CASHIER FINANCING METHOD IS SHOWN

Second Stock-Selling Campaign Announced in Letter on Reorganization Plans.

H. R. KINCAID TAKES STAND

Former Secretary of State of Oregon Declares Name Was Used on "Advisory Board" Without Consent or Notification.

H. R. Kincaid, of Eugene, ex-Secretary of State of Oregon and a resident of the state for 62 years, was one of

He turned out to have been another member of the company's famous "ad-visory board." He testified that he

"Did you ever serve on the board?" restioned United States Attorney

"I never did, but my name was used," said Mr. Kincald. "Were you ever notified of your ap-pointment?" I was never notified, and I did not

"I was never notined, and I do not have any voice in the affairs of the company," replied Mr. Kincald.
On cross-examination, Attorney A. P. Dobson for the defense introduced a letter written and signed by Mr. Kinsaid to the company to show that he knew of, had accepted a place on the board and was giving his advice to the company. The attorney also produced a carbon copy of a letter purporting to a carbon copy of a letter purporting to be to Mr. Kincald from the company. "Ever get a letter like this?" be

Voice in Management Denied. Mr. Kincaid examined it closely. "No, r." said he with emphasia. "I never

ing to swear you never received that letter!" persisted Mr. Dobson.

"I won't swear I never did, but I prove satisfactory. You're sure of that? You are willwill say that I am certain I never did; and more, that I was never consulted by the management of the company.

that only wanted to use my name."
In the absence of Hiram S. House,
expert accountant for the Government,
United States Attorney Reames was not able to put him on the stand yester-day morning, preparatory to closing his

Mr. House was not in the courtroom all day, but he had a perfectly good alibi. A nine-pound son was born to his wife at the Rose City Hospital at his wife at the time resterday morning that the United States Attorney was expecting to call Mr. House to the stand.

Both Mrs. House and the baby are

Government's Case Near End. The United States Attorney said that he hoped to finish his case by Monday night. As court does not convene until 2 o'clock Monday, this indicates that the Government's case is practically finished. Mr. House is the principal witness yet to be examined, and it is ossible that cross-examination of his testimony may carry over into Tuesday

More letters written by Frank Menewere introduced by United States At-torney Reames yesterday. One of them, written to Will Lanning. About

written to Will Lanning, Aberdeen, Wash, January 4, 1911, said in part:
"I had a talk with Mr. McLeod to-day just before he left for Texas and he seems well satisfied with everything and says whatever you and Mr. Bilyeu fix up in the way of a con-tract will be satisfactory to him.
"I hope we will be able to get some-thing fixed up so the claim we are making that the patents are paid for will be true."

Letter Introduced in Evidence A long letter written from Indian apolis, where Mr. Menefee had gone apolis, where Mr. Menetee had gone to effect the reorganization of the United States Cashier Company, by Mr. Menetee to F. H. Gloyd, treasurer of the Cashier Company, in Portland, under date of December 28, 1914, was read by the United States Attorney as evidence that Mr. Menetee was plan-

ning another stock selling campaign along the same lines as those through which the Cashler Company was pro-Discussing the reorganization, Mr.
Menefee suggested in part:
"That we organize a company, say

\$1,000,000, and that we take in full payment of all our claims, say \$600,000. Have it understood that \$450,000 of this is to be placed in escrow and is not considered salable or for sale in

any way pending the financing of the Indianapolis Coroporation.

"The other \$150.000 should then be placed in the hands of the Indianapolis corporation for sale with the understanding that we would have, say one. third, or all sales made, supplied out of our stock until such time as all of It, or as much of it as we cared to dispose of, should be sold. This would ive us clear of commissions more than he amount of money we need and eaving us owning approximately a one-half interest in the new company.

Machinery Necessity Treated. Of the necessity of having machinery place before beginning any extenstock seiling campaign, the letter

'In connection with this and as so as the contract is closed, we would have to hurry the machinery here and get it running as quickly as possible. would not necessarily mean that a machinery had to be here before this machinery had to be here before we could do anything at all in the way of obtaining money, but the money would be twice as easy to get with the machinery here and in operation, and when that time arrives, we would then be able to interest large investors. "In fact, we do not plan to make any campaign for the sale of stock in the campaign for the sale of stock in the city until the machinery is here and running confining our efforts in the meantime to the smaller invesors in the rural districts and small towns."

