

GERMAN PLOT FOR SABOTAGE IN U. S. REVEALED IN DISPATCHES

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In the United States and Canada from the following persons: 1—Joseph McGarrity, Philadelphia; 2—John P. Keane, Michigan avenue, Chicago; 3—Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York.

Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised. Similar precautions must be taken in regard to Irish, pro-German propaganda.

Representative of General Staff
German plans to control Congress were again uncovered in a third telegram Secretary Lansing made public.

The following from Count von Bernstorff to the Foreign Office in Berlin was sent in September 15. With reference to report A. N. 266 of May 10, 1916, Embargo conference in regard to embargo earlier fruitless operation. Doctor Hale had telegraphed the President that he would not vote for him. The President replied:

I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody else you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them.

The embargo conference mentioned in Count von Bernstorff's last cable was organized in Chicago. In the development of this resolution gave Congress an opportunity to show the strength of the Administration in both the House and Senate. The conference bombarded Senators and Representatives with telegrams urging support of the McLenore resolution, and at the time there was a distinct question raised as to where the money came from which paid for these messages.

McGARRITY'S ACTIONS SHROUDED IN MYSTERY

Joseph McGarrity, president of the Irish Volunteers of America, director of England and warm personal friend of Sir Roger Casement, could not be found in Philadelphia today.

Statements made at his wholesale liquor store, 144 North Third street, and at his home, 2112 Springfield avenue, West Philadelphia, were in conflict.

At the liquor store it was said Mr. McGarrity was out of town and had been for a week. A woman who said she was Mrs. McGarrity's wife answered a telephone call to his home and contradicted that statement. She said Mr. McGarrity was not out of the city, had in home early this morning as usual and would be home about 6 o'clock. Less than ten minutes later a representative of the EVENING LEDGER called at the McGarrity home, where a woman who said she was McGarrity's wife said her husband was out of town and had been away three weeks. She was weeping.

NOT FOE OF U. S. WIFE SAYS
She said Mr. McGarrity was a staunch friend of Ireland and if he had been en-

gaged in any activities connected with the war his actions must have been directed toward England and not against the United States.
Todd Daniels, agent of the United States Department of Justice, who was in charge of the department's Philadelphia office in the Postoffice Building in the absence of Frank L. Garbarino, chief agent here, said the department had long been familiar with Mr. McGarrity's anti-English sentiments. He had made anti-English speeches, Daniels said, and had written many anti-English articles.

Daniels said the department's office here had no instructions to arrest Mr. McGarrity, and all he knew of the information given out by the State Department was what he had learned from newspaper men.

At Mr. McGarrity's wholesale liquor store, Frank J. Conlin, nephew of Mr. McGarrity, said:

"He is out of the city, somewhere between here and Chicago. He went away about a week ago with his brother, John McGarrity, also my uncle, who had a restaurant at 124 South Twentieth street. You know the liquor business is in rather a bad state now, owing to the new laws. Even the Government officials are half up to the air about it. We have had revenue agents here for two days testing our goods and measuring them and figuring out the new taxes. Many of the saloonkeepers are up in the air about it. I was worried over the business and on the verge of a nervous breakdown and Joseph took him away for a rest. They are traveling."

I heard from them yesterday, but I don't know where they are now. I expect to hear again in two or three days, and if you want to reach him write him a letter addressed here and I will forward it. You can call up his house to verify what I say."

A few minutes later McGarrity's house was called on the phone. A maid called the woman, who said she was Mrs. McGarrity. When the reporter asked for her husband she said he was not in, but would be in about 6 o'clock this evening. He had gone away early this morning, she said.

"Then he is not out of town?" asked the reporter.

"No," was the answer.
When told that the store reported him out of town with his brother, the woman said she knew nothing about that, but supposed the statement had been made because Mr. McGarrity was busy and did not want to be bothered.

A little later another reporter from the EVENING LEDGER called at the McGarrity home and talked to the woman who said she was Mrs. McGarrity. Her eyes were red, as from crying. Tears appeared in her eyes as she talked and who wiped her eyes two or three times with a handkerchief.

Mr. McGarrity had been out of town three weeks, she said, and she did not know where he was, but he would return shortly. She said she had a letter from him about a week ago. It was written from somewhere up-State, she said, but she did not remember where, and she had destroyed the letter.

