even o'clock that evening. Meanwhile,

the bottom of the extraordinary

message which follows is in the "ciphe: Devoy" referred to in the Von Igel pa

pers. New York Supreme Court Jus-tice Daniel F. Cohalan has long been prominent in Irish-American circles.

though he has never been directly iden-tified with violent action.

That Judge Cohalan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German ele-ment of this country is evidenced by the fact that Viereck's Weekly, in making

selections recently for the most impor-tant political offices in this country, puts

him forth for the position of United States senator from New York.

The communication as translated into

Von Igel's record is typewritten, line for line, below a cipher, except for the sig-

nature, which remains untranslated from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, numbered 335-

16, and inscribed at the top "Very Secret." "New York, April 17, 1916.

"Jourge Coholan requests the trans-mission of the following remarks: - "The revolution in Ireland can only

be successful if supported from Ger-many, otherwise England will be able

to suppress it, even though it be only

after hard struggles. Therefore help is necessary. This should consist pri-

necessary. This should consist pri-marily of aerial attacks in England and

"He asks that a telegram to this ef-

"To His Excellency
"Count Von Bernstorff,
"Washington D. C."

Code Message to Moebius.

Along this same line is a code mes-sage by wireless to Banker Max Moe-

like an innocent business transaction

Necessary steps have been taken. "HENRY NEUMAN."

Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really

"Irish agree to proposition. The necessary steps have been taken."

Plots Involve Trouble in Canada.

Canada was also the object of solici-

canada was also the object of solicitous interest on the part of Germany's representatives in America, as was startlingly proven in the plot to blow up the Welland canal. Another lesser but not unpromising enterprise against

Canada was foregone by Von Igel be-cause the volunteer plotter was too old, "though he has the best of good will"

and also because of his known connec-tion with the Gaelic-American and the

Indian revolutionists. Such is the in-dorsement upon the letter, signed only "X." who thus sets forth his qualifica-

ions for fomenting disorders in Que-

"As honorary president of the first

Independence club a secret society

Independence club a secret society based upon its principles, aiming at the British empire. . . It includes all the former members of the Independence club and men high in Canadian political life. The adherents are for the most part French and Irish Canadians.

one of the leading men in the separa-

tion movement, Hon. J. Hall Kelly, who is a member of the legislative council of the province of Quebec and

Captain Boehm Leaves.

For all this, Captain Boehm's author-

"The following memorandum was just

present administration and fights

Captain Boehm decided to leave after

reports received here were submitted to

him to the effect that members of the press were informed as to his personality

and the purpose of his being here. Togreat confidence in the members of the

American Truth society . . . was probably the cause of his becoming quickly

known here."
So the notorious American Truth soci

ety, which so strenuously denied its pro-German associations, figures as indi-

rectly linked up with Germany's secret

representatives. This society is still ex tant, and Jeremiah A. O'Leary, its mov-ing spirit, is now the editor of Bull, re-

cently shut out of the mails for publish ing seditious matter.

Enter Viereck: George Sylvester.

Many inventors, some of them obvious

ly cranks, are represented either by con

involving the use of sundry devices of destruction. One entry of the sort mer-

criety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record

"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck

Possibly the further details are indi-cated in another chtry of four months

"Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of

been editor of the virulently pro-German weekly Fatherland of New York, now

changed in title (but not in purpose) to

25 Broad street, New York city, had in

German aerial warfare is a matter for

In the Von Igel archives appears a letter from R. L. Scoville of Sewickley, Pa., and New York city urging the mer-

its of the Semple aerogrenade. Doctor Dessar evidently forwarded the letter

where he thought it would do the most

The following curlous entry appears

"Pure War Expenses.

Fair Play (Mr. Braun)

Edward Emerson\$1.00

Fair Play (Mr. Braun) 2,000

Just what interest Dr. L. A. Dessar

ents, inquiry as to bombs:2 supply Told to send further details."

its special attention because of the

Contents.

pierle acid."

'Viereck's Weekly."

Von Igel's records:

later.

condence or notation as having plans

information bureau

German military in dated March 21, 1916

ity is thus indicated over his own sig-

also a member of the government."

means is this:

fect be sent to Berlin. "5132 8167

"Help Is Necessary."

DISCLOSURES SHOW PERFIDY OF VCN BERNSTORFF

Ex-German Ambassador Revealed as the Head and Front of Plots Aimed at Interests of the United States-Possibility That Congress Will Undertake a Thorough Investigation of the Matter.

