WAR ONE GIGANTIC GERMANCONSPIRACY

Leading Figure in Steel Industry Tells How Kaiser Planned Enormous World Crime.

VAST CONQUESTS PROMISED

fligh Hopes of Financial Rewards Held Out to Big Business and Commercial Barons "Beyond the Dreams of Avarice."

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- (Special.)-A revelation corroborating the charge that the war was the result of a gigantic German conspiracy, headed by the Kalser, has been made by August Thyssen the leading figure in the Ger-man steel industry. Realizing the enormity of the crimes to which he had become a party, he has exposed the conspiracy in a pamphlet, a copy of which was obtained "with very great difficulty by way of Japan" by Joseph G. Butler, Jr., of Youngstown, O., one of the leading American steel manufacturers, who republished it with an introductory chapter by himself and who also induced the Manufacturers' Record, of Baltimore, to reprint it. In a letter to the Record Mr. Butler attributes the publication of the pamphlet to "a guilty conscience."

The pamphlet was presented to the mity of the crimes to which he had be

The pamphlet was presented to the Senate by Senator Owen, who described Thyssen as a "sort of blend between Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Works, and the late J. Plerpont Morgan," having been "often described as the king of the steel, Iron and coal industries of Central Europe."

Thyssen's Eyes Are Opened.

The text of Thyssen's pamphlet fol-The text of Thyssen's pamphlet follows:

1 am writing this pamphlet because I want to open the eyes of Germans, especially of the business community, to facts. When the Hohenzollerns wanted to get the support of the commercial class for their war plans, they put their deas before us as a business proposition. A large number of business and commercial men were asked to support the Hohenzollerni war policy on the ground that it would pay them to do so. Let me frankly confess that I am ene of those who were led to agree to support the Hohenzollern war plan when this appeal was made to the leading business men of Germany in 1912-13. I was led to do so, however, against my better judgment. In 1912 the Hohenzollerns saw that the war had become a necessity to the preservation of the military system, upon which their power depends. In that year the Hohenzollerns might have directed, if they had desired, the foreign affairs of our country so that peace would have been assured in Europe for at least 59 years. But prolonged peace would have resulted certainly in the breakup of our military system, and with the breakup of our military system, and with the breakup of our military system the power of the Hohenzolerns would come to an end. The Emperor and his family, as I said, clearly understood this, and they therefore, in 1912, decided to embark on a great war of conquest.

War of conquest.

Vast Conquest Promised.

But to do this they had to get the commercial community to support them in their sime. They did this by holding out to them hopse of a great personal gain as a result of the war. In the light of events that have taken place since August, 1914, these promises now appear supremely ridiculous, but most of us at the time were led to believe that they would probably be realized.

I was personally promised a free grant of 30,000 across in Australia and a loan from the Deutsche Bank of £150,000, at 3 per cent, to emable me to develop my business in Australia. Soveral other firms were promised special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany, be it noted, by the and of 1915. A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada. This syndicate consisted of the heads of 12 great firms; the working capital was fixed at £20,000,000, half of which was to be found by the German government. was fixed at 12,000,000, half of which was to be found by the German government. There were, I have heard, promises made of a more personal character. For example, the "conquest of England" wan to be made the occasion of bestowing upon certain favored and wealthy men some of the most desirable residences in England, but of this I have no actual proof.

I have no actual proof.

Indemnities to Be Levied.

Every trade and interest was appealed to. Huge indemnities were, of course, to be levied on the conquered nations, and the fortunate German manufacturers were, by this means, practically to be relieved of taxation for years after the war.

These promises were not vaguely given. These promises were not vaguely given. The years made definitely by Bethman-Hollweg on behalf of the Emperor to gatherings of business men, and in many cases to individuals. I have mentioned the promise of a grant of 30,000 acres in Australia that was made to me. Promises of a similiar kind were made to at least 80 other persons at special interviews with the Chancellor, and all particulars of these promises were entered in a book at the Trades Department.

