CHURCH CHEERS DEMAND TO KILL GERMAN CHIEFS

Dr. Matthews Would Isolate Nation From Remainder of World for 100 Years.

NO SEAT AT PEACE TABLE

Banish Kaiser and Court-martial and Shoot Authors of Sea and Land Crimes.

Staid old members of the conservative Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church stared in amazement yesterday as applause and cheers greeted the most heated pulpit attack on the Kaiser and Germany that had been made in this city since the beginning of the war. They were no restrained evidences of approval. The auditors voiced their feelings with all of the freedom that would have marked a political meeting in a campaign designed to stir the poplir passions.

Astonishment was openly expressed at the unusual scene. A New York elder said that the congregation was made up of visitors from the West and South, and that it was the out of town element that had shaken the traditions of the instiution to their very foundation.

The Rev. Mark A. Matthews, D. D., of Seattle, Wash., a minister of national repute, delivered the sermon that set the vaulted arches ringing with applause.

He spoke of the peace terms that the Allies should impose upon Germany, consigned the Kaiser to exile, shut Germany off from relations with all the world and demanded the execution of German leaders. The speaker called profiteers "infamous traitors," who "ought to be court-martialed and shot."

Must Be No Negotiated Peace.

Preceding the peace terms of the Allies, ten in number, the preacher gave what he called four preliminary suggestions. They were:

"Every peace proposal heretofore suggested has been German made regardless of the pious or uniform lips or pens through which it has been filtered.

"There shall never be a negotiated peace, nor shall the insidious propaganda for a negotiated peace be considered.

"The Vatican shall not have a seat at the peace table. It has no right to such seat unless it were frankly to admit that it is one of the belligerents; if on the side of Germany—for that reason and for others, it shall never have a seat at the peace table. It is not an intermediary, cannot be, has no right to be claimed as such.

"Germany shall be crushed and made to submit to terms of peace dictated to her by America and our Allies. The German people are just as much to blame as the Kaiser and his war lords. Therefore, there shall be no peace except that which follows absolute victory and the establishment of righteousness."

The peace terms prepared by the minister were:

"1. Germany shall not sit at the peace table. She has forfeited every right to sit at a table where gentlemen of integrity and honor preside. She may watch the proceedings at the peace table from her seat in the cage of culprits.

Would Shoot German Generals.

"2. The peace table shall be preceded by the court-martial in order forever to prevent Germany or any other nation from committing outrages which Germany has committed. We must first ascertain from Germany the commanding officer in charge of the submarines at the time of the sinking of the Lusitania. He must be court-martialed and shot. Who were the officers in command when Red Cross boats were destroyed, hospitals bombed, nurses killed and Belgium raped? These commanding officers must be court-martialed and shot. Every officer in command of a division or corps and who had authority to order or to prevent the outrages committed must be court-martialed and shot.

"3. Germany shall surrender her sword, demobilize her army and surrender her navy.

"4. Germany shall restore Belgium, repair every injury and repay, in adequate financial compensation, for every ruin she has wrought. She must return Alsace and Lorraine, free Poland, restore Rumania, Serbia and all parts of Italy and France injured or held by her. She must relinquish all claims on Russia and restore to Russia everything claimed in the recent farcical treaty with Russia.

"5. She shall relinquish all hopes of again possessing her colonies. Palestine and Asia Minor shall be free of Germany and the bloody Turk. Constantinople and the Dardanelles shall be freed from all German and Turkish power. They shall be free to all the world.

Must Do Penance for 100 Years.

"6. Germany shall live on herself, within herself and to herself. She shall remain in isolation, in sackcloth and ashes for a hundred years. She shall not have during that period entrance to the political and commercial league of nations.

"7. She shall be cut off from the commercial confidence of the world. She shall not be recognized as a trader among the civilized nations. Any merchant or any person, a citizen of this Government or of our allied Governments, who buys an article made in Germany for the next hundred years ought to be court-martialled and shot as a traitor to humanity and righteousness. It is a crime against humanity for a person to trade with an outlaw.

"8. Germany shall submit to a protectorate over her mind and conscience for an indefinite period—at least for twenty-five years, or until we have trained the mind of a new generation. Germany organized her present murderous mind through her universities. She must be saved from herself, and for the world's safety.

"9. The Kaiser shall be exiled to some lonely isle, there to spend the rest of his life, and be permitted to read only literature which tells of the success, triumph, peace and prosperity of America and her Allies.

"10. The seas shall be free. The world shall enjoy liberty. Militarism shall be crushed and representative, righteous government shall be established on the earth."

SEIZE 20 CONEY CAR ROWDIES.

Police Catch Ruffians Who Knock Down Women and Children.

Twenty alleged car rowdies were arrested at Coney Island last night after they had fought their way through crowds and sought to obtain seats in elevated trains at the West End station by climbing through windows. They are charged with having knocked down women and children in their rush.

