

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

BY WILHELM HOHENZOLLERN

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—which policy 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 chancellor's palace, during which 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 witty 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 himself 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 most obliging concessions; that the only advice, therefore, that I could give the chancellor was that he confine himself entirely 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

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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 irresponsible 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 undurable 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 break-down 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 a 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 hurried

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

CONNERSVILLE, 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.

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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, bared 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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