

SOME INTERNATIONAL EGOS

THE RETIREMENT of General Maurice is punishment enough, considering that he is today perhaps the most ridiculed man in England. His was not an offense of the heart, but of the ego.

The operation of the Maurice mind was simple. "My advice as been ignored. I have been separated from my job, the Allies are lost."

It may turn out that America has a Maurice of its own in Gutzon Borglum, whose relations to air craft production are yet in the balance.

The greatest egoist in American public life is Colonel Roosevelt, Borglum is a pupil of the colonel's, but not an apt one.

The colonel hardly ever makes the mistake of a direct accusation, and called to account for the few he does make, promptly shifts the subject, as when recently he accused the postmaster general of suppressing pro-Ally newspapers.

In America they do things better. The colonel is always invited to produce the goods. Mr. Borglum is invited to exhibit the facts. They haven't done so. They are in the same boat with Maurice. The facts exhibit them.

FIGHTING STRENGTH

SECRETARY BAKER did not say that the fighting strength in France is "about" 500,000. He said that it is "more" than 500,000.

When the war department discusses the number of men to be in France by 1919, it does not use "more," but "about."

Getting men across is much like industrial preparation. It took comparatively a long period to get ready. Once arrangements were perfected, the number would increase with tremendous rapidity.

The American people will be amazed with their own prowess as adventurers in war, when the war is over, and the facts of their enterprise are fully revealed to them.

Germany knows the Americans are there, knows they will come in increasing numbers with ever increasing speed, and so makes her greatest drive on the Western front, hoping to anticipate the forces that will make victory forever impossible to the Kaiser.

THE WAR BUREAU

THE WAR BUREAU is a Connecticut Institution. It is undeniably doing an excellent work, along lines that are necessary. It has charge of war propaganda.

The education of the people that must accompany modern war is almost as indispensable as the physical implements of war. It boots little to provide soldiers with cannon, if they do not believe that cannon should be fired.

The work of the War Bureau has been of wider use than might have been the case, because it has had the benefit of direct supervision by Justice George W. Wheeler of the Connecticut Supreme Court, whose organizing ability, and whose keen mind and tireless industry have been unsparingly employed.

The history of the war can never be written completely unless it takes notice of the distinguished men who have labored untiringly to bring victory to America, in places which bring much work, but little glory.

Justice Wheeler is one of many such men in the United States, a type which democratic institutions freely produce; men whose abilities, spontaneously exercised, gave America in a few months an organization equal to that which took a despotic government forty years to build.

DEPENDENTS OF SOLDIERS

THE WIFE of a soldier will receive \$15 a month as an allowance from the Federal government. If in need of further assistance, she may receive \$5 a month from the State of Connecticut.

ABANDON HOPE FOR THREE MEN IN N. Y. SUBWAY

New York, May 11—All hope for three of the men caught in the collapse of the new Flatbush avenue subway in Brooklyn near the Prospect Park plaza was definitely abandoned yesterday when work done in desperate haste had reached a point where it merely revealed greater difficulties ahead.

IN THE FIGHTING

Connecticut troops already are doing their share of the fighting. The casualty list of today is heavy with the news that must come repeatedly to Connecticut and to every other state.

Thus comes to Connecticut the objective realization of the sacrifice Americans are making. This news sad, but noble, will stimulate the sacrifices of civil life.

The Kaiser issues a proclamation to the people of Lithuania, informing them that in return for a German independence they will be expected to fight for the empire.

The case of Maj. Gen. Maurice is in the hands of the army council and there seems little doubt that his distinguished military career has been ended by his own action.

Personal feeling between the former prime minister and his successor was evident and it appears to increase progressively with each of the clashes incident to their positions as head of the government leader of the opposition.

The status of the controversy as it stands is virtually that the defense has been heard, but the accused has not. Whether he ever will be is doubtful.

Mr. Lloyd-George again showed himself a keen political strategist and a strong pleader for his own cause.

Former Premier Asquith's speech was short. He expressed surprise that the government would take his motion for investigation by a committee as a vote of censure, and had the house with him when he rebuked Chancellor Bonar Law for asserting that members could not be found who would give a non-partisan judgment.

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The cabinet rode safely over the crisis by a vote of 293 to 106. The majority was even larger than newspapers had predicted and shows that the House of Commons at least is not for a change of government which would have been the result of adoption of Mr. Asquith's proposal.

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COMMONS NOT IN FAVOR OF ANY CHANGES

Vote of 293 to 106 Shows That Cabinet is Satisfied For the Present.

BURNING SPEECH BY LLOYD-GEORGE

Premier Shows Himself To Be the Same Keen Political Strategist.