Following is the most startling and far-reaching exposure of the activi-Wes of Germany's spy ring in America yet made public. Every statement has been compiled by the United States committee on public information from official documents in the possession of the government, which hitherto have been withheld from the press.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

ernment.

States.

lecturers.

activities.

ence chiefly by Germans who had noth-ing whatsoever to do with advertising. The other was a large safe, bearing the

insignia of the German imperial gov-

One morning in April, 1916, govern-

ment secret service men visited this same Wall street office while Von Igel

was preparing a mass of papers which he had taken from the safe for traus-

fer to the German embassy in Wash-

Find Lists of Spies.

parent. Here, in the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checks, recepts,

ledgers, cashbooks, cipher codes, lists.

of spics, and other memoranda and rec-ords were found indications—in some

Irish revolutionary plots against

ornation of American writers and

Great Britain.
Fomenting ill feeling against the

peared upon the stationery of the "Bu-reau of Investigation." This innocent,

nection with this diplomatic work, and is interned at Fort Oglethorpe.

The person represented by the figure "7.000" is Captain von Papen, former military attache of the German embassy and the practical executive of its

underground system. The document de-scribes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koe-nig) so that he might not be identified

"XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the

unnamed person, under peculiar precau-tions, through "Check No. 146 on the Riggs National bank, Washington,

son was given as to why the payment

Bombs in Coal.

Several days after the payment, the

recipient called at the "passenger of-fice of the - line" and made a state-ment which is thus embodied in the

Finally XXX states that "the caller"

brought with him a sample bomb, "auch as has been described to you by the subscriber," and asks for the in-

The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 7000," indicating that the se-

Check Is Traced.

Now for the proof, direct and unes-

capable. Check 146 on the Riggs National bank has been traced and added to

port of New York. The person who made

this report is known to department of justice officials.

lowing authorized statement from Ber-lin, transmitted by wireless for publica-

Compare these documents with the fol-

n in the New York Times in December,

The German government has, nat-

lety or organization seeking to pro-note the cause of Germany in the United

States by illegal acts, by counsel or vi

olence, by contravention of law, or by

the American people in the pride of their

Destruction was not by any mean

the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with spy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto

West, an American citizen and pro-prietor of the Hour Glass, at 303 (or

33) Fifth avenue, recommending a rela-tive of his who, according to his de-scription, must be an interesting and

omewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's

description, somewhat curtailed, follows:
"He is a grandson of the late Oberhofprediger Strauss of Berlin, brother
of the present Militar Oberpfarrer Strauss

of Potsdam, nephew of the late Admiral

tey, etc. This gentleman changed his name

some twenty odd years ago to an Affer-ican name, and none of his associates sus-pects his German birth or antecedents

He is an international journalist of great

"He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two

years ago (this letter appears to have

organization in England.

been written about June 1, 1915, v would make the date referred to

Schleinitz, the late General von Man-

urally, never knowingly accepted the sup-port of any person, group of persons, so-

mitted it to Von Papen.

gent known as "O. R." had trans-

Riggs National bank, dated July 16, payable to-

"My name is .

algned -

"XXX" is the secret designa-

- when they met.

-, amount \$150. No rea-

- building, but I do not care

United States in Mexico

Financing of propaganda.

Abounding additional revelations larly quiet and unbusinesslike existd Count von Bernstorff's direction of German plots in the United States made it certain congress will underinke a thorough investigation.

The investigation will be called as soon as the state department gives the congressional lenders the word.

The disclosures, giving names on Count von Bernstorff's pay roll, speci-Tring amounts, setting forth details of plans to bomb munition plants and New up shipping, to spread German propagands and to foment the Irish rebellion, were issued through the committee on public information. bets and figures made official Washlegton dizzy with amazement at the boldness of the game played by the German embassy,

List of Persons Involved. The list of well-known persons who are alleged to have come under the

influence of Count von Bernstorff as given in the disclosures, includes: Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New

Yerk supreme court. Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the Ameri-

an Truth reciety. Edwin Emerson, the correspondent. James Archibald, the correspondent. John Devoy of New York city, edi-

or of the Gaelic American. Ray Beveridge, the California artist. C. J. Waldron of Medusa, N. Y.