Transportation facilities were taxed by the large number of visitors at the island yesterday. Hundreds were unable to enter the water owing to a lack of bathing house accommodations.

COAL PRICE RISE IS LEAST IN LIST OF 50

Anthracite Only 25.2 Per Cent. Up in Four Years.

Prices of fifty commodities for the first three months of 1918, compared with prices of the same commodities in selected months of the four preceding years, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, show that anthracite coal made the smallest advance, 25.2 per cent. Anthracite prices were taken in March for comparison, but it is said that if the summer prices had been used a gain of only 20 per cent. would have been shown.

For the four years the labor cost of anthracite coal production advanced about 70 per cent., and the total operating cost 64 per cent. The actual margin on each ton would be 2 cents less in 1918 than in 1914 by these figures.

Of the fifty commodities only one showed a decline in price in March, 1918, compared with 1914. Potatoes declined 42.8 per cent., from $1.21 a bushel in 1914 to 73 cents a bushel in March, 1918. Wheat advanced 142 per cent. Cornmeal has advanced from July, 1914, to March, 1918, 241 per cent. Milk has gone up 150 per cent.; butter, 64.1; eggs, 55.6; sugar, 73.9; hog products, 161; salt pork, 124; fresh meats, 45 to 55.

Among mineral and metal products the largest advance was in furnace coke, a gain of 200 per cent. since July, 1914. Bituminous coal advanced 70.5 per cent.

Chestnut coal was taken for the comparison of anthracite prices. It advanced from $5.24 in July, 1914, to $6.56 a ton in March, 1918, or 25.2 per cent.

ABOUT 500 MEN OUT ON THIRD AV. LINES

Bronx and Westchester Trolleymen Discuss Wisdom of Joining the Strike.

Sunday traffic on the lines of the Third Avenue Railway Company affected by the strike of motormen and conductors moved without confusion yesterday and with such slight curtailment in the number of cars operated that the existence of the strike was scarcely perceptible to passengers. Nevertheless, the strikers—estimating their own numbers at not less than 500—had lost none of their enthusiasm and asserted optimistically that their ranks would be swelled noticeably to-day.

A meeting attended by between 600 and 700 employees of the company was held in the afternoon at Lyceum Hall, Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street. So far the strike has affected the company's lines only in Manhattan, but at least half of the men at the meeting are employed by the company on Bronx and Westchester subsidiaries of the Third avenue system. It is from among these operatives that the strikers hope to swell their ranks, but a strike vote for the Bronx and Westchester employees was not taken yesterday.

Addressed by Union Officers.

The meeting was presided over by Patrick J. O'Brien, second vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees. Union officers from Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities also were in the hall, along with Louis Fridiger, the association's counsel. Mr. O'Brien said the meeting was more of a "get together" gathering than anything else, at which the men talked over the situation. He said reports showed that 500 employees of the company had quit work and that there was a strong probability of important developments to-day regarding the Bronx and Westchester operatives. However twenty-five employees came from Westchester yesterday and worked on the 125th street crosstown line.

Mr. O'Brien said the strikers agreed to that, since the men had consented to do the work so that the public would be inconvenienced as little as possible. On other lines virtually the normal Sunday schedule was maintained, and there was little or no congestion anywhere. No trouble of any kind was encountered by the company, and the only signs of a strike were about the company's barns, where the usual police guard was maintained.

Huff Appeals to the Men.

S. W. Huff, president of the Third avenue system, issued the following statement to his men yesterday:

"During the last few days some of you have again been disturbed by the same group of outside agitators who two years ago sought to force their organization upon the employees of this system and so disastrously forced many good men out of their positions. Their attempt at reorganization in The Bronx two months ago failed. These same men under the cloak of the war situation are again trying to force you into that same organization, controlled by them.

"The principles and policies announced by the President of the United States, the Department of Labor and the National War Labor Board fully protect you in your right not to join the organization of these outside agitators and fully protect the company in its right not to recognize them and their organization.

"These men, through this attempt to force their organization upon you, are attempting to reinstate in their former positions the men who lost these positions in the strike of two years ago.

"We realize and fully appreciate the loyalty which has prompted you to stand by the company and we shall protect you to the fullest extent against being forced into an organization by these men."

PLANS TO HONOR DEAD HEROES.

Sermons, Salutes and Stoppage of Traffic Next Sunday.

Memorial sermons for the American soldiers and sailors who have lost their lives in the war will be preached by pastors of the various city churches next Sunday, in accordance with Mayor Hylan's proclamation naming it as Heroes' Day. "The Star Spangled Banner" will be sung as a part of all services.

Regiments of the State Guard will attend the exercises at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine and St. Patrick's Cathedral, which are to be held at 11 o'clock.

