

## NICHOLAS SECRET ALLY OF KAISER

### Telegrams Show Pact Made in 1905.

## FRANCE'S FAITH QUESTIONED

### Czar Advised to Put on Duma Burden of Deciding Japanese Peace Proposals.

## GERMAN AID IS TOLD

### Wilhelm Flaunts Both England and France in Moroccan Speech.

**BY HERMAN BERNSTEIN.**  
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STOCKHOLM, via Paris, Sept. 6.—(Special).—The third and last installment of the secret telegraphic correspondence between Kaiser Wilhelm, of Germany, and Czar Nicholas, of Russia, reveals the German Emperor urging Nicholas to place full responsibility for war or peace consequences during the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations on the Duma in order to save himself.

The Kaiser, whose government now deals drastically and mercilessly with the people's representatives who dare to criticize Germany's role in the present war, hypocritically advised the Czar in 1905 to listen to the voice of the people, to save the Czar's face.

"Leave It to Duma," Says Kaiser.

On July 29, 1905, he sent this telegram to Nicholas from Danzig: "With the actual spirit prevailing in Russia, the disaffected masses would try to place the whole responsibility for all disadvantageous consequences on your shoulders and all successes would be counted as the result of Count Witte's personal management. It would be excellent as a first task for these Duma representatives, if you gave them the peace treaty after it is first formulated, to vote upon it, thus leaving the odium of decision to the country and thereby giving the Russian people a voice in the matter of their own prosperity. The outcome would be their work, and therefore stop the mouths of the opposition."

On August 20, 1905, the Kaiser again telegraphed to the Czar as follows: "Task Too Great for Sovereign. 'I gather that, in general, peace negotiations are going on satisfactorily, but that some points offer difficulty to settlement before you take final decision for peace or the continuation of the war. The latter will be of far-reaching consequences and will cost unlimited lives, blood and money. I should fancy it an excellent procedure to submit the question to the great Duma first."

"As it represents the people of Russia, it would be the voice of Russia. If it should decide for peace, you are empowered in the way to proceed. If the war is to continue, the decisions which are to be taken are so terribly earnest and the consequences so far-reaching that it is quite impossible for any mortal sovereign to take the responsibility for them alone on his shoulders without the help of his people. May God be with you. Do not forget the line of advancement, visavis the guards."

Obligation to France Limited.

This telegram was signed "Willy." On September 29, 1905, the Kaiser again took up the separate treaty question. In a telegram to the Czar on that date he says: "The wording of the treaty as we agreed at Bjorker does not conflict with the Franco-Russian alliance, provided, of course, the latter is not aimed directly at my country. On the other hand, the obligations of Russia toward France can only go as far as France merits them through her behavior. 'Your ally notoriously left you in the lurch during the whole war, whereas Germany helped you in every way as far as it could without infringing the laws of neutrality. That puts Russia morally also under obligations to us. 'Do your utmost with the nation to conclude peace on the basis of the (Concluded on Page 5, Column 1.)

## 2 KILLED, 4 HURT AS TRAIN HITS CAR

MRS. ALBERT CRABBE AND BABY, OF SHELTON, DEAD.

Mr. Crabbe Not Expected to Live and Details of Accident Near Aberdeen Not Available.

ABERDEEN, Wash., Sept. 6.—Mrs. Albert Crabbe, of Shelton, and a baby daughter were killed and Mr. Crabbe and two other children of the family, a daughter of 7 and son of 15, and 10-year-old Lavina Bartlett, a friend of the family, were badly hurt when the evening Northern Pacific train en route to Aberdeen crashed into the motor in which they were driving to Aberdeen. The accident occurred on the Olympic Highway, five miles east of here, immediately in front of the Country Club.

Autoists immediately behind the Crabbe car say that the brakes apparently failed to work and that the car skidded on to the track after the engine was stopped. The train, coming at about 25 miles an hour, struck the car full in the side. Mr. Crabbe is not expected to live and, while the other children have been badly bruised and cut, they will recover.

The car was dragged for 100 yards after being hit by the train. It was literally torn to pieces by the blow. Passing autoists picked up the injured children and rushed them to the hospital here, where they are being cared for.

Mr. Crabbe and his son, the only ones left in the car, were unconscious and a few particulars concerning the mishap are available.

## WORKS QUITS PACIFISTS

California ex-Senator Says Council's Scope Too Narrow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Ex-Senator John D. Works, of California, has withdrawn from the People's Council of America for Democracy and Peace, it was announced here today.