London, May 10—The quick and successful manner in which the Lloyd George ministry in the House of Commons yesterday dealt with an unpleasant incident which had caused more political bitterness than any preceding chapter of this troubled furnished by Maj. Gen. Maurice's departure in the war office and that Maj. Gen. Maurice never had questioned them while he was in daily conferences with the cabinet.

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GERMANY READY FOR GREAT WAR EARLY IN JUNE

Evidence Shows She Was Preparing For Trial of Strength At That Time.

COMPREHENSIVE STUDY OF THE WAR

Prof. Harding of Indiana Brings Out Some New Facts in Pamphlet.

"Before June 28, 1914, Germany willed, if not war, at least another trial of diplomatic strength in which the threat of war should enter as a decisive factor." Such is the conclusion to which Professor Samuel R. Harding of Indiana University, comes in the third chapter of his ninety-six page pamphlet entitled "The Study of the Great War," just issued by the Committee on Public Information, and distributed free upon application to 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

The fact that in 1913 before the murder of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on the fateful 28th of June, 1914, Austria notified Italy that she proposed then to attack Serbia, is a bit of evidence relied upon by Professor Harding. Also a secret military report of the German army which fell into the possession of the French government shows that Germany was making extraordinary preparations in 1913 for an immediate war.

In an interview with King Albert of Belgium in November of the same year, the German Kaiser gave the impression that war with France was certain, and sought to win Belgium to Germany's side. Various practical measures looking to war were also taken before the Sarajevo murders. The military laws of 1911 and 1913 greatly increased the German army. The reconstruction of the Kiel Canal was hurried to completion easily in 1914. Steps were taken to stir up revolt in South Africa and in British India. Secret coal mining orders dated June 14, 1914, two weeks before the assassinations, were issued to the German cruiser Eber at Cape Town which contemplated an immediate outbreak of war.

There is much evidence, too, relating to accumulation of war materials, the transfer of bank balances, etc., and a circular dated June 9, 1914, is cited, ordering all owners of factories to open the mobilization envelopes in their possession.

Finally, the evidence is presented showing that a secret conference of German and Austrian generals and officials was held at Potsdam, near Berlin, on July 5, 1914, and that it was at this council that the actual steps leading up to the war were agreed upon.

The following is quoted from Maximilian Harden in Die Zukunft for August 1, 1914: "In the Viennese note to Serbia, whose brazen arrogance has no precedent in history, each phrase bears witness that Austria-Hungary desired the war. Only the war, for which the best minds of the army were thirsting, could cure the fundamental ills of the two halves of the Austrian Empire, and of the monarchy. Only the refusal and not the acceptance of the claims put forward in the note could have profited Vienna."

"The question has been asked: 'Where was the plan of the campaign elaborated—in Vienna or Berlin?' And so hastily to reply: In Vienna. Why do people tolerate the propaganda which is so dangerous? Why not say the thing that is (because it must be), namely, that a complete understanding in all matters existed between Berlin and Vienna?"

Space is given in the final chapter to a brief consideration of the questions whether this will be the last great war. The requirements are sketched both for a League to enforce peace and for a world federation, and the triumph of the United States and the Allies over militarist and despotic Germany is regarded as giving "the best assurance of the establishment of a league of peace and the practical ending of war."

Many of the quotations of evidence are from sources not easily accessible to the general reader. The following illustrate the German plans of world domination and reliance upon brute force: "God has called us to civilize the world; we are the missionaries of human progress."—(Kaiser William II.)

"The German race is called to bind the earth under its control."—(Ludwig Woltmann, 1913.) "Our next war will be fought for the highest interests of our country and of mankind. World Power or downfall will be our rallying cry."—(General Bernhardi, 1911.)

"It is only by relying on our good German sword that we can hope to conquer that place in the sun which rightly belongs to us."—(German Crown Prince, 1913.) "With the help of Turkey, India and China may be conquered. Having conquered these, Germany should civilize and Germanize the world, and the German language would become the world language."—(Theodore Springman, 1915.)

With these statements of aims may be compared the recent utterances of the Kaiser: "If the enemy does not want peace, then we must bring peace to the world by battering in with the iron fist and shining sword the doors of those who will not have peace."—(Dec. 22, 1917.) "We desire to live in friendship with neighboring peoples, but the victory of German arms must first be recognized."—(Feb. 11, 1918.) "The prize of victory must not fall to us. No soft peace, but one corresponding with Germany's interests."—(March 20, 1918.)

The Ukrainian Press Bureau received information from Odessa that the one-time Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna and Grand Dukes Nicholas Aleievich and Alexander Nicholasievich were in the hands of the Germans.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

CALLAUX TAKEN FROM PRISON CELL TO TESTIFY

FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE FACES COURT IN TRIAL FOR TREASON OF M. LANDAU — WARNED TO CONFIN EVIDENCE TO ONE POINT.