Enumerating the salesmen who would aid him in the campaign, their territories covering indiana, Ohio, Ocklaho-

Referring to the known objection S. M. Mears, then a director, who had put a stop to the former stock-selling operations of the United States Cashier Company, to stock selling schemes, Mr. Menefee went on to say: "As I have said, there is not a chance

through, as I have outlined, and any other way of getting at it is subject to all sorts of chances.

"I know Mr. Mears is averse to stock selling, and I know he will say at once that I am getting back onto the same old stock-selling proposition, but all I have to say is this:

"Speedy Campaign" Proposed "I know how to sell this stock, and, given any sort of a chance and under any sort of favorable conditions, I can wind up the whole affair of financing before the first day of July, and it would be my purpose to put on such a speedy campaign that by that date and long before it would all be over. In this connection I want to call attention to the fact that Griffiths has been having by the sume on the string all Suming big guns on the string all Sum-

"Now, why not make up our minds that the way to do this thing is the way we can do it, and commence to make our arrangements to that end? If this is done, as I have said, we can within a very few days stop all ex-penses out there by turning the payroll

over to the new company.
"We will immediately get the money, the Government's witnesses in the United States Cashler Company trial pesterday.

We will immediately get the money, and it will keep coming and take care of our obligations there that are most pressing and reach the final taking care of all obligations before the six months' extension which our principal

member of the company's famous "advisory board." He testified that he was appointed without notification, and that his name was used in advertisements of the company without his permission.

"Did you ever serve on the board." The questioned United States Attorney was unaufacturing company." "The company of the treasury, some assets still of great value, besides its half, interest in the new manufacturing company." new manufacturing company. . .

Especial stress was laid by the Gov-ernment on letters and telegrams be-tween Mr. Menefee and officers or salesmen of the company relative to a Stress Put on Correspondence salesmen of the company relative to a contract which it was declared had been closed with the St. Louis Car Com-pany to buy 6000 lightning change-makers at \$25 each for use in pay-as-

you-enter cars. This contract, previous testimony has shown, was a big "puller" as a talking point for stock salesmen, and was a

factor in many sales.

The Government showed by producing the original contract that Instead
of being with the St. Louis Car Company it was a personal contract with George J. Kobusch, a director in the company, in which he was made the company's agent in the sale of the ma-

Furthermore, a clause in the contract

Few Fail on Teachers' Test.

SALEM. Or., July 31.—(Special.)— State Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion Churchill today announced that the percentage of failures at the recent examination for certificates teach school was less than 20 per display outside of Portland, and a gention in its leased wire rate to the cent. About 1900 tried the test.

Varieties to Be Exhibited on September 23-25 Notable. in the world to take in cafrying this

RULES FOR SHOW ADOPTED

Amateur and Professional Florists

the cities on the Sound already have been promised, and other sections also

been promised, and other sections also will enter.

All other flawers in bloom will have a place, for the Portland Floral Society has offered its co-operation.

The officers of the National Dahlia Society of America who will be present are: President, Richard M. Buttle, in Seattle: secretary and manager, R. W. Gill, Portland, Or.; vice-president, W. C. S. Spike, Tacoma; second vice-president, Mrs. J. King, Everett, Wash.; Mrs. Sidney, Bellingham, Wash, and Mrs. Sidney, Bellingham, Wash, and Siven out and gone to pieces at this critical moment.

All entries in the amateur class will be judged on a percentage basis, considering perfection, size, length and stability of stems and arrangement and effect.

Label Errors Will Disqualify.

Flowers will be tagged with a card bearing the entrant's number and the bearing the entrant and the bearing the entrant

have gladioli, asters and a miscellane-ous department, with almost every flower then in bloom included.

Children to Enter Exhibit. The semi-professional department will include a juvenile department, with prizes offered to the best school

of all dahila varieties, and in these foliage and small mixing flowers will be permitted. For "flat displays" 50 per cent will be given for perfection of bloom, 35 per cent for size and 15 for general arrangement and effect. There will be a novelty display of 12 flowers in three to six varieties. A grand sweepstakes prize will be given to the winners of most first prizes on dahlias, in this department.

Club to Be Busy With Preparation Until Opening in September.

From All Over Northwest Are
Preparing for Big Event.
Children Will Take Part.

Greater and superior varieties of antirea and a larger prize list will make this year's annual National dahlia show notable.