STRONG FOR IRISH CAUSE
"I know nothing about this matter," she said. "Mr. McGarrity is strong for the Irish cause, and while I don't know what there is in this report I do know that if he has been active in any way in connection with this war his activity has been against England and not against the United States. He was a warm friend of Sir Roger Casement and entertained him at his home when he was here last."

Mrs. McGarrity told the reporter who called upon her that she had not talked to any newspaper by telephone or otherwise and she was the first newspaper man who had communicated with her today.

At the saloon of John McGarrity, 1724 South Twentieth street, it was said John McGarrity was out of the city and had been away for several days, but might be back in a day or two.

Mr. McGarrity always showed great interest in all movements taken by Sir Roger and followed closely the events connected with the temporary Irish revolution in 1916. Mr. McGarrity could not tolerate for a

moment any criticism which reflected in the slightest way on Sir Roger. While reading a bulletin board in front of a local newspaper office he attacked John Hall, a negro, because the latter is said to have made some slighting remark concerning those who were leading the Irish revolution. On that occasion Mr. McGarrity was arrested and held in 3600 hall before Magistrate Beaton in the Central Police Court.

O'LEARY DENIES HAVING DEALINGS WITH TEUTONS

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. Denying emphatically that he has ever had any connection or relations with Count von Bernstorff or any other agent of the German Government, Jeremiah O'Leary today declared that he had no knowledge of the attempt of the German Government to use him in carrying on sabotage in this country and Canada.

"This is the first I have heard of it," O'Leary said. "Of course, the German foreign office naturally could hold any opinion in regard to its ability to use me in its schemes. But I wish to state emphatically that I was not approached by Count von Bernstorff or any of his agents."

"Furthermore, I would like to make it clear that I would consider such a suggestion from the German foreign office a gross insult. All my affairs are being conducted along strictly American lines. There is absolutely nothing pro-German about my life, and I am not in any way an intention of hindering the affairs of the United States or the Administration at Washington."

Radicals Deny Part in Teuton Navy Plot

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gained at the front, where, he said, "some mental and moral balance was needed."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10. A revolutionary plot in the German navy, similar to that which broke out in the Russian Baltic fleet recently, was disclosed by Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, in a speech before the Reichstag.

The admiral frankly stated that it was "unfortunately a sad fact that the Russian revolution turned the heads of some persons in our navy."

Capelle declared that Socialist members of the Reichstag were involved. "It is unfortunately a sad fact," the Minister of Marine declared, "that the Russian revolution has turned the heads of some persons in our navy, inculcating revolutionary ideas and the immense plan to nominate representatives on all ships who would cause the crews to disobey orders and paralyze our fleet, thus forcing peace."

"The principal agitators conferred with independent Reichstag members, including members Dillmann, Haase and Vogtheim, obtaining their approval."

"I cannot reveal subsequent events in the navy. Some suffered a deserved penalty. Rumors now in circulation are immeasurably exaggerated. The combative force of the navy was not threatened for a single moment."

The report of a revolutionary plot in the German navy is the first indication of a definite influence of the agitation being conducted by Russians at the front among German troops and sailors.

Haase and Vogtheim, mentioned by Von Capelle, are leaders of the powerful and growing Socialist minority in the Reichstag, who have been conducting a fearless and consistent agitation against the war, demanding an early peace on the basis of the program proclaimed by revolutionary Russia.

Poilus Plunge Ahead in Big Belgian Drive

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to take the handicap and were absolutely confident of victory. The whole attack was thereupon carried out exactly on the minute planned. The men advanced from their shell-hole positions under cover of a pitch-black night and slid and wallowed through the slime and mud to their expected victory.

Through all the gale, night and day, the British airmen battled in the air like jaunted eagles.

FRENCH TROOPS DASH OVER FLOODED FIELDS "BRIDGED" WITH CORK

By HENRY WOOD
WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN FLANDERS, Oct. 10.

Charging over flooded fields, "bridged" by great chunks of cork held together by barbed wire, fighting amid a roar of wind, rain and gunfire, the men of France reclaimed Belgian ground held by the Germans since 1914.

