

The Great War - 1173d Day

Pershing Forced to Warn Joffre Back From American Bombers

(By The Associated Press)

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, October 16.—When Marshal Joffre came to visit and review the contingent of American troops training for the trenches to-day he brought some of the sunshine of France with him. Dripping clouds which had everhung the American army zone for the past fortnight broke away in the forenoon and revealed a deep-blue sky. Joffre's luck did not hold throughout, however, for in the afternoon a violent hail and rain storm broke over the training grounds, where the marshal was witnessing bayonet and bombing drills by picked American companies.

The party at one time approached a little too close for safety to the bombing. General Pershing, who accompanied Marshal Joffre throughout the day, suggested that they move back thirty or forty yards, "for France," he said, "has but one marshal, and we cannot let him be in the slightest danger."

"Oh, but she could get another marshal," said the hero of the Marne with a shrug of his shoulders.

The marshal was introduced by General Pershing, who said: "Marshal Joffre is familiar with America and with American institutions, and is deeply interested in American soldiers. It is a great privilege to have him as our guest to-day."

Three real American cheers were given for the marshal, who acknowledged them graciously. He was dressed in the familiar blue coat and red breeches, such as he wore in America. As they passed in review the American soldiers looked very grim and fit.

They were full fighting equipment, including trench caps, and had gas masks dangling at their belts.

The Joffre party took luncheon some thirty miles from the reviewing ground, in the mess hall of the accredited American correspondents with the expeditionary force, which was loaned for the occasion. Outside French and American hands alternated during the meal, while thousands of persons gathered to see the Marshal and the American commander. Beneath rolling storm clouds a French airplane kept its vigil overhead. Special guards of French and American soldiers also were gathered about the place.

Hail and rain did not interrupt the afternoon programme of work in the training schools. With a raincoat over his shoulders the Marshal braved the elements and watched the men for a long time.

In their tour to-day Marshal Joffre and General Pershing travelled at least 200 miles. At the end of the day the Marshal said to The Associated Press:

"I have been highly gratified by what I have seen to-day. I am confident that when the time comes for the American troops to go to the trenches and meet the enemy they will give the same excellent account of themselves in action as they did in practice to-day."

Trade Unions Complain to Hindenburg of Restrictions

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 16.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff have received leaders of the German trade unions, who laid before them complaints against the regulations issued by department heads of the army limiting, or in some cases paralyzing, the freedom of action of the unions. The outcome of the conference has not been announced, but the "Verwaerts," of Berlin, believes that the grievances of the unions will be investigated.

Official Statements

West BRITISH

LONDON, Oct. 16 (DAY).—Northwest of Bullecourt early this morning Irish troops carried out a successful raid. The enemy's artillery showed considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Staden railway.

(NIGHT).—A small party of South Midland troops entered the enemy's trenches last night in the neighborhood of Reuux and inflicted casualties on the garrison. Another successful raid, in which we secured a few prisoners, was carried out by us during the night north of Lens.

Early this morning a strong hostile raiding party, which attempted to approach our trenches to the southeast, were repulsed with loss by our rifle and machine gun fire.

Aviation.—During Monday morning much successful artillery work was accomplished by our airplanes. Many photographs were taken and the enemy's infantry was harassed with machine gun fire from low altitudes. In the course of the day two tons of bombs were dropped by us on a large German ammunition dump near Courtrai and on hostile billets and hutments in the battle area.

FRENCH

PARIS, Oct. 16 (day).—We made two successful attacks on the German lines, one east of Rheims, the other in the Argonne, in the region of Bourguilles. Our detachments destroyed numerous shelters and brought back prisoners.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verden front) we repulsed a German attack north of Hill 201.

German aviators dropped bombs last night in the region of Dunkirk. There were no victims and no material damage was caused.

Italian Front ITALIAN

ROME, Oct. 16.—On the Bainsizza Plateau intense artillery duels occurred along the front lines and on the lines of communication. On the Carso there was the usual destructive and harassing fire.

East GERMAN

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The enemy was so sharply pressed against the east coast of Oost that only portions escaped over the mole to Moon Island. In the fighting for the bridgehead of Oranien, on the east shore of Oost, our naval forces cooperated successfully with the fire from the north.

Hindu Tells Court His Part in Berlin Plot Against India

Details of Conspiracy Arranged in Chicago, He Declares

(Special Correspondence)

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Ramifications of a German espionage system which almost covered every country of the world were disclosed to-day by Jehi Singh, a Hindu, star witness for the government in its case against Gustav H. Jacobson and three co-defendants on trial on the charge of fomenting a revolution in India.

Before Singh took the stand First Assistant District Attorney Fleming outlined the government's case to the jurors.

Revolt Planned in Berlin.

Mr. Fleming directly accused Jacobson as being the "Kaiser's paymaster" in the enterprise.

Jehi Singh was called as the first witness. He told of coming to this country in 1905 to study engineering. He spent thirteen months in Portland, Ore., and then went to New York. After this he went to London, stayed there a few weeks, and then left for Berlin, staying three years. From Berlin he went to Brazil.

