

DIPLOMATS ALERT FOR GERMAN TRICK

Speech of Kuehlmann Viewed Cautiously—Peace Motive Is Now Suspected.

NEW PROPAGANDA STARTS

Preparations Made to Prepare Teuton Public for News That War Will Not Be Won During Current Year.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The speech of German Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann before the Reichstag, in which he laid chief blame for the war on Russia, was read in official and diplomatic circles here with some degree of surprise.

The question which immediately occurred to all officials was the underlying motive of the sudden shift of blame from England to Russia and the placing of England third in the order of liability and France next to Russia.

Further Move Possible. Such a statement, in contradiction of all the German official argument heretofore, diplomats thought, might foreshadow some further move, possibly to test out the sentiment of the allies on peace and probably to create some dissension among them. As with other moves of German diplomacy, it was viewed most cautiously.

Some observers think Germany at last has become convinced that it is with England and America that she must deal in peace negotiations and is paving the way for elimination of the "strafing," practically ignoring the other entente powers, confident in her ability to deal with them separately if England and America can be brought to see the advantage to themselves of accepting such peace terms as the German powers are prepared to offer.

Former Statement Repeated. Other features of von Kuehlmann's speech are declared by the officials here to be nothing more than repetitions of former declarations by him or by his predecessor in the office of Foreign Minister.

The reference to Germany's independent existence within the boundaries "drawn for us by history" is understood here to mean a determination to retain Alsace-Lorraine, by virtue of the ancient title set up by Germany preceding the separation of those provinces by Napoleon's act.

Answer Made to Balfour. Referring to the German Minister's declaration that "Germany could not bind herself to any pledges in regard to Belgium," it is pointed out that this statement was evidently made in answer to the comment made recently in the House of Commons by Foreign Minister Balfour that nowhere had Germany officially declared her willingness to evacuate Belgium.

Germany is preparing her people for failure to win the war this year by an extensive propaganda setting forth that in the event German armies are not able to overrun France this year the situation next year will be still better for Germany than it was at the beginning of the present offensive and that a movement will be made then to put France entirely out of the war.

U-Boat Building to Speed. A summary of the propaganda reached the State Department today through a neutral country. It suggests that Germany released from the army after the war will be able to give impetus to German submarine construction that will offset what the Americans and English can do to build up their commerce.

It says also after the present war Germany will be able to inaugurate a campaign and successfully attack Egypt and India.

Public's Views Change. Information was also received today from German trusted officers that in letters recently received from Germany a decided change in public opinion is shown regarding the powers of the central powers and more real surprise is caused by the attitude of American soldiers of German origin who are loyal to the cause of the allies.

GERMANY BLAMES RUSSIA (Continued From First Page.) preliminary conditions must be certain degrees of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and character.

Suspicion Declared Obsolete. "For so long," continued Dr. von Kuehlmann, "as every overt act is regarded by others as a peace offensive—as a trap or as something false for the purpose of sowing disunion between the allies, so long as every attempt at a rapprochement is at once violently denounced by the enemies of a rapprochement in the various countries, so long will it be impossible to see how any exchange of ideas leading to peace can be begun."

War Desires Set Forth. In introducing his statement of the

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German war aims the Foreign Minister said: "I consider it necessary to say quite simply and in a way easy for all to understand what our positive desires are."

"We wish for the German people and our allies a free, strong, independent existence within the boundaries drawn for us by history. We desire overseas possessions corresponding to our greatness and wealth; the freedom of the sea, carrying our trade to all parts of the world."

"These in brief," added the Foreign Secretary, "are our roughly sketched aims, the realization of which is absolutely vital and necessary for Germany."

Cautious Position Taken. Regarding Belgium, the Foreign Secretary said: "We must decline to make, as it were, a prior concession by giving a commitment on the Belgian question that would bind us without in the least binding the enemy."

Von Kuehlmann remarked: "Our position on the battlefields, our enormous military resources, the situation and the determination at home permit us to use such language. We hope our enemies perceive that, in view of our resources, the idea of victory for the entente is a dream."

"I believe," said Dr. von Kuehlmann, "that one can say without fear of contradiction, as the result of revelations, that the deeper we go into the causes of this war the clearer it becomes that the power which planned and desired the war was Russia; that France next played the worst role as instigator, and that England's policy has very dark pages to show."