A salute to the dead heroes will be fired from every fort and cantonment near the city at 3:59 o'clock. At 4 o'clock it is planned to halt every street car, subway and elevated train and vehicle while New Yorkers stand bare headed for one minute of silent prayer for the soldiers and sailors who have given their lives for liberty's cause.

HELPS TO SAVE HERSELF.

Buffalo Woman Who Leaps Into River Seizes Rope Thrown to Her.

Mrs. Mary Hoff, 26, of 25 Gallton avenue, Buffalo, was rescued from the East River off Forty-seventh street yesterday and was placed under arrest at Bellevue Hospital for attempting suicide.

James King, a watchman, said he saw Mrs. Hoff walk to the end of a pier, throw off her hat and jump into the water. She seized a rope which was thrown to her and was drawn ashore.

BAD MEN'S FOE GETS JUSTICE AT GRAVE

"Single Lapse" in Amiable Career of Eli Lucas Is Explained by Friends.

GUN READY FOR CHEATS

Won Fame in Black Belt for Driving Out Tin Horn Sports and Gamblers.

In simple justice to Eli Lucas, deceased, it must be conceded that Eli at the very last was "done wrong." A bad man was Eli, beyond doubt, but a beloved bad man—a protector of the oppressed, a defender of the weak, an enemy implacable of the wicked.

With Eli gone all Harlem was looking for One-Eye Lemmon to swagger up Lenox avenue yesterday, fresh from the exile that had been the decree of the departed, but that did not prevent Eli Lucas from having a funeral that will be long remembered in Afro-American circles.

Outside the Elks Home, 137th street, was fairly black with mourners from Seventh avenue to Eighth, while Counselor Frank Wheaton and Editor Toby Tobias were preaching eulogies oddly at variance with the tone of the obituaries and when Eli started for the cemetery out Long Island way no less than seventeen sombre hacks formed his cortege.

This outward show of respect went clear down. Before Eli was in his grave his friends had organized a press committee and were at work to rectify any impression which may linger with the public that Eli Lucas in the flesh was a person given to wanton destruction of life, limb and property.

It was not denied that Eli had shot a couple of policemen, but it was pointed out that this was a single lapse in an otherwise amiable career.

Just a Little Too Much Gin.

"At the time," explained Pete Jackson, a leading members of the Elks' Home and chairman of the Eli Lucas justification committee, "Eli was fuller of gin than he should have been. I won't say he didn't know what he was doing, but anyhow they were trying to arrest him, and what would he naturally do when he had a gun himself? It was a fair fight—Eli always fought fair."

Aside from this single quarrel with the law, it was pointed out, Eli had always been its upholder, perhaps not working entirely in conjunction with the authorities, but at least following the same lines.

"You can mark my words," said Chairman Jackson. "There'll be more bad black men in New York from now on than there ever was when Eli Lucas was alive. Eli was bad men's pizen. When he was around he was the only bad man in town. The others just naturally drifted away.

"You see, Eli had a gift. He could draw a gun faster than any man that ever lived—unless may be this Zed Hazleton that finished Eli up at Saratoga.

"The ordinary man that could draw a gun as quick as Eli would just set down and take it easy, but Eli Lucas wasn't that kind. Instead of being plain bad he kept right on about his business, following the races and in off seasons doing what he could for himself with the bones and the cards.

"There was a lot of talk about Eli sticking up the winners, but there is a lot more to that than was told. The truth is that Eli used to be sent for whenever a crooked black man from out of town would ring in educated bones or readers and commence to act up. As soon as Eli got word he'd drop around and draw down on the cheater and frisk him for his takings. What Eli did with the money depended on how his own luck was. If he was low he would keep it. If he was flush he would parcel it out to the losers. Nobody ever cared much, because Eli was Eli.

Helped Himself Occasionally.

"Playing square like he did Eli would get cleaned out as often as not, but I never heard of him taking money without asking for it. Of course if the house wouldn't run him a tab he'd out with his gun and help himself once in a while. But pretty generally his credit was good.

"I've seen bad men from Pittsburg and Philadelphia and the South take one look at Eli after he'd been called to attend to 'em and just disappear. Eli was a man that never pulled a bluff, and he looked it. When he told anybody to get ready there sho' was something to get ready for."

Eli Lucas, said Chairman Jackson, wasn't the husky he has been described. He was of medium height, slender and of such general insignificance physically as to be dependent in all altercations on his "gift."

It is further categorically denied by the press committee that the release of Eli from Sing Sing after the stretch resultant from his differences with the police in Johnny Jones's place in West Thirty-second street twelve years ago had any connection with Johnny's demise. Instead of committing suicide when he heard of Eli's coming out party, Chairman Jackson says, Johnny Jones "just plain died."

GOMPERS IS ON WAR MISSION TO EUROPE

Will Fight Radicals Who Favor Compromise Peace.

