

Rain today. Partly cloudy and cooler to-morrow. Moderate south winds, becoming northwest.

Full report on Page 11

Judge Seabury For Mitchel; 22 Indicted

Some of Accused Election Officers May Turn State's Evidence

Mayor Attacks Murphy and Hearst Republican County Leaders to Make Their Choice To-night

Yesterday's political developments were these: Ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, Tammany candidate for Governor against Whitman last year, came out in favor of Mr. Mitchel's candidacy.

Mayor Mitchel, speaking at Cooper Union before independent Democrats and revolvers from Tammany, again flayed Hearst, Murphy, Untermyer and others back of Judge Hylan.

Twenty-two election inspectors—twelve Republicans and ten Democrats—were indicted in connection with frauds in the Mitchel-Bennett primary.

Some of the indicted may have expressed a desire to turn state's evidence.

A stirring session of the Republican County Committee predicted for to-night, when leaders meet to decide whether they shall support Mitchel or Bennett.

Morris Hillquit, Socialist candidate for Mayor, will open his campaign at Finnish Social Club to-night.

Mayor Mitchel yesterday refused his permission to hold a socialistic meeting on the steps of City Hall.

Mitchel Calls Murphy, Hylan, Untermyer and Hearst Pro-Germans

Speaking again last night at Cooper Union before an audience of several thousand citizens, made up largely of independent Democrats and revolvers from Tammany Hall, Mayor Mitchel flayed Murphy, Hearst, Untermyer and all the coterie of alleged German propagandists who are back of Judge John F. Hylan, the Tammany nominee.

The Mayor gave the Tammany chief the lie in reply to recent utterances by him, branded Hearst as an American and presented evidence tending to show Untermyer's connection with German influence.

The Mayor and other Fusion candidates were the speakers at an oldtime convention of the City Democracy.

Delegations of Democrats from every Assembly district in the five boroughs marched into the meeting. From the City Democracy organizations in the neighborhood the delegations marched to the hall headed by bands and carrying flags and transparencies.

Martin W. Littleton, president of the organization, presided. Many former Tammany Hall Democrats sat on the platform.

Mr. Littleton and other speakers emphasized the fact that the City Democracy expected to be the controlling Democratic organization in this city after the "defeat of Murphy and Tammany Hall" in the coming election.

Resolutions were passed indicting the Murphy organization, predicting its downfall, and endorsing unconditionally all the candidates on the Fusion ticket.

One of the unexpected features of the meeting was a letter from ex-Judge Samuel Seabury, the Tammany candidate last year for Governor, which Mr. Littleton read. Mr. Seabury endorsed Mayor Mitchel "as a patriotic duty and because the best interests of the city require his re-election."

He charged that the circumstances surrounding the nomination of William M. Bennett were "very suspicious," and declared that the upstate Democratic leaders, with Hearst as a new partner in the combination at this end of the line, had conspired with the Republicans to defeat Mitchel.

"The bargain is that Tammany shall have the city of New York as its field of plunder," wrote Mr. Seabury, "and the Republican scheme machine shall have upstate as its field of plunder."

Judge Seabury's Letter Judge Seabury's letter read in part: "Not only as a Democrat, but as an American citizen, I give you my great pleasure to support the candidacy for Mayor of New York of John Purroy Mitchel.

"I shall do this, first, because I consider it a patriotic duty; second, because at this time there is one question before the civilized world which overshadows every other question in its importance. A war for civilization and humanity is being waged against German frightfulness and wholesale crime. Any popular verdict which is given during these times necessarily has bearing upon that vital issue.

"It is not just to charge that all the supporters of the Tammany candidate are pro-German in their sympathies, and I make no such charge, but I do assert that the Tammany candidate is receiving the united support of pro-German sympathizers. A victory for Tammany will be considered as an endorsement of Hearst and all the treasonable pro-German propaganda for which he stands.

U-Boats Sink Only 13 British Ships in Week

Smallest Number Destroyed Since the Beginning of Ruthlessness

LONDON, Oct. 3.—For the second consecutive week the number of British merchantmen sunk by German submarines is lower than at any time since Germany began her intensive campaign. Only thirteen ships were sunk last week—eleven over 1,600 tons and two under—the Admiralty announced to-night. Last week fifteen vessels were destroyed—thirteen over 1,600 tons and two under that figure.