Tribute Paid to Czarism. "In Austria-Hungary," said Dr. von Kuehlmann, "that brilliant representative of her foreign policy, Count Czernin, retired because of internal political reasons. His successor, Baron Burián, is a well-tried diplomat, whose loyalty, friendship and devotion to the alliance were assured from the outset."

It is also to be reckoned among Baron Burián's services," Dr. von Kuehlmann went on, "that an interview between the two Emperors took place at main headquarters, which history will record as momentous in showing the relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary."

Both the Emperors, in the presence of leading statesmen, assured each other solemnly that they would not only ally with the existing alliance, but they also intended to strengthen, widen and deepen it in political, military and economic directions.

Negotiations Still Pending. "Pursuant to the expression of the will by these two august personages, responsible statesmen forthwith entered into corresponding negotiations. During his visit to Berlin Baron Burián discussed the fundamental questions thoroughly in conferences with the Chancellor, the exchange of being carried on further in writing. They probably will be continued on the occasion of the Chancellor's return visit to Vienna."

"With Bulgaria," too, continued the Foreign Secretary, "recent events, especially the peace negotiations, have facilitated the drawing closer of many personal and political ties."

"It is a matter of regret that Premier Radoslavoff recently resigned. His explicit assurances of his successor, the King, that he would not to us that there will be no change in the policy hitherto followed."

But von Kuehlmann again went over the question of the Dobruja, which is the subject of negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria, and added: "But there does not exist any conflict in interest between us and Turkey."

Near East Issues Discussed. Dr. von Kuehlmann announced that within the next few days a conference would be held at Constantinople, where the questions that had arisen from the Balkan alliance—and "the Caucasian people would find a settlement."

In discussing the situation in the near east, Dr. von Kuehlmann said: "In her advance from territories falling to her under the treatment of Brest-Litovsk, Turkey, for reasons of safety, pushed the frontiers of her advancing troops into regions which indisputably could not be permanently occupied or annexed. The chiefs of staff have discussed this matter and the Turkish advance in the Caucasus has stopped."

Dr. von Kuehlmann, referring to the various governments formed in the Caucasus region, said: "Turkey, in the Brest-Litovsk treaty, having received the promise of recognition of the districts which she lost in 1877 to the Russians, found herself obliged recently by the strategic developments in the near east to utilize the Baku-Batumi-Julfa line of communication across the Aderbaidjan region of Persia to the Tigris Valley."

Polish Questions Difficult. Dealing with the question of Poland, Dr. von Kuehlmann said that not only was the Polish question inherently a difficult one but the almost inseparable connection between it and the solution of the economic questions existing between Austria-Hungary and Germany had so far prevented the attainment of a definite result.

"I believe, however," said the Foreign Minister, "that before there are general peace negotiations in Europe the serious efforts of the statesmen concerned will result in their succeeding in finding a solution acceptable to all parties."

In South Russia our occupation of the Crimea gave rise to certain incidents respecting the Russian fleet, but these have been satisfactorily settled."

The foreign secretary said an agreement had been reached whereby the fortifications on the Aland Islands in the Baltic were to be removed, but that final decision had not yet been reached regarding the future of the islands.

British Attitude Criticized. Continuing, Dr. Kuehlmann said: "England's attitude in the days before the outbreak of the war was bound to strengthen Russia's desire for war. Of this there are proofs enough in the documents already published."

"On the other hand, Germany did not for an instant believe that this war could lead to the domination of Europe, much less to the domination of the world."

W. M. Voorhees, of Galvin, Dead. CHEHALIS, Wash., June 25.—(Special.)—W. M. Voorhees, of Galvin, died yesterday aged 63 years. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed. A wife and four children survive the deceased, one son, Willis C. being with the American Expeditionary Force in France. Other children are Fred Voorhees, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Mrs. Clara Mounaport, of San Francisco, Cal.; and J. C. Voorhees, of Galvin.

Monmouth Tries Out New Well. MONMOUTH, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—Water from the new city well was turned into the reservoir yesterday to supplement the former water supply of the city. Owing to the dry weather, it had been necessary to keep the old water system running night and day to supply the demand. The new well will ease the situation. The new well was drilled last fall.