His resignation, Mr. Works stated, is not due to waning interest in the peace movement, but because he believes the council has not taken a sufficiently broad ground and "controlled as it was, would be, and could be, nothing else than an annex to the Socialist party and used for its advancement."

## MUFFLER CUTOUT CUT OUT

Half of Manufacturers of Motor Cars Eliminate Device.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—Because muffler cutouts on automobiles have no mechanical value and add merely another unnecessary noise to American life the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has recommended their elimination from all cars built in this country after January 1, 1918, it was announced here tonight.

Nearly half the 110 automobile makers in the chamber do not use muffler cutouts on their present cars.

## GERMANS SLAY WOUNDED

Teuton Alarms Bombard Hospital, Killing 19 Helpless Men.

(By the Associated Press.)  
GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 6.—The Vandaincourt Hospital, in the region of Verdun, was again bombed by German aviators for six and one-half hours last night. Nineteen persons were killed and 20 wounded.

## PRESIDENT SNUBS PACIFIST

Professor Dana Told Wilson Won't See One From His Organization.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Professor H. W. L. Dana, representing the People's Council of America for Democracy and Terms of Peace, which was not allowed to hold meetings in several Western cities last week, was refused an interview with President Wilson today by Secretary Tumulty.

Mr. Tumulty said the President was too busy to see anyone from that organization.

## SPUD VINE NINE FEET TALL

William Hettkemper Lays Claim to Gardening Distinction.

William Hettkemper, watchman at the City Hall, lays claim to the honor of raising the tallest potato vine in Portland this year. He dug from his garden yesterday a vine measuring 3 feet 2 inches and bearing a half dozen fine big potatoes.

## RATE CONFERENCE IS SET

Japanese Mission Arranges for Meeting With Shipping Board.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Members of the Japanese mission have arranged to call on the Shipping Board one day this week to take up the subject of ocean freight rates on the Pacific.

The Shipping Board plans to reduce sharply the rates now charged by American vessels in all trades, and is working out an arrangement with the European allies looking to control of all Atlantic ocean rates.

## WAR LAWS MADE LONG IN ADVANCE

German Preparedness Related By Gerard.

## ENACTMENT IN THREE DAYS

Coinage, Banking Regulated, Maximum Food Prices Fixed.

## ALL GOLD IS GATHERED UP

Great Quantities of Food and Supplies Taken Into Germany From Holland and Scandinavian Countries.

**BY JAMES W. GERARD.**  
American Ambassador to the German Imperial Court, July 28, 1913, to February 4, 1917. Copyright, 1917, by the Public Ledger Company.

On August 4, 1914, a number of laws, which had been evidently prepared long in advance, making various changes made necessary by war, such as alteration of the coinage law, the bank law, the law of maximum prices and so on were passed. Laws as to the high prices were from time to time made. For instance, the law of October 28, 1914, provided in detail the maximum prices for rye in different parts of Germany. The maximum price at wholesale per German ton of native rye must not exceed 220 marks in Berlin, 235 marks in Cologne, 209 marks in Koeln, 232 marks in Frankfurt, 225 marks in Frankfurt A. M.

The maximum price for the German ton of native wheat was set at 40 marks per ton higher than the above rates for rye. This maximum price was made with reference to deliveries without sacks and for cash payments.

The law as to the maximum prices applied to all objects of daily necessity, not only to food and fodder, but to oil, coal and wood. Of course, these maximum prices were changed from time to time. But I think I can safely state that at no time in the war while I was in Berlin were the simple foods more expensive than in New York.

"War Bread" is Rye and Potato. The so-called "war bread," the staple food of the population, which was made soon after the commencement of the war, was composed partially of rye and potato flour. It was no at all unpalatable, especially when toasted, and when it was seen that the war would not be as short as the Germans had expected the bread cards were issued.

That is, every Monday morning each person received a card which had annexed to it a number of little perforated sections about the size of a quarter of a postage stamp, and each (Concluded on Page 3, Column 3.)

## INDUSTRIAL PEACE DURING WAR, PLAN

MANUFACTURERS LAY IDEA BEFORE DEFENSE COUNCIL.

Proposal Includes No Strike or Lockout; Conference With Labor Is Suggested.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Manufacturers' representatives proposed to the Council of National Defense today a joint agreement between employers and employees for the duration of the war to prevent strikes and lockouts, compel maintenance of prevailing open or closed shop conditions and establish a board for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes directly concerning war production.