The shipping summary follows: Arrivals, 2,680; sailings, 2,742. Two of the sunken ships in the larger class were sunk in a previous period. Fishing vessels sunk, none. British merchant vessels unsuccessfully attacked, including seven previously, sixteen.

The high water mark of the entire campaign was established in the week ended April 21, when fifty-five ships were sunk, forty of them of more than 1,600 tons.

Coupled with the statement to-day by Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, that the submarine campaign had been "repulsed," if not defeated, the sharp reduction of shipping losses in the last two weeks has served to hearten the British people to a great extent.

The capacity of the country to wage war, declared Churchill, was unimpaired, the armies had been supplied with an ever increasing high level of equipment and the reserves of food were greater than before the submarine campaign began.

It was too early to say the U-boat campaign had been defeated, the speaker said, but it was not too soon to say that this vital attack on the country had been checked, even repulsed.

The total of all losses to world's shipping since Germany's ruthless U-boat war went into effect aggregate about two-thirds of those claimed by the Germans in a statement issued September 1. At that time the Germans alleged that an average of 900,000 tons had been sunk monthly for seven months.

The actual totals of tonnage sunk complete that not even during the most successful month for the U-boat—April—the figures reached any such proportion, while the August losses dropped to almost half the April figure.

French Vainly Ask For Ships to Carry Supplies for Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—After months of fruitless negotiations with the Shipping Board, the French commission to the United States has given up hope of getting tonnage from that body to move supplies for the French army from America to France, and has applied to Secretary Baker for ships.

If that fails, the next move will be an appeal to the President direct.

There are now lying on American piers more than 1,500,000 tons of supplies for the French army. Some of this enormous tonnage has been there for more than a year. The congestion is increasing. Supplies ordered and paid for by France are being shipped every day to the seaboard, but very little is being moved across the ocean.

Included in these supplies are several hundred thousand tons of steel needed in France for the manufacture of shells and cannon. Yet, the only thing France has been able to get moved since June has been a few thousand tons of oil.

Nitrate, one of the prime requisites for the manufacture of high explosives, is now an absolute necessity for France. But she can get no ships to carry nitrate.

May Establish Plants Here The French High Commission has begged the Shipping Board for one or two ships to carry nitrate from Chile to France.

But nothing has been done and the commission is considering establishing plants in this country for the manufacture of nitrates, in the hope that if that is done the Shipping Board will furnish a few tons of some ship going to France.

England had a huge freight congestion on American piers, and Lord Northcliffe was sent to this country to see what could be done about it. He brought the English traffic up to date, but England had ships of her own to carry supplies. France has no merchant marine of her own. She has to depend on this country.

The French commission has explained to Secretary Baker what it means to France, to America, and to the whole Allied cause to let the French stocks of steel and other supplies get below a certain point.

The Shipping Board's reply to the French commission's request has been that it could not furnish ships to move the French material and also move supplies for the American army. It has been pointed out that the French army is fighting daily as a cover to the American force in formation and must continue the fight, but no results have been obtained.

Germans Test Tank Carrying 3-Inch Gun

FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE, Oct. 3.—The Germans are experimenting with a tank armed with a 3-inch cannon and machine guns.

The forward end of the tank is fitted with a spur-like ram, while the upper part bears a superimposed cupola, and the armored plates descend sufficiently to protect the caterpillar wheels, which are made almost invisible.

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Czernin States His Plan for Lasting Peace

Disarmament After War Demanded by Foreign Minister

Freedom of Sea Called Essential Count Says Soldiers Should Know Why War Does Not End

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 3.—Budapest dispatches received here say that at a dinner given by the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Alexander Wekerle, in honor of Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter, in reply to an invitation to make a statement concerning his peace policy, said:

"I have already been ascribed the saying that words are given to conceal thoughts. It may be that this saying was true for the diplomacy of his century, but for the present time I hardly can conceive a phrase less accurate.

The millions who are fighting in the trenches or behind the lines wish to know why and for what they are fighting. They have a right to learn why we wish the entire world desires, has not yet come. When I was appointed to my post I utilized the first opportunity to declare that we did not want to oppress any one, but that, on the other hand, we would not suffer any oppression, and that we were prepared to enter upon peace negotiations as soon as our enemies accepted the standpoint of peace by agreement."

Wants War Aims Stated Count Czernin said a plain statement of war aims was indispensable. He explained the conversion of the Central Powers to the doctrine of disarmament by declaring that armaments were necessary until the world was convinced that Austria-Hungary was not a dying state, subject to dismemberment.