But not only were these promises made by the Chancellor, they were confirmed by the Emperor, who, on three occasions, adversared large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1912. I was at one of those gatherings. The Emperor's speech was one of the most flowery orations I have listened to, and so profuse were the promises he made that were even half of what he promised to be fulfilled, most of the commercial men in Germany would become rich beyond the dreams of avariors. Indemnities to Be Levied.

Conquest of India Planned. Conquest of India Planned.

The Emperor was particularly enthusiastic over the coming German conquest of
India. "India," he said, "is accupted by the
British. It is in a way governed by the
British, but it is by no means completely
governed by them. We shall not merely
occupy India. We shall conquer it, and the
vast revenues that the British allow to be
taken by Indian princes will, after our conquest, flow in a golden stream into the
Fatherland. In all the richest lands of the
earth the German flag will fly over every
other flag."

Lemons Beautify!

Strain lemon juice well before mixing and massage face, neck, arms, hands.

Here is told how to prepare an inexpensive lemon lotion which can be used to bring back to any skin the sweet freshness of which it has been robbed by trying atmospheric condi-tions. Wind-chafe, roughness, tan and redness are warded off and those tell-tale lines of care or of age are

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three cunces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion softened away. lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is

as freckles, sallowness and tan, and is the ideal skin softener, smoothener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any pharmacy and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands, and see for yourself—Adv.

position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatheriand; he who helps willingly and generously will have his rich reward."

All sounded, I admit, tempting and alluring, and though there were some who viewed rather dubiously the prospect of Germany being able to conquer the world his year, the majority of business and commercial men agreed to support the Hehensolfern war plans. Most of them have since wished they had never paid any attention to them. According to the promises of the Hohensolferns, victory was to have been achieved in December, 1915, and the promises made to myself and other commercial men in Germany when our money for the Kaiser's war chest was wanted were to have been then redeemed.

Imperial Blackmail Charged

Imperial Blackmail Charged.

But this is what has happened in reality: In December of 1816 the Chancellor, Bethmann-Hollweg, began to have interviews once more with business men. The purpose of these interviews was to get more money from them. Guarantees were asked from 75 business men in Germany, including myself, that they would undertake to subscribe 1200,000,000 to the next war loan. I was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of 1200,000. I declined to give this guarantee; so did some others. I was then favored with a private interview with Bethman-Hollweg's private secretary, who told me that if I declined to give the guarantee and subsequently the money I would lose on a contract I had with the War Office. But not only that—I was threatened with the practical ruin of my business if I did not sive the guarantee.

I described this demand as blackmail of the worst sort and refused to guarantee a mark to the war loan. Two months later I lost my contract, and the greater part of my business has been taken over at a figure that means confiscation. Moreover, I am not to get paid until after the war, but am to receive 4 per cent on the purchase price. Every man who declined to promise a subscription to the amount he was saked has been treated in the same manner.

Hatred of Germany Felt.

Hatred of Germany Felt.

The majority of men, however, preferred to pay rather than be ruined, and so the Hohenzollerns in the main got their way. But, apart from the blackmailing of men, who refused to pay any more money into the Hohenzollern war chest, let us see how the Hohenzollerns' promises are working out. A circular was sent out last March to a large number of business men by the Foreign Trade Department which contained the following suggestion:

"It will be wise for employers who have foreign trade interests to employ agents in foreign countries who can pass themselves off as being of French or English birth. German agents and travelors will probably for some time after the war have difficulty in doing business not only in enemy countries, but in neutral countries. There will undoubtedly be a personal prejudice against Germans that would probably make it difficult for representatives of German firms to do business. Although this prejudice will not interfere with German character, it will be merely of a personal character, it will be merely of a personal character, it will be merely of a personal character, it will facilitate trading transactions if employors will employ agents who pass as Franch or English, preferably, or as Dutch, American or Spanish."

So this is the prospect we are faced with after the war. The meaning of this circular in plain language is this: So loathed and hated have Germans become outside their own country that no one will want to have any personal dealings with them after the war.