Phone your want ads to The Oregonian. Main 7070, A. 6095.

CANADIAN HOSPITAL BOMBED BY BOCHES

Finnish Act Results in Killing and Wounding of Several Doctors and Patients.

RED CROSS MARK IGNORED

Deadly Missiles From Hun Planes Wreck and Set on Fire Building 200 Yards Long, Sheltering Thousands of Wounded.

CANADIAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, June 25.—(By the Canadian Press.)—A Canadian hospital, on a site behind the British front occupied for 18 months, was bombed by the Germans last night and several persons, including doctors and officer patients, were killed and seriously wounded.

The bombing of the Canadian hospital last night followed the bombing of two other Canadian hospitals near the coast. The building on which bombs were dropped last night sheltered thousands of wounded during the fighting last March.

Canadian nurses, doctors, officers and patients were among the number of those killed or seriously wounded. The roofs were painted with great red crosses and the buildings have never been used during the war for military purposes.

Last night one three-story wing which was about 200 yards long caught fire after being hit in half by a bomb. The hospital staff rescued helpless patients cut off by the flames, carrying them through shattered windows and down ladders to safety. The first bomb went through two floors and into the operating room where the night staff was working on urgent cases that had just arrived. The doctors and nurses were buried under debris and in a few minutes the whole operating section was a flaming tomb.

Many Barely Escape. Members of the personnel whose quarters were on the top floor of the wrecked building had narrow escapes. PARIS, June 25.—The Germans last night attacked the neutral French hospitals in the region of Leport, north of the Aisne, but were able to make no gains, says the official statement of the war office today. In several attacks in the Voivre and in Lorraine the French captured 20 prisoners.

LONDON, June 25.—Activity was displayed during last night by the German artillery in the region of the east of Amiens, between Villers-Bretonneux and Morlaucourt, says today's far office report. There was some artillery activity also in other sectors. Raiding operations in the Arras region resulted in the capture of prisoners by the British.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Further American advances and the capture of five machine guns and other material in the region of Chateau Thierry were reported today by General Pershing in German counterattacks at "Porey" were repulsed with heavy loss. Several American soldiers are missing after a raid in Lorraine.

ROUTED AUSTRIANS FLEE

(Continued From First Page.) the possibility of defeat in the Italian drive, an official dispatch received here from Rome today says, Austrian soldiers had been assured that this offensive would serve to force Italy out of the war.

Food Promised Austrians. The dispatch follows: "The Austrians are in full retreat. They evidently foresaw the possibility of an Italian defeat, but never anticipated the possibility of their own defeat. Papers found on all the prisoners say that the offensive against Italy was to be the last stroke, which would put Italy out of the war and force her to make separate peace. The Austrian soldiers were promised food and booty. This explains the extraordinary bravery with which the Austrians have fought."

"In the region of Montello the Italians have found the body of the aviator, Major Baracca, who had failed to return during the first days of operations in that region. A bullet was found in the right temple. This leads to the belief that when Major Baracca saw that his disabled machine was forced to descend into the enemy's lines he killed himself rather than be captured. The loss of Major Baracca is deeply felt in Italy, as he was the leading aviator of the Italian army, having to his credit the destruction of about 50 enemy machines."

Enemy Steamer Set Afire. "Italian hydroplanes, by dropping

Portland Crematorium

A Typical Case: SAN FRANCISCO'S super-visors are being besieged by citizens who demand that action be taken by the city to remedy conditions in cemeteries which but a few years ago were among the best kept and best attended. However, when they became full, the revenue to the association ceased and the scores of complaints to the city fathers are the result.

Cremation precludes the possibility of any such fate ever overtaking the one earthly tie between you and the departed. Cremation must, from every sense, be considered the humane, reverent and satisfactory method of disposition.

Write, phone or call for booklet

SELLWOOD CAR TO FOURTEENTH AND BYBEE

VISITORS 9 TO 5

bombs, succeeded in setting fire to a large Austrian ship steaming near the Eastern Adriatic Coast.

"General Diaz has answered Premier Orlando's message of congratulation by thanking him and saying that the co-operation of the whole nation assures the future success of the country."