A request that the Council call an early conference of representative National and international officers of American trade unions to agree to the proposals was taken under consideration.

Nearly 150 members of the National Industrial Conference Board, which represents 15 manufacturers' associations and more than 50,000 manufacturers, presented a statement recommending rules for applying the Council's policy of discouraging changes of labor standards during the war.

Some of the delegates explained informally today that the feeling is growing among manufacturers that labor bodies are not abiding by the recommendation made by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a member of the Defense Council's advisory commission, that laborers not insist on changing labor standards during the war.

## BISHOP'S BETROTHAL TOLD

Mother of Fiancee Announces Engagement at Michigan Home.

Formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Rev. Walter Taylor Sumner, Episcopal Bishop of Oregon, and Miss Myrtle Mitchell was made last night at Negaunee, Mich., by Mrs. Samuel Mitchell, mother of the fiancee. First announcement, informally, was made in The Oregonian yesterday.

Miss Mitchell's father, who died eleven years ago, was a pioneer in the iron mine industry in the upper peninsula of Michigan. His holdings made him extremely wealthy.

Bishop Sumner met Miss Mitchell in Chicago about ten years ago, when he was dean of St. Peter and Paul's Cathedral.

## NURSES NEEDED AT HOME

Red Cross to Train Workers at 24 Institutes, Including Seattle.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Needs for thousands of workers in the Red Cross home service in aiding families of United States soldiers and sailors has caused the Red Cross to establish 24 institutes in connection with prominent universities, where volunteer workers will be given an intensive six weeks' training.

Among the institutes established in the West is the University of Washington at Seattle.

## H. J. ROBINETT KILLS SELF AFTER ARREST

A. M. Crawford Fights Vainly to Prevent Deed.

## BATTLE RAGES IN WATER

Ex-Attorney-General Worst and Thrown in River.

## MAN TWICE CUTS THROAT

Visit Paid With Deputy Sheriff and Counsel to Tent Home on River Bank to Get Clothing Gives Setting for Tragedy.

H. J. Robinett, 50 years old and an old-time resident of Roseburg, evidently fearing to return to Roseburg to face a serious charge for which he was arrested yesterday morning, killed himself by slashing his throat with a large butcher knife on a South Portland scow at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon after a spectacular battle with Deputy Sheriff Rexford and his attorney, A. M. Crawford, former Attorney-General.

The body is now at the city morgue pending word from relatives.

## Pocketknife Used First.

It was shortly after 3 o'clock that Robinett, in company with Mr. Crawford and Deputy Sheriff Rexford, went to his tent home in South Portland to get his personal effects, pending his removal to Roseburg under a telegraphic warrant received from Sheriff Quine yesterday morning.

As he was putting his clothing in a grip, he suddenly pulled a small pocket knife from his pocket and cut his throat. As he fell to the floor, apparently unconscious, Deputy Sheriff Rexford ran from the tent in order to telephone for an ambulance. Mr. Crawford sat near, but paid no heed to the injured man, thinking that he would remain unconscious.

Mr. Crawford Threw in River. Suddenly Robinett jumped to his feet and ran toward the river, about 100 feet away. Mr. Crawford hurried after him and they grappled in about two feet of water for several minutes before Robinett was able to throw Mr. Crawford into the River.

Robinett then scrambled upon a small plank which led to a nearby scow and rushed through an open door. A large, sharp butcher-knife lay upon the table, and grabbing this he slashed his throat from ear to ear, dying almost instantly.

Arrest Taken Lightly. Robinett had been in Portland only a short time, it was said, and had been working in a sawmill in South Portland. (Concluded on Page 2, Column 1.)

## SUGAR WANTS TO SEND PRICE DOWN TODAY

REDUCTION OF 85 CENTS 100 POUNDS FORECAST.

Portland Jobbers Are Said to Be Loaded With Product Bought Before Last Increases.

The price of sugar is due to drop today 85 cents a hundred pounds, jobbing price, and, as a result of the "sugar war" about to be precipitated among jobbers, the public will be benefited proportionately in the retail price within a day or so.

The refinery list prices, it is understood, will carry no change in the market price, which is now \$3.15 a hundred pounds, but sugar will sell to retailers at \$3.30, the deduction being made on the invoice. All grades are affected.

