

BRIDGEPORT EVENING FARMER

VOL. 53—NO. 224

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1917

PRICE TWO CENTS

LANSING BARES NEW EVIDENCE OF GERMANY'S "LOW INTRIGUE" DIRECTED BY VON BERNSTORFF

GREATEST BRITISH SUCCESS OF YEAR WON IN FLANDERS

New Entente Lines East of Ypres Consolidated Overnight—Australian Banner Flutters Over the "Anzac," Newly Acquired Enemy Stronghold Southwest of Zonnebeke—Haig Renews Drive at German Position Southwest of Ghelvelt—British Casualties Light.

British Front in France, and Belgium, Sept. 21.—During the night the British forces with comparatively little opposition consolidated and considerably improved the new line which they had won in their offensive against the Germans to the east of Ypres.

Today, from the newly acquired enemy stronghold known as "Anzac," southwest of Zonnebeke, flutters the Australian banner, a symbol of the greatest victory which has marked British operations in the western theatre in the past year, not excluding that at Messines.

Southwest of Ghelvelt the Germans still are holding a position which the British desired, and today at 9:30 o'clock Field Marshal Haig began a local attack there.

The British began an intense artillery preparation with guns of all calibre about a week ago and this continued with unabating fury until today. Counter battery work rested in a large number of German guns being silenced and many ammunition dumps near batteries were blown up by shell fire. The entire front over

GERMANY PRUDENTIAL OF HUMAN LIFE IN EFFORT TO HOLD LINES

London, Sept. 21.—Field Marshal Haig in later reports regarding the British offensive on the Belgian front, to the east of Ypres, yesterday when the British troops pushed through the German lines for a distance of more than a mile, says that the completeness of the British success is confirmed by detailed accounts of the battle. The British war office, after the receipt of Field Marshal Haig's report, today issued this bulletin: "More detailed accounts of yesterday's battle confirm the completeness of our success. During the evening local attacks delivered by us in the vicinity of Tower Hamlets and north-east of Langemarck cleared up a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives in these localities. "It is now established that in the many counter attacks delivered by considerable forces of the enemy dur-

BRITISH TROOPS OVERRUN ENEMY'S STRONGEST FORTIFIED POSITIONS

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 20.—(By the Associated Press.)—The British offensive which began at dawn over a wide front east of the Ypres salient, found the attacking forces late today holding many new positions of vital importance and continuing the fight in German territory along a line, which in many places represented an average gain of a mile in depth.

Such redoubtable strongholds as Nun's wood, Glencorse wood, Inverness copse and Shrewsbury forest, which have hitherto been entirely overrun by the British who reached points well beyond them. Heavy fighting was continuing at close range at various points and the Germans were massing with the evident intention of delivering a counter attack. It has been a day of great success for the British arms, for the possession of the wooded heights which they captured east of Ypres unquestionably is of crucial importance since the dominating positions from the keystone of the German structure of defense in this sector. The greatest gains have been made between St. Julien and Hollebeke, which was as had been planned, for within this stretch in fact the important defenses just mentioned.

The troops that went out to the attack represented some of the finest men in the British army. They entered the conflict in high spirits and eager for the fray. Their advance was preceded by one of the most perfect and heaviest barrage fires yet attempted. The men went over the top stripped light and as a result of this, coupled with the fine artillery support, they were enabled to negotiate the first stages of the difficult ground rapidly.

They had swept through Glencorse wood, Inverness copse and the eastern part of Shrewsbury forest by 8 o'clock, two hours and twenty minutes after the attack began, and other advanced positions were reached with equal rapidity, which in a remarkable achievement in view of the marshy nature of the ground due to heavy rain.

On the left of the line attacked

LINEMAN JUMPS FROM TRUCK IN NICK OF TIME

Deserts Tower Repair Car as Trolley Pushes It Nearly Into River.

NEW BRIDGE FENCE SMASHED BY AUTO

Trolley Motorman Declares Brakes on Electric Failed to Work.

The presence of mind of George Dugan, a lineman, 27 years of age, saved him from being precipitated into the waters of the Pequonnock river and perhaps drowned at 2 o'clock this morning, when a trolley car crashed into the auto-tower on the top of which he was standing.

Dugan leaped from the tower platform to safety as the auto, after tearing away about 20 feet of the temporary wooden fence started to tumble into the waters of the Pequonnock river from the new Stamford avenue bridge. Fred Kennedy, the driver of the truck, jumped from his seat to the roadway, and picked up Dugan who was knocked unconscious when he struck on the warrentie and suffered a fracture of the wrist.

The truck in its flight from the bridge struck one of the remaining fence posts, from which the wood fending had been torn away, and the rear wheel became firmly locked to the post. Held in this position it was suspended in midair over the waters of the river until the wrecking crew from the company removed it to a place of safety.