"The King has awarded the gold medal for bravery to the leaders of the Polish legions fighting at our front. The medals have been bestowed upon these men for the exceptional bravery demonstrated during the recent actions."

LONDON, June 25.—The Italian line along the Piave has been restored right up to the water's edge on the west bank of the river, the Evening Standard's advice today reported. The Piave, it was added, began rising again, washing away some of the bridges the Italians had thrown across the stream, thus hindering their pursuit of the Austrians.

Six Hundred Prisoners Taken. On the extreme right, the newspaper's informant says the Italians still are fighting between the new Piave and the old Piave and have captured 600 prisoners there.

It is believed that some Austrian troops which crossed to the left bank of the river have been surrounded.

GERMAN ACTION IS AWAITED

Washington Officials Say Austrian Debate Will Embarrass Huns.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—News from Italy today, while confirming the great victory won by the Italians in hurling the Austrians across the Piave in disorganized retreat, threw little additional light upon the extent of the disaster.

On the face of the latest news from the Italian front, it appeared to many observers that the Austrian army, as an offensive weapon, is not to be seriously considered for months. The dual monarchy by itself is believed here to be out of the fighting for the present Summer.

What Germany plans or will be able to do is another matter. As yet there is no sign of a great movement of German troops to the Italian front. Unless such a movement is undertaken immediately, many officers here are convinced that it will mean that Germany intends to seek to save the situation by attempting at once to complete her offensive projects in France.

Premier Lloyd-George's announcement yesterday that the world is "on the eve" of great events was taken in some quarters here to mean that he anticipated the delivery by the Germans of their utmost effort in France within a matter of days.

There are many American officers who do not believe the internal situation in Austria is as serious as reports from adjacent countries indicate and that Germany is confident its ally can hold against the Italians long enough to permit it to concentrate all its power for a final blow in France. These officers anticipate the opening of a great drive on the western front at any moment.

In any event, keen satisfaction is taken here in the certainty that the Germans are facing now and serious problems as a result of the Italian triumph on the Piave, while General Foch is seeing his forces increased every day.

1917 LUMBER CUT LESS

MANY REASONS GIVEN FOR 10 PER CENT DECREASE IN OUTPUT.

Much of Production Used in Meeting Demands for Government Construction, Including Shipbuilding.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Lumber cut in the United States amounted to 55,212,239,000 feet in 1917, the Forest Service today announced. That was approximately 10 per cent less than in 1916. The decrease was due principally to largely curtailed private building operations, scarcity of labor, transportation difficulties, curtailment of demand in wood-using industries and a more or less general dislocation of lumber distribution through ordinary channels of trade.

Much of the lumber produced was used in meeting the exceptional demands for Government construction and other war emergency projects, including shipbuilding material.

Washington was the largest producer, with a cut of 4,570,000,000 feet; Louisiana was second, with 4,210,000,000 feet; Oregon third, with 2,585,000,000 feet.