Was Sent to Berlin

"In February, 1915, I went to see the German Consul, and he gave me \$300 and instructed me to go to Genoa, Italy," he said. "I arrived in Genoa and saw the German Consul there, and was told to get to Berlin, and I arrived there in March, where I attended meetings of the Indian Revolutionary Society."

"Later I was told to go to San Fran-

cisco and was given \$1,000. I arrived in New York and met Gustav and Wehde, and I came to Chicago a few days later, calling on Mr. Jacobson at his home.

"We had a long talk about the situation, and then Jacobson went to the telephone and called up several people. Soon after Boehm, Sternack and Relawicz came to the house. We then had a long talk and it was decided that Boehm was to proceed to Siam and that I was to go along as an interpreter. We were told to see the German Consul there and collect Hindus for the revolution, and Boehm was to train them."

"Two days after this meeting at Jacobson's home I left for San Francisco with Sternack. Boehm and Wehde arrived later and we discussed just who was to go to India and who was to go to Siam. Then, on May 15, 1915, Wehde, Boehm and Sternack sailed for Manila. I sailed a week later with two other Hindus. Boehm and Sternack met me on my arrival in Manila. Boehm told me then that he was going to Batavia to meet two Ger-

man officers from the Emden, so I left ahead of him with two other Hindus. I sailed for Amoy and saw the German Consul there on my arrival. I then set sail for Bangkok and arrived there in July."

Singh then told of his arrest there by Siamese authorities and of being turned over to British authorities and sent to Singapore.

Under cross-examination the witness admitted that he had before a trial of the British government and a Hindu judge consisting of two English judges and a Hindu judge against his own brothers, who were being tried for conspiracy in India.

"How many Hindus were on trial?" asked the attorney.

"About eighteen."

"And how many of these were your brothers?"

"Six."

"And they were all hanged on your testimony, were they not?"

There was a strange stillness in the room as everybody, including the judge, leaned forward to catch the witness's reply.

"Yes," he whispered.

Cadorna to Renew Drive

Violent Artillery Fire Presages Another Advance

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Violent artillery activity has been resumed on the Bainsizza Plateau, over which the Italians conducted their recent offensive operations. The duel of the big guns has spread not only along the whole front line, but even to the lines of communication, according to the Italian War Office statement to-day, and a renewal of Cadorna's drive toward the Chiapovano Valley is believed imminent.

In the Trentino and on the Carso and Julian fronts fighting has developed also, but has not yet reached a stage of very great intensity. The Austrians continue their futile efforts to wrest from the enemy advanced positions of tactical value throughout the battle area.

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Irish Troops Raid Bullecourt Dugouts

Bring Back Prisoners—Day Quiet on Flanders

FRONT

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Aside from trench raids and local patrol encounters between the lines, the Flanders battlefield was unusually quiet to-day. Although the big guns continued their steady bombardment on both sides, even the artillery activity showed a slackening. The only infantry operation mentioned in Field Marshal Haig's report was a successful raid by Irish troops northwest of Bullecourt this morning, in which the German dugouts were destroyed and prisoners brought back.

On the Aisne and Meuse fronts the Crown Prince again sharply assailed the French positions, but without gaining any advantage. German attacks, several without artillery preparation, south of Courteenon and Allies, north of the Aisne, and in the region of Hill 204, north of Verdun, broke down with losses under the accurate fire of the French trench guns.

French troops took the field only once during the day, carrying out two successful raids on the enemy's lines west of Rheims and in the Argonne Forest.

German airmen again raided Dunkirk, but the French official statement says no casualties resulted from the attack.

General Haig is expected to renew his offensive for the possession of the remainder of the Passchendaele ridge as soon as the weather conditions improve sufficiently to permit of operations on a large scale. At present the whole field of battle east of Ypres is an impassable morass, precluding heavy fighting.

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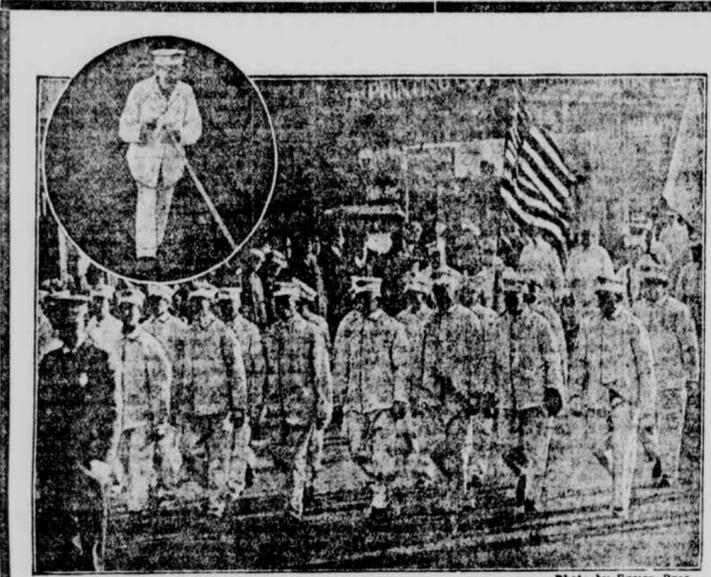
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