Amateur and professional florists from all over the Northwest are preparing for the event September 23, 24 and 25. The exhibits will be arranged on the sixth floor of the new Meler & Frank building. Fifty exhibits from the cities on the Sound already have been promised and other sections also

GOLD HILL, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—From now until the Third Annual Gold Hill Industrial Fair, which takes place September 17 and 18, the Greater Gold Hill Club will devote itself largely to the planning and preparation of fair events and features. Opening day is to be given over to reciving and classifying the displays of ranthward and gardening offered by the pupils of districts associated in the school fair. Amusement ated in the school fair. Succeeding the fair which takes place September 17 and 18, the Greater Gold Hill Club will devote itself largely to the planning and preparation of fair events and preparation of fair events and gradening and preparation of fair events and features. Opening the displays of craftwork and gardening of fair e

"Boys" Need Apparatus to Harvest What Will You Give for

of final. Seedlings may be entered by number only and merit ribbons will be awarded.

The amateur department will include table designs, basket, bowl and vase designs. A cactus dahlia division with several departments, at various shades and colors, will be the largest to division. Collarette and seedling dahlia is will include almost every grade and variety of all the principal colors. Section D, of the amateur department, will have gladfoll, asters and a miscellane-down department, with almost department depar

Adams, vice-president of the legraph Cable Company, in Postal Telegraph Cable Company, in t charge of the traffic department, says that on Monday, August 2, that com-l pany will make a 50 per cent reduc-tion in its leased wire rate to the press

BERLIN, REPLYING TO CHARGES, SAYS BELGIANS VIOLATED RULES OF WAR

Armed Opposition of People, Contrary to Geneva Convention, Declared to Have Justified Stern Repression Captives Treated as Murderers, but Legal Forms Preserved Unless Military Necessity Compelled Contrary Course.

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"The Tribune" has received from its war correspondent in Germany, James O'Donnell Bennett, the text of the Herlin government's reply to the findings of Lord Bryce's Begian atrocity commission. It is the first copy of the document to reach the United States. It carries the title, 'The Conduct by the Helgians of a National War Contrary to International Law. The German foreign office is responsible for this formidable document of 332 quarto pages, or an amount of matter sufficient to fill, if reproduced verbalim, 160 of 'The Tribune' submitted the document to a German scholar of distinction—a man of American birth and antecedents—with the request that he make a fair and comprehensive digest of it. This digest is published herewith.

HIS official German report is clearly arranged; it is divided into five neatly separated rubrics. First-and this is the real gist of the work-comes a generalized pronouncement of the German point of viewthat the Belgians quite invariably sinned against the rules of the Geneva convention of July 6, 1906, by carry-

ing on a deliberately planned guerrilla This first part of the German official reply is translated fully below and therefore deserves no other comment than to have its simple earnestness mentioned.

mentioned.

But no less than 40 pages of indi-vidual depositions follow this first part— the sworn and officially recorded statements of regimental commanders before a variety of German tribunals.

before a variety of German tribunals civil, criminal, and military.

These long pages of buttressing material, these sheaves of circumstantial evidence, may well fall to convince him whose mind is unalterably prejudiced to the contrary viewpoint; but they cannot persuade the sincere observer that the witness for the defense is speaking aught but what seems to him the sacred and inviolste truth.

So much for the first part of the German official report. The four other sec-

So much for the first part of the German official report. The four other sections contain an anthology of the best of the depositions which make for the cause of Teutonic innocence while its interminable armies were pouring through Belgium. They are variously entitled: "Belgian Insurrection in Aerschot, August 19 and 20, 1914"; "Belgian insurrection in Andenne, August 20, 1914"; "Belgian Riot in Dinant, from August 21 to 24, 1914," and "Belgian Insurrection in Lowen, from August 25 surrection in Lowen, from August 25 to 28, 1914."

Each one of these four rubrics is pre Each one of these four rustics is pre-ceded by a "comprehensive survey" of the issues involved—then come the long and patient records of the experiences of eyewitnesses—milliary men of every age and station, from the lowest to the highest. And these records are with-out exception testimony of soldiers un-der eath uttered before a distinct de-cording to the German Ministry of partment of the German Ministry of time be increased by further examples.

"According to this appended mate-investigation of infractions of martial rial, the Belgian civilian population

knows not the polite and engaging etiquette that governs war this carefully ders. Fifty-seven depositions and replotted German official reply presents ports attest these facts.