Paris, May 14—Former Premier Caillaux was brought into court from his prison cell today to testify in the treason trial growing out of the Bonnet Rouge affair.

He was called at the request of counsel for M. Landau, one of the accused, who was a reporter for the Bonnet Rouge.

Before M. Caillaux began his testimony Col. Voyer, the president, admonished him to confine his remarks within the proper limits. "The only point at issue," said Col. Voyer, "is whether the witness mentioned the name of Marx of Mannheim (a German banker through whom funds were supplied for the Bonnet Rouge propaganda) to M. Landau in September, 1918. Please keep to that point."

M. Caillaux denied emphatically that he had mentioned Marx in 1918. He said he had never heard of the man until July, 1917, and then on when the Bonnet Rouge case was discussed in the Chamber of Deputies. It was brought out that the name and address of Marx were found on an address of paper among the documents belonging to M. Caillaux which were discovered in Florence. The former premier explained this by saying the paper was handed to him by a Swiss merchant who was introduced to him under the pretext that he was to speak about the exchange of merchandise between France and Switzerland.

"I dismissed him brutally," declared M. Caillaux. Col. Voyer evidently was anxious to have M. Caillaux conclude his testimony. "That is sufficient answer," he said. "You may go."

M. Caillaux insisted on speaking further, however, saying: "I have never given one franc to the Bonnet Rouge since the war began. It is true that I subscribed 40,000 francs before the war, but my fund was exhausted at the beginning of hostilities. At the time I was engaged in defending my honor against a bitter press campaign. The Bonnet Rouge defended me, therefore I helped it."

"I defended my honor in the past and will do so in the future with a possible means at my command. "It is my contention that a public man in time of war must consider every possibility of bringing about a favorable peace, no matter whence comes."

M. Caillaux's testimony seemed to be disturbing to the accused, who immediately began to try to shift the responsibility on each other. M. Marion, who was assistant manager of the Bonnet Rouge, accused M. Duval, the director, and M. Landau. The latter replied that M. Marion's declaration was untruthful. All the defendants except M. Joucla, who remained silent, attempted to separate their case from that of M. Duval, for whom alone the prosecution, specifically demands the death sentence.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

DISCOVER PLOT FOR ESCAPE OF CZAR NICHOLAS

London, May 13—The soviet government, according to a Times dispatch from Petrograd, dated Friday, confirms the report that Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor, together with the former empress and one of their daughters, was removed to Ekaterinburg from Tobolsk as a result of the discovery of a peasant conspiracy to assist in his escape from captivity. Alexis Romanoff, the former heir apparent, remains in Tobolsk owing to ill health.

The former emperor is now confined in a small house with only one or two attendants and no stranger is allowed to approach him. He complains that the guards recently have been rude and meddlesome. M. Sverdlloff of the Bolshevik cabinet says that Nicholas must reconcile himself to the fact that he is a prisoner of the soviet.

The question of the ultimate fate of the former emperor, the dispatch adds, will soon be brought to a decision.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

PARIS TRYING MUNICIPAL HOG RAISING PLAN

Paris, May 14—Municipal hog raising in Paris on a large scale may result from the war. Lack of labor and deficient transportation facilities have not only held up provisions needed by the housewife and made them dearer but have delayed the garbage before front doors until it has compelled universal attention to its immense volume as well as to the inconvenience from its overstay in the street.

Hog raising has been proposed as a remedy for the lack of food and the superabundance of rotting waste. Vegetable garbage and greasy substances in the boxes over which Parisians have been stumbling nightly since the war began would, it is asserted, fatten 100,000 hogs each year, and pork is now worth 50 cents a pound.

Thousands of errand dogs nourish themselves on the contents of garbage boxes, and a great many of the dogs have been spreading hydrophobia.

The proposal embraces municipal markets for the sale of the fresh pork, eliminating middlemen's profits and providing competition against dealers who, in spite of all efforts to control retail prices, have found means of steadily pushing up profits. It is estimated that the gross revenue from the enterprise would be 100,000,000 francs a year, all of it nearly clean gain for the city.

ADVERTISE IN THE TIMES.

JUDGE WEBB TO PRESIDE OVER CRIMINAL COURT

Judge James H. Webb opened the May term of the Criminal Superior Court here today for the trial of cases of the Rev. John R. Brown of the First Baptist church offering the opening prayer. The jury has been summoned to be present at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Practically all of the business this afternoon was the putting of prisoners to plea. Many pleaded not guilty, but may change their pleas later. Attorney Robert G. DeForest is acting as public defender, and has a large number of prisoners who are unable to procure bond, including several murder cases.

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