

TROUTDALE

Three more boys have gone from Troutdale to answer their country's call, going to Ft. McDowell, California. They are Portus Hatfield, William Gaupman and William Pelton.

The Troutdale Ladies' Aid meets this week Wednesday with Mrs. Jas. Norman. All are invited to come. Sewing will be the work of the day.

There will be no services in the Troutdale church during the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Kummer spent Sunday in Troutdale with their friends, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Knarr, who have returned to Portland since.

The health officer quarantined the Skirvin family last week. They have been having a breaking out, which has finally been pronounced small pox. The Dupuis family is also in quarantine for small pox. The daughter, Thelma, has had the same affliction.

CHAUTAQUA OPENED TODAY AT GLADSTONE

Gladstone Chautauqua opened today at 1:30, when it was formally dedicated to the winning of the war. This is the 25th annual session and for the next 13 days there will be no let up of patriotic entertainment.

Reports from there today say that campers in the 75-acre park are out in goodly numbers this season, and the tent city presents a scene of activity never before equaled at the opening. On the grounds everything is in readiness. The advance sale of tickets gives indication that the assembly will be one of the best attended and biggest ever attempted. The management has prepared every convenience ingenuity could suggest for the comfort of the visitors during the two weeks of the big show, and the reputation of the Willamette Valley Chautauqua association will be upheld in this, the jubilee celebration of a quarter of a century's activity.

GILLIS

An ice cream and cherry social will be held at the home of Mrs. Howard Lake on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Red Cross.

Judge Wolverton and Mrs. Wolverton, of Portland, were guests on Sunday of Mrs. G. F. Tucker.

Try a want ad. Phone 701.

FAIRVIEW

J. M. Davis & Son have moved their store into the old Cree shop, which has been remodeled and painted over for a store room.

There will be an ice cream social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Burlingame next Saturday evening. The proceeds will go for the benefit of the Methodist Ladies' Aid. Everybody welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cheney, Mr. and Mrs. Anspach and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lou Kummars, of Portland, were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Anderson.

Harvey Massey, who is stationed at Fremont, California, spent Friday with his sister, Mrs. J. O. Davis. Mr. Massey expects to leave for France soon.

The cherry crop around Fairview was exceedingly large this year, and most of them are harvested. A good price was paid for cherries this year and a few trees would bring a neat little sum.

Mrs. Leslie St. Clair has obtained a position as advertising solicitor on the Evening Telegram. She will live at home, going into Portland daily by street car.

Don't forget to attend the splendid patriotic program; "Uncle Sam at Home", to be given in the city hall, Wednesday evening, July 10.

FORMER TROUTDALE MAN VICTIM OF PNEUMONIA

R. R. Allard, son of Mrs. Allard of Troutdale, died in Seattle, Friday, June 28th, after a very brief illness of pneumonia. In response to a request of pneumonia. In response to a request of his, he was buried in The Dalles, by the side of his father. The funeral was Tuesday, July 2d. Mr. Allard was born in Anita, Iowa, 46 years ago and came west with his family at the age of 19. He taught school several years in Oregon, but for the last 13 years he has been employed with the Electric Light company in Seattle. Besides his mother, brother and sisters, he leaves a widow, and two daughters.

Cause of Despondency.

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels.—Adv.

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GERMANY ADMITS CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION

(Continued from last issue.)

"I went from him to Dr. Zimmermann (the under Secretary), who was acting for Herr von Jagow (the Foreign Secretary) and learned from him that Russia was about to call up nine hundred thousand new troops. His words unmistakably denoted humor against Russia, who he said stood everywhere in our way. In addition, there were questions of commercial policy that had to be settled. That General von Moltke was urging war was, of course, not old to me. I learned, however, that Herr von Tschirschky (the German Ambassador in Vienna) had been reproved because he said that he had advised Vienna to show moderation toward Serbia."

Prince Lichnowsky went to his summer home in Silesia, quite unaware of the impending crisis. "When I returned from Silesia on my way to London," he says, "I stopped only a few hours in Berlin, where I heard that Austria intended to proceed against Serbia so as to bring to an end an unbearable state of affairs. Unfortunately I failed at the moment to gauge the significance of the news. I thought that once more it would come to nothing; that even if Russia acted threateningly, the matter could soon be settled. I now regret that I did not stay in Berlin and declare there and then that I would have no hand in such a policy."

And here he interpolates some most significant sentences. The world has heard various reports of a meeting in Potsdam, as early as July 5, between the German and Austrian authorities, at which meeting war was decided on. Prince Lichnowsky says: "I learned afterwards that at the decisive discussion at Potsdam on July 5th the Austrian demand had met with the unconditional approval of all the personages in authority; it was even added that no harm would be done if war with Russia did not come out of it. It was so stated at least in the Austrian report received at London by Count Mensdorff (the Austrian Ambassador to England)."