The battles took on an especially doctoral thesis by which some Teutonic scholar would fain grasp his degree in philosophy. So calm and philographical is its argument, so overwhelming its evidence.

feel to be the salient ones, no mention ployed by regular troops, great masses is made even by implication anywhere in the great book:

1. What were German troops doing worn-out revolvers and pistols. Seven-1. What were German troops doing on Beigian soil?
2. On Beigian soil was it needful for a civilian population to observe toward German troops the findings of a Geneva convention or of a Hague conference?

Disparity in Viewpoint Showing.

Tion were discovered, and all sorts of worn-out revolvers and pistols. Seventeen depositions attest this fact. In accordance with this situation, the wounds received from small shot and form scalding hot tar and boiling water were numerous. Nine depositions attest this.

"After all is said and done, there is report of the foreign densylvant of the destructive rage of the German troops who quite without reason where supposed to have committed deeds of violence. The Beigian governs of the destructive rage of the German troops who quite without reason who took care to save in so far as possible the rare art treasures not alone of Loven. What is more it was derivant of the foreign densities attacks.

"Such cases occurred, for example, in German troops who quite without reason who quite without reason who deeds of violence. The Beigian governs of the destructive rage of the German troops who quite without reason who

report of the foreign department of the German government indicates lucidly the disparity in viewpoint which at the present moment is cleaving asunder the sovereign states of Europe.

Enough! Let the efficient German to doubt that in Beigium the insurrection was carried on not only by indicate the population.

"The waging of war by the Beigian civilian population was entirely incompatible with the universally recognized rules of international law or the contractions."

the sovereign states of Europe.
Enough! Let the efficient German document speak for itself. But I wongraphs are a translation of the intro-ductory statement of the German For-eign Office:

"Right on the heels of the outbreak of the present war a turbulent insur-rection broke forth in Belgium against the German troops. This was in fla-grant violation of international law and brought the heaviest penalties on the Belgian land and people

"This struggle on the part of a mob which was inflamed by the most savage passions raged during the whole advance of the German army through "Two

When the Belgian army after obstinate resistance finally gave way be-fore the German troops the Belgian civilian population in the as yet unoccivilian population in the as yet unoc-cupied parts of the country sought by every possible means to retard the German advance. Nor did these civil-ians, even in localities which had been long occupied by German troops, hesi-tate to harm and weaken the German military power through cowardly and perfidious attacks.

"The extent of this armed opposi-tion by the needle is easily seen on an

tion by the people is easily seen on an inclosed synoptical map which notes in the main the positions of the German advance lines and the Belgian towns in which the national insurrection raged. On these routes of march and in these towns the struggles against the Gertowns the struggles against the Gertowns the struggles against the Ger-man troops were participated in by the Belgian civilian population of every condition, and age and of both sexes.

Conflicts Marked by Fury. "These conflicts showed the greatest bitterness and fury. An overwhelming mass of evidence is at hand to establish the proof of this, material gained from official investigations, especially based upon sworn testimony before a court or upon reports received from the court or upon reports received from the front. A selection from this material is presented in five appendices and embraces only the more important oc-de-currences, but this evidence can at any of time be increased by further examples. the "According to this appended mate-

free in philosophy. So caim and philoma. Tennessee and Kentucky, and parts
of the South. Mr. Menefee spoke of
nagency states if we can handle the
bilus-sky business promptly."

The other words, the letter continued, "If you people out there will
let me get squared here and go at it
in the only way I feel I know how to
do it with any degree of certainty, I
were defined for the investigation of the most
of anything else, the money will
so fast if the proposition lined in a
power indicated, it is absolutely a legitimate clean-cut, matter that could be
you ap to the most critical and not a
hole can be punched in it, and that is
why I want the directors to accede
to my wishes so as to make it not a

reports on these have been gathered
and the military commission
for the investigation of infractions of war. One hundred and
forty-five separate examination and
forty

rules of international law, as they have found expression in articles 1 and 2 of der if history as red as this will ever the Hague conference, which was again find its pronouncement in so adopted by Belgium. These rules diffusive a tone. The following paraferentiate between organized and unsupport of the intro-

organized national war. "In organized national "In organized national war (Article militia and volunteer corps in order to be recognized as in a state of war must subscribe to the following four conditions: (i) They must have a re-sponsible leader at their head; (2) they must wear definite insignia, which can be recognized from a distance; (3) they must carry weapons openly; and (4) they must observe the laws and usages

Two Conditions Non-Existent. "Unorganized national war dispenses with the first two above conditions (Article 21), and does not require responsible leaders or military insignia, but instead it is bound by two other assumptions: (1) It can be waged only in territory not yet occupied by the enemy; and (2) there can have been no time for the organization of the

no time lot insurrection.

