

EX-KAISER TELLS STORY OF BISMARCK

GIVES REASONS WHY HE HAD TO PRACTICALLY "FIRE" THE IRON CHANCELLOR

London, March 15.—In a long and extraordinary interesting letter to the late Emperor Francis Joseph, the ex-kaiser immediately after he dismissed Bismarck, his great chancellor, explained his reasons for doing so. It was found in the state archives at Vienna and has been published in the Oester Reichliche Rundschau by Prof. Hans Schlitter in Vienna and by the Daily Telegraph here.

The letter is dated April 3, 1890, and begins its narrative with the Prussian coal strike of May, 1889. It threatened, says the ex-kaiser, the entire economic life of the state and inquiries into it were set afoot both by the state ministry and by the ex-kaiser himself. Soon, however, the ministers asked the ex-kaiser to amend their deliberations as Bismarck was quite intractable.

Wanted Strikes to Burn Out

"He wanted the strike to 'rage and burn itself thoroughly out,' without hindrance all over the country. He rejected every idea of intervention by the power of the state and expressed the opinion that it was the business of our industry, which must be allowed to fight out its private feuds."

The ex-kaiser then describes how he settled the dispute, to the disapproval of Bismarck, who held the men's movement was revolutionary "and must be checked and cured only by blood and iron, that is to say, with cartridges and repeating rifles."

Bismarck then, says the ex-kaiser, retired to the country where he remained for eight or nine months, until January 25, 1890.

Bismarck Defied Him

During that time the kaiser adopted and pressed a strong program of social legislation for the protection of the workmen. Of this he wrote: "In the course of the autumn and down to January on three different occasions I had first begged, then requested, and finally informed the prince it was my wish he should take in hand the bill to amend the law with regard to the workmen's protection and lay before me an order for publication. He refused this three times in a very curt way. He didn't want it and was opposed to it in principle, and there was nothing to be done."

The kaiser then acted for himself. He prepared a memorandum on the labor situation and called a council of ministers of state for January 25, specially summoning Bismarck to it. The ex-kaiser gives a curious account of it; how he explained his scheme and asked the ministers to discuss it and

particularly the summoning of the international conference.

Ministers Afraid of Bismarck

"Bismarck at once declared the plan impracticable," says the ex-kaiser. "The ministers were so terrified of him that none would express themselves on the subject."

Then the kaiser most earnestly begged Bismarck to take a conciliatory attitude the next day in the reichstag in the discussion on the expulsion clause in the socialist law. The letter goes on: "As an answer—it pains me to use the expression—he flung his resignation at my feet, in a most disrespectful manner and with harsh words. The ministry kept silence and left me in the lurch. Naturally I did not grant his request. The prince had his way. The law was rejected and amid general embitterment and discontent, of which an assortment came my way on the grounds of slackness, etc., the reichstag broke up to spread these feelings through the country as preparations for the new election."

Bismarck Starts Petty War

The ex-kaiser then describes what he terms the awful time Bismarck gave him. He continually irritated the Prussian ministers and when he brought the kaiser two documents on labor matters for his signature he plainly told him he would only cooperate in the kaiser's policy so long as he could reconcile it with his own views.

When the time for calling the international congress came, the ex-kaiser says, "he at once commenced against me a petty 'coulissee' war, not always carried on with honorable means. He suddenly prevented the ministers from reporting to me by dragging out an order which had been buried thirty years and forgotten."

"He took from the imperial secretaries of state all their work and wanted to do and countersign everything himself. At the same time his health got worse from week to week. He could no longer sleep. His nerves gave way. He got convulsions of weeping at night and even at the audiences. "His doctor declared if this situation lasted another three weeks the prince would die of a stroke. Finally toward the end of February, the prince declared to me at an audience that with his nerves and his health as they were he could not go on any longer and begged for partial relief from affairs. I begged him to make me proposals entirely in accordance with his will and wishes, as I wished to avoid even the appearance that I was sending him away or longed for his departure."

Arrangements were made by which Bismarck was to be relieved of some of his duties, but a few weeks later he asked leave to retire altogether. The kaiser agreed, as he says, with a heavy heart, and the veteran chancellor appeared quite satisfied.

But the letter continues "Two days

A CARNIVAL OF ECONOMY AWAITS DOLLAR DAY SHOPPERS AT STANDER'S STORE

MONDAY, MARCH 24TH AND TUESDAY MARCH 25TH DOLLAR DAYS AT STANDER'S SPECIALTY STORE

PREPARATIONS FOR THIS GREAT EVENT HAVE BEEN GOING ON FOR SOME TIME, AND WE WILL GIVE YOU MONDAY AND TUESDAY, THE BIGGEST VALUE IN NEEDED MERCHANDISE FOR A DOLLAR.