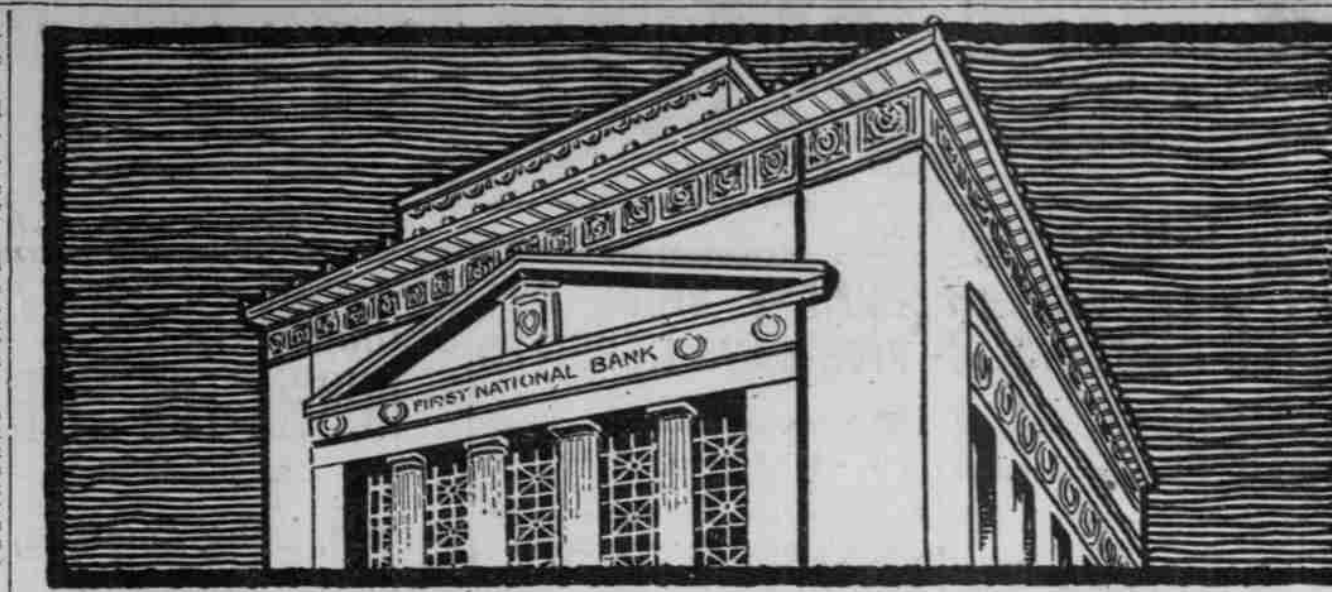
Southern yellow pine cut amounted to 13,519,464,000 feet, or 27.7 per cent of the total. Douglas fir amounted to 5,585,000,000 feet.

CLE ELUM IS BLOTTED OUT

(Continued From First Page.) ent Coal Company and a few other buildings saved housed the homeless tonight while a machine gun company of the Ellensburg Home Guard patrolled the stricken city.

GOVERNOR LISTER OFFERS AID Tents, Bedding and Other Necessities Ordered to Cle Elum.

OLYMPIA, Wash., June 25.—(Special.)—Immediately upon being advised late this afternoon of the Cle Elum fire, Governor Lister ordered Harvey J. Moss, Adjutant-General, to assemble and forward tents, bedding and all other assistance obtainable. Moss was also directed to co-operate with C. D. Stinson, district manager of the Red Cross at Seattle, in doing everything possible to relieve the Cle Elum situation. The Governor also pledged the Mayor



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of Cle Elum a promise of aid and sympathy. Tonight's appeal to the Governor was telegraphed by Arthur McGuire, Prosecuting Attorney of Kittitas County, who reported that at least 1000 were then homeless at Cle Elum, the fire beyond control and that all dwellings would be burned.

Mr. McGuire was then at Cle Elum. Telephone communication had been cut off.

HANGING TO BE PROTESTED

Labor Delegates to Meet in Washington June 29 on Question.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Labor organizations throughout the country have been invited by the Washington Central Labor Union to send delegates here for a mass meeting on June 29 to protest against execution of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to be hanged at San Francisco for alleged complicity in the preparation of a bomb which exploded there. After the meeting the delegates will march to the White House to thank President Wilson for his efforts in behalf of Mooney and to urge that a war measure be taken further steps to prevent the execution.

SUMMER SESSION OPENS

Normal School Registration Is 350. 400 Expected.

MONMOUTH, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—Summer school at the Oregon Normal School opened up briskly yesterday with a registration of 350, which is about the same as the registration at a similar period last year and indicates

a total registration for the Summer school of 400.

Only three young men among the number.

Soldier in State Hospital.

SALEM, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—Alfred Friedman, a Soldier, was received at the State Hospital in company with an Army officer. His home is at 129 Royal Court, Portland. He became afflicted while in the service in the East and was sent here from a hospital at Buffalo. Three or four other soldiers have been admitted since the war started. Government hospitals, Superintendent Steiner states, are filled to overflowing, and consequently an agreement was reached with the several states to care for the bona fide residents of such respective states.

President to Deliver Address.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—President Wilson will deliver a Fourth of July address at Mount Vernon, Va., in connection with a celebration in which representatives of allied nations will participate.

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THE present-day spirit is to select the car you would choose if you were allowed only one more in your life-time.

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