GERMAN PEACE IS ALL FOR GERMANY

Full Control of Belgium Is Demanded—Large Army to Be Maintained.

FRONTIER TO BE RECTIFIED

Gerard Relates Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Terms Delivered to Ambassador Before America's Break With Central Empires.

(Continued From First Page.)

America." I then asked, "How about Northern France?"

"We are willing to leave Northern France," the Chancellor responded, "but there must be a rectification of the frontier."

"How about the eastern frontier?" I asked.

"We must have a very substantial rectification of our frontier."

"How about Rumania?"

"We shall leave Bulgaria to deal with Rumania."

"How about Serbia?"

"A very small Serbia may be allowed to exist, but that is a question for Austria. Austria must be left to do what she wishes to with Italy, and we must have indemnities from all countries, and all our ships and colonies back."

Of course, "rectification of the frontier" is a polite term for "annexation."

President Is Still for Peace.

On January 22, 1917, our President addressed the American Senate, and in his address he referred to his note of December 18, sent to all belligerent governments. He stated, referring to the reply of the entente powers to his peace note of December 18, "We are that much nearer to the definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war."

In this address, also, referring to the answers received from the belligerents to his peace note of December 18, the President said:

"The central powers unite in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The entente powers have replied much more definitely, and have stated in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of arbitration which they deem to be indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war."

War Must First Be Ended.

The President further referred to a world concert to guarantee peace in the future, and he said:

"The present war must first be ended. We owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as our participation with guarantees of future peace, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended."

He said, further, that the statesmen of both of the groups of nations at war had declared that it was not part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists, and he said that it must be implied from these assurances that the peace to come must be "a peace without victory."

In the course of his address President Wilson remarked that "statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland." In another place he said: "So far as practicable, moreover, every great people in the struggle toward a full development of its resources and its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the highways of the sea," and, where this could not be done by cession of territory, that it could be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way. He closed by proposing, in effect, that the nations of the world should adopt the Monroe Doctrine, and that no nation should seek to explain its policy for any other nation or people.

Gerard Gives Warning.

After the receipt of the ultimatum of January 31 from Germany, in my conversation with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, he referred to this peace note of December 18 and the peace speech of January 22 of the President.

I must say here that on my return to Germany I went very far in assuring the Chancellor and other members of the government of the President's desire to see peace established in the world. I told them that I believed the President was ready to go very far toward forcing any nation which refused a reasonable peace; but I also impressed on all the members of the government with whom I came in contact my belief that the election had not in any way altered the policy of the President, and I warned them of the danger to our good relations if ruthless submarine warfare should be resumed.

Bethmann-Hollweg's Verdict Given.

The Chancellor, however, at this interview after January 31, said that he had been compelled to take up ruthless submarine war because it was evident that President Wilson could do nothing toward peace. He spoke particularly of the President's speech of January 22, declaring that in it the President had made it plain that he considered the answer of the entente powers to his peace note formed a basis for peace, a thing impossible for Germany even to consider.

The Chancellor said, further (and this was a criticism I heard not only from him but from many Germans), that when the President spoke of a united and independent Poland he evidently meant to take away from Germany that part of Poland which had been incorporated in the Kingdom of Prussia and give it to this new and independent kingdom, thereby bringing the eastern frontier of Germany within two hours by motor from Berlin; and, further, when the President spoke of giving each nation a highway to the sea, that he meant the German port of Dantzig should be turned over to the new state of Poland, thereby not only taking a Prussian port, but cutting the extreme eastern part of Prussia from the remainder of the country.

Objections Are Frivolous.

I replied that these objections appeared to me very frivolous; that the President, of course, like a clever lawyer trying to gain his end, which was peace, had said that all parties were apparently agreed that there should be a peace; if Germany was merely fighting a defensive war, as she had always claimed, that she should be greatly delighted when the President declared that all the weight of America was in favor of a peace without victory—which meant, of course, that Germany should be secured from that crushing and dismemberment which Germany's statesmen had stated so often that they feared.

I continued that I was sure, when the President spoke of the united and independent state of Poland, that he had, of course, not had reference to Poland at any particular period of its history, but undoubtedly meant that Poland as constituted by Germany and Austria themselves. In referring to the right of a nation to have access to the sea, I held that the President had in mind Russia and the Dardanelles, rather than any attempt to take a Prussian port for the benefit of Poland.

President Is Blamed.

Of course, the trouble with this feeling and criticism of the President's speech made by the Chancellor is that the orders for the resumption of ruthless submarine warfare had been given long before the news of the speech came to Germany.