T. J. Dowling of Hartford, Conn. Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play. George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, or as it is now called, Wiereck's Weekly.

Otto West, proprietor of the Hour Class, 303 Fifth avenue.

pretending agency was at the outset the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company. Under Paul Keenig, manager of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German diplomatic secret Steamship line. tion of Koenig, who is now under in-dictments on criminal charges in con-nection with this "diplomatic" work,

Carl A. Heynan of the Hamburg-American line, formerly acting Bramilian consul in Mexico City and for s time in charge of American conwar interests there.

Lansing Absolves Congress.

Given out as an official document, the specific evidence linking Count von Bernstorif up with the ramifications of Bernso intrigue and propaganda in the United States provoked congressmen to clamor for an investigation.

To clear congress immediately of my suspicion which the state department's revelation may have directed unwittingly at its members, Secrelary Lansing dictated the following | was made," says the report. statement:

"if there is any misunderstanding. 3 shall say emphatically I do not see how the Bernstorff mesage in any way reflects upon congress or any member. Apparently it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them, of which they would have no Inowledge, and in case they were infurnced would be entirely innocent. 1 do not know what the organization was. This expose is apropos of German methods of peace propaganda and there is no intention of easting suspicion on members of congress."

Within a few days a German newspaper published in this country employed as a headline to an article dealing with a rumor of German-American disaffection in this country the derishe legend, "Lieb' Washington, magst

This is, of course, a parody on the refrain of "Die Wacht am Rhein," the German national hymns:

"Lieb Vaterland, magst rubig sein." "Lover fatherland, be restful (or undisturbed)."

In the parody it carries a sneer combensible only to one who understands the German mode of speech and

Typifles Propaganda.

Of itself the instance is slight. But a typifics a certain important phase

of the German propaganda which sub-By but persistently seeks to present Germany's course in America in the most favorable light, even to the extent of defending the improper activ-Mies of the Teutonic diplomatic representatives before their passports were

given them. Because of this continuing propupanda certain documents in the possession of the department of justice pour assumes peculiar importance, in that they prove undeniably the intimate relations between the accredited representatives of the kaiser in the Enited States and plotters against the lows and the security of this country, whose enterprise did not fall short of projected wholesale destruction of life

and property.

Office Is Established. Such of these documents as were es sential to legal proceedings brought against the Germans have been pub-lished. Others are here made public for the first time. They form a curious if disjointed, chapter in the diplomatic

In the fall of 1914, when the German ots against Canada were fomenting this country, there was established, at 50 Wall street, an "advertising" of-fice presided over by a big. suave man of Teutonic aspect named Wolf you agel. There were two peculiar features ut this office. One was that it was frequented during two years of singu-

early summer of 1913) a certain attact was made against him over commercia matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States

This was the sequel to Friday's pubication of Count Bernstorff's letter isking his home office for funds wherewith to purchase \$50,000 worth of in-

uence on congress. There were a lot of other sequels, for even the replies of Germany and Austria to the pope's peace note did not take Washington's attention for the revelation of the manner in which the German ambassador attempted to that embraced the cause of the cen- and to buy public opinion and legisla- tigation resounded through the corri- of state, with facilities vastly more and Turkey." saies as subsidies to publications interfere in the policy of this country

corpus before the lord chief justice of England that he escaped su cossfully , . He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war; he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He wants to go across to Europe and serve secretly for Germany." Here's a Pseudo Labor Agency.

department of state and a writ of bahes

"Closely related to and to some extent under the guidance of Von Igel was the German and Austro-Hungarian labor information and relief bureau, with central headquarters at 136 Liberty street, New York city, and branches in Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pitts-burgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. The head of this enterprise was Hans Lie-bau, from whom it took its familiarly accepted name of the "Liebau Employment agency.

That the Austro-Hungarian embassy had taken official cognizance of the bureau is disclosed in the letter written by the ambassador to the Austro-Hun-garian minister for foreign affairs which was found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities August 30, 1915.

After Ammunition Plants.