Dugan, according to the police, was arranging wires over the bridge from the tower top and the driver of machine was at the wheel. An electric coming from Millford over the new bridge was unable to stop the motor man, alleging that his air brakes failed to work. The trolley struck the truck from the rear with such violence that the truck shot across the bridge and through the temporary wooden fence. The old half of the bridge has been completely destroyed.

Kennedy, who was completely dazed, and jumped out of his seat. Dugan, noting the truck's course and the fact that he would be thrown from the tower, which even then was inclining beneath his feet, into the river, leaped from the bridge.

Dr. Edward Olson found Dugan badly dazed, a wrist fractured and his body painfully bruised. The physician removed the injured man to the Bridgeport hospital in the emergency ambulance. Kennedy was unhurt. The broken bridge fencing was repaired after the automobile had been taken from its suspended position.

TEUTON DIVISIONS USED UP RAPIDLY

Grand Headquarters of the French Army in France, Sept. 21.—(By the Associated Press.) Thirty-five German divisions have been engaged in the fighting in Flanders during the course of the six weeks from July 18 to Aug. 29, night of which are still in the front line. Nineteen are drawn and are now undergoing reformation in rest camps, the other eight being assigned to defend quiet sectors along the fighting front and elsewhere.

The average duration of the occupation of front trenches by German divisions before their withdrawal is only eight days, in which time the casualties became so heavy that their retirement is compulsory. During a similar period of the Somme battle a year ago, thirty-four German divisions were engaged, twenty-two of which were withdrawn as a consequence of casualties after twelve days fighting. During the Verdun fighting, which began on Aug. 20, ten German divisions, including four reserve divisions, were withdrawn after fighting from a minimum of two days to a maximum of four days. Eight of these divisions were regarded as exhausted. Six new divisions, which replaced them, now occupy the line.

The British casualties so far reported are exceptionally light, the majority being due to machine gun fire. British airplanes again dominated the air. They were thick over the line of the British advance and carried on a vigorous warfare back of the German positions where tons of high explosive bombs were dropped. German machines were far less active. A large number of prisoners already have been brought in but it is impossible to give an accurate estimate of the total.

Heavy fighting along this front is expected to follow today's attack, because it is certain that the Germans will not relinquish these positions without a bitter struggle. Air pilots report that the roads back of the German lines are filled with troops being rushed up for a counter attack, but this is a pleasing feature to the British artillerymen who express the desire for nothing better than to get as many Germans as possible out in (Continued on Page 7.)

BRITISH ADVANCE FRACTION OF MILE, GERMANY ADMITS

Berlin, Sept. 21, via London.—British troops at Passchendaele and Ghelvelt, on the Belgian front, at times yesterday pressed forward for a distance of more than two-thirds of a mile, says the official statement issued today by the German general staff. West of Passchendaele the British were pressed back by a counter attack. North of the Menin-Ypres road a portion of the terrain remained in the hands of the British.

The statement also says that after fluctuating fighting between Langemarck and Hollebeke the British were able to advance for a depth of two-thirds of a mile.

Deadlock In Coast Strike Negotiations

All Night Conference Between Workers, Employers and Federal Mediators Fails to Bring About Any Change in Situation Developed by Strike of 25,000 Men Engaged in Government Work.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Negotiations looking toward a settlement of a strike of 25,000 members of unions affiliated with the iron trades council, who walked out a week ago, for higher wages, were deadlocked early today, after an all-night conference between representatives of the men, their employers and federal mediators.

The employers, it was said, offered a 12 1/2 per cent. wage increase if the men return to work immediately and submit final adjustment of the differences to arbitration. The men, it was understood, stood fast for their demand of a \$6 a day minimum, an increase of 60 per cent. over the scale fixed in the working agreement which expired last Saturday.

Previous statements which came from the conference were to the effect that the differences might be settled by arbitration. Today were proposed the coming to San Francisco of a special commission appointed by President Wilson to investigate labor conditions on the Pacific coast.

Further conferences were to be held today.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Members of the special commission appointed by the president, of which Secretary Wilson is the head, to investigate labor troubles in the west, today were preparing to leave for the Pacific coast. In addition to the shipyard strikes, the commission will inquire into recent deportations of workers and charges of the American Federation of Labor that Arizona employers subsidized activities of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Gavin McNab, San Francisco lawyer, today was appointed special representative of the federal shipping board in negotiations looking to settlement of the strike of iron workers in San Francisco shipyards.