(Continued Tomorrow.)

BISHOP OF IDAHO, WHO IS CRITICALLY ILL, BUT IMPPROVING.

RT. REV. ALPHONSU S JOSEPH GLORIEUX.

BREAKFAST WILL BE AT 7

Eugene Business Men to Get Up Early to Entertain Motorists.

EUGENE, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—The members of the Dealers' Motor Car Association of Oregon, on their business and pleasure trip through the Willamette Valley and Southern Oregon, will arrive in Eugene at midnight Monday.

Breakfast at the Osburn Hotel at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning has been planned by Eugene business men Frank Jenkins, president of the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, will be toastmaster. Rev. A. M. Spangler, pastor of the Congregational Church and member of the City Council, and G. W. Griffin will respond to toasts.

The motorists will leave Eugene at 1:30 P. M., Tuesday, making their next stop at Cottage Grove.

BOMB HITS ST. MARK'S

Austrian Airmen Damage Noted Building in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Austrian airplanes which bombarded Venice last Tuesday dropped explosives on the civil hospital which forms a part of the famous School of St. Mark. This school, with its neighboring statue of General Bartolomeo Colleoni and the celebrated Church of Saints John and Paul containing monumental tombs of the Doges, is considered one of the greatest wonders of the world.

The chief ward in St. Mark's School, with its magnificent 15th century coffered ceilings, was struck by a bomb. One-third of the ceiling was destroyed, the falling fragments causing victims among the patients underneath.

43 CERTIFIED IN PENDLETON

Umatilla Quota Is Filled, but More Are Called by Board.

PENDLETON, Or., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—Although 43 men have been certified by the Umatilla County exemption board to the district board at La Grande, and there are several more applications for exemption to be acted on, the board here will begin Tuesday the examination of 35 more men, making a total of 121 called for examination in the first draft.

Umatilla County's quota is 43, but it is probable that several of those certified to the district board will have acceptable exemption claims and there may be others who will fail to pass the more rigid Army physical examinations.

NEGRO STANDS UP FOR U. S.

Austrian, Behind Bars, Is Assaulted by Fellow Slacker.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., Aug. 19.—(Special.)—When Athamsos Serenchi, Austrian, spoke slightingly of Uncle Sam yesterday, Marshall Scott, negro, landed on him so hard that officers rushed into the jail, where the men are, and separated them, putting Scott in solitary confinement. As soon as they learned the facts Scott was taken out and the Austrian put in. Both men are serving time for failing to register for the draft.

"I may be a slacker, but nobody is going to knock Uncle Sam around me, and get away with it," Scott said.

ALLIES BOMB TWO CITIES

Dutch Hear Explosions at Zelsaete and Ghent.

SAS VAN GENT, Holland, Aug. 19.—Terrific explosions of bombs dropped by entente allied airmen in a raid shortly before midnight on Zelsaete, a Belgian town on the Dutch frontier, 18 miles north of Ghent, awakened all the inhabitants of this town. German anti-aircraft batteries were very active, some of their shrapnel bursting over Sas Van Gent.

Ghent, which in normal times has a population of 170,000, also was raided by the entente allies' aviators.

BISHOP IS IMPROVED

Hope Held Out for Recovery of Idaho Churchman.

50 YEARS' WORK IS RECORD

Early Settlers of Oregon Are Watching With Anxiety Critical Illness of Right Rev. Alphonsus Joseph Glorieux.

The condition of Right Rev. Alphonsus Joseph Glorieux, Bishop of Idaho, who is in a critical condition at St. Vincent's Hospital, was slightly improved yesterday. Bishop Glorieux is 73 years old and is suffering from heart disease. In spite of his years it is thought he has a chance for recovery.

Last Friday was the rounding out of 50 years' service as a clergyman for Bishop Glorieux. He was born in Dottignies, Belgium, February 1, 1844. His father and mother were Aguste and Lucy Glorieux.

Bishop Glorieux was educated at Courtral, Belgium, and the American College, Louvain. He was ordained August 17, 1867, in Mechlin. He is the oldest priest in point of service in the Northwest, beginning his mission work in Roseburg shortly after being ordained. Later he was transferred to Oregon City. In 1871 he was appointed president of St. Michael's College, Portland, and it was here that many of Portland's prominent men of today received their education. He was consecrated Bishop of Apoelolionia in April, 1885, and Bishop of Idaho at Boise in 1893, and has been at that city since that date.

