

WAR AT RISK OF HUN BY PRINCE

Teutonic ex-Ambassador to
England Declares Germany
Forced Hostilities.

BOCHE INTRIGUE EXPOSED

Prince Lichnowsky Asserts That
Central Powers Deliberately At-
tempted to Prevent Settle-
ment of Serbian Trouble.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—(Special.)—While the military rulers of Germany have been making desperate efforts to revive the fighting spirit of the people with victories in the west, an internal disturbance of German public opinion has been caused by the publication of a private, secret memorandum written by Prince Lichnowsky, who was German Ambassador in London for several years ending with the outbreak of the war. This document is a review of the negotiations growing out of the Balkan crisis and preceding the great war, and of German foreign policy. It condemns that policy and corroborates the charges made by the allies that Germany deliberately forced war, that the allies strove for peace, and that the Serbian dispute was easily have been adjusted but for the unyielding attitude of Germany.

According to the London Times half a dozen copies of the memorandum were made by Prince Lichnowsky and were shown by him to his personal friends. One copy fell into the hands of the Stockholm Politiken, an extreme socialist paper, which began publication in serial form, but after the first part had appeared "the German government apparently made frantic efforts to stop further disclosures" and "publication was mysteriously suspended."

Prince Lichnowsky to Apologize.

The main committee of the Reichstag held an inquiry and a letter of apology from Prince Lichnowsky to Chancellor von Hertling was read. In this letter the Prince says he showed the memorandum under a pledge of absolute secrecy, to "quite a few political friends," one of whom gave it to an officer of the general staff to read, and the latter "manifested the memorandum and sent it to a number of persons, most of whom are unknown to me." The most important parts have been published in the socialist newspaper, but they have not done so. Still, the Times says, "even in Germany the truth is gradually becoming known."

Prince Lichnowsky in the memorandum admits that he has been an opponent of the triple alliance, especially of the alliance with Austria, but says that when the crisis came he had abandoned his opposition to that policy. Telling of a visit to Kiel at the end of June, 1914, he says that he was shown by the Kaiser's guests at the assassination of the Archduke, that the German Ambassador to Austria was rebuffed for counseling moderation, that his own recommendation to give the same advice was rejected, and that Herr von Jagow "answered that Russia was not ready; there would doubt, but he was certain amount of bluster, but the more firmly we stood by Austria, the more would Russia draw back." He corroborates the story that Germany approved the Austrian ultimatum at the Potsdam conference on July 5, 1914.

He returned to London instructed to induce the English press to take up a friendly attitude if Austria gave the death blow to the great Serbian movement, but when the ultimatum appeared all the British newspapers, with one exception, "were at one with their condemnation," and "the whole world, except in Berlin and Vienna, understood that it meant war, and, indeed, world war."

Conciliatory Answer Made.

He "pressed for a conciliatory answer as possible of the past of Serbia," and this reply "was in accordance with British efforts," for "M. Pashitch had actually accepted everything except two points, about which he declared his readiness to negotiate." The Prince says:

If Russia and England had wanted war in order to fall upon us, a hint to Belgrade would have been sufficient and the desired note would have remained unanswered.

Concerning the proposal for mediation made by Sir Edward Grey, he says: It would have been easy to find an acceptable form for the disputed points, given good will, everything could have been settled at one or two sittings, and the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the tension and would have further improved our position. I strongly recommended the proposal, saying that otherwise world war was imminent, in which we would lose and nothing to gain. In vain I was told that it was against the dignity of Austria, that we did not want to get involved in the Serbian business, but left it to our ally. I was told to work for localization of the conflict.

Of course it would only have needed a hint from Berlin to make Count Berchtold satisfy himself with the proposal. But this hint was not given. On the contrary we pressed for war. What a fine success it would have been.

War Is Hinted Upon.

After our refusal to accept a proposal of our own. We insisted upon war. I could get no other answer from Berlin. It was an enormous constitutionalism on the part of Austria to contemplate no annexation of territory.

