

**THE WAR IS ONE GIGANTIC GERMAN CONSPIRACY.**  
**Leading Figure in Steel Industry Teils How Kaiser Planned Enormous World Crime.**

Washington, June 4.—A revelation corroborating the charge that the war was the result of a gigantic German conspiracy, headed by the Kaiser, has been made by August Thyssen, the leading figure in the German 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 Senate by Senator Owen, who described Thyssen as a "sort of blend between Chas. M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel works, and the late J. Pierpont 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 follows:

I am writing the 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 ideas before us as a business proposition. A large number of business and commercial men were asked to support the Hohenzollern war policy on the ground that it would pay them to do so. Let me frankly confess that I am one 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 50 years. But prolonged peace would have resulted certainly in the breakup of our military system, and with the breakup of our military system, the power of the Hohenzollerns would 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.

**Vast Conquest Promised.**  
 But to do this they had to get the commercial community to support them in their aims. They did this by holding out to them hopes 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 acres in Australia and a loan from the Deutsche bank of 150,000 pounds at 3 per cent, to enable me to develop my business in Australia. Several firms were offered special trading facilities in India, which was to be conquered by Germany, be it noted, by the end of 1915. A syndicate was formed for the exploitation of Canada. This syndicate consisted of the heads of 12 firms; the working capital of which was fixed at 20,000,000 pounds, 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" was 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.

**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. They were 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 promises of the grant of 30,000 acres in Australia that was made to me. Promises of a similar 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 Trade Department.

But not only were these promises made by the Chancellor; they were confirmed by the Emperor, who on these occasions, addressed large private gatherings of business men in Berlin, Munich and Cassel in 1912 and 1913. I was at one of these 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 dream of avarice.

**Conquest if India Planned.**  
 The Emperor was particularly enthusiastic over the coming German conquest of India. "India," he said,

"is occupied by the British. It is in a way governed by the British, but it is in 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 east the German flag will flow over every other flag."

Finally the Emperor concluded:

"I am making you no promises that cannot be redeemed, and they shall be redeemed if you are now prepared to make the sacrifices which are necessary to secure the position that our country must and shall occupy in the world. He who refuses to help is a traitor to the Fatherland; he who helps generously and willingly 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 in a year, the majority of business and commercial men agreed to support the Hohenzollern war plans. Most of them have since wished they had never paid any attention to them.

According to the promises of the Hohenzollern, 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.**  
 But this is what has happened in reality: In December of 1916 the Chancellor, Bethman-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 200,000,000 pounds to the next war loan. I was personally asked to guarantee a subscription of 200,000 pounds. 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 war 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 give 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 asked has been treated in the same manner.

**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 travelers 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 trade, as it will be merely of a personal character, it will facilitate trading transactions if employers will employ agents who pass as French or English, preferably or as Dutch, American or Spanish."

So this is the prospect we are faced with after this 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.**  
 A large number of businesses are moreover, being secretly bolstered 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 redeeming 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 trade transactions controlled and supervised by the state.

Can any German to whom such prospects are held out by the Emperor fail to see that he has been bamboozled 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 bankruptcy?

**Thyssen's Holdings Vast**  
 Thyssen is personally known to Mr. Butler, who says he is "well known to practically all the directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute," visited the United States in 1890 and took an active part in the international conference of steel men at Brussels in 1911, 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 economic penetration of other countries before the war, for Senator Olson said of him:

An ardent advocate of the internationalism of commerce, Thyssen possessed until the beginning of the war huge mines, iron 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 Holland 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 Co., of Germany, which he controls, and he had given a contract for the construction of an additional large, new harbor, with a depth of 30 feet, also a drydock large enough to hold the biggest battleships, and huge warves at Vlaardingen, when the war began. The entire property is surrounded by a lofty wall, so as to insure complete privacy. Thyssen's iron works in France were situated at Montigny and Miasieres, while his docks in France were at Caen. His principal base in Russia, until the summer of 1914, was at Nikolski, on the Black Sea, where he owned practically everything in sight.

**WHAT IS "SMILEAGE" ?**  
**Campaign for the Sale of 500 Smileage Books to Open July 4.**

What is Smileage and why a Smileage Campaign? The answer to that is, the Committee on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Foster is chairman, has learned, through experience, that after the study and the grind and the drill that turns out patriotic citizens into trained soldiers that will win the war, nothing is more necessary than the sort of relaxation that carries happy laughter with it.

The Military Entertainment Council appointed by the Secretary of War, has organized a type of book of tickets that members of the soldier's family and his friends may send to him at the front. They are called "Smileage Books," and will be made up of coupons somewhat like the milegae books of the railroad.

In books of one size, 20 coupons will be sold for one dollar. In books of another size, 100 will be sold for five dollars. These coupons will be good for payment for seats at any performance in any camp theatre. Probably, as the movement grows, they will be made good also for certain other and similar uses.

As gifts, these Smileage Books will have rather a distinctive character. Each time the soldier tears out coupons from this book, he will receive his sense of attention from the sender. Every book will constitute a current of interest between the man at the front and the folks back home. Often, of course, one soldier will receive many books; and then he will do the thing that is characteristic of the American Soldier throughout our history—he will share his abundance with his mates.

The result will be to change a dangerous period in the life of the soldier into a period of healthful relaxation and refreshment.

**The Smileage Idea.**  
 When khakied men desire to go to lecture, concert, play or show it is not right that they should bear from out their wages, any share. To those that serve that we may live, the very best of all life's pleasures—They guard our homes and lives and treasures.

Let every officer and "Rook" Get in scott free to have a look. That's why we made this Smileage Book.