CHILDREN'S GINGHAM DRESSES Children's ready-made gingham dresses in solid colors, plaids and stripes; sizes from 4 to 12 years; \$1:50 value. Dollar Day Price \$1.00

LADIES' WAISTS Ladies' voils and organdy waists, the very newest collarless and very prettily trimmed, \$1.50 values. Dollar Day Price \$1.00

GINGHAM'S Our very best Nonwood and Amosky gingham in solid colors, plaids, stripes and checks 30c value. Dollar Day Price—5 yards for \$1.00

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VEILS. Circular and square veils, \$1.25 and \$1.50 value. While they last. Dollar Day Price \$1.00

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LADIES' HOSE \$1.25 and \$1.50 ladies' silk hose in white, black, champagne, brown and grey. Dollar Day Price \$1.00

Stander's Specialty Store, Opelousas, La.

later he came to report and told me in curt words to my astonishment that he had not even thought of going; that he would remain. He replied to my surprised question that the ministry of state had not, on learning of his departure, at once begged him to stay in all circumstances and the gentlemen had at the same time made too delighted faces. "From this he had concluded the gentleman wanted to get rid of him and the old spirit of opposition had revived in him and he would now certainly stay only to annoy the ministers. I could only answer I was very glad to know he was still at my side, but hoped the increasing burden of work and excitement would not injure his health."

Calls Bismarck Envious

After that the kaiser says: "His strength broke loose." He describes

here how Bismarck set himself against the minister he had himself selected and trained, and tried to get him dismissed. Nevertheless, the international conference was a brilliant success and so asserts the letter, "the envy of his poor young emperor overcame him and he decided to destroy his success."

The kaiser describes some of Bismarck's maneuvers and especially his plan to mess up the new reichstag. He wanted a fresh and still more drastic socialist law introduced which was certain to be rejected. Bismarck would then dissolve the reichstag and, as the kaiser says, "The nation was all excited. Out of irritation the socialists would get up riots; there would be revolutionary turnouts, and then I was to shoot into it all without any nonsense and let the cannon and rifles play thereby. That was his secret intention. The conference on the labor protection law would be lost and the election maneuver of Utopia would be for long rendered impossible."

The kaiser told Bismarck that to answer the petitions with quick firers and cartridges was impossible. "At that he was very angry," the letter continues, "and declared it must come to shooting in the end and therefore the sooner the better and if I would not do it then he would give in his resignation then and there. There I was again face with a crisis."

The kaiser discussed the matter with other leading men and then recalled Bismarck with some trepidation to tell him he would not have the law brought in. To his amazement the prince treated the whole thing as a matter of indifference. "The whole attitude which he had," says the letter, "taken up towards me in this matter only a few days earlier had vanished from his memory and he let drop like a trifle the affair over which he had kept the ministers and the government parties in the greatest excitement for four weeks and for the sake of which he wanted to dismiss the ministers and conjure up conflicts."

The kaiser then describes "the unparalleled state of excitement" Bismarck had got into. He says: "The ministers had to put up with outbursts of anger and rudeness of the grossest kind until they refused to work any further. Affairs stood still and accumulated. Nothing more was completed. No project, however great its urgency, could be laid before me and direct reports were forbidden to ministers behind my back."

"Everything had to be submitted to him and what he did not want he simply rejected and prevented from being brought to me. Then arose in circles of officialdom a general discontent which even spread to parliamentary circles. Moreover, I received through my body physicians news to the great anxiety of his doctor, that the prince was in such a state that he was approaching a complete collapse which would end in nerve fever and stroke."

Then Bismarck, in direct contradiction to the kaiser's orders, began a campaign against the new reichstag and gave a startling interview to Windthorst as a result of a deliberate arrangement with Bleichroeder. Of this interview the kaiser says: "It liberated a storm of indignation in the fatherland and was semi-officially surrounded with mystery that permitted all possible conclusions. Moreover, an attempt was made to make it appear that I had known about it and approved it, whereas I learned the fact only three days later through

the newspapers and eager inquiries which I received from all sides."

Three days later the kaiser saw Bismarck, who, bringing up the interview himself, represented that Windthorst had, as it were, unexpectedly appeared in his ante-room and surprised him.