France worked a modern miracle to make her soldiers literally walk on the sea in achieving a great victory in this battle of the inundation. Fevishly working in a deluge of rain, French engineers carpeted the great barrier of water which was No Man's Land in Flanders with great islands of cork. They built miles of trestles and countless bridges. It was over this "No Man's Water" that the French swept on to victory.

POE SHOWS DESPERATION

Today the desperation of the German counter-attacks told of the enemy's realization of what the French and British victories mean. The Teutonic command threw fresh divisions into the Flanders maelstrom with unparalleled prodigality. That Germany should sacrifice so many thousands of her troops when her high command is now faced with a steadily waning man power is proof of the immense importance in the French mind of the Franco-British success.

The Germans knew they cannot retreat without abandoning the Flanders coast. That means abandonment of the great submarine bases—catalysts of the submarine campaign. Every yard they are compelled to yield in Flanders makes reinforcement of these bases that much nearer. Moreover, the British victory took from the enemy the dominating heights and ob-

servatories controlling all the Flanders plains. The French contention was reformation to the Allies of land heretofore securely held by the Germans behind the inundated section flooded by Belgium in 1914.

Trailing before the invaders at the start of the war, Belgium invoked nature's wrath to flood the plains and stop the enemy. But they also have since constituted the greatest obstacle to the liberation of Flanders.

ATTACK LONG PLANNED
Tuesday morning's attack had long been planned. The French, however, had not prepared to fight nature as they were forced to fight. At the moment of the attack it seemed as though nature herself had joined against the French. Torrential rains sent down a deluge of water, which linked the whole semi-inundated wilderness of shell holes, streams, valleys, canals, marshes and rivers into a veritable sea. Whether the French soldiers, waiting all night for the advance, or the Germans suffered the most from the torrents it is impossible to imagine.

It was certain that the French artillery superiority wiped out any inequality which nature conceded to give the Germans. I saw this battle of the elements—fire, earth, water and air—Monday night just before "zero"—the moment for the attack. At one spot the most dense artillery concentration of the war caused the entire Flanders plains as far as the eye could reach to vomit up endlessly and unintermittently a sheet of sparks and flames. Giant explosions of shells seemingly mingled with nature's own rumbles of the storm. The driving, blinding rain, increased every moment, as if uselessly seeking to extinguish the fury of the artillery. For every increase in the whipping rain it seemed the French artillery likewise increased.

Toward morning nature gave up the struggle. Then the artillery reached a triumphant crescendo as it spat forth a rolling barrage. Behind this the French infantry leaped from its half inundated positions to the marsh-covered plains before it—leaped from island to island to the attack.

The assault came before the Germans expected it. The enemy was caught while a first-line division was being changed. The new defenders, a fresh division rushed from the French front, were caught and decimated by the tremendous barrage fire. The French attained their objectives with minimum losses. The victory was won.

Tuesday's great drive is the third one since August 1. Since the beginning of the Allied offensive in Flanders, while the British were regaining the last observatories dominating and controlling the Flanders plains to the coast, the French have been steadily driving back the Germans from the protection of the great water barrier. In

each of the three great French attacks the poilus have wrested fresh portions of this back to Allied hands.

ALL BRITISH OBJECTIVES WON

In five battles in the Flanders bogs since July 31 the Germans have been driven back an average of a mile for each battle. From information obtained prior to the attack, coupled with what my own eyes saw and my ears heard, I am in a position to say that the objectives in every one of these five battles were completely won, according to schedule.

The most desperate battle, tactics of the Crown Prince Rupprecht have been a complete failure in stemming the British assault. Not only are the Germans steadily retiring from the most important positions in Flanders, but their casualties, on the most conservative estimate, approximate 75 per cent greater than those of the attacking British.

Every shell-hole today held shattered dead. Inside concrete blockhouses one invariably found dozens of corpses—many of them killed by concussion when the shells themselves failed to penetrate. The vaulted German "pill-boxes" were often completely blown out of the wet earth, their crews scattered and plowed into the slimy slippery ground.

The whole battlefield over which the British achieved their victory was piled with littered heaps of rifles, human bodies, impediments—all sorts of material, all slowly oozing through the mud today.