And if you think 'tis right to try it, Please pungle up your coin and buy it.

**Advantages of Smileage.**  
 Said Jake to Bill: "I'd like to go tonight and see a funny show. My mind is ripe for song and joke. But woe is me, I'm stony broke!"

Said Comrade Bill to Comrade Jake: "Cheer up old top! It does not take a cent to go and have a look, I'll take you with my Smileage Book.

People buying Smileage Books who have no definite friends in camp to whom they may send the books may send them in care of the Commander General, Headquarters, Camp for distribution.

**Whooping Cough.**  
 In this disease it is important that the cough be kept loose and expectation easy, which can be done by giving Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mrs. P. H. Martin, Peru, Ind., writes, "My two daughters had whooping cough. I gave them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and it worked like a charm." For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

**For Sale and Rent.**  
 Sixteen good cows, 13 fresh, price \$75 each. Good market for milk. 50 acre dairy ranch. Will lease for 3 or 5 years. Price \$300 a year, part can be worked out on place. Good buildings, well fenced, will leave farming tools on place. Camp grounds on place, 3/4 mile on water front, 3/4 mile to beach. Come and see me at once as first here first served.  
 E. G. Calkins, Otis, Ore.

**The MILKER that SPARES the COW.**

**Free Service Guaranteed.**  
 The Success Milking Machine Co. guarantees and agrees to the original purchaser and user of the Success Milker Free service on milk chambers and valves during the lifetime of the machines in case there should become a defect in the valve or valve chamber by accident or otherwise that would have a tendency to effect the efficiency of the Success Milker; the purchaser to pay the transportation or postage to and from factory.

**Let Us Figure with You.**  
 If you want a milker that will save you time, labor and money, investigate the Success. If you want to keep your cows in prime producing condition you can't afford to take chances with a milker that does not operate on the open valve principle with perfect automatic release of vacuum during one half the milking period. The Success Milker has solved the problem of mechanical milking. It's easy to work with, efficient, economical and easy on the cow. Once use it on your herd and you'll never be willing to go back to any other method. See us and we will give you price of the size of outfit best suited to the number of cows.



**This Simple, Practical Milking Machine is a Real "Success."**  
**W. KUPPENBENDER, Agent.**

**BEST IN THE LONG RUN**  
**Who Began Trench Warfare?**

**THE trench, which always encircled the Roman castra, or camp, was brought to France by Julius Caesar and used by him on the very battlefield where to-day the Allies and the Huns have 25,000 miles of trenches.**  
 With rings of trenches, gradually drawn smaller, probably the first modern trench warfare, the Turks in 1667 took Candia.  
 Vauban, builder of Verdun, in 1773 employed the first parallel trenches, the system of the present war.  
 Defeat, not foresight, turned the Germans to trench warfare. But Goodrich never had to dig!.  
 Since twenty-two years ago Goodrich manufactured the first American pneumatic automobile tire, Goodrich has driven ahead to the big, graceful, masterful—

**GOODRICH SERVICE VALUE TIRES**

But whether Goodrich was revolutionary or progressive by bringing forth the first American clincher tire—  
 Or originating the one practical non-skid, the cross-bar, safety-tread, or tough black tread rubber—  
 Goodrich built tires to one end—SERVICE VALUE—what they are worth to the motorist on his car and on the road in COMFORT of an easier riding car—ECONOMY in gasoline saved,—and LONG MILEAGE.  
 Small difference whether you buy **GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORDS, or BLACK SAFETY TREADS, you get SERVICE VALUE TIRES.**

**THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.**  
 Portland Branch: Broadway and Duane St., Portland, Ore.

**THE CITY OF GOODRICH · AKRON, OHIO.**

**Sour Stomach.**  
 This is a mild form of indigestion. It is usually brought on by eating too rapidly or too much, or of food not suited to your digestive organs. If you will eat slowly, masticate your food thoroughly, eat but little meat and none at all for supper, you will more than likely avoid the sour stomach without taking any medicine whatever. When you have sour stomach take one of Chamberlain's Tablets to aid digestion. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

**Cholera Morbus.**  
 This is very painful and dangerous disease. In almost every neighborhood someone has died from it before medicine could be obtained or a physician summoned. The right way is to have a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house so as to be prepared for it. Mrs. Chas. Eneyart, Huntington, Ind., writes: "During the summer of 1911 two of my children were taken sick with cholera morbus. I used Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy and it gave them immediate relief."—For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Pd. Ad

**I Mean Business.**  
 Have real purchaser for both an improved and unimproved farm, but unless you are the owner and have a good buy, do not waste time answering, as I mean business. State price, terms, and particulars in your first letter. H. C. Irwin, 315 Stock Exchange Bldg. Portland, Ore.

**Dairy Ranch for Sale.**  
 160 acres on Tillamook River, near Yellow Fir Mill, keeps 13 cows, 3 heifers, bull, horse, 8 hogs, which go with place. Capacity can be doubled. Price \$12,500. Must change climate, account of wife's health.  
 E. R. Gainer, Hemlock, Ore.

**Has a Good Opinion of Chamberlain's Tablets.**  
 "Chamberlain's Tablets are a wonder. I never sold any thing that beat them," writes F. B. Treasey, Richmond, Ky. When troubled with indigestion or constipation give them a trial. For sale by Lamar's Drug Store.—Paid Adv.

**Call For Warrants.**  
 Notice is hereby given that warrants from Nos. 616 to 700 inclusive of School District No. 9, Tillamook County, Oregon, are called and are payable at this office. Interest ceases this 6th day of June, 1918.  
 Ira C. Smith, Clerk.