"The two conditions which are espe-cially laid down for organized national war were undoubtedly non-existent war were undoubtedly non-existent war were undoubtedly non-existent among the Belgian volunteers. For, according to the concurrent dispatches of German military headuarters, the civilians engaged in battle, had at their head no responsible leader and wore no sort of military insignia.

"Thirteen depositions attest this fact. Therefore, the Pelgian insurgents cannot be regarded as organized militia or as volunteer corps. Concerning this pelat it a of no lemost property is a factor of the control of this point it is of no importance that the insurgents' enterprises were ap-parently participated in by Belgian military men and members of the Belgian municipal guard. For these persons, likewise, wore no military in-signia and mingled in civilian dress with the fighting burgers—seven depo-sitions attest this fact. Therefore, the rights of persons in a state of war can accorded them as little as they can

whole Belgian national war consequently may be judged only from the viewpoint of an unorganized armed war—"the military commission for the investigation of infractions of martial investigation investigation of infractions of martial investigation in the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the Germans, especially in According to this appended materials. The viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the German troops in numerous towns in the provinces of the international law in all the towns of the German of the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible only in unoccupied territory, it was beyond any doubt contrary to international law in all the towns of the viewpoint of an unorganized armed resistance. But as such opposition is permissible o in the places as yet unoccupied by Ger-man troops, above all in Dinant and its environs, because the Belgian gov-ernment had had amply sufficient time for an organization of national war

Portland. There is also a division for boys and girls under 16 years. The commercial department will include table, backet and bowl designs of all dahlfa varieties, and in these of all dahlfa varieties, and in the all dahlfa varieties, and the all dahlfa varieties, and

For Cash or on Reasonable Time Payments

GOLD HILL FAIR IS NEAR for the mere additional simple interest. I will consider any half-way decent offer from private buyers or from dealers to sell again.

Benches, etc., etc.

Typewriters Desks Safe Beautiful Rugs Carpets

and any other of the furnishings and fixtures in this beautiful establishment?

Everything is for sale.

If you do not get a piano now, I don't see how you'll ever own one.-C. W. Houseman.

what does this show but that it could blame for the attitude of the populato above? At any rate, the precau- aside from the fact that a government

"The greatest stigma, however, which attaches itself to the Beigian population, is that of violating the usages of war in the most unheard of way. In different places, for example, in Lut-tich, Herve, Brussels, Aerschot, Dinant, Lowen, Germans have been shot down from behind and murdered. Sixteen depositions attest this fact. Such murdepositions attest this fact. Such mur-ders violate the prohibition governing the 'assassination or wounding of per-sons belonging to a hostile nation or army.' (Hague Conference, article 23,

it was in the perfomance of its duty. Thirty depositions attest this fact.

"Finally it has been determined, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that German wounded were plundered and killed, even frightfully maimed and mutilated. Women and young girls took part in such infamous crimes. German wounded soldiers had their eyes put out, their ears, noses, finger eyes put out, their ears, noses, finger ends and genitals cut off, were disemboweled. Seventeen depositions attest this fact.

In Aerschot the battle of the German wound such selected specimens population did not arise, as the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgians hint, because German officers besimirched the family honor of the Burshow of the family honor of the Burshow of the component of the component of the component of the component of the depositions and court testimony which everywhere butters and make clear the calaims of the German government.

Now would such selected specimens fulfill any particular purpose. For it is in the enormous amount of testimony which everywhere butters and make clear the calaims of the German troops with the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgian civilian population did not arise, as the Belgian civilian population was troops with t

"In other cases German wounded sol

this fact.

This other cases German wounded soldiers were poisoned, hanged to trees, drenched with burning liquids or otherwise burned to death, so that they suffered an excrutiating end. Twelve depositions attest this fact.

This bestial behavior on the part.of the population is a blow in the face, not alone to the express engagement of the Geneva convention (Article 1, paragraph 1), regarding 'consideration and graph 1), regarding 'consideration and care' of the sick and wounded, but a blow as well to the first principles of martial law and of humanity.