State Control Growing.

State Control Growing.

A large number of businesses are, moreover, being secretly bolsfered up with state aid. A condition of this aid is that the owners of the business receiving it shall agree to accept a considerable degree of state control over their business after the war. This is part and parcel of a plan on the part of the Hohenzollerns to get the commercial classes thoroughly into their grip before the end of the war, and so minimize the chances of a revolution.

These men who have agreed to accept aid now for their business, and state control after the war, have received a notification from the Foreign Trade Department to the effect that, with proper organization, Germany ought to recover her pre-war trade three years after peace is declared. Here is the Hohenzollern method of resteeming promises. We are to get back our pre-war trade three years after peace is declared, and to do this we must submit to have our trading transactions controlled and supervised by the state.

Can any German to whom such prospects are held out by the Emperor fall to see that he has been bambooxled and humbugged and fooled into supporting a war from which the utmost he can hope to gain is to come out of it without national bankrupicy? State Control Growing.

that he has been bambooxied and humburged and focied in supporting a war from which the distribution at love the can hope to gain is to come out of it without national bankunjuty?

Thyssen's Holdings Vast.

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Thyssen's Edet with a directors of the Butler, who says he is: "well known to practically all the directors of the an active part in the international conference of steel men at Brussels in 1991, at which Judge Gary presided. He is 78 years old. His own vast property holdings are an evidence of the extent to which Germany had carried extent to which the had been absent to the front with the English soldiers. Right behind that train of cars came had the English soldiers. Right behind that train of cars came had the English soldiers. Right behind that train of cars came had the English soldiers. Right behind that train of the English soldiers. Right behind that train of the English soldiers. Right behind that train of the carn that the English soldiers. Right behind that train of the English soldiers. Right behind that train of the English soldiers. R tries before the war, for Senator Owen said of him:

said of him:

An ardent advocate of the internationalism of commerce. Thyseen possessed until the beginning of the war huge mines, from works, docks, and even harbors, in British India, in other English colonial dependencies, as well as in France and in Russia, all of which have been sequestered by the governments of these three powers as property belonging to the German foe. If Holiand gets dragged into the fray, in spite of her endeavors to preserve her neutrality, Thyssen's vast system of docks and shipbuilding works at Vlaardingen, near Rotterdam, will likewise be lost to him.

These he secured some seven or eight years ago in behalf of the Vulcan Iron & Steamship Building Company of Germany, which he controls, and he had given a contract for the construction of an additional large, new harbor, with a depth of 20 feet, also a drydock large enough to hold the biggest battleships, and huge wharves at Vlaardingen, when the war began. The entire property is surrounded by a lefty wall, so as to insure complete privacy. Thyssen's iron works in France were situated at Montigny and at Miscleres, while his docks in Russia, until the Summer of 1914, was at Nikolsieff, on the Black Sea, where he owned practically everything in sight.

LIQUOR MEN GET REBATE

Washington Legislature to Appropriate \$9500 for Excess Licenses.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 4.— Special.)
—By a ruling of the Supreme Court today in a suit brought against the stafe by the Olympia Brewing Company, the Legislature next Winter will have to appropriate approximately \$9500 to liquor dealers put out of business by the prohibition law which went

ness by the prohibition law, which went into effect January 1, 1916. The State Tax Commission, on advice of the Attorney-General's department on July 1, 1915, collected a full year's state license of \$25 from each liquor dealer for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916. The Brewing Company, for itself and assignee of other liquor dealers, sued for the six months' rebate. The Supreme Court holds the state powerless to exact license fees for the six months in which the dealers were forbidden to do business.

TIMBERS CRUSH FOREMAN

Henry Fitzgerald, St. John, Wash. Instantly Killed in Accident.

COLFAX, Wash, June 4.—(Special.)
—Henry Fitzgerald, well-known resident of St John, Wash, and a Whitman County road foreman, was instantly killed at St. John Monday even-

PASCO, Wash., June 4.—(Special.)—
The passenger train heretofore running between Pasco and Pendleton, Or., on the Northern Pacific, has been discontinued and passengers will be carried on a mixed freight and passenger train

FRENCH MIRACLES

Vast Transportation Systems and Mighty Depots Built for War Purposes.