When Bishop Glorieux took up mission work in Oregon the country adjacent to Portland was sparsely settled and he traveled many miles on horseback to aid those in need. Many of the early settlers of this part of the state who are still living are watching his present condition with much anxiety.

ETHEL FRITZ RESCUED

FRED FELTON HERO OF COLUMBIA BEACH EPISODE.

Girl Goes Beyond Regular Bathing Place and Half Hour's Work Is Needed for Resuscitation.

Miss Ethel Fritz, aged 22, was saved from drowning at Columbia Beach yesterday through the prompt work of Fred Felton, who plunged into the water when he saw Miss Fritz was in distress and brought her safely ashore. The girl was unconscious and half an hour's work was required to resuscitate her.

Miss Fritz was in the water above the bathing beach proper, which was crowded with bathers, and she got beyond her depth. Mr. Felton, who was formerly a life guard at other bathing beaches, who had been swimming but was on the bank at the moment, happened to see the girl go under and realized her danger, so plunged immediately into the water to her rescue and his prompt work saved the girl's life.

The accident took place about 6 o'clock. After being revived Miss Fritz was taken to her home, little the worse for her adventure.

POPE'S NOTE IS DISLIKED

German Papers Unfavorable in Comment on Peace Move.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The comment in German newspapers reaching Amsterdam is generally unfavorable to the Pope's peace note, according to dispatches to the Exchange Telegraph Company. The German Catholic papers express satisfaction with the Pope's initiative, but consider the note disquieting so far as it regards Germany's interests.

The Tages Zeitung, according to the dispatches, declares that the Pope's peace proposals would mean Germany's ruin. The Vossische Zeitung asserts that Germany will rapidly solve the Belgian question in conformity with the wishes of the Pope, but declares that France must also give up all hopes of annexing Alsace-Lorraine.

POPE'S PEACE PLAN STIRS UP POLITICS

Reichstag Resolution Said to Have Been for Purpose of Paving Way for Proposal.

REVENTLOW STILL CYNICAL

Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, on Emperor's Birthday, Declares Day of Peace Cannot Be Far Distant.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19.—The Pope's peace proposal now is being dragged into the field of party politics in Germany and made the subject of contention between the Pan-German annexationists and advocates of a moderate peace.

George Bernhard in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says the Pope's action has cleared up one of the mysteries connected with Mathias Erzberger's recent peace campaign in the Reichstag and that the adoption by the Reichstag of his resolution was to pave the way for the Pope's note.

Italy to Get No Soil.

Vienna dispatches say the government newspapers declare emphatically that it is impossible to cede a foot of soil to Italy, but otherwise little vehement objection to the Pope's note is heard from Austria.

Count Von Reventlow, in the Tages Zeitung, continues his cynical discussions of German policy. He avows, in reference to the Pope's phrase on the substitution of the moral power of justice for the might of arms, that the moral law exists for the Germans only so far as it applies to the German empire and nation.

No Reduction in Armaments.

The writer says the Germans cannot consent to a reduction in armaments, which alone have made possible the existence of the empire and the policy of its moral activities.

Count Von Reventlow adds that Germany cannot bear her own war burdens and that, therefore, she cannot renounce indemnities, and that guarantees for Belgium's independence cannot be found. He also says that the carrying out of the papal program would mean an end to the middle European alliance and Germany's ruin.

Annexationist mass meetings continue to bombard Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, Chancellor Michaelis and Admiral Scheer, commander of the battle fleet, with protests against the Reichstag peace resolution.

Members Favor Discussion.

It is reported here that the members of the Reichstag main committee which meets Tuesday for the first time since the recent cabinet changes are in favor of a discussion of Pope Benedict's peace note. The Pontiff's action has naturally swung the wavering Centrists back into line on the Reichstag's peace resolution, which Chancellor Michaelis will present at the meeting of the new cabinet.

Prince Von Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, delivered a peace talk at the German Emperor's birthday reception at the Embassy. He said the day of peace could not longer be far distant and that the good sense of the entente peoples must soon knock aside the statesmen who were barring a way to peace. He added that meanwhile the central powers, who were not fighting to make annexations by violence, would not drop their weapons a second before the entente governments abandoned their piratical aims.

Trieste Not to Be Discussed.

The Nieue Freie Presse, commenting on the peace note, declares that the question of Trieste is absolutely not to be discussed by the Austrians, who have defended the city with their German comrades in 10 bloody Isonzo batles, and refused to be robbed of their possessions by any negotiations.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 19. — In connection with the meeting of the main committee of the Reichstag August 21 there is the prospect of a Social Democratic interpellation calling upon the government to reiterate its war aims.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung asserts that Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial Chancellor, will take the floor at Tuesday's meeting for the purpose of participating in the general discussion and he also will make reference to the papal peace note.