In conclusion Count Czernin threatened that unless peace without annexations or indemnities were immediately accepted it would be necessary for Austria-Hungary to revise its programme and seek compensation for further costs of the war.

Arguing that competition in armaments was indispensable, he said that after the war would mean economic ruin for all states, and declaring that Austria-Hungary had not been prepared for war and had only made up during the conflict for her former neglected military equipment, Count Czernin continued:

"This war taught us that we must renounce a great increase in former armaments. With unrestricted armaments the nations would be compelled to increase tenfold everything and the military estimates of the great powers would amount to billions, that is impossible. It would mean complete ruin."

To return to the armament status of 1914 would be a great reduction, but there would be no meaning in not going further and actually disarming. Hence complete disarmament is the only issue from the difficulty.

"Gigantic fleets will have no further purpose when the nations of the world guarantee the freedom of the seas, and land armies will be reduced to the level required for the maintenance of internal order."

"Every state will have to give up something of its independence for the purpose of insuring the world peace. Probably the present generation will not live to see the completion of this great pacific movement. It can only be realized slowly, but I consider it our duty to make ourselves at the head of the movement to do everything humanly possible to accelerate its materialization."

Strongly emphasizing the necessity for naval disarmament on the high seas, Count Czernin said:

"I purposely say the high seas, for I do not extend the idea to narrow seas, and freely admit that for sea communication special rules and regulations must obtain. With these factors made clear every ground for territorial disputes disappears. This is the basic principle for all this, or as it is called, the question of indemnities which the Entente are always advancing as one of the justifications of their armies against the future war of revenge. We must bequeath to our children's children as a legacy that they will be spared such a terrible war as this, and that is only possible through disarmament and arbitration. Our enemies are completely evacuated of our territory."

Ready to Work for Peace "This new competition which has forced its way into the world war affords us the opportunity not only of accepting the idea of disarmament and arbitration, but also of working with energy toward its realization. Europe after the war must be placed on a basis of right, offering a guarantee of permanence."

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U. S. Will Have Strongest Navy Afloat, Says Daniels

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Secretary Daniels said to-day that it had been adopted as the motto of the navy that the United States should have incomparably the strongest navy afloat. He added that this policy not only will be carried out but is already in process of being carried out.

It is already certain that in torpedo boat destroyers this country will surpass all nations within a comparatively short time. The figures to back this statement are a naval secret, but permission has been given to announce that destroyers are now being built by this country at an unprecedented rate.

Shipyards of the country, especially the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy, are actually building warships faster than has ever been known in the history of naval construction. The present construction programme, it should be said, cannot make the United States navy the strongest in the world in tonnage until more big ships are placed in the water. This is the department's aim, however.

It was made clear to-day that the great naval and merchant shipbuilding programmes of the nation may interfere seriously with steel construction for private concerns all over the country. The government considers the demand for steel for ships as paramount.

FASHIONS IN TRIUMPHAL PROCESSIONS ARE CHANGING



RETURNING FROM THE WARS OF OLD



WHEN THEY GET THROUGH WITH THIS ONE

Test Device To Drive Ships Without Coal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The House to-day passed under a special rule a resolution authorizing investigation of a new energy-developing device invented by Garabed T. K. Giragosian, of Boston, which may revolutionize all power machinery. According to statements made by members of the Patents Committee of the House, who have investigated the device, if its commercial development is successful it will drive ships across the Atlantic without the expenditure of a ton of coal.

Its successful use in driving motor cars and airplanes was similarly predicted. The Garabed machine, as it is called, will now be tested by a board of five men to be named by the Secretary of the Interior. If it is pronounced a practical success, the government will acquire full rights to use it for government purposes free of charge, provided that the inventor is granted an impaired protection in the commercial field.

The government may purchase exclusive rights to the device by remunerating Mr. Giragosian according to the appraisal of a joint committee to be selected by the inventor and Secretary Lane.

Armenian Inventor Worked Many Years To Perfect His Device

BOSTON, Oct. 3.—Garabed T. K. Giragosian, the Armenian of Boston, who is said to have an invention which will bring the war to a speedy end, has worked on his invention for many years, but has always refused to let even his best friends have a glimpse of it. At one time he tried to get a fellow partner, but the latter declined.

In a report submitted by the House Committee on Patents recently it was stated: "Mr. Giragosian can prove the possibility of his discovery or invention the quick termination of the war is assured. The ships of the navy, of commerce and the airplanes will travel any distance without turning for fuel. He says it would be possible to produce nitrates anywhere by the use of the means he has discovered."