The kaiser told him he knew the interview was arranged and he must ask to be informed of such important matters. "Then," the letter continues, "a storm broke loose without any regard for courtesy or consideration. He told me he would not allow himself to be kept tied to me, that he forbade this once and for all, that I had no idea of parliamentary life, that in such things it was not my business to give him any kind of orders, and so on and so on. When he had at last worked off his rage, I tried to make clear to him that here there was no question of orders but that what I wanted was not to learn afterward through the press of such important steps that in the end might have as a consequence binding decisions from which I could escape. But it did no good."

"He wanted to do everything and rule alone and not even submit it to the emperor. From that moment it was clear to me we must part if everything was not to be morally ruined and perish. God is my witness, how many nights I wrestled in prayer and entreated that the heart of this man might be softened and I might be spared the terrible end of letting him leave me, but it was not to be."

"Two days later the order had not been sent in by the prince to be cancelled. I had him asked if he would not send it. He replied he "would never think of doing so. He needed it against his ministers." There my patience gave way. My old Hohenzollern family pride rose up.

"It was now necessary to force the old pighead to obedience, so I bring about a separation, for now the question was whether the emperor or the chancellor was to remain on top. I had him once more asked to send in revocation of the order and to accommodate himself to my wishes and requests previously expressed to him, which he flatly refused. With that the drama was at an end."

"This was the man whom I had idealized all my life, for whose sake I had endured a veritable hell of torments, of moral persecution in my parents' home, a man for whom after grandpa's death I had alone flung myself into the breach in order to keep him, for whom I had brought down upon myself the anger of my dying father and the unquenchable hatred of my mother. He had not thought whatever of all that. And what a dagger stab for my heart."

"His boundless contempt for human nature, which he had for all, even for those who worked themselves to death for him, played him a nasty trick when he also regarded his master as nothing and wanted to humiliate him to a position of his henchman. When he took his leave and accused me of having driven him away, I kept silent and said nothing, and when he was outside I broke down, I am ashamed to say it, in a convulsion of tears."

For a Bad Cold Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has stood the test of time and can be depended upon.—adv.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days Druggists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure itching, blood, bleeding or protruding Piles. Instantly relieves itching Piles, and you can get needed sleep after the first application. Price 5c.

WALTON LALONDE

Died, at the family home, east of Opelousas, on last Saturday, March 15, Walton Lalonde, born in July, 1909, aged 9 years and 8 months. The funeral was held Sunday evening with services at the Catholic church and interment in the Catholic cemetery. The deceased was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Lalonde, well known residents of the Coteau neighborhood. The following, written in French, has been sent to the Clarion for publication regarding the death of this young boy: A VAIT LA MORT RAISON? Je voudrais qu'a cet age On sortit de la vie ainsi que d'un banquet. Remerciant son hote, et qu'on fit son paquet; Car ce comble peut-on retarder le voyage? Tu murmures, viellard! Vois ces jeunes mourir. Vois-les marcher, vois-les courir. A des morts, et ets vraai, glorieuses et belles. Mais sures cependant, et quelquefois cruelles. J'ai beau te le crier; mon zele est indiscret: Le plus semblable aux morts meurt le plus a regret.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, the Divine Power, in its infinite wisdom, has seen fit, to take from our midst Mrs. Edward Mornhinweg, wife of our highly esteemed friend and brother Woodman, Edward Mornhinweg; and Whereas, the demise of this estimable lady has left an ineffable void in the hearts of her devoted husband and children, and a sincere and deep sorrow among her wide circle of friends; therefore, Be it resolved, that Opelousas Household No. 109, Columbian Woodmen, extends its heartfelt sympathies to those who have been left to mourn her loss, reminding them that one of God's truest and noblest creatures has left this temporary abode of trials and suffering for the unseen realm of peace and happiness. Be it further resolved, that these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and that they be published, and a copy sent to the family of the deceased. A. L. ANDRUS, BEN RISEMAN, W. R. LASTRAPES, Committee.

YVES D'AVY

Agent for Tombstones, Monuments and Cemetery Marble Work. Get My Prices Before Buying. Box One, Route One, Opelousas, La.

Conditions at Best are Improving

—and there is a better tone in the Evening Telegram headlines. This is the season when you are met at intervals with the observation: "The days are getting perceptibly longer."

Yes, it is true that there are none of us but what would regret, to some extent, to see this country join the League of Nations. But is it not better to join the League than to have our sons, brothers and fathers slaughtered again in another war in a few years hence?