It was announced last night that President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is on his way to Europe to oppose the radical elements and socialists of Europe favoring an immediate compromise peace with Germany. Gompers will make efforts to get as many radicals as possible to indorse in its entirety the Wilson win the war programme as indorsed by the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

The following official announcement was made last night: "President Gompers is now on his way to Europe to confer with the British Trades Union Congress and the International Labor Conference of the Allies on the war for the purpose of opposing the plan of Arthur Henderson, the British labor leader and others to elect 400 labor men to Parliament and make Henderson Premier for the purpose of effecting a speedy peace with Germany. The socialists and radicals of Germany are also in favor of a speedy termination of the war as are the Bolsheviki of Russia.

"Mr. Gompers is pledged to carry out the plans of the Wilson Administration as favored by the American Federation of Labor to end the war only when Germany has been completely defeated.

"The socialist and the peace agitation of the radicals in Europe generally will have to be opposed with the greatest determination in the opinion of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Gompers is eager to cooperate with President Wilson in making the war against Germany an overwhelming victory instead of a compromise peace at any price proposition."

BAN TO BE ISSUED ON NEW MOVIE HOUSES

Wasteful Film Methods Will Be Abolished.

Permits for the erection of motion picture buildings and equipment for new theatres will be refused during the war in connection with the action of the priorities committee of the War Industries Board in placing the motion picture industry on the list of essential enterprises, announcement of which has just been made.

Each member of the industry will be obliged to pledge himself to discontinue all non-essential production and eliminate wasteful methods. Old films are to be scraped and returned to the manufacturers and used again. To save chemicals only one negative of a single picture is to be made unless it is for export, when two will be permitted.

Under the ruling only one camera may be used in shooting the same scene and the practice of some directors of making from 30,000 to 40,000 feet of film for a five reel picture was ordered discontinued.

CLUES IN DOUBLE MURDER CASE FAIL

New Jersey Authorities Admit Their Work Has Been Fruitless.

Yesterday saw just one "development" in Rahway's four-day-old automobile murder mystery. Edith Janny, whose moonlight motor trip with Arthur L. Kupfer Wednesday night ended in death for both, was buried at Perth Amboy.

As Kupfer's had been, the girl's funeral was one in which practically the whole town participated. Again Chief Burke of the Perth Amboy police, who knows his Lombroso, was a vigilant mourner, but if the murderers were drawn back for a last look at their handiwork they escaped the Chief's eye.

Authorities of Union and Middlesex counties, who are collaborating on the investigation, admitted after the funeral that their work to date has been without result. Every clue they have followed has dissolved at the end of the trail, and they will start afresh to-day with nothing more tangible than an assortment of theories and guesses as broad as all New Jersey.

"Except for the fact that we know Kupfer and Miss Janny were at the Highland Park Inn until after 1 o'clock Thursday morning, we are no further along than we were when the bodies were found," said John A. Galatian, chief of the Union county detectives.

"We know that Kupfer's car covered the twenty-two miles between Highland Park and Rahway in fifty-two minutes or thereabouts, and that there was no time for more than a brief stop. Not a single person has been found who saw the machine between these two points, so there is no way of telling what roads were taken.

"At the same time there is no doubt that whoever shot Miss Janny and Kupfer was in the car with them. If the murderer was known to Kupfer the chances are that the car passed through Perth Amboy and that the passenger or passengers were picked up there.

"On the other hand it is just as probable that Kupfer was stopped along the road by strangers who forced him to give them a lift. However, we are checking up on all Kupfer's acquaintances in Perth Amboy. If we find one of them who might have had reason to go over to Rahway early Thursday morning and catch a train on the Pennsylvania main line we may be able to line up a motive."

Thus far the motive for the murders is as much a mystery as the manner of the shooting. Blood at the rear end of the left fender leads Galatian to believe that Miss Janny and Kupfer, who was superintendent of the big Robert Burns Cigar Factory at Perth Amboy, were in the rear seat when they were shot.

While it is agreed by Dr. Frank Moore and Constable Skolsky of Linden that the men they saw in the murder car were civilians, the police have not abandoned the theory that Kupfer might have picked up a couple of soldiers on the road. They are still checking up on soldiers who might have been on leave at the time of the tragedy.

If those who did the shooting were strangers to Kupfer and Miss Janny, the crime would appear so wanton as to have been inspired by drugs. Believing that men in the base hospital detachment at Colonia, near Rahway, might have access to narcotic supplies, Prosecutor Walter L. Hetfield of Union county visited Colonia last night to confer with the commanding officer there.

SAYS GOD GUIDES U. S. SOLDIER.

Dr. John F. Carson Declares America Fights for Right.

Every man called into the service of the nation must take up his duty with the consciousness that he is fighting in the right and that God is with him, the Rev. Dr. John F. Carson, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, said yesterday, addressing the congregation of the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

"Faith plays a great part in our every day existence," he said. "Those who go into the military service must feel that God is with them, and when they are in the line performing their duty as they see it they must realize that His guidance will lead them. When that duty is well performed they must know that they will receive His blessing."