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—Hope that the differences over which 25,000 metal workers, largely engaged in government work, have been on strike for a 50 per cent. wage increase might be settled so speedily as to make unnecessary the coming to San Francisco of a special commission appointed by President Wilson yesterday to investigate labor conditions on the Pacific coast, was expressed today by W. T. Boyce, assistant commissioner of immigration, who has been acting as special mediator.

The feeling now existing between the strikers and the employers should lead to a speedy adjustment of the controversy," said Mr. Boyce. Representatives of both the strikers and employers were inclined to share Mr. Boyce's views.

Further conferences between both factions and federal agents were to be held today. It was pointed out that the government's proposal, to divide any expense incident to the granting of the demands by concerns that are making not more than 10 per cent. profits on shipbuilding contracts did not assist small shops that are doing work, apart from governmental contracts. It was this difficulty, it was said, that prevented a settlement of the differences.

STRIKERS CAN WORK BUT STRIKE ISN'T CALLED OFF.

Aberdeen, Wash., Sept. 21.—A statement signed by E. E. Wieland, president of the International Union of Timber Workers, and circulated today in the official publication of the union, virtually suspends a strike for the eight hour day in the timber industry on Gray's Harbor. The statement says:

"The strike is not called off and will not be until the eight hour day is won, yet, since many strikers, especially the married men, have reached the limit of possible sacrifice, we will not stand in their way in providing the means to take care of their families."

The strike began July 15.

London, Sept. 21.—A despatch from Bern, Switzerland, received today by the British admiralty through the Wireless Press, says:

"Emperor William has passed through Budapest, Hungary, on his way to Sofia, the Bulgarian capital. It is believed to be the emperor's intention to try to smooth over difficulties which have arisen between Bulgaria and Germany."

"Germany and Austria have demanded military aid which Bulgaria has refused. On the other hand Bulgaria has asked similar aid which the central powers have refused."

PREPARE HERE FOR EXAMINING SECOND QUOTA

Some of the Districts May Have to Borrow Eligibles From Others.

TURN BACKS FROM CAMP LARGE FACTOR

Final 15 Per Cent. of First Draft Will Go to Ayer October 4.

Every local drafting board is making preparation today for sending the third contingent to Ayer, Mass., and for the round-up of evaders to be sent forward in the last 15 per cent.

The second division has already sent out preliminary cards, notification of preparedness for the departure on Oct. 4.

In some of the local board offices work has already begun upon the lists of men who will be summoned for the second draft of 500,000 with the possibility that unless the aliens already temporarily discharged from examination are called into service or another registration is made, additional quotas of men will have to be taken from the larger districts to make up the quota for the smaller ones.

In preparation for the government apprehension of evaders and absolute slackers, Adj-Gen. Cole has begun sending to the addresses of Bridgeport persons reported for government service when they failed to show for examination, cards giving the men five days in which to appear before the adjutant general in person or by letter or telegram.

By some error the adjutant was furnished an incorrect list in one local district with the result that men who have already certified for service have received these peremptory notifications to appear or subject themselves to the military discipline which will be meted out to all such slackers dragged by the department of justice or local police officials before to army commanders.

The possibility of additional examination in several districts for the last 15 per cent. of the first draft has been certified by the district board and even men are sent back to Bridgeport from the first 40 per cent. division than were rejected by the army physicians on the first five per cent. looms strongly on the draft horizon today.

Three men out of 13 sent to Ayer on the first train were returned for physical disqualification. This is nearly 25 per cent. of the total and if the same ratio applies to those sent yesterday and to go on October 4, every district board will be compelled to examine between 100 and 500 more registered men.

"Christmas Bells Will Be Peace Bells," Member Of Reichstag Declares

Copenhagen, Sept. 21.—The Politiken today prints an interview with Herr Leube, liberal member of the German reichstag in which he says he is convinced that the German reply to the peace note of Pope Benedict, which was unanimously adopted, will be couched in terms in accordance with the peace resolution passed by the reichstag majority on July 19.

Herr Leube declares that he and most of the German liberals and socialists consider that the annexation of Belgium or the exercise of control over it would be stupid. "If we took Belgium," he continues, "we would have to give it 25 representatives in the reichstag, and it is not difficult to imagine what troubles those 25 would cause the government."

The German reply to the pope, Herr Leube believes, will promote the bringing about of peace. "I am convinced that the Christmas bells will be peace bells," he declared.

LIBERTY BONDS FOR BRIDGEPORTERS WHO GET FIRST GERMANS

The first citizen of Bridgeport in the national army, who captures a German, will be presented with a \$100 Liberty bond by James J. Leon, of 42 Clarence street, a Bridgeport business man.

In addition, a \$50 Liberty bond will be paid by Mr. Leon to the first citizen of Bridgeport who enters the national army with the American troops.