Germans Win Foothold on Verdun Front

LONDON, Oct. 3.—After repeated efforts for the last week to break through the French lines on the Verdun front, the Crown Prince succeeded to-day in wresting from Petain's troops a trench section east of the Meuse. According to the official statement from Berlin, Wurtemberg battalions stormed this morning the advanced French positions on a front of nearly three-quarters of a mile on the northern slopes of Hill 244, and held them against nine furious counter attacks, in which the French are declared to have suffered sanguinary losses. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken, Berlin says.

Meanwhile, for the sixth successive day, von Armin's troops on the Ypres front met with decisive defeat in further powerful efforts to win back part of the important positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood. The curtain of steel raised by the British batteries prevented most of the attacking troops from reaching the hostile trenches, and the British infantry completed the work of the artillery wherever the enemy penetrated the barrage. Field Marshal Haig reports to-night that the British positions remain intact.

British aviators again carried out successful raids on the enemy's works, scoring hits on three great airdromes in the Central region and bringing down twelve German machines, while sustaining the loss of half that number.

French drop tons of bombs on ten German cities—Lone British airman routs 500 Germans—Russian guns keep Tenth fleet away in Riga Gulf—on Page 7.

Belgium Gets \$2,000,000 Loan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The government to-day advanced Belgium another \$2,000,000, in addition to previous loans of \$7,500,000 a month for six months and a special loan of \$4,900,000 some time ago.

Conferrees Kill Plan to Examine All Drafted Men

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The proposal to examine for military service all men registered for the army draft and not yet called was killed, for the present at least, when the House and Senate conferrees eliminated an appropriation for the purpose from the war deficiency bill. The conference report on the bill was then accepted by the Senate within three minutes.

The bill now carries \$7,757,434,410 in cash and authorized contracts. Tomorrow the House is expected to adopt it and send it to President Wilson for signature.

The measure is said to be the greatest of the kind in the history of any government. It emerged this afternoon from conference between the two houses, in which items involving more than \$70,000,000 had been in dispute, and went through the Senate in new record time, without the formality of a rollcall.

The bill provides \$5,355,576,916 of direct appropriation and authorizes the government to enter into contracts for \$2,401,458,393 more, almost entirely for war purposes, including the navy's great destroyer programme.

In conference subsistence for the army, for which the House had voted \$175,000,000 and the Senate \$321,000,000, was provided for by a compromise of \$250,000,000. For army transportation for which the House had voted \$350,000,000 and the Senate \$413,000,000, the conferrees substituted \$375,000,000. For regular quartermaster supplies \$125,000,000 was agreed to after the House had voted for \$100,000,000 and the Senate \$163,000,000.

Probably the largest appropriation in the bill is for the Ordnance Department of the army, which gets \$605,100,000 for purchase, manufacture and test of mountain siege and field cannon and \$235,000,000 more of contract obligations authorized, together with \$663,000,000 of cash and \$77,000,000 of contract obligations authorized for ammunition.

American Killed in Action

OTTAWA, Oct. 3.—The following American names appear in to-day's Canadian casualty list: Wounded and passed, H. Boucker, New Bedford, Mass.; killed in action, M. Zigeck, Tonopah, Nev.

Lloyd George Promises Air Raid Reprisals

Premier Says Britain Will "Bomb Germany With Compound Interest"

LONDON, Oct. 3.—What Germany hopes to accomplish by means of her continued siege of London from the air is not quite clear. But it is at least clear what she has accomplished. She has caused a sudden and serious demand for reprisals, which was answered by Premier Lloyd George to-day when he told a crowd of poor people from the southwest district of the city, which suffered heavily in recent raids:

"We will give it all back to them, and we will give it to them soon. We shall bomb Germany with compound interest."

The possibilities and importance of air warfare have been brought home to the British military and civilians by the campaign of the last ten days as only experience could bring them home. The result is that virtually the whole press and public opinion are now demanding that the policy of passive defence for England and the watchword "Composure," which the government heretofore has urged upon the people, be dropped, and that a strong air offensive against Germany be waged immediately.

Evening papers like "The Manchester Guardian," which have taken the line that air raids accomplished little, because they succeeded in killing or maiming only an infinitesimal number of people compared with the casualties on the battle front, have changed their policy.