Referring to Germany, Dr. Carson said that she had committed atrocities in the world conflict that would put barbarism to shame.

35 IN TRUCK CRASH; 1 MAY DIE

Motor Topples Down Embankment Severely Injuring Two.

A big motor truck containing thirty-five young men on their way from the settlement house of the Hudson Guild, West Twenty-seventh street, to a baseball game with the prisoners at Sing Sing, tumbled down an embankment and upset yesterday afternoon on the road between Irvington and Elmsford, N. Y.

Hugh Finegan, 520 West Twenty-sixth street, was pinned beneath the overturned truck and was taken unconscious to Tarrytown Hospital, where it was found his skull had been fractured. William Donohue, 317 Ninth avenue, was crushed so badly in the right arm that the hospital surgeons said it probably would have to be amputated.

Several others were hurt, but they refused medical attention and continued to the prison with the ball players, who were in a second truck. The Hudson Guild team won. After the game a stop was made at the hospital, where the players were told that Finegan had but slight chance to recover.

Marne Anniversary Sept. 6.

Exercises in celebration of the Lafayette-Marne anniversary are to be held in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall at 3:15 o'clock September 6, according to an announcement by the Lafayette Day Citizens Committee. An address will be delivered by Justice Dowling of the Supreme Court and he will be followed by Col. Roosevelt. Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador, will make the response.

KAISER AUTHOR OF FAKE REVOLT NEWS

"Mail" Correspondent Tells State Prosecutor Source of His Articles.

WANTED TO DISARM U. S.

O'Dell's Stories Were Intended to Reduce War Efforts, Says Becker.

Kaiser Wilhelm himself inspired the rumors of incipent revolutions and democratic uprisings in Germany which found their way into print in this country soon after the United States declared war, hoping in that way to lull Americans into a sense of security and induce them to slacken their activities toward military preparedness.

Such is the conclusion reached by Alfred Leroy Becker, Deputy State Attorney-General, who traced the rumors to their exalted source through the testimony of witnesses called by him in his investigation of German propaganda in this country.

The stories published here, chiefly through the instrumentality of the *Evening Mail*, Mr. Becker believes were a part of the mosaic of lies which conduced to the downfall of Russia. In Russia, however, slightly different methods were used and the propaganda was tempered to suit the socialistic tendencies of the Bolsheviki. There the stories were to the effect that the laboring classes in Germany were gaining the upper hand and about to overthrow the Kaiser and his junker advisers, and that a socialistic form of Government was on its way.

Fitted News to Audience.

Realizing that the mass of thinking Americans were opposed to socialism and its tenets, the Kaiser and his agents, according to Mr. Becker, purposely allowed news despatches to be sent out of Germany indicating merely that the autocratic form of government was on the toboggan and that a democratic form of government was impending.

Mr. Becker's conclusions are based chiefly on the testimony of George T. O'Dell, former correspondent in Berlin for the *Evening Mail*, author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Evening Mail*, and were syndicated by the news service which that paper maintained.

O'Dell was one of the group of newspaper correspondents who sailed for Berlin with Ambassador Von Bernstorff after the latter had received his conge from this Government. O'Dell remained in Berlin three months, after which he went to Stockholm, later returning to this country. His trip cost the *Evening Mail* about $20,000.

O'Dell admitted on cross examination that articles in which he pictured the rising sentiment in facor of democracy in Germany were not only passed by Dr. Roediger, the official censor of the German Foreign Office, but were written partly from material furnished by so-called leaders of German thought, to one of whom the censor had sent him.

Data From Kaiser's Banker.

Among these "leaders" was Herr von Gwinner, head of the Deutsche Bank and the Kaiser's financial adviser. Had Von Gwinner given out the information embodied in the articles without the sanction of the Imperial German Government, he would probably have been tried for treason.

On cross-examination O'Dell admitted that when he listened to the president of the Deutsche Bank he was "listening to the voice of the Kaiser."

Nevertheless he cabled three of the stories to this country, apparently with the active assistance of Dr. Roediger, who advised the use of the cable rather than the wireless. That was after the United States has severed diplomatic relations with Germany but before the actual declaration of war. The remainder of the articles were written by O'Dell after he had returned to this country and after the United States had entered the war.

Dr. Roediger's reasons for preferring the cable to the wireless, Mr. Becker declares, was that the articles if sent by the latter method might find their way directly into Russia and Spain, where the idea was being disseminated that the tendency in Germany was toward a socialistic rather than a democratic form of Government.

"At this very time," says Mr. Becker, "which was early in the fall of 1917, the news being sent out of Germany to Russia was to the effect that the German labor classes were about to rise up and overthrow the middle classes, as well as the Prussian Junkers. This kind of alleged news was not what was wanted for circulation in England and the United States, whereas, it was evidently believed by the German Foreign Office, that the information which would be readily welcomed and believed by the people here was that the middle and lower classes would overthrow the power of the Junkers and establish a democratic and not a social revolution.