ALLIES HIGHLY IMPRESSED

Trains Laden With Men, Ammunition and Supplies Follow Each Other to Front in Rapid Succession Like Procession.

BY RHETA CHILDE DORR. by arrangement with the New York Evening Mail)

The first anniversary of the American entrance into the world war was the occasion of what almost might be called special American editions of most of the large English and French kind of service. VI.

from Germany. Before the fateful August day in 1914 when the vast German army started on its march across doomed Belgium, the war lords knew the French rallroad system. the French railroad system as well as they knew their own. They had maps of every foot of railroad in the French republic. They had an accurate cata-log of French rolling stock and they knew exactly the number and capacity of railroad manufacturing and repair shops. They probably knew the rail-road men of the country down to the last patch on an engineer's overalls.

United States Works Wonders. But the Germans do not know what

Trains in Procession.

I arrived at the junction at 11 o'clock out I did not take the 3 o'clock Paris express, as I had planned. I stayed in the station all day and all evening

FEDERAL RESERVE

ing refugees, damaged guns, broken airplanes. French trains, including our own over there, move methodically in blocks called marches. They never have any traffic tie-ups because all the trains move at exactly the same speed and every train has its prescribed place in the marche, just so far ahead or behind the next train. It is an excellent system. But it seemed to me that day that the trains would

to me that day that the trains would certainly telescope one another, they came on and on so unceasingly and so close together.

The trains moving northward were laden with soldiers, horses, guns, airplanes, ammunition, wagons, food supplies of every conceivable description. Trainload after trainload of horses, eight to a car, with four men, generally asleep on the hay in the middle space of the car. The horses, beautiful, tragic creatures, going to almost certain destruction, wrung the heart to see. They gazed out at the flying land-acape and the cheering station crowds with hig, soft, uncomprehending eyes. How I wish we did not have to use horses in war. Of course the lives of men are far more valuable, but the men at least know why they fight and die.

Fighters Going to Front. Trainloads of men, so many that within an hour I had ceased to count them, rolled through that junction. Men from England, Frenchmen hurriedly recalled from leave in their Southern homes. All ages. I saw French boys who must have been 18, but who looked younger by two years, and I saw men

most of the large English and French newspapers. Columns of space in these papers were devoted to encomiums of praise of our enterprise, our ingenuity, our manifold and miraculous accomplishments in the space of 12 short months. Miraculous was a word most frequently used, miraculous and astounding.

It is too bad that the people of the United States cannot at present be toid of the amazing feats of building, engineering, transportation and railroad the eincurage them to know it, but, unfortunately, it is necessary to keep as many of the details as possible a secret from Germany. Before the fateful August day in 1914 when the vast Germany and states on its many entered on its march scross.

More often than not the trains did not specified and specified of the many started on its march scross. More often than not the trains did not specified and specified on the march scross was not often. Those troop from Germany. Before the fateful August day in 1914 when the vast Germany and started on its march scross.

More often trains made breach the delicious soup prepared by the from Germany. Before the fateful August day in 1914 when the vast Germany started on its march scross.

More often trains and the remitted, which was not often. Those troop from Germany. Before the fateful August day in 1914 when the vast Germany started on its march scross.

More often train as mobilized for often country. And it had to be done was prepared by the forman admy started on its march scross.

More often trains and hands and their own kitchens, portable affairs on falcars, and when the trains and their own kitchens, portable affairs on falcars, and when the trains accomplished also, in very long than the prepared by the prisoners refuse to credit the fact that the delicious soup prepared by the falcan in the falca

rate. The next time I saw a train coming I ran to the newstand and bought 3 francs' worth of papers, about as many as I could carry, and had them ready for rapid distribution to the effusive and laughing soldiers. It seemed to amuse them to see me run, but they do not start I and most of the the on the same lines. did welcome the papers.