Under the heading "Question of Guilt," Prince Lichnowsky thus sums the counts in the indictment against Germany:

As appears from all official publications, without the facts being controverted by our own White Book which owing to its poverty and sparse constitution is a grave self-incrimination:

1. We encouraged Count Berchtold to attack Serbia, although no German interest was involved, and the danger of a world

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

French.

PARIS, April 27.—Today's French official statement follows:

"During the night the artillery battle was continued. Along the front between Villers-Bretonneux and Hangard there was no change in the situation. The Germans attacked our defenses on the line of the railroad west of Thennes, but were not able to approach our positions."

"We carried out successful raids in the region of the Oise Canal, near the Louvre and northeast of Carnillet and took a number of prisoners."

"The artillery fighting was rather severe on the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front)."

British.

LONDON, April 27.—Today's British War Office official statement follows:

"The war was quiet on the whole front on both sides during the night on the whole front north of the Lys River. The fighting in this area yesterday was very severe, the enemy making repeated and determined attempts to develop the advantage gained by him on the previous day. After many hours of fluctuating battle the enemy's advance was held at all points. Heavy casualties were suffered by his troops in the course of his many unsuccessful attacks."

"The enemy's assaults on the French positions from Loos to La Clytte were pressed with extreme violence and after three attacks had been beaten off with great loss to him, his troops succeeded at the fourth attempt in carrying the village of Loos. In the evening our allies counter attacked and drove the enemy out, retaining possession of the village. At other points all the enemy's attempts were repulsed."

"Fierce fighting took place north of Kemmel village and in the neighborhood of Voormezele, which, after a prolonged struggle, remains in the hands of our troops. In the afternoon, the enemy again heavily attacked our positions at the ridge wood southwest of Voormezele and was completely repulsed. Some hundreds of prisoners were captured by us in this fighting."

"South of the Somme the fighting continued during the afternoon to the advantage of the allied troops in the Hangard-Villers-Bretonneux sector. Our line was again advanced at certain points and a hostile attack with tanks early in the afternoon was broken up by our fire and failed to develop. The number of prisoners captured by us in this area is over 900."

"Successful raids were carried out by us during the night in the neighborhood of Arras, northeast of Arras and in the Vieux-Berquin sector, south-

east of Hazebrouck. We captured 20 prisoners."

"On the remainder of the front there is nothing to report."

Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters in France tonight says: "During the night the enemy attacked one of our posts in the neighborhood of Festubert and succeeded in capturing it. Another local attack against our position of Marthe was broken up by our machine gun and rifle fire and failed to reach our trenches."

"Except for minor engagements in the battle sectors and artillery activity on both sides the day passed comparatively quietly on the British front. Bodies of hostile infantry assembling east of Villers-Bretonneux were effectively shelled by our batteries."

German.

BERLIN, April 27.—An official statement on aerial operations tonight says: "Except for low reconnaissance on the battlefield Friday, little flying was possible, owing to the thick mist."

"Two low-flying German airplanes were brought down by our infantry. None of our machines are missing."

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ANOTHER RESPIRE WON FOR MOONEY

Resentencing of Convicted
Bomb Thrower Is Put
Over by Court.

NEW TRIAL WILL BE ASKED

Counsel for Defense Announces He
Will Move to Set Aside Previ-
ous Proceedings—Case May
Go to Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—A new legal fight which may take the case of Thomas J. Mooney, awaiting sentencing to death on a murder charge, to the United States Supreme Court, was precipitated here today, after it was thought that all possible legal means had been exhausted in Mooney's behalf.

Maxwell McNutt, Mooney's chief counsel, filed notice with Judge Franklin A. Griffin that on next Thursday he will move that all previous proceedings in Mooney's case be set aside and that he be granted a new trial on the ground of wilful fraud and malfeasance in office of the prosecution.