Could Blame England.

"If the news sent by cable finally filtered back into Russia and Spain, Germany could easily claim that the English, through their control of the cable, falsified the news.

"The purpose of allowing such news to go out of the country evidently was simply to convince the American people that no great military effort was necessary, because the war would soon be won by the overthrow of Kaiserism and the democratization of Germany. It would seem that the distinguished professors and leaders of the German Imperial Government were expressing views for consumption in foreign countries in accordance with the general scheme of German propaganda in these countries."

When O'Dell left for Europe he was armed with letters of introduction from Dr. Edward A. Rumely, former managing editor of the *Evening Mail*, who is under indictment for perjury alleged to have been committed in an attempt to conceal the fact that the *Mail* was really owned by the German Government. The introductions were to Prof. Gaevernitz of Feriburg University and Dr. Koertz of Heidelberg. After his arrival in Berlin, it is alleged, he soon connected with Dr. Roediger, who, O'Dell admits, was one of his chief sources of information.

"It appears," says Mr. Becker, "that O'Dell also had a number of interviews with alleged leaders of thought in Germany, among them representatives of the so-called Liberal party which, nominally at least, favors electoral reform to limit the power of the Prussian Junkers. However, the whole of O'Dell's experience seems to indicate that the ostensible views of these German leaders were allowed to pass out of Germany by the German censorship undoubtedly for the purpose of propaganda.

"There was at least one article setting forth a strong democratic tendency in Germany. O'Dell states that Dr. Roediger was very desirous of having an article of that kind go out, and to enable him to write such an article he gave him a letter of introduction to Dr. Heckscher, a member of the Reichstag.

"After O'Dell returned to the United States in November, 1917, he prepared a series of articles to be syndicated throughout the United States. The material for these articles was largely pumped into O'Dell by Prof. Gaevernitz and Dr. Roediger. They pointed out the imminence of a revolution in Germany by which the Kaiser would be overthrown, and they go so far as to say that the war is unpopular in Germany, that the great masses, including the smaller traders, but not the big business men, regard the war as something being thrust upon them by the Junkers."

From the testimony it seems that his articles precipitated somewhat of a row in the inner sanctum of the *Mail* itself. Virgil V. McNitt, the manager of the *Mail* syndicate, under examination declared that he strongly questioned the propriety of publishing the articles and indignantly refused to print them for sale to newspapers throughout the country.

McNitt Did Not Push Sale.

"This," says Deputy Attorney-General Becker, "aroused the anger of Dr. Rumely, who insisted upon their being very widely circulated. However, McNitt did not push them much and they did not receive the expected circulation, although they were published in full in the *Mail*.

"The examination of O'Dell and McNitt," continues the Deputy Attorney-General in his summary of the case, "raises the curtain on the subtle methods of the German Foreign Office. Various alleged leaders of thought throughout Germany are mere puppets, who are expected to disseminate their views throughout the world whenever the Foreign Office pulls the strings. That they fulfil these expectations is clearly demonstrated by the testimony of O'Dell, William Bayard Hale, George Sylvester Viereck and even Dr. Rumely himself, so that correspondents of foreign newspapers in Germany consciously or as dupes of the Foreign Office acted as the medium to spread German propaganda.

"The truth is that these correspondents, knowingly or unknowingly, performed the very service that the Kaiser and his advisers had planned. It is not too much to say that the effect of German propaganda came near meeting with success in the United States."

Different Story to Lansing.

In contrast to his articles, O'Dell, according to Mr. Becker, told Secretary Lansing that it was all right to go ahead with the political offensive against Germany, but it would require an army of 5,000,000 to beat her. On the witness stand he also asserted that he believed it was necessary to fight Germany as a nation until it was completely defeated.

"Didn't you expect that your statements would be regarded by the American people as evidence of conditions in Germany?" he was asked.

"Why, I hoped so, or I wouldn't have written them," was the reply.

The salient points in O'Dell's testimony are best illustrated in the following questions and answers:

Q. Is not a fact that when you were in Germany, and to-day, there is no movement on foot for the overthrow of the Junker leaders of Germany that holds out the slightest prospect of exerting any influence so long as the war lasts? A. I wouldn't say that, no.

Q. I am emphasizing the word overthrow in this question? A. I think you would have to take the word overthrow in connection with physically doing away with the Kaiser.

Q. Exactly? A. And in that case, no, I don't think so, but if you take it in the other sense, in the sense of taking away his powers as an autocrat, yes.

Q. Was it true that all but the big industries were aligned in the struggle against Kaiserism? A. I was told that by Prof. Carroll and by one of the vice-presidents of the Deutsche Bank.

