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*Friedensheuchelei an den Pranger gestellt werden!! Und unsere Consuln in Türkei und Indien, Agenten etc. müssen die ganze Mohamedan. Welt gegen dieses verhaßte, verlogene, gewissenlose Krämervolk zum wilden Aufstande entflammen; denn wenn wir uns verbluten sollen, dann soll England wenigstens Indien verlieren.*

W.

Nr. 402

**Randbemerkungen des Kaisers vom 30. Juli vorm.  
zum Artikel der "Morning Post" vom 28. Juli 1914:  
"Efforts towards Peace"<sup>1</sup>**

The only possible way to ensure or enforce peace is that England must tell Paris and Petersburg—its allies—to remain quiet, i. e. neutral to the Austro-Servian conflict, then Germany can remain quiet too. But if England continues to remain silent or to give lukewarm assurances of neutrality; that would mean encouragement to its allies to attack Austro-Germany. Berlin has tried to mediate between Petersburg & Vienna on the appeal of the Zar. But H. M. silently had already mobilised before the appeal; so that the mediator—Germany—is placed "en demeure" & his work becomes illusory. Now only England alone can stop the catastrophe by restraining its allies, by clearly intimating that—as Sir E. Grey declared—it had nothing to do with the Austro-Servian conflict, & that if one of its allies took an active part in the strife it could not reckon on the help of England. That would put a stop to all war. King George has communicated Englands intention to remain neutral to me by Prince Henry. On the other hand the Naval Staff have this morning—30. VII.—received a telegram from the German Military attaché in London, that Sir E. Grey in a private conversation with Prince Lichnowsky, declared, that if Germany made war on France, England would immediately attack Germany with its fleet! Consequently Sir E. Grey says the direct contrary to what his Sovereign communicated to me through my brother & places his King in the position of a double tongued liar vis-à-vis to me.

William I. R.

The whole war is plainly arranged between England, France and Russia for the annihilation of Germany, lastly through the conversations with Poincaré in Paris and Petersburg, & the Austro-

<sup>1</sup> Zeitungsausschnitt vom Auswärtigen Amt dem Kaiser zugesandt, der seine Randbemerkungen am 30. Juli vorm. niederschrieb, von dort ins Amt zurückgelangt. Reichskanzler und Jagow nahmen am 30. Juli von den Randbemerkungen des Kaisers Kenntnis.