Frank Discussion Expected.

The Reichstag main committee has all the functions of a parliamentary body and it is likely that some of the loose threads which were left dangling when the Chancellor crisis set in will be picked up again.

While the political atmosphere shows mild indications of being surcharged with the customary amount of unconfirmed rumors, it is believed the forthcoming session will resolve itself into a frank discussion of outstanding political, military and economic questions.

MEXICO SEEKS NEW LOAN

Conference With American Bankers Reported to Be Favorable.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19.—Dr. Alfredo Caturegli, a Mexican financial agent, who has been in the United States for the government, returned here yesterday and said that preliminary negotiations for a loan to Mexico will be opened soon with several groups of American bankers.

While the negotiations will be only tentative, he thought the demands of the bankers were reasonable and probably would be satisfactory to the Mexican government. Dr. Caturegli was confident the loan could be arranged.

WOMEN WANT MEN'S PAY

Circular Is Issued by National Woman Suffrage Association.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Warning against exploiters of woman labor was sent to its state and local branches Saturday by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

A circular letter urges every woman who does a man's work to demand a man's pay, "as a matter both of justice to herself and duty to her fellow-workers."

Little Lynching Protested.

A large crowd of I. W. W. members and their sympathizers gathered at Arion Hall last night to protest against the recent lynching of Frank Little, executive committeeman of their organization at Butte. The speakers declared that such lawlessness only serves to strengthen their organization. The speeches were comparatively moderate in tone.

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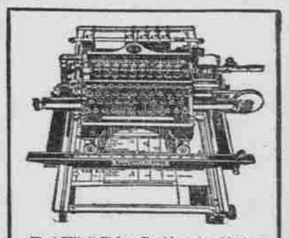

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STRIKE VIGIL INCREASED

SAN FRANCISCO READY TO COPE WITH ALLEGED GUNMEN.

More Than 1700 Carmen Are Out and Imported Men Are Deserting Company, Says Union Man.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—The strengthening of police vigilance to prevent any activity on the part of alleged gunmen, and a mass meeting of strikers in the San Francisco Labor Temple, were the features here today in the strike of United Railroads carmen.

According to B. F. Bowbeer, sixth vice-president of the Amalgamated Associations of Street and Electric Railway Employes, 1726 men had signed the roll of the strikers' union up to 4 o'clock today. Among the number, Bowbeer declared, were 40 shopmen and electricians.

Bowbeer also said that many of the substitute carmen brought in by the United Railroads from the East and Pacific Coast points were deserting the company.

The usual day off granted certain policemen today was canceled and every patrolman in the city was advised to hold himself in readiness for any emergency.

STREETCAR RUNS WILD

Officers, Soldiers and Sailors Injured in Accident at Dover.

DOVER, England, Aug. 19.—Sixteen persons were killed, 40 injured, today when a crowded streetcar on a suburban line ran wild on a steep hill, at the foot of which it was wrecked.

The accident was due to the failure of brakes. The casualties include officers, soldiers and sailors. Not one person on the car escaped injury.

Son Is Interpreter.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 19.—Accompanied by his 11-year-old son, Harry Evanoff recently appeared before Acting Police Judge M. T. Shelley on a charge of having driven a wagon over a fire hose while a fire was in progress. Evanoff was unable to speak English. His son waived interpreters' charges, conducted the case to its conclusion with promptness and dispatch, and in Russian said: "Pop, you gotta pay five plunks fer running over that hose."

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O. A. C. MEN IN DEMAND

President Kerr to Name Candidate for U. S. Military Academy.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Aug. 19.—(Special.)—President W. J. Kerr has been notified that he is entitled to name a candidate for the United States Military Academy at West Point.

A list of students who have shown special aptitude for military service, graduates of 1917, is also called for by the Adjutant-General. This list is supplemental to the 10 graduates whom President Kerr has been asked to nominate for commissions as Second Lieutenants and will not be announced until the 10 have received their commissions.

MINERS WILL GO TO WORK

Striking Men Do Not Wish to Interfere With War Programme.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 19.—Representatives of striking miners from between 35 and 40 mines in the vicinity of Springfield voted Saturday to return to work Monday in response to the mandate of President Frank Farrington, who declared the miners by remaining idle were violating their wage agreement with the operators and were embarassing the Nation in its war prorassing the Nation in its war programme.

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