Q. Weren't you told that for consumption in America so as to cut down our military effort? A. I didn't think so.

Q. Didn't you know that the Deutsche Bank was practically an auxiliary of the German Government, made so because of the war? A. Yes.

Q. Then you knew when you were listening to this vice-president of the Deutsche Bank that you were listening to the voice of the Kaiser? A. Yes.

Suspicions Not Aroused.

Q. Do you believe that it is up to us to fight the German people as well as the German Kaiser now? A. I think it is up to us to fight them as a nation until they are licked.

Q. I should think that when you saw people like the vice-president of the Deutsche Bank and Dr. Roediger of the Foreign Office trying to push articles that told about an uprising against the Kaiser you would have been suspicious? A. No, I must have given you the wrong impression.

Q. The impression prevails in the United States that the professors in the universities and the officers of banking institutions as well as all the holders of public offices practically form part of the German war and propaganda machine and that what they say has some relation to a general purpose; do you think that is correct? A. I think it is overstated. I don't think they all do. I think some of them do, of course.

Q. Now didn't Roediger send you to Heckscher to get radical talk for this very purpose of German propaganda? Is not that perfectly plain? A. It was a radical talk, but it was not as radical as I could say after I got out of Germany.

Q. Roediger sent you to Heckscher—wasn't that for the purpose of getting as radical an article as Roediger would care to pass? A. Certainly, you can't get anything in Germany in the way of news. You can go around the streets and stores and get it in a way, but then it is killed when you try to pass it.

Q. Then the German censor was in favor of this radical matter getting out of Germany and into the United States? A. Undoubtedly.

BODIES OF 3 CANOE WRECK DEAD FOUND

12 Missing in Rockaway Point Disaster.

The ocean has given up three more victims from the picnic canoeing party that came to grief when two strings of canoes overturned Wednesday night off Rockaway Point. The body of Olga Best has been identified and claimed by her father, and other bodies, believed to be the remains of John I. Monteleone and Thomas Corley, were taken from the water yesterday. This makes four of the sixteen missing accounted for.

All day Sunday, from dawn until night, more than two hundred power and rowboats sought any of the dead that might have floated to the surface. It is believed that the None Such, the power boat which was towing and was sunk, may contain more dead. The Coney Island police and others tried to locate it Sunday.

The finding of the three bodies recalls the night of terror shared by the five persons who clung to a bell buoy in mid-channel until, through exhaustion, one by one they slipped into the water with a feeble "Good-by" until there was only one left, Vincent Russo, who had tied his wrists together with his tie and knotted it to the buoy. He was unconscious when found by a passing vessel.

Olga Best was accompanied on the party by John Tufts, who was known to have been clinging to the buoy. Two other girls, Ellen Hedlund, 517 Sterling place, and Agnes McGowan, 196 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, completed the quintet.

One of the bodies was positively identified at midnight as that of Thomas J. Corley, 45, 545 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, by Charles Ritchle, a brother-in-law, who lives at 562 Lexington avenue, Brooklyn. Corley's son and daughter accompanied Ritchle to the morgue.

BABY ABANDONED IN CROWDED TUBE

Month Old Boy Is Found in the Station at Times Square.

GIRLS HELP POLICEMAN

Grinning Throng Follows Rescuers as They Take Cab to Police Station.

Seldom has there been such embarrassment as that which overcame Patrolman Knudsen, on duty at Times Square, when he waded through a crowd of curious spectators that had gathered early yesterday morning in the subway basement of the Longacre Building, and suddenly came upon a tiny, crowing baby wrapped up in a shawl, and deserted by its parents.

Edward Hubbard, a night watchman, had found the baby there in the subway passage and while he was wondering helplessly what might be done with the foundling the crowd collected and somebody called Patrolman Knudsen.

The policeman made a close examination of the little stranger. Bright brown eyes stared up at him, and soft brown curls peeped out from a little white cap. The baby's white booted feet punched him in the chest when he bent down to pick it up.

"Gee!" said Knudsen, "how am I ever going to get out of here with the kid?"

Two pretty young women were well to the fore in the throng. "Say, you girls," he said appealingly. "You know something about these little fellows. Help me get him to the station, will you?"

Girls Acted as Escort.

The girls said they would be glad to help. Knudsen rushed out and tried to get a taxi. At that hour of the night when there should have been a score of taxis there wasn't a one in sight. Only a lone horse attached to a melancholy victoria waited at the far corner of the square. This was commandeered.

Then Patrolman Knudsen descended the stairs, picked up the baby and struggled up and out again with the two young women. The crowd formed a lane and looked on with mixed feelings while the big policeman eased into the victoria with the already slumbering infant. The young women took places on either side of him.

"Drive to the West Forty-seventh street station," he said.

The young women smiled and the carriage rolled up the street. The crowd showed a great disposition to follow, but desisted.

