeting in Fairview township.

First Christian Church Board Meeting Tonight

The monthly meeting of the official board of the First Christian church will be held at the church Monday night. Members are asked to take note of the change in time of the meeting from the first Friday night of each month to the first Monday night.

Greenville Man Buys Factory In Richmond

GREENVILLE, Ohio, Oct. 2.—J. R. Richards, of the real estate firm of Jones and Richards, has purchased an overall and dress factory in Richmond, Ind., and will soon move to that city. Mr. Richards will take entire charge of the plant.

riedly made the journey with my uncle the duke of Connaught, who was at Berlin as the queen's representative at the festivities—he was the favorite son of the queen and my particular friend, and a son-in-law of Prince Frederick Charles—and I was cordially received in London by the then Prince of Wales and the royal family. As my carriage drove out at a trot from the railway station a plainly dressed man stepped forward from the closely packed crowd standing there in absolute silence, to the side of the carriage, bowed his head, and said: "We thank you, Kaiser." The Prince of Wales, later Edward VII, added: "That is what they all think, and they will never forget this coming of yours." Nevertheless, they did forget it, and quickly.

After the queen had quietly breathed her last in my arms, the curtain fell off for me upon many memories of childhood. Her death signified the close of an epoch in English history, and in Germany's relations with England.

I now got in touch, as far as possible, with prominent personages, and noted everywhere a thoroughly sympathetic, friendly spirit, which made no secret of the wish for good relations with Germany.

At the farewell banquet, impromptu speeches were made by King Edward VII and myself, which were cordial in tone and content, and did not fail to make an impression on their hearers. After the meal the English ambassador at Berlin clasped my hand and said that my speech had touched all his fellow countrymen's hearts, because what I said was sincere and simple, as was fitting for an Englishman; that the speech must at once be made public, since it would have an effect throughout the country, which was grateful for my coming; and that this would be useful to the relations between the two countries. I answered that it was a matter for the British government and the king to decide, that personally, I had no objections to having the speech made public.

Nevertheless, it was not made public, and the British people never learned of my words, which were the sincere expression of my sentiments and thoughts. In another talk later on with me at Berlin, the same ambassador deeply regretted this, and was unable to say what was the reason for the omission.

In concluding my remarks on my stay in England, I can not pass over the fact that a portion of the German press was unfortunately lacking both in tactful appreciation of the grief of the English royal family and people, as well as of the obligations which my family relationship and political considerations imposed upon me.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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\$10 PRICE BRINGS OUT FLOOD OF HOGS AND DROP IS RESULT

The \$10 price offered for hogs brought out more than the demand would take last week, causing a drop of a dollar a hundred" said Rome Shurley of the Shurley stockyards in his weekly report Monday. "The top for Pittsburgh Saturday was \$10.80 against a top at the beginning of the week of \$11.75.

Prices paid last Saturday were: good hogs, \$9.75; light yorkers, \$9; pigs, \$9; sows, \$5 to \$8; calves, \$1 lower, top, \$11; lambs lower, top \$10. Cattle steady.

Receipts during the week were 571 hogs, at a net price of \$10.145.25; veals were bought for \$520, and 35 lambs for \$290.30.

The largest delivery of the week was of 117 hogs brought in by E. V. Stambach of Richmond. The hogs were fed out by Holsinger and Alexander on Preble county farms. Perry Slick, of Glen Karn, delivered 48 hogs; Herschel Brown, Hollansburg, 71 spring pigs; Miles Shute, Richmond, 41 hogs averaging 170 pounds which brought the Saturday top of \$9.75. T. S. Martin, of Chester, broke the record on spring pig weights with 30 head of Poland Chinas farrowed in May which averaged 200 pounds.

Other deliveries were made as follows: Al Irvin, Webster, 23; Frank Worl, Arba, 24; Luther Lantz, Hollansburg, 24; Charles Moody, Lynn, 21; D. E. Henderson, Lynn, 17; Ivan Dagner, Cambridge City, 34.

Additional sellers last week were: Ed Schlenker, Walt Williams, Clint Russell, Harry Osborn, Goble Bros., Dick Conway, George Kemper, D. R. Funk, Harry Brown, Theodore Crowder, Harry Jordan, Pat Quicley, Vernon Rallsbach, John Bunch, Steve Hinchshaw, Frank Ginsey, John Carter, Ross Eagle.

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HEN SETS WORLD RECORD 324 EGGS IN YEAR

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., Oct. 2. — The world's egg laying record was broken here, according to officials of the California Farm Bureau Federation, when Columbia Belle, a white Leghorn belonging to Alex Stewart of Santa Cruz, laid her 324th egg on the last day of a farm bureau contest that has been in progress for a year. The former record was 315 eggs in a year made in 1921 by a pure white Leghorn from the Hollywood poultry farm of Hollywood, Wash.

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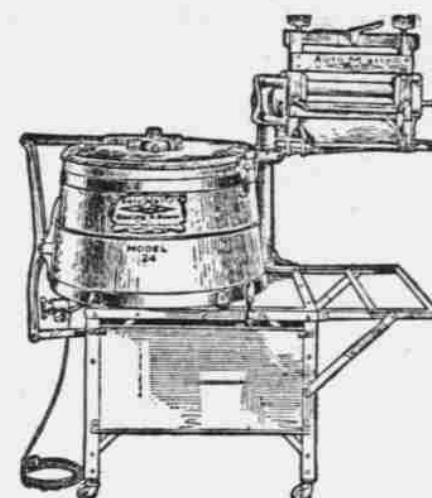
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