He himself is a member of the national army and will leave for Ayer, Mass., Oct. 4. He is now winding up his business affairs.

"I am authorized, besides, to promise \$100 on behalf of Moe Abalan, 1134 State street," said Mr. Leon today. "To the first Bridgeport resident of Syrian extraction who captures a German. There are many persons of the race in the national army."

"I'm going to make an effort to be the man to get the first German, myself," he said. "If I should be the lucky soldier I'll turn my prizes over to the Red Cross."

His offers are secured by property in this city, Mr. Leon said.

State Department Makes Public Text of Message Sent by Bernstorff to Berlin, Requesting Use of \$50,000 to Influence Congress—Worked Through Unnamed Organization—Same Sort of Work Previously Carried Out, Message Indicates—No Direct Attempts to Bribe Congressmen Believed to Have Been Made—Bernstorff's Connection With Germany's Secret Plottings in America Established Beyond Question.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Secretary Lansing today made public an astounding addition to the series of disclosures covering German intrigues in America and elsewhere a message sent by Count von Bernstorff in January of this year to the Berlin foreign office requesting authority to pay out \$50,000 to influence congress through an unnamed organization, apparently known to the Berlin authorities.

Count von Bernstorff indicated in his message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

The text of the message was given out without comment, in the same manner as were the messages of Count Luxburg, German minister to Argentina, which have disrupted relations between Argentina and Germany, and the letter of German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, recently made public.

The message, dated January 22, 1917, follows: "I request authority to pay out up to \$50,000 (fifty thousand dollars) in order, as on former occasions, to influence congress through the organization you know of, which can, perhaps, prevent war."

"I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly. "In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

Whether the state department is in possession of other evidence indicating the ambassador's activities has not been revealed, but the extraordinary disclosures already made has fixed the belief that agents of the United States government have collected and compiled the entire story of German duplicity and intrigue and that additional chapters will be added.

The government could not be easily placated by mere promises. The German announcement of its intention to expand its submarine activities was not made public until Jan. 31, when the world was startled not only by the determination to remove all restrictions on the use of submarines, but by the statement that it would become effective on the following day. Three days later the United States government had expressed its disapproval by severing relations with Germany.

That the German ambassador knew of his government's intention was assumed by some officials, although at the same time he denied prior knowledge, and those in close touch with the embassy were given to understand that he did not approve the course and worked to secure modification.

No Bribery Attempted. It has not been assumed that the ambassador actually intended to bribe or personally influence any member of congress and doubt that such was his purpose is supported to some extent by the comparatively small amount of money he asked. Fifty thousand dollars, it was pointed out, would go but a short way towards buying the influence of any Congressmen. Judiciously expended, however, it might do much in compensating paid agents, such as the elaborate machinery of the German propaganda and for purposes of espionage.

Information in the possession of the government but not yet revealed is said to show conclusively a more direct connection of the German man in America with the Irish question than that indicated in Count von

Records of the department of justice are overflowing with reports from hundreds of agents concerning German intrigues here, many of which led to the German embassy and some of which resulted in the recall, at President Boy-ed's and von Papen's request, of Captains Boy-ed and von Papen, the German naval and military aides.

Up to this time Boy-ed and von Papen had appeared as the master spirits of German propaganda here. Intimations that German plots and intrigues were directed not by them but by Count von Bernstorff, with the approval of Berlin, heretofore had been met by officials with silence.

For months past, however, there have been many indications that Bernstorff's direct connection with American government had established much of the German secret work conducted here and that there was ample basis for a request for his recall months before the diplomatic break with Germany.

Up to the time of Boy-ed's and von Papen's recall von Bernstorff, apparently for diplomatic reasons, had sought to remain clear personally of connection with the great volume of pro-German activities conducted here by his attaches. From disclosures concerning the German secret work manifold activities here officials apparently obtained the impression that von Bernstorff in most instances had led the conduct of German propaganda in the hands of his subordinates, with only casual supervision of their activities, if any.

Government Worked Secretly. Intimations have been more or less frequent, however, at trials and other proceedings instituted against pro-German agents in this country that (Continued on Page 7.)

SUPERIOR COURT GRANTS INJUNCTION RESTRAINING HATTERS FROM PICKETING

As a result of strike troubles with the hatters in Danbury, Judge Curtis of the superior court has granted a temporary injunction restraining members of Hatmakers' Union No. 10, from congregating in front of factories controlled by the United States Hat Co. and threatening employees. Papers in the injunction proceedings were filed today in the superior court.

Among those restrained are President Cornelius McCue of the union, Secretary and Treasurer Hugh Ehalt, Secretary and Treasurer Hugh Ehalt, Secretary and Treasurer Hugh Ehalt, Secretary and Treasurer Hugh Ehalt.

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