What the German air raids and the threats of attacks on England have accomplished is a purely military way is known to the whole world, and to none better than the Germans. By the employment of some fifty machines including aviators and mechanics, the enemy has forced England to detach several hundred valuable guns and several thousand men, including skilled gunners, for home defence, and also a large number of machinists, searchlights with operating staffs and other experts. The men and material devoted to this offensive is small compared with the men and material which the Germans employ in England to maintain for the defence.

The London papers describe vividly and minutely that the normal life of the largest capital in the world and of important coast cities has been largely disrupted for ten days, and that the industries and working capacity of the people of London have been seriously handicapped.

Local and suburban travel has been largely stopped, and all classes of nightwork have been interfered with, while the day work has been curtailed, that clerks and workmen might get to sleep before the expected raids began. Ten thousand persons who are not compelled to remain in London have moved to country resorts at a large aggregate expense, and the late afternoon trains have been packed with the nightly exodus. Many poor families have camped in suburban parks and commons.

The poor, as usual, are the greatest sufferers. The West Enders live in substantial houses, which afford them comparative safety, but there are many square miles of small dwellings the occupants of which have to take their chances.

What the people of London are asking is why they should undergo these attacks without the Germans having to suffer similarly.

The following extract from the "Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung," quoting the London correspondent of the Dutch paper, "Maasbode," gives the German point of view:

"I have experienced several raids," the correspondent is quoted as saying, "and again on July 15 the sounds of heavy shooting brought me from bed. I saw German aeroplanes dropping bombs on the Tower of London and the Waterloo Station. One of the towers was seriously damaged. The station was unhurt. In other parts of the town, however, the damage was very extensive. I counted nine dead and twenty-five wounded persons."

"Toward 1 o'clock a second attack took place. This time the Houses of Parliament were badly damaged. The explosion of the bombs was so severe that the crews of distant ships were thrown into the river by the concussion. On August 18 another airship appeared, whose bombs were successful in striking the city of London. The panic was indescribable."

Give Them Bomb for Bomb, Lord Northcliffe Urges

TORONTO, Oct. 3.—Lord Northcliffe expressed himself to-day as strongly in favor of reprisals for the German air raids on London.

"The French give them bomb for bomb. That is the remedy," he declared. Lord Northcliffe pointed out that the reason Paris had been so free from air raids was because the Germans knew that for every bomb they dropped on the French capital, some German city would receive a shell from the French fliers.

Enemy Aliens

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The Powers-Weightman-Rosenberg Company of this city, is one of the largest manufacturers of pharmaceuticals in the country. Its products include nitric acid and caustic potash, which are used in the manufacture of explosives. Enemy aliens are employed in the plant of this concern. The attitude of the company is expressed by one of the officers, who says: "As long as German aliens obey the law it is none of our business. If they don't, Uncle Sam will take care of them."

Bolo Posed as Pacifist

He then went to France, in January of 1916, where he posed as a pacifist, and later, under the name of J. M. Morgan, returned to the United States, arriving here on February 22. He immediately got in touch with Adolf Pavenstedt, friend of Count von Bernstorff and of Captains von Pavenstedt, then one of the owners of G. Amsinck & Co., exporters, on learning of Bolo's mission suggested by Von Bernstorff to act under the name of Bolo Pacha in "Le Journal" or an entirely separate amount.

The Attorney General's report also will show that Bolo brought to this country a letter of introduction to the Bank of Canada from his Paris bankers, Perrier et Cie.

Before coming to the United States he conferred with German agents at Geneva, Switzerland, among them Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khedive of Egypt, and planned with them the inoculation of the population of France with an antagonism toward the war.

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Bolo Gave Big Dinner For Hearst

Germany's Master Spy and the Publisher Entertained Each Other in New York

Large Funds Came From Bernstorff

Results of an Investigation by New York's Attorney General Will Be Reported to French Ambassador

There are theatrical developments in the case of Bolo Pacha, Germany's master spy and propagandist, now a prisoner in Paris.

Both the French and American governments have been investigating his relations with William Randolph Hearst. At the same time, Merton E. Lewis, Attorney General of New York, has been conducting an inquiry into Bolo Pacha's activities in this country in 1916. This investigation was ordered by Governor Whitman, on request of the French authorities.

The Attorney General's report is ready, and will be in the hands of M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, to-day. It involves several German agents and propagandists and discloses their relations with Hearst and other citizens.

French officials are now cooperating with American in collecting the entire story of