In this letter the ambassador stated: "It is my impression that we can dis-granize and hold up for months, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the middle munitions in Bethlehem and the middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attache, is of importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved; but even if the strikes do not come off it is probable that we should extert. under pressure of circumstances, more favorable conditions of labor for dur poor, downtradden fellow countrymen.

far as German workmen are found in the skilled hands, means of leaving will be provided immediately When the papers were examined by the department of justice the reason for Von Igel's determined fight became apfor them. Besides this, a private Ger-man employment office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their places, and it is already working We shall also join in, and the

instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusive-ness—that the German imperial gov-The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were made, under date of March 24, 1916, in ernment, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned a letter to the German ambassador, Von

"Engineers and persons in the better Violation of the laws of the United class of positions, and who had means of their own, were persuaded by the propaganda of the bureau to leave war Destruction of lives and property in serchant vessels on the high seas.

naterial factories. Cause of Strikes.

The report comments with uncon-cealed amusement upon the fact that munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (which, of course, were not furnished) and continues in reviewing later conditions in the munitions industry.

Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investiga-tion bureau. "The commercial employment bureaus Subsidizing of a bureau for the pur-pose of stirring up labor troubles in of the country have no supply of unem-ployed technicians. . . Many dis-turbances and suspensions which war munition plants.

The bomb industry and other related material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, often led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic Koenig-Von Papen Commerce Bureau. Perhaps the most illuminating single ocument in the collection is a letter of July 20, 1915, reproduced as it ap-

propaganda of the employment bureau."

Von Igel's close connection with the enterprise is indicated by a number of items. For example, there is a nota-tion to the effect that H. Sanson had established a Liebau branch office in Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to Dr. Max Niven of Chicago in February, 1913, for the "labor fund" and an inquiry addressed by a bureau official to Von Igel, asking whether the Bosch magneto works manufactured fuses for shells, the bureau having evidently been applied to for workmen for the Bosch plant. The reply, in the negative, stated that the company was "universally known for its friendly attitude for the Germans."

John Devoy and "Irish Revolution." Several lines of communication be-Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents. John Devoy of New York city, now editor of the Gaelic American, a violent anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there references to messages from the there; references to messages from the German embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed in communicating with him and of a cipher Devoy;" also a notation, the etails of which remain undiscovered, oncerning "communication re manuconcerning

facture hand grenades. Devoy it was who acted, for a time at least, as go-between for the German secret service dealings with Sir Roger at the Building out to not to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the affice leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on beard. These bombs re-Casement, executed by the British for treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly "R. C.," and one record of a check for \$1,000 for Casesemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the allies." ment, evidently handled by Devoy.

Letters to Bernstorff.

Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

New York, April 8, 1916. The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:

"Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seems conclusive that first mes-senger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of plans, due about April 15."

the secret service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by Von Papen. Therefore Von Papen stands convicted. John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement: on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the Germans, of 'No letter now possible. sent home. Sister and M.'s family well." paying money to a plotter designing to blow up merchant ships salling from the

Should Sir Roger be absent or ill, then

J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Monteith. To His Excellency, the Imperial Ambas Count von Bernstorff, Washinng

ton, D. C. "New York, April 15, 1916. "Herewith inclosed a -- report re-ceived by us today from John Devoy Kindly order further steps to be taken. The important parts of the report were sent there today per telegram. (S, copy.) To the Imperial Ambasador, Count Von Bernstorff, Washington, D. C."

As to firrest of Roger Casement.

In view of the involvement of these rominent Irish-American leaders in the Casement plot and its German ramificathey should have endeavored to shoul-ier upon the American government the esponsibility for the arr st of Casement The Gaelic-American, Devoy's paper, and the sympathetic German-American press charged this government with having, or he strength of information obtained from the seized Von Igel papers, advised the

British government of the revolutionary plot and Casement's part therein. The department of state and the department of justice promptly refuted the charges. When the Von Igel papers were selzed in New York the district attorney and his assistants busied them-selves in a search for information to sustain the indictments which they had btained against Von Igel, and looked for the time being the great mass of other evidence which pointed incrim natingly to others.

Want Cohalan Senator. Department of justice officials admit that the papers relating to Casement were sent to Washington the night be-

Casement's arrest was reported

they were not received by the attor

ney general until the afternoon of the

who got it and how much he got, and what he did for it.

ENSIGNS NAMED WORK OF GERMAN PLOTTERS

In the fall of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the German embassy established a publicity department at 60 Wall street, under the direction of Wolf von Igel. About two years later this office was raided and documentary proof obtained that Von Members of Aviation Corps Igel-was the chief spy and plotter of a vast system maintained in the United States under Ambassador von Bern storff's general direction.