He continues: "At this point I received instructions to endeavor to bring the English press to a friendly attitude in case Austria should deal the death-blow to 'Greater-Serbia' hopes. I was to use all my influence to prevent public opinion in England from taking a stand against Austria. I remembered England's attitude during the Bosnian annexation crises, when public opinion showed itself in sympathy with the Serbian claims to Bosnia; I recalled also the benevolent promotion of nationalist hopes that went on in the days of Lord Byron and Garibaldi; and on these and other grounds I thought: extremely unlikely that English public opinion would support a punitive expedition against the Archduke's murderers. I thus felt it my duty to enter an urgent warning against the whole project, which I characterized as venturesome and dangerous, I recommended that counsels of moderation be given Austria, as I did not believe that the conflict could be localized"—(that is to say, it could not be limited to a war between Austria and Serbia).

"Herr von Jagow answered me that Russia was not prepared; that there would be more or less of a rumpus; but that the more firmly we stood by Austria the more surely would Russia give way. Austria was already blaming us for flabbiness and we could not flinch. On the other hand Russian sentiment was growing more unfriendly all the time, and we must simply take the risk. I subsequently learned that this attitude was based on advices from Count Portales (the German Ambassador in Petrograd), that Russia would not stir under any circumstances; information which prompted us to spur Count Berchtold on in his course. On learning the attitude of the German Government I looked for salvation through English mediation, knowing that Sir Edward Grey's influence in Petrograd could be used in the cause of peace. I, therefore, availed myself of my friendly relations with the Minister to ask him confidentially to advise moderation in Russia in case Austria demanded satisfaction from the Serbians, as it seemed likely she would."

England Friendly in July, 1914.

"The English press was quiet at first, and friendly to Austria, the assassination being generally condemned. By degrees, however, more and more voices made themselves heard, in the sense that, however necessary it might be to take cognizance of the crime, any exploitation of it for political ends was unjustifiable. Moderation was enjoined upon Austria. When the ultimatum came out, all the papers, with the exception of the Standard, were unanimous in condemning it. The whole world, outside of Berlin and Vienna, realized that it meant war, and a world war too. The English

fleet, which happened to have been holding a naval review, was not demobilized."

The British Government labored to make the Serbian reply conciliatory, and "the Serbian answer was in keeping with the British efforts." Sir Edward Grey then proposed his plan of demination upon the two points which Serbia had not wholly conceded. Prince Lichnowsky writes: "Mr. Cambon (for France), Marquis Imperiali (for Italy), and I were to meet, with Sir Edward in the chair, and it would have been easy to work out a formula for the debated points, which had to do with the co-operation in the inquiries to be conducted at Belgrade. By the exercise of good will everything could have been settled in one or two sittings, and the mere acceptance of the British proposal would have relieved the strain and further improved our relations with England. I seconded this plan with all my energies. In vain. I was told (by Berlin) that it would be against the dignity of Austria. Of course, all that was needed was one hint from Berlin to Count Berchtold (the Austrian Foreign Minister); he would have satisfied himself with a diplomatic triumph and rested on the Serbian answer. That hint was never given. On the contrary, pressure was brought in favor of war. * * *

Germany Insisted on War.

"After our refusal Sir Edward asked us to come forward with our proposal. We insisted on war. No other answer could I get (from Berlin) than that it was a colossal condescension on the part of Austria not to contemplate any acquisition of territory. Sir Edward justly pointed out that one could reduce a country to vassalage without acquiring territory; that Russia would see this, and regard it as a humiliation not to be put up with. The impression grew stronger and stronger that we were bent on war. Otherwise our attitude toward a question in which we were not directly concerned was incomprehensible. The insistent requests and well-defined declarations of M. Sazanof, the Czar's positively humble telegrams later on, Sir Edward's repeated proposals, the warnings of Marquis San Giuliano and of Bolati, my own pressing admonitions were all of no avail. Berlin remained inflexible—Serbia must be slaughtered!"

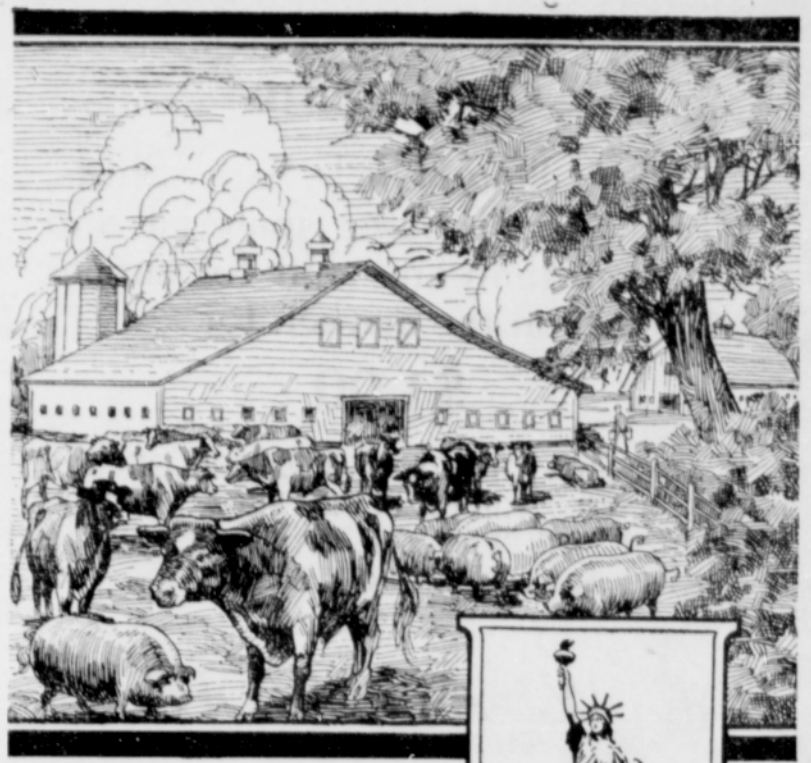
"Then, on the 29th, Sir Edward decided upon his well-known warning. I told him I had always reported (to Berlin) that we should have to reckon with English opposition if it came to a war with France. Time and again the Minister said to me, 'If war breaks out it will be the greatest catastrophe the world has ever seen.' And now events moved rapidly. Count Berchtold at last decided to come around, having up to that point played the role of 'Strong man' under guidance from Berlin. Thereupon we (in answer to Russia's mobilization) sent our ultimatum and declaration of war—after Russia had spent a whole week in fruitless negotiation and waiting."