But the Germans do not know what has happened to the French railroad system since April 6, 1917, the date of our entrance into the war. Of course, we do not want them to know, but I don't mind telling them that what has happened deserves the adjectives laving the first on the English and French newspapers. I have been over thousands of miles of that part of the French railroad system which moves our men and their supplies from ocean ports to the fighting front, and I agree with Secretary Baker, when he said, on his departure from France, that spiring to behold.

I shall never forget a Sunday that I spent at a railroad station in a town in Central France. The town, which cannot be named, is a small and not year important manufacturing city, but it is rown one of the inverse of

Behind the Ships

and the shipbuilding stands the Nation, the

Government, and behind the Government

stand as one body the banks of the country. Prosperity has come to Portland as a result

of the great shipbuilding programme, but a large measure of credit is due to the pro-

gressive and modern spirit of co-operation

ence gained through fifty-nine years' close

affiliation with business and commercial in-

terests of the Pacific Northwest, offers to

concerns and individuals a service that

cannot be adequately represented in words.

bank, it has further safeguarded its depos-

itors by becoming a member of the Federal

Reserve System, thus putting the resources

of the Nation at its disposal. Newcomers

to Portland will do well to inquire concerning

the facilities of this long-established bank

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Washington

and Third.

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displayed by the banks of the city.



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HERE are mid-season clothes that have been faultlessly tailored from fabrics that were woven especially to please a young man's critical eyes.

-They are clothes that are invariably followed with glances of approbation; they are the last word in style-the very essence of quality.

Shown on the Second Floor.

\$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25, \$27.50 \$30, \$35, \$40

mo unnecessary stops.

More often than not the trains did not stop. Once as a train was rolling through the station a soldier called to me asking for the newspaper I held in my hand. Of course I gave it to him, sprinting along the platform at a lively sprinting along the platform at a lively rate. The next time I saw a train complete the platform at a lively sprinting along the platform at a lively sprinting along the platform at a lively some of which we have double-tracked, convey these men and the supplies easting I ran to the newstand and bought.

Portland Men Buy Mill.

In another camp I asked the same question. What did the Germans think about us? They say, I was told, that they didn't mind building railroads in France. The Kaiser would be glad to have them when he came. What will have them when he came. The heart time I saw a train complete to France. The Kaiser when the German Theodore reinded by the portland, and is being remodeled by sprinting along the platform at a lively convey these men and the supplies easting I ran to the newstand and bought. ward and northward to their destinations. There is never any confusion of freight and passenger trains, because they do not start from the same ports, and most of the time they are not even

All through Central France along this railroad system the Americans have taken over old towns and cities as

with couches for the sitting cases. Cars for doctors and nurses as well as patients. Nothing I had seen, not even men going into the trenches, brought home to me so sharply the fact that we were in the war and were fully determined to hold our end up.

making plants. Building them substantially, as though we had moved to Europe to stay, as indeed we have until we put the war out of the world, to gether with the militarism that made it. Do the Germans know it? Their leaders do, of course, but I doubt very much whether the mass of the people much whether the mass of the peop watching the breath-taking procession of trains tearing northward to the fight and the equally amazing procession of trains rolling southward and bearing the flotsam and jetsam of battle—wounded and dying men, despair—railroad system adequate for peace time young officer who was my escort what

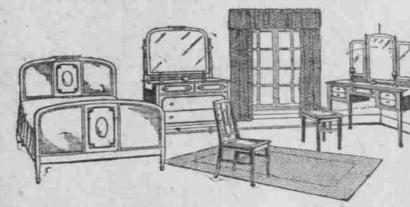
Castle Rock to View Eclipse. CASTLE ROCK, Wash., June 4 .- Spe-

by the Portland men includes railroad facilities and 450 feet of waterfront. They plan to begin active operations in less than two months and to begin cial.)—Castle Rock again is favored by being in the center of the path of the total eclipse of the sun which takes Extra! Orpheum Show Tonight.—Adv.

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