This does not take into consideration the 25 per cent cash discount, which will bring the price down even more. Portland jobbers are thought to be heavily loaded with sugar bought before the last two increases in prices, and, with Food Controller Hoover at work and a new crop coming in, jobbers here and elsewhere along the Coast, it is believed, are about to unload their heavy stocks to be able to take advantage of whatever readjustment may come as the result of Mr. Hoover's activities. The price of sugar before the European war was about \$5 to \$5.25.

Portland jobbers are believed to hold anywhere from 50,000 to 70,000 sacks of 100 pounds. They bought heavily when San Francisco, seeing the signs in advance, unloaded on the northern market in an effort to get "out from under" before the sugar regulation began and the new crop came.

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 31.—(By mail).—Porto Rico made 502,338 short tons of sugar in the season which ended this month, according to the final figures of J. Ruiz Solor, secretary of the Porto Rico Sugar Producers' Association. This is the first time the production of the island has reached the 500,000 ton mark.

## BATTALION IS LONE MAN

First Member of Unit Arrives From New Mexico.

CAMP FUNSTON, Kan., Sept. 6.—William Michael Connor, of Clovis, N. M., arrived at the National Army cantonment here yesterday.

"Who are you?" asked Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Clark, in charge of the assignment of men.

"I'm the first 5 1/2 per cent of the quota from Clovis, N. M.," Connor replied. For the next 24 hours the 24th North Dakota machine gun battalion, to which the New Mexico drafted men will be assigned, was comprised entirely of Connor.

## Staff at Camp Increased.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 6.—A second force of Illinois officers detailed to build Western Army organizations was ordered from Camp Grant here to Camp Lewis at American Lake, Wash. They will take charge of the bayonet and physical drill of the 91st division.

## INDEX OF TODAY'S NEWS

<b>The Weather.</b>	YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 71 degrees; minimum, 59 degrees.
<b>TODAY'S—Showers;</b> moderate southerly winds.	
<b>Italy loses Monte Gabriola.</b> Page 3.	Kaiser advises Czar to shift burden of peace negotiations to Duma. Page 1.
<b>Americans learn shells' vagaries.</b> Page 2.	German fleet reported near Gulf of Finland. Page 3.
<b>Foreign.</b>	Central powers determine to partition Poland. Page 4.
<b>Extravagance of Mme. Soukhomloff told at treason trial.</b> Page 4.	Gerard tells how war laws, prepared long in advance, were passed in three days. Page 1.
<b>National.</b>	Manufacturers propose industrial peace during war. Page 1.
<b>La Follette proposes \$50 monthly bonus for Government troops in Europe.</b> Page 2.	Government will suppress all sedition. Page 8.
<b>Domestic.</b>	House passes unanimously vast war credits bill asked by President. Page 2.
<b>Labor Alliance denounces pacifists' attitude.</b> Page 5.	
<b>Sports.</b>	Pacific Coast League results: Portland 35, Salt Lake 2; San Francisco 4, Vernon 3; Los Angeles 5-5, Oakland 1-1. Page 14.
<b>World series talk is uppermost now.</b> Page 14.	Ima Jay wins main event, at Hartford race. Page 14.
<b>Joe Flannigan may take Weidon Wing and Mutt Bronson on Eastern tour.</b> Page 14.	
<b>Pacific Northwest.</b>	Oregon cavalry bids farewell to home and loving relatives. Page 4.
<b>Two killed, four hurt in car wreck near Aberdeen.</b> Page 1.	Men chosen for National Army begin duties at once at Camp Lewis. Page 7.
<b>Commercial and Marine.</b>	Block of \$1,200,000 grain elevator bonds sold. Page 19.
<b>Los Angeles gets 1915 meeting of port authorities' convention.</b> Page 16.	
<b>Portland and Vicinity.</b>	President Griffith says his company must reduce number of cars or raise fares. Page 1.
<b>Market prices may be reduced as result of investigation.</b> Page 13.	Milk investigation to begin today. Page 12.
<b>Standard highway work ordered speeded up.</b> Page 13.	Man arrested for Roseburg crime kills himself in Portland. Page 1.
<b>School Board to require two-year rest for parenthood.</b> Page 9.	First rain in 40 days falls. Page 9.
<b>Doctors testify in Colby trial in plaintiff's behalf.</b> Page 20.	Price of sugar is due for 85-cent drop today. Page 1.
<b>Weather report, data and forecast.</b> Page 15.	Irvington Club Country Fair will open tonight. Page 1.
<b>Shipworkers to demand "closed shop" in Portland agreement.</b> Page 15.	W. B. Baker calls meeting of hotel and restaurant men. Page 8.
<b>Widow of late Louis Blumauer brings suit against Blumauer-Frank Company.</b> Page 8.	Wooden ships to be championed. Page 15.
<b>Wheat prices not well understood.</b> Page 6.	Public Auditorium's \$25,000 pipe organ dedicated. Page 9.