The fact that so few German guns were captured by Field Marshal Haig is attributed to the German habit of hurriedly yanking their guns to the rear the moment it is certain that a British advance has started. The Germans clear their front lines of field pieces the instant a battle starts, sending horses galloping to the rear with them. They use only high velocity guns and some of the biggest howitzers during these British attacks—and these big guns are kept well to the rear. They continue hammering incessantly.

AUSTRIANS IN ALARM; SEEK PRUSSIAN AID

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. Having lost a million men on the Italian front—a third of the entire Austrian strength there—the Austrian high command held a council of war to plan protective measures for the threatened Lubiana road highways to Vienna.

Rome cables to the Italian embassy today, which made this assertion, stated a heavy German representation at the conference indicated the Austrians are pleading for Prussia's aid.

KAISER AND HIS ALLIES WILL CONFER ON PEACE

Rulers of Four Central Powers to Consider Terms at Meeting in Sofia

GENEVA, Oct. 10.—An important "peace conference" is to be held in Sofia soon to consider what terms the German allies shall offer and to review the whole war situation, according to information reaching here from Vienna today.
The Kaiser, Emperor Carl of Austria, King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and a representative of the Sultan will be present, it was stated. This news, coming on the heels of a report that the Central Powers will make a new peace offer on the basis of no annexations and no indemnities, aroused interest in Switzerland.

German Accused of Threat Flood

CHICAGO, Oct. 10.—Karl Fieger, who was recently arrested charged with threatening to "join the army and poison the troops," has been released by a United States Commissioner, the latter holding that the charge was unfounded.

Girard Cigar advertisement with image of a cigar and text: "Fragrant Full flavored Satisfying and Harmless! Shade-grown. Real Havana. 10c and up."

Mawson & DeMany 1115 Chestnut Street advertisement featuring images of women in fur coats and hats, and a car.

Advertisement for O'Sullivan's Heels featuring an illustration of a man in a suit and the text: "Are we a wealthy nation? TOO many of us measure our wealth in dollars and cents—in stocks and bonds—in skyscrapers. Real wealth is measured in health. Have you ever taken an inventory of your health? Do you realize that you live in a country where the average duration of life is only 43 years? This is the age at which life offers its greatest rewards. Do you know that last year the population of our hospitals, including resident patients, nurses, doctors and employees, was over one million persons a day? Think of it—one million people a day. Perhaps you are enjoying 100% health now. What are you doing to guard this precious health for the future, and thus insure yourself against the daily toll of the hospitals? A harp of a thousand strings. Your body is a harp of a thousand strings. The most important of these strings is the spinal cord. Every time you jar your body a shock vibrates up the spinal cord to the base of the brain. Each step you take with stiff-leather heels on hard pavements sends nerve racking jars up your spinal cord. Perhaps your body is strong enough to stand these shocks now, but eventually they are likely to tell on you. You should avoid all unnecessary shocks to your nervous system. Doctors say you should wear springy heels. Take the strain off your spine. About 50% of sickness in this country is due to wear and tear on the nerves. You can save yourself a great amount of this nervous strain by wearing O'Sullivan's Heels; they absorb the shocks and strain the wear you out. Doctors and nurses wear O'Sullivan's Heels—so do many million Americans who measure their wealth by their health. The best heels for city wear. The heels best suited to modern hard pavements and floors are O'Sullivan's Heels. They are guaranteed to outlast any other heels. They will last three times as long as leather heels and will give uniformly satisfactory service to the very last. Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material. Buy your new shoes O'Sullivanized. Good dealers sell the latest style shoes with these heels already attached. Have O'Sullivan's put on all your shoes at once. Every day you delay putting them on you are wasting your most valuable asset—Energy. In black, white or tan; for men, women and children. Insist on O'Sullivan's—avoid the disappointment of substitutes."

Advertisement for Fur Sale at 15 Per Cent Off The Regular Winter Prices. Includes a list of fur items and prices: Taupes Fox Sets \$46.75, Jap Cross Fox Sets \$51.00, Red Fox Sets \$46.75, Natural Fisher Sets \$97.75, French Seal Coats \$68.00, Natural Muskrat Coats \$76.50, Hudson Seal Coats \$97.75, Hudson Seal Coats \$131.75, Fashionable Fur Coats, Fur Scarfs, Fur Muffs, and Fur Sets.