Germany Ruled by Duellists.

War was declared. "Thus ended my mission to London," Prince Lichnowsky says: "It had suffered shipwreck, not on the wiles of the Briton but on the wiles of our own policy." And of the German traditions that made this policy possible, he concludes: "Were not those right who saw that the German people was pervaded with the spirit of Treitschke and Bernhardi, which glorifies war as an end instead of holding it in abhorrence as an evil thing? They said that the feudal knight and junker, the warlike caste and not the civilian rules, and imposes its own ideals and values; that the love of the duel which animates the university students is still cherished by those who guide the people's destinies. Had not the Zabern affair and the debate on the case in the Reichstag shown the outer world how civil rights and liberties are rated with us when they conflict with military prestige? * * * Properly speaking militarism is a school for the people and an instrument to further political ends. But, in the patriarchal absolutism of a military monarchy, militarism exploits politics to further its own ends, and can create a situation which a democracy freed from junkerdom would not tolerate."

"That is what our enemies think; that is what they are bound to think when they see that in spite of capitalistic industrialism and in spite of socialistic organizations, the living, as Nietzsche said, are still ruled by the dead. The democratization of Germany, the first war aim proposed by our enemies, will become a reality."

That is Germany's confession of sin and avowal of repentance, as made by her ambassador to Great Britain. It leaves her without any justification, except the one which Lichnowsky pleads, that she is governed by a caste of duellists who are determined to dominate the world by



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the sword. That sword will have to be broken in the hands of the kaiser before the world will be able to live with Germany. Lichnowsky, like Muhlon, foresees it.

Germany to Blame.

Vorwaerts, the socialist newspaper of Germany, foresees it. And the German-Americans are beginning to foresee it, too. One of their most influential dailies, the Germania-Herald, of Milwaukee, has made editorially "An Open Confession," which reads: "It is our duty to make it. We, too, were among those who laid the blame for the world war at the doors of English statesmen. We, too, have time and again repeated the assertion to our readers that these English statesmen, jealous of Germany's success in the world markets, attempted to 'encircle' Germany. We, too, have repeatedly stated that Germany is entitled to a place in the sun. We did so in good faith. For we believed that the organs of the German Government proclaimed. We believed at the beginning of the war, and years thereafter, what most of the other German papers repeated. "We were then fully convinced, that the program of English statesmen consisted of nothing less than to stop Germany's commercial and colonial expansion. With us one-half of the world of the western hemisphere was convinced through the press of Germany. We believed in the press of the old fatherland, which preached hatred against England everywhere, following its governmental press, where the German voice was sounded. Sir Edward Grey, the dictator of foreign affairs for Great Britain, appeared to us as a paragon of baseness. Now we and with us the rest of the world which then credulously listened, are convinced of the opposite. We know now that the British statesmen, and with them the statesmen of the allies, did not only have no war-like measures against Germany in mind but to

the last minute endeavored to their utmost to avoid the war. The blame for the bloodshed lies with the German Government.

"Politiken, the organ of the Swedish socialists of the extreme left, on March 15, published the historical document by which this guilt is established. It was a so-called 'memorandum' by Prince Karl Max Lichnowsky, who before and at the time of the commencement of the war was the ambassador for the German empire in London."

After quoting at length from the 'memorandum,' the editor says: 'It is to be remembered that these words are not those of an Englishman. They are the words of one of the noblest of the German nation, to which the German Emperor entrusted the most important foreign post and with whom William II in his youth was closely associated.' And the editor concludes: 'Who bears the blame that the German people were goaded into a furious hate and thereby into a war spirit? Only those in the service of the junker class, who are the ruling military caste in Germany, in control of the government. The pan-Germans in their megalomania are the ones who brought about this calamity upon the German people.'

The End.

Are You One of Them?

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