Paul Koenig, pretending to conduct NAVAL AGENTS INVESTIGATE the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company from New York office, was discovered to be in reality one of the directors of the Thorough Inquiry Being Conducted On German spy system in the United States. He is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe. In Von Bernstorff's code he was known as "XXX."

In a report by Koenig to his boss, Captain von Papen of the German embassy, Koenig describes an agent who has made bombs to resemble lumps of coal to be placed on board merchantmen sailing from New York, for the purpose of blowing them up while at sea. Dr. Max Niven of Chicago is shown

a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with Irish revolution. Then, if possible, a landing of troops, arms, and ammunition in Ireland and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This as receiving \$60 for the labor fund in connection with establishing a branch would enable the Irish ports to be closed of German and Austro-Hungarian laagainst England and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish bor information and relief bureau in Detroit. coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of The German embassy maintained of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the

revolutionary movement, through John Devoy of New York (formerly of Chicago), editor of the Gaelic American. Through Devoy at least one check for \$1,000 was sent to Sir Roger Casement. Daniel F. Cohalan, supreme court justice of New York, is shown in a Von

Igel cipher message as urging German support for the Irish revolution. George Sylvester Viereck, editor of

bius. Oberwalstrasse, Berlin, which is interesting chiefly as showing the code method of important communications practiced by the German official plot-The Fatherland, a rabid pro-German ters in this country. The code trans-lation was found with the copy of the message among Von Igel's papers. The weekly published in New York city, is noted in the German records as sending inquiries as to bombs and picric original is a German dispatch which being translated into English, sounds acid. Viereck is still conducting his paper, having changed its name to Vieviz: "National Germania Insurance conreck's Weekly since the United States tract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. entered the war.

James F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, in whose possession the British government discovered official correspondentce between Von Bernstorff and Berlin, is shown in one of the papers seized to have acknowledged receipt of \$5,000. Edwin Emerson, another writer, got \$1,000 from Von Igel.

Ray Beveridge, a California artist, and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptor, is shown to have received \$3,-000 of German propaganda money.

Concerning the Identity of the last entry there might be room for doubt but for a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging the sum of \$5.00 from the German embassy for propa-ganda work. What return Archibald ever made in service is not clear, excep that certain war correspondence for which he contracted with New York Independence club started at Montreal about the time of the Boer war, and of which Hon. Honore Mercier, now minisnewspapers was so obviously prejudiced on the side of the central powers that which Hon. Honore Mercier, now minis-ter of colonization in the government of the province of Quebec, was one of the vice presidents and later president I am well known among the members and journalists in that organization . There is now in the place of the they declined to accept it.

Even with such liberal support "Fair did-not fill the bill, for in January, 1916, a letter was written by F Schroeder, a German newspaper correspondent in Tokio, to the German diplo matic representatives lamenting the lack of a genuinely influential weekly in New York devoted to Teutonic intereats, and suggesting that one Borsodi might be the right man to conduct such a publication

Viereck and Others.

Frequent hints of George Sylvester Viereck's journalistic activities appear and there are a few notations of "Pear son: Subject. Press." which may refer to Pearson's Magazine, of which the editor, Frank Harris, is strongly pro German, or may indicate a secret agent named Pearson, who is the subjet of other entries.

The lecture platform is represented by Ray Beveridge, the California artist, given to me by an acquaintance returning from Washington. The 'acquaintance' is a skillful journalist who has good connections. I cannot vouch for and sister of Kuchne Beveridge, the prominent sculptor. In one entry Privy Councillor Albert acknowledges receipt his reliability, but I know that he hates of \$3,000 from the embassy to finance Miss Reveridge's lecture tour. German war pictures were also to be furnished, it. His informant is a former secretary of the American embassy at Rome now though the alleged scope of the lectures was to be comprised in topics allied to in Washington."
Captsin Boehm himself was too loose of tongue for the good of his service it would appear from a report of the Red Cross work.

Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the Von Igel papers or the bureau of in-vestigation reports. Col. E. G. Wood-ford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for service unspecified. The following letters found in the Von Igel papers refer to Colonel Woodford: New York, April 4, 1916.

His Excellency, Mr. Von Igel, New York, N. Y.: According to a letter received here

today, the imperial embassy is of the same opinion as myself—that money should not be paid to Woodford. Please act accordingly and inform Woodford, if he should show up there again, that Berlin has received the let ter regarding the sum to be paid and has besides again been asked by telegraph whether money should be paid. Until answer is received from Berlin nothing more can be paid.