At the station Mrs. Gardner, the matron, relieved the policeman of the burden. The desk lieutenant and half a dozen detectives crowded around to see what was going on.

Just a Fine Little Boy.

"What kind of a kid is it?" the lieutenant asked.

Patrolman Knudsen bore the thrust bravely. He could not have told at that moment if it was black or white, or if it weighed ten pounds or fifty.

"Blessed if I know," he confessed. His brother cops and the detectives doubled up with raucous laughter.

Mrs. Gardner disappeared with the child and returned with the announcement that the "kid" was a fine boy, one month old and apparently of very good family, judging by its clothing.

Patrolman Knudsen made a hasty exit to the street, put the young women aboard the victoria and told the driver to take them home. Then he went with lagging steps back to his post in a badly wilted collar.

CARTOONISTS TO AID DRIVE.

Renewed Impetus To-day for Salesmen's W. S. S. Campaign.

Newspaper cartoonists and columnists will appear at the Public Library, at the Liberty Bell in City Hall Park and on the steps of the Sub-Treasury in Wall street at noon to-day in the salesmen's $25,000,000 War Savings Stamp drive. Kenneth C. Beaton will write his "Ye Towne Gossip" on a fifteen foot board on the library steps, to be followed by Vjolet Heming and Frank Sheridan as speakers.

Oscar Cesare, Tom McNamara and James Swinnerton will do stunts at the Sub-Treasury and Windsor McCay, John Cassell and William B. Johnstone will appear at the Liberty Bell. Steve Paterson, the "human fly," will again climb the facade of the Hotel Martinique.

Floyd Gibbons, the war correspondent just back from the western front, will give his first public talk here on the Public Library steps Thursday noon.

LAKEHURST RESIDENT HUNTS MISSING WIFE

She Disappears From Jersey City Railroad Station.

Charles H. Moon, a travelling salesman of Lakehurst, asked the police of Jersey City yesterday to help find his wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Moon, who disappeared from a railway platform in Jersey City Friday. While they were riding from Newark to Jersey City Mrs. Moon complained of a headache and took some tablets, her husband said.

They were sitting side by side on the platform when the Lakehurst train drew in and Mr. Moon boarded, supposing his wife was following. He got a seat in the crowded car and looked around for his wife. He did not see her and walked the length of the train. He concluded that she was not aboard and went back to the station. She was not in the waiting room and a thorough search about the premises was fruitless.

Mr. Moon then decided he must have missed her on the train and proceeded home. The house was locked and no wife was there to greet him. In considerable anxiety Mr. Moon hurried back to Jersey City, visited the hospitals and police stations, but could find no trace of his wife. He then requested the police to send out a general alarm. She wore a blue silk dress, a gray hat and a blue veil.

OPERATE ON FORREST DRYDEN.

Affection in His Head Attributed to Surf Bathing.

Forrest Dryden, president of the Prudential Insurance Company, is recovering in the Memorial Hospital at Morristown, N. J., from a serious operation, which was performed Fiday.

It was said at the hospital last night that Mr. Dryden was resting comfortably and his rapid recovery was predicted, although he probably will have to remain at the hospital for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Dryden was spending a few days at Spring Lake. After an ocean bath he noticed an irritation in his head, as though something had entered through one of his nostrils or ears while he was in the surf. The trouble became painful and on Friday last Mr. Dryden submitted to the wishes of his physicians and the operation was performed.

The Sun Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For eastern New York, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; fresh northeast winds on the coast to-day.

For New Jersey, partly cloudy to-day, fair to-morrow; fresh, possibly strong northeast winds on the coast.

For northern New England, local rains and thunder showers to-day and probably to-morrow; gentle southeast winds.

For southern New England, partly cloudy to-day and to-morrow; fresh, possibly strong, northeast winds on the south coast.

For western New York, fair to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The tropical disturbance of the last few days is probably in the neighborhood of Swan Island in the West Caribbean. The cyclonic depression off Hatteras Saturday night is moving slowly northeastward and was probably central Sunday night about 150 miles east of the New Jersey coast. The barometer is low in east Canada and the middle Mississippi and lower Ohio Valleys, with high pressure over the Dakotas and the north Pacific coast. Thunder showers have occurred in the Ohio Valley, western Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas and southern Illinois. Temperature is above the seasonal average generally east of the Mississippi, also in the Rocky Mountain and north plateau regions. Showery weather is probable Monday and Tuesday in northern New England, the south portion of the middle Atlantic States, the Appalachian region and the Ohio Valley. The temperature will not change materially except in the regions of rainfall, where it will be temporarily cooler. Storm warnings are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Nantucket.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORTS.

	8 A. M.	8 P. M.
Barometer	29.91	29.92
Humidity	94	90
Wind—direction	W.	S. E.
Wind—velocity	4	10
Weather	Cloudy	Cloudy
Precipitation	None	None

The temperature in this city yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the ann