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

Opelousas, La., March 14, 1919. The Board of Aldermen met this day pursuant to adjournment.

Present—M. Halphen, Mayor, presiding; Aldermen: L. A. Gosselet, M. A. Fields, L. L. Danel, Simon Stelly and C. P. Dunbar. All members present. Meeting called to order.

The Mayor stated that the purpose of this meeting was to canvass the daily reports of the police officers since last meeting, and to compile the returns of the election held on March 11, 1919, for a City Marshal.

Moved by Mr. Fields, seconded by Mr. Gosselet and carried, that the members of this Board proceed to compile the returns of the general election held March 11, 1919, for City Marshal, and to promulgate the result, which, after due examination, was declared by them as follows:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of St. Landry, City of Opelousas.

Be it remembered, that we, the undersigned Board of Aldermen of the City of Opelousas, did this day repair to the City Hall of said City for the purpose of compiling the returns sent in by the commissioners of election at the several polling places in the said City of Opelousas, La., and in pursuance to the proclamation of His Honor Michael Halphen, Mayor of Opelousas, La., and of date the 31st day of January, 1919, and of the Board of Supervisors of Election, and then and there having arrived we proceeded in the presence of E. S. Kerr, W. L. Prud'homme and A. L. Hollier, witnesses known and hereunto required, and qualified electors of this parish, and as many others who have chosen to attend, to compile said returns and have ascertained from said compilation that the votes cast in the several polling places in this City at said election for City Marshal of City of Opelousas, La., are as follows, to-wit:

First City Ward 16
Second City Ward 15
Third City Ward 14
Fourth City Ward 13
George Goodloe 08

and having made public proclamation of the above results we have closed this present process verbal of compilation of votes, which is made in triplicate, as required by law. City of Opelousas, La., this 14th day of March, 1919.

L. A. GOSSELET, M. A. FIELDS, LOUIS A. DANIEL, S. STELLY, MICHAEL HALPHEN, Mayor, C. P. DUNBAR, Aldermen City of Opelousas, La. Signed in presence of: E. S. KERR, W. L. PRUD'HOMME, A. L. HOLLIER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, the undersigned notary, this 14th day of March, 1919.

M. R. SANDOZ, Notary Public. Moved by Mr. Fields, seconded by Mr. Stelly and carried, that the Board proceed to canvass the daily reports of the police officers, which was accordingly done.

Moved by Mr. Stelly, seconded by Mr. Danel and carried, that action on the efficiency of the police forces be deferred until next regular meeting.

There being no further business, on motion, duly seconded and carried, the meeting was adjourned.

Attest—J. J. PERRONIN, City Clerk. HALPHEN, Mayor.

STRAYED OR STOLEN

From the Ice Factory pasture, about ten days ago, spotted Jersey cow, about four years old and heavy with calf. Liberal reward for her return to Opelousas Ice & Bottling Works. mch22-1f Opelousas, La.

First Bachelor—Why do they say "high noon" when applied to the time of a wedding? Second Bachelor—Another way of saying a 12 to 1 chance. Unless he gets busy before July 1, von Tirpitz, said to be broke, can not follow the usual course and start a corner saloon in some live American city.

The recent declaration of war on England by 5,000 Irishmen shows why Britannia was so pathetically eager to get into Mr. Wilson's League of Nations.

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED CITY OR COUNTY PROPERTY FOR SALE

I am able to offer some fine residence property in Opelousas that are lower than the cost of building material. These properties are located in desirable home sections and a buyer can be suited in the matter of improvement.

In my list of farms for sale I have some of the choicest lands in St. Landry Parish, ranging from 2 to 500 hundred acre tracts. You will make no mistake in buying these farms at my prices. Before buying from other real estate man, call on me—may have something on my list to suit you.

GUSE DUPRE, Opelousas, Louisiana

A BIG BARGAIN Shoe Sale BEGINNING SATURDAY, MAR. 15 Continuing until April 1st

Having just returned from Boston, the great shoe manufacturing center of the United States, where I purchased a large and select stock of high grade shoes, at very advantageous prices, I will offer to the public an opportunity to share the bargains, and for the next fifteen days, offer all shoes in the stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

- For instance, Men's \$6.00 Shoes at \$3.00 Ladies \$5.00 Shoes at \$2.49 Children's \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes at \$2.75

All others at same proportionate reduction. Come and see and be convinced. A full line of Ladies' and Children's Shoes.

Boston Electric Shoe Shop I. CHAPMAN, Proprietor Landry Street, Opelousas, La.