## SIX-CENT FARE OR FEWER CARS ISSUE

President Griffith Tells of Line's Difficulties.

## COMPANY FACES BANKRUPTCY

Unions Indorse Position of Concern Before Commission.

## BILLS EXCEED REVENUES

Company Not in Favor of Eliminating Bridge Tolls or Taxes, Which Would Mean Great Saving in Course of Year.

A radical curtailment of expenses or a substantial increase in revenues are the alternative courses confronting the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company if the institution is to remain solvent.

This, in substance, was the repeated and emphatic assertion of Franklin T. Griffith, president of the company, in testifying before the Oregon Public Service Commission yesterday.

The company has appealed to the Commission for permission to increase its fares on its city lines, presumably to charge 6 cents instead of 5 cents.

**Carmen Ask for Increase.**  
Back of the company's appeal is the request of its trainmen and shopmen for substantial increases in wages and a basic eight-hour day, all of which the company, said Mr. Griffith, is ready to grant.

But these proposed increases will require an additional annual expense to the company of \$600,000, which the company will be unable to pay out of its estimated future operating income. Not only will the future income be insufficient to meet future expenses, but not one cent will be available, asserted Mr. Griffith, to meet interest on the funded debt or to pay a reasonable return on the investment in the property.

**Labor Supports Company.**  
The company is asking for a readjustment of its rates so that a return of 6 per cent can be made on an investment of \$18,233,000, which is the valuation placed on the city lines by the Commission itself.

The position of the company was heartily supported by W. S. Utten, attorney for the organized employees of the company and for the Central Labor Council.

Mr. Utten stated to the Commission at the outset that the labor organizations had investigated the assertions of the company and that they were reasonably convinced that the presentation Mr. Griffith had made, and his colleagues were about to make was correct.

**Strike Not Wisest Way.**  
"In appearing in this case," declared Mr. Utten, "organized labor is establishing a precedent. It is breaking all precedents, in taking our case, not to our employers, but to a public body."

"We are convinced that our relief does not lie in the traditional and old-fashioned method of quitting the service of the organization and attempting to coerce it into meeting our demands, but in a direct appeal to the public through this Commission."

He added that scores of employees of the company have been attracted by better wages and better working conditions prevailing in other industries and that in the past four months the company has lost 200 of its men.

**City Wants to Be Convicted.**  
W. P. LaRoche, City Attorney, and John M. Mann, Commissioner of Public Utilities, represented the city. They admitted the power of the Commission to fix rates, even in violation of the charges prescribed by the city charter, but felt "compelled to resist any advance in fares unless shown to be necessary to preserve the solvency of the corporation."

The proposed increase in the employees' wages and adoption of the basic eight-hour day met with no opposition at any point in the proceedings.

"No city can be built on underpaid labor," said Mr. LaRoche, in presenting the city's case. "If the company can't pay the increase, the public doubtless must."

**Proper Pay Favored.**  
"We are firmly of the opinion," declared Mr. Griffith, in replying to questions by his attorney, R. A. Letter, "that the men engaged in public utility service should be paid just as well and work under conditions just as attractive as men in any other industry. There is a growing tendency everywhere for a basic eight-hour day and when our men see others all about them working eight hours, they naturally ask themselves why they can't have the same advantages."

At other points in the proceedings Mr. Griffith submitted his readiness to grant the eight-hour day in the belief that it soon will become universal.

**Five Cents Held Insufficient.**  
Mr. Griffith occupied the stand nearly all day. He concluded late in the afternoon and was followed by E. W. Moreland, statistical engineer for the company, who had prepared the tables of valuations, expenses and revenues submitted as evidence.

The company's presentation was intended to show that it is impossible to (Concluded on Page 3, Column 1.)

**THREE SCENES FROM THE TRAGEDY OF WILLY AND NICKY.**

KISS ME AGAIN NICKY AND THE WORLD IS MINE

THEY'LL BEAR WATCHING

IT CAN'T BE DONE

ST. HELENA