PRETZELL Colonel Woodford appears, however, from the following letter to have received the sums promised: New York, April 10, 1916.

Please pay the remainder of two hur ired and fifty dollars to Woodford. He s to receive \$500 according to order from Berlin).

Please have the inclosed receipt at-How far the plot goes will probably never be known. The spider, Von Igel had scuttled away to his own refuge in Germany. His nest is destroyed. But the strands of the web that he wove may still stretch over the city or town which you who read this inhabit.

Pieric acid is a constituent of many high explosives. Mr. Viereck is some-thing of a high explosive himself, having Holland a Way Station. It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation Von Igel records, which would seem to indicate a suspicious and confidential relation between the "Holland commisand the German diplomatic off cials accredited to this country, or sibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the muni-tions to their own country. The mes-sage in code, with interlinear transiation, is entered as "A 2493" and headed "German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916." It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret roundabout way for Carl Heysen: Con-sert sale Holland 200,000 chests (cartridges) and 200 tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. day upon which the British authorities picked up the Irish leader, and were not presented to the state department until

Naval Authorities. San Francisco.-Navy Department agents have charge of further developments in the German spy plot in which two naval ensigns, five members of the aviation corps and a recruiting officer are alleged to be implicated in treasonable operations with Lieut. Erwin Frederich Schneider, of the German Navy; his companion, Theodore Kasinger, both in military

IN GERMAN PLOT

Also Implicated.

The Pacific Coast And Censor-

ship is Tightened By The

officers held in Leredo, Texas. Naval officials immediately threw the utmost secrecy about further opconfidential relations with the Irish crations which are expected to result in arrests at any moment. Action of the Navy officials is now centered in Southern California, it is believed, where one of the Naval ensigns is stationed at San Diego and one of the aviation members is enlisted in the training camps there.

prison here, and four Austrian army

TRENCH AND CAMP' OUT OCT. 8.

Weekly Newspaper Will Be Printed For Every Army Camp.

Washington .- "Trench and Camp," the weekly newspaper to be printed for every army camp through nationwide co-operation of newspaper publishers, will make its first appearance Monday, October 8. It was to have appeared a week earlier, but arrangement of details in the Far West made a postponement necessary. The paper will be published under the auspices of the National War Work Council of the Young Men's Christian Association. All the arrangements between publishers and the many details of the undertaking have been directed by John Stewart Bryan, publisher of the Richmond News-Leader, who will have general management of the paper.

LIBERTY BONDS AT 100.24.

Activity and Rise Attribued To Announcement of New Issue.

New York.-Trading in Liberty 31/2 per cent. Government bonds at quotations running from 100.04 to the new premium of 100.24 was the striking feature of an otherwise unsettled movement on the Stock Exchange Friday. Sales of the Liberty issue aggregated about \$5,350,000, or almost 90 per cent. of the day's total operations in the open bond market.

Among dealers the greater activity and the enhancement were attributed to the overnight announcement of the Treasury Department's intention to reate a new bond for an unlimited amount at 4 per cent, interest,

MORE AMERICAN CASUALTIES

Private Killed In Accident In Line Of Duty; Lieutenant Wounded

Washington.-The slight wounding of First Lieutenant Howard F. Keating, of Philadelphia, Medical Corps, during an air raid on the night of September 24, was reported to the War Department by General Pershing. The death of Private James Tracy, of Phildelphia, as a result of "an accident in the line of duty," also was reported. Another cablegram announced the death on September 24 from natural causes of Sergeant Pit Johnson, of St.

SLACKER TAINT TOO MUCH.

Man Who Fought Draft Will Enlist When Jail Term Ends.

Milwaukee.-Nicholas Voss, who offered armed resistance near Manitowoc recently when approached for arrest for failure to register, will rejoin the navy of his own volition, at the expiration of a jail sentence of 60 days imposed by Federal District Judge Geiger. "I would rather be called any name other than a 'slacker.' "

EX-CONCRESSMAN A SUICIDE.

J. A. Nichols Wrote "Old, Poor and Blind: What's The Use Of Living."

Raleigh, N. C.-John A. Nichols, 84 United States Commisisoner here and at one time a member of Congress committed suicide in the Postoffice Building by shooting himself. A note in his office read:

"Old, poor and blind; what's the use of living."

