

JACKSON COUNTY SENTINEL

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

\$20,000,000 SPENT FOR GERMAN PLOTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Official Account of German Intrigues During the Period of Our Neutrality.

That the German Government spent between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 on plots and intrigues in this country in the years 1915 and 1916 through a single channel, the office of Doctor Heinrich F. Albert, the commercial attache of the German embassy, is revealed for the first time in the latest publication of the Committee on Public Information, released today.

The title of the pamphlet is "German Plots and Intrigues in the United States During the Period of Our Neutrality." Its authors are Professor E. E. Sperry of the University of Syracuse, and Professor Willis M. West of the University of Minnesota. The sources from which their information is drawn are the official files of the Department of Justice, and the records of the trials conducted by the Department agents, particularly in New York, Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.

The story told by these official records as they are painstakingly explained and interpreted in an amazing one. It dots the "T" and crosses the "t" to all our conceptions of official German unscrupulousness, effrontery and lying. It deals with labor leaders corrupted, and strikes caused in munitions plants by German influence, with the German financing of the movement for an embargo on munitions shipments with the destruction of innocent merchant vessels by bombs planted in their cargoes by German agents in American harbors; with plots for the promotion of sabotage in the United States and in Canada, including the blowing up of the Welland Canal and the Canadian Pacific Railway; with the corruption of American opinion through the agency of German paid professors newspapers, and lecturers; with the forging of passports to send German reservists abroad; with the supply from American ports of German raiders at sea; with German plots organized here in order to cause revolt in Ireland and in India; with the procurement of perjury and the shameless lying of the German Government. Perhaps history contains no instance of effrontery greater than the issuance to the American press, in December, 1915, of the following official lie.

"The German Government has naturally never knowingly accepted the support of any person group of persons, society or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by counsel of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Every line of this pamphlet proves the falsity of this official German statement.

Among the Germans actively connected with plots and intrigues in this country while enjoying its hospitalities were Ambassadors Bernstorff and Dumba; attaches Papen, Boy-Ed and Albert Franz Bypp, German Donsul at San Francisco, and Kurt von Reisz, Consul at Chicago, Dr. Bueenz and Paul Koenig of the Hamburg-American steamship

line; and such minor conspirators as Rintelen, Fay, Gorst, Scheele, Kleist and a dozen others. The numerous American tools include Ex-Congressman Frank Buchanan, who was active in the movement for strikes and the munitions embargo; Lomar, the "Wolf of Wall Street;" Dr. William Bayard Hale, to whom Count Bernstorff referred as one who could "give information" concerning the embargo movement; Max Breitung of Chicago and Albert Koltschmidt of Detroit, who were connected with attempts to promote explosions; the notorious Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish agitator and editor of a seditious publication called "Bull"; George Sylvester Viereck, whose paper the "Fatherland" was financed by the German Embassy, and a host of others.

Of the bomb industry, with its 300 to 400 bombs manufactured, and fires in 33 ships sailing from New York, we get this glimpse in the testimony of a witness in the case against Captain von Kleist, in the New York courts; "We sat down and we spoke for about three hours. . . . I asked him the different things that he did, and if he wanted an interview with Mr. von Igel, my boss, he would have to tell everything. So he told me von Papen gave Dr. Scheele, the partner of von Kleist, in this factory, a check for \$10,000 to start a bomb factory. . . . He told me that he, Mr. von Kleist, and Dr. Scheele, and a man by the name of Becker on the Friedrich der Grosse, were making the bombs, and that Captain Wolpert, Captain Bode, and Captain Steinberg had charge of putting these bombs on the ships, they put these bombs in cases and shipped them as merchandise on these steamers, and they would go away on the trip and the bombs would go off after the ship was out four or five days, causing a fire and causing the cargo to go up in flames. . . . He also told me that they have made quite a number of these bombs, that thirty of them were given to a party by the name of O'Leary, and that he took them down to New Orleans where he had charge of putting them on ships down there, this fellow O'Leary.

Of equal if not greater interest is the following intercepted radio gram sent from Berlin in January, 1916, to Ambassador Bernstorff:

"Jan. 26. For Military Attache. You can obtain particulars as to persons suitable for carrying on sabotage in the United States and Canada from the following persons: (1) Joseph McGarrity, Philadelphia, Penn. (2) John P. Keating, Michigan Avenue, Chicago. (3) Jeremiah O'Leary, 16 Park Row, New York. One and two are absolutely reliable and discreet. No. 3 is reliable, but not always discreet. These persons were indicated by Sir Roger Casement. In the United States sabotage can be carried out on every kind of factory for supplying munitions of war. Railway embankments and bridges must not be touched, Embassy must in no circumstances be compromised. Similar precautions must be taken in regard to Irish pro-German propaganda. (Signed.) Representative of General Staff."

Copies of this pamphlet with its interesting disclosures may be obtained free by writing to the Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

JACKSON COUNTY BOYS "WITH THE COLORS"

Andrew Flynn is Anxious to Get A Shot at The Germans.

The following are extracts from a letter Andrew Flynn wrote to his sister under date of July 23.

Will answer your letter that I received a few days. I am feeling fine and dandy.

I suppose you are reading lots of war news now, and it is all good. I don't think the war will last much longer. It seems that Germans are getting the worst of it now. I'm afraid it will end before I get to go to the front. I would sure hate to come over here and not get to be in any battle.

I suppose most of the boys from around home have been drafted by now. Had a letter Wm. Bybee, but he didn't say much about Walter.

Would sure like to see you all and tell you what all I have seen since I left the States.

France is a beautiful country, but the dear old U. S. A. looks better to me than France and England both.

As it is most bed time I had better close. Tell all the folks to write me, as I do enjoy getting letters from home.

John A Flynn,
Bat. A. 115th F. A.
American E. F.
Via New York.

Camp Shelby,
Hattiesburg, Miss.

Dear Editor:

Will you allow a Jackson county boy space in your paper.

I came to this camp a few days ago, and am enjoying camp life fine. But this is Sunday morning and I can't keep from thinking of home.

We Jackson county boys are all in the same company and are having a fine time. Six of us in the same tent. Our bunks are very pleasant, and we have plenty to eat. The drilling doesn't go hard with us. We arrived here Thursday, Aug. 8 at 8:30 a. m., and drilled that afternoon.

It is about inspection time and I will have to stop writing and clean up. This is one of the many things we learn in the army that is beneficial.

Inspection is over and I got by all O. K.

The weather here is hot during the day, but cool at night, which makes it pleasant for sleeping.

There are boys here from all parts of the United States. The boys from the North do not like this part of the South, and use strong terms in expressing their dislike.

From what I have seen the crops in this section are short.

There is everything here to make life pleasant, and I sure enjoy camp life. The drilling makes me sore, but will soon get use to that.

Hello! you good people of Liberty. How are you all? Hope you are all well and having a big time. When did anybody hear from Clarence C. Harris? J. R. Carver how are you all? There isn't any candy here, as in some cake we were reading about.

Will close for this time. Would be glad to hear from all of my friends in Jackson county.

Wm. Cecil Harris,
Camp Sheldy, Miss.,
Recruit Co. No. 15.

George Henry Lynch Wins High Honors.

Paris Island, S. C.

Aug. 24, 1918.

Dear Sentinel:

I haven't written you in