"Under circumstances such as these the Belgian civilian population which took part in battle, could, of course, lay no claim to treatment befitting persons in a state of war. Rather was it unqualifiedly necessary, in the interest of the self-preservation of the German army, to adopt the strictest measures with these insurgents.

"Persons who confronted the German troops in battle must, therefore, be cut down; captives were not to be treated according to martial law like prisoners of war, but according to martial usage, like murderers.

"Nevertheless, whenever military necessity did not dictate the contrary, the forms of legal procedure were preserved. Prisoners, if the circumstances in any degree permitted, were not shot until after due trial or sentence by a military court. Ten depositions attest this fact.

"Old men, women, and children, even such as were under strong suspicion.

have satisfied the conditions referred tion towards the German army. For, dered him from behind.

Belgium but this war was waged in a fashion which in itself was sufficient to place its participants beyond the pale of martial law. For the Belgian volunteers made a practice of not carrying their weapons openly and throughout paid no attention to the laws and usages of war.

"It surely would have been an easy thing for Belgium to give the necessary instructions to her public instruments, such as the burgomasters, the soldiers, and members of the municipal guard, in order to restrain the passionate emotions of the people which had been artificially fanned into flame. So full faint the passionate emotions of the people which had been artificially fanned into flame. So full responsibility for the enormous blood-guiltiness which weighs upon Belgium must be borne by the Belgian government was otherwise favorable, German soldiers were surprised by an armed attack.

Religans Charged**

"This attempt to twist the facts in the case into the exact opposite of the shown that the measures which the truth has utterly falled. The German army is accustomed to make war on hostile armies, not on peaceful inhabi-tants. The irrefragable fact that from the first a defensive battle was forced upon the German troops in Belgium as a matter of their self-preservation can-not be refuted by any investigations of

any commission whatsoever.

"The stories of the Belgian commission patched together from the narratives of fugitives are labeled the prodparagraph 1b.)

"Further the Belgian population did not respect the badge of the Red Cross and thus violated article 9 of the Geneva convention of July 6, 1906. Particularly the population did not shrink from shooting at German troops, using the protection of this badge, nor from attacking hospitals in which the wounded were being cared for, nor from harming the medical staff, when it was in the perfomance of its duty. Thirty depositions attest this fact.

mander-in-chief at Aerechot and mur "In Dinant it was not innocent,

tions were not carried out in any tertions were not carried out in the national will, the Beldiers and thus compelled the troops to
fight a battle that annihilated the city.

"In Lowen the battle with the civilin population did not break out because fleeing German troops through
in population did not break out because fleeing German troops through
in population did not break out because fleeing German two compelled the troops to
fight a battle that annihilated the city.

"In Lowen the battle with the civilin population did not break out because fleeing derman troops through peaceable citizens who fell victims to mistake became engaged with their comrades who were entering the town. The fight sprang up because a blinded population misjudged the occasion and thought that without danger to them-

thought that without danger to themselves they could mow down the returning German troops.

"The torch was applied in Lowen and
in other Belgian cities only when bitter
necessity demanded it. The plan of the
destruction of Lowen, which appears in
this official report, shows clearly that
the troops contented themselves with
razing only those sections of the city
where the inhabitants treacherously
and with murderous intent made their
attacks.

shown that the measures which the German troops adopted against the Belgian civilian population were called forth by a guerilla warfare which defied international law and were demanded by the necessity of war.

"On the other hand, the imperial German government enters an emphatic and solemn protest against a population which wared a dishonorable war

lation which waged a dishonorable war by the most contemptible means against the German soldiers. "An emphatic protest, too, must lie against a government which complete-ly misconstrued its duties which gave free rein to the insane passions of its free rein to the insane passions of its people, and which now does not shrink from throwing off its own heavy guilt

by meretricious abuse of the German Because of the demands of space it is of possible to present here selected not possible to present here selected specimens of the depositions and court testimony which everywhere buttress and make clear the claims of the fore-going statement of the German gov-

SPOKANE

\$14⁹⁵

Round Trip August 1, 2, 3

Train Service of the Best.

Track the Smoothest in the West.

EAGLE'S CONVENTION

Return Limit Sunday, August

Inland Empire Express, 9:55 A. M. North Bank Limited, - 7:25 P. M.

The NORTH BANK ROAD

City Ticket Office, 5th and Stark. Broadway 920, A-6671