The notice was so unusual that Judge Griffin declared he could not decide whether he had jurisdiction in the case. He set the case over until Thursday, when McNutt will make his motion and Judge Griffin will decide his jurisdiction. Meanwhile Mooney, who was scheduled to be resented today, gained a short respite.

English Common Law Invoked.

McNutt explained that his motion will be based on English common law, which established that any judgment could be attacked where fraud had been committed and could be shown. He said the defense would offer ample proof of fraud in the proceedings which ended with Mooney's conviction on a murder charge which grew out of the preparation of a parade bomb explosion here July 22, 1916.

In the event that his motion is denied, McNutt said he would appeal, and declared that the case could be carried to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that Mooney was being deprived of his life without due process of law. An appeal to the highest court was considered a remote contingency by McNutt, who contended that he had ample evidence to support his charge of fraud and that his motion would be allowed in the lower courts.

Prosecution Objects Strenuously.

The prosecution objected strenuously to McNutt's proposed motion, on the ground that it was irregular and that it would easily be overruled. In the case, District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, who was charged with fraud in the notice, said that if Mooney were not sentenced to death when the case was called Thursday, he would appeal to the State Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Griffin to resentence him to hang.

Three affidavits to support the charge were filed by McNutt with his office. They were made by Mooney himself, William H. Smith, acting inspector of the Oakland, Cal., police department, and F. E. Rigall, of Grayville, who declared that efforts to induce him to testify falsely against Mooney had been made by F. C. Oxman, of Oregon. Oxman was a material witness against Mooney and was acquitted later of attempted subornation of perjury in connection with Rigall's charges.

Last Life Senator Dies.

PARIS, April 27.—Senator Emile de Marcere is dead. He was the last of 75 Senators nominated for life by the Senate under the constitution of 1875.

Two Farms Change Hands.

CENTRALIA, Wash., April 27.—(Special.)—Proof of this city, has purchased the Kootz property across the Cowlitz River from Toledo, Cal.

Provost Marshal-General Crowder reported that three states—California, Nevada and Rhode Island—would not be required to furnish any men in the new call, if the House amendment is retained, while other states would be called on to furnish large percentages of their men in Class I—Louisiana with a maximum of 26 2/3 per cent.

General Crowder's report showed that in furnishing the 800,000 drafted men to be called out this year the states would have to furnish, if volunteers were credited, that credit being percentage of their registrants now in Class I:

Louisiana, 76; South Dakota, 70; Mississippi, 68; Alabama, 67; Arkansas, 66; Wyoming, 65 each; Wisconsin, 62; Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, 61 each; North Carolina, 60; Kentucky, 56; West Virginia, 55; Virginia, 54; Tennessee and Oklahoma, 53 each; Michigan, 51; Kansas and Minnesota, 50 each; Iowa, 48; North Dakota, 47; New Mexico, 44; Maryland, 42; Montana and Nebraska, 40 each; New Hampshire, 39; Ohio and Texas, 37 each; Illinois and Idaho, 35 each; Pennsylvania, 34; Indiana and Oregon, 33 each; District of Columbia, 27; New Jersey, 26; Vermont, 24; Pennsylvania, 21; Colorado, 19; New York, 18; Arizona, 17; Missouri, 16; Maine, 15; Connecticut and Utah, 14 each; 12, and California, Nevada and Rhode Island, none.

American Airmen Attend Funeral.

DOVER, April 27.—A large party of American airmen attended the funeral of the late Captain John H. Johnson, who was killed in the Zeppelin raid early this week. Business was virtually suspended during the services.

UKULELE SALE!

Here, at last! a genuine Hawaiian-made Koa wood \$6 Ukulele, now only \$3.80.

Large shipment direct from the Islands, just in. Everybody play the Ukulele! Look for the official Hawaiian-made brand, and only \$3.80.

Also other fancy models at reduced prices in the sale at

GRAVES MUSIC STORE

285 Morrison, Near Fourth—Also Entrance 151 Fourth St.

ORDER COUPON—MAIL IT TODAY

Graves Music Store, Portland, Or. Herewith enclosed please find \$... for one ukulele, as advertised. It is understood that the instrument will be shipped to me, and if it is not satisfactory after examination I am to ship it back to you without any cost to me and my money will be refunded.