23 KILLED IN COLLISON.

Passenger On St. Louis and Frisco Runs Into Empty Troop Train.

Kellyville, Okla.-Bodies of 16 negroes and seven white men have been taken from the wreckage of the St Louis and San Francisco train No. 7, which collided head-on with an empty troop train, one mile southwest of here. It is believed that several more bodies still are in the debris.

SHEFFIELD, ALA., FAVORED.

Recommended As Site For U. S.

Nitrate and Powder Plant, Washington.-Army engineers have recommended Sheffield, Ala., near Muscle Shoals, for the site of the experimental nitrate plant and Government powder plant. Three million dollars are to be spent on the former and \$1,000,000 on the latter. The recommendation has been laid before Secretary Baker, of the War Department, who will lay it before the Presi-

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Excellent Valley Dairy Farm the bettimber; near city; macadam highway the count sickness; can divide the least large

Sound Logic. "Mamma," sald a five-yearsh the other day, "aren't there my senses "cept hearing, seeing tasting and smelling?

"No, my child," answered the er. "It is usually considered that five are enough." "Well," said the little one, w air of deep conviction, "I speed ing would be called a sense if wasn't so much nonsense along

Pearson's.

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHERS SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Crop Pneumonia, Asthum, and Hea tarrh? If you haven't get it at It will cure you. - Adv.

Good for Him. One Indianapolis woman is in of the war-and what it means tain folk. She wrote to Ha Smith, adjutant general, urgin men, I wish you would see th call for - (her but Then the letter gave his addre his registration number. "He is stout and healthy and do any work, and I think it w

good for him," the letter confi Indianapolis News. NOTHING SO EFFECTIVE AS BABEK For Materia, Chills & I Chief of Police, J. W. Repnids, News, Va., 1832 in Tit is a pleasure tone Habek for chills and fever. Havese

necessary for 20 years and have found as effective." Elixir Habek forest A Good Move-Babek Liver Pille

ORCHID ICE CREAM CO

It Does Not Bear That Aris Title but Goes by the Very belan Name of Vanilla

Very few of us would ever ordering orchid les crest little tremor of the pocketh everyone knows that the order most expensive of flowers, h are thousands of persons wh chid ice cream daily. Althou probably have not been awar distinction, it is none the less Of course the les cream is not by the aristocratic name of On the contrary, it bears the

belon name of vanilla. There are said to be no b 15,000 varieties of orchid over the earth. All of them peculiar artificial heavity haunting odor that seen in from this flower, which look as though it were a product healthy condition in nature these 15,000 varieties, only est practical value, and that is from which vanilla comes. grows abundantly in South tral America, and has been to ed to other tropical countries

It is now flourishing. Particeps Criminis Into a Chicago police out was haled charged with the

an umbrella. "What have you to say self?" asked the magistrate. guilty or not guilty?" "Well," said the needed,

I am one of the gully part Honor. The ambrella had of M. Barker on the hand Morgan stamped on the isse cover and I stole it from here, whose name is High and Comments.

you neve GrapeN you hav one of th good thin

MAY MAKE WAR ON AUSTRIA

Senator King Sees Spread of Conflict as Result of Revelations of Spies' Activities.

Weshington - A declaration of war an Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey was prophesied by Senator King when he atroduced to the senate's attention a of voucher facsimiles of money paid by the German and Austrian em-

Von Bernstorff's messages were in code-the German code-and they went through Swedish channels.

Congress whirled and sputtered about it all day Saturday. Despite state that the obvious inference of the Bernstorff letter was that the \$50,000 was to go to the propaganda agents, and that no congressman was, even indirectly, accused of having got a penny of it, and clamor for an inves-

Gradually the purpose of the suggested inquiry changed from the demand for vindication of gentlemen whose sacred honor had been assailed to a relentless upturning of the roots the declaration of the secretary of of the German bribery plant, to the end that the country should know just

> It did not seem to occur to any of the vociferous ones that the department of justice and the department

effective and convenient than a congressional committee could command, had been for months engaged on just this sort of an investigation and that the fetter that raised all the commotion was one of the first fruits of the It was in figuring for something of

this sort that Senator King voiced his belief that the time is rapidly approaching "when we will have to recognize a state of var with the imperial kingdom of Austria and on Bulgaria