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Special Lecture on
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Prof. E. J. Hibbard

Noted Lecturer and Evangelist of California

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Central Seventh-Day Adventist Church
Cor. Eleventh and E. Everett Sts.

Special Music

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IT IS beautiful now in the big court-yard at the Portland. Guests forget that shut-in feeling. Summer-time finds the big porches around the court a rendezvous for gay parties.

Portland Hotel hospitality attracts all—the tourist, townspeople, the business traveler.



MEN, when you buy
Clothes, be sure the
QUALITY is there.

—All-wool fabrics

—You will find in my men's suit department on the main floor suits ranging in price from \$25 to \$50—every garment all-wool.

—But there is more than that to recommend them; the patterns are pleasing because the fabrics are well woven and the colors harmonious; the styles are graceful and easy fitting, because they were designed by artists that set the mode for men; the workmanship is thorough, because it has been executed by highly skilled craftsmen.

—The ensemble is most pleasing; really handsome garments are these, ready for your choosing. I do not believe better ready-for-service clothes can be made, and I'm ready with your money, if you're not satisfied in every regard.

—All models for all men—young or old:

\$25, \$27.50, \$30, \$32.50, \$35,
\$37.50, \$40.00, \$42.50,
\$45, \$47.50, \$50

—Shown on the Main Floor.

Ben Selling
Morrison at Fourth

Frederick has sold his 230-acre ranch on Cowlitz Prairie, near Toledo, to Joseph Sommer. The new owner comes from Eastern Washington. The consideration was not stated in either sale.

WAR OPENS NEW INDUSTRY

Benton and Lincoln Counties Gather
Foxglove Leaves for Hospitals.

CORVALLIS, Or., April 27.—(Special.)—The war has opened a new and important industry for Benton and Lincoln counties.

This money-making industry consists of gathering and drying fox glove leaves, from which digitalis is extracted. There is a heavy demand for this product in the hospitals of Europe.

Howard Jenks and L. A. Marsters, of Tangent, have just completed a new drier at Tidewater. It contains 9000 square feet of drying racks, capable of handling between 4000 and 5000 pounds of green fox glove leaves.

Seven miles further up the Alsea River L. W. Ragsdale is operating another drier. Mrs. C. E. Smallwood has the distinction of holding the champion fox glove picking record, having picked and maintained a speed of more than 100 pounds per hour. Pickers are paid 1 1/2 cents per pound. The entire output of the driers is shipped East.

Red Cross Auxiliaries Formed.

TENINO, Wash., April 27.—(Special.)—Auxiliaries to the Tenino Red Cross

chapter were formed this week in the Cattle School District and Mutual Lumber Company's camp. Miss Lula Onn was elected chairman of the former and Mrs. Olie Churchill of the latter. Two electric sewing machines were installed in the workrooms of the Tenino chapter this week. Mrs. William McArthur is supervisor of the knitting and Mrs. Olie Churchill of the chapter.

Our Victrola Outfit No. 10

Pay Down Only \$5.00

Victrola, style X (illustrated above). Price \$85.00 and \$5.25 worth of records of such well-known artists as John McCormack, Caruso, Melba, Gluck, etc., or any others of your own choosing.

\$5.00 Per Month

This Victrola is one of the most popular styles. For full particulars mail coupon below.

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Stores Also at San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento, San Jose, Los Angeles.

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Victrola

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The Young China Grille

SOMETHING out of the ordinary and unique. American and Chinese dishes. Excellent merchants' lunch daily. Special Sunday dinner. Cuisine facilities unsurpassed. The place is clean, sanitary and perfectly ventilated.

Dancing From 6 to 8 and 9 to 12 Midnight.

Music by REBECCA'S HYPERION TRIO.

Cornell Hotel, 133 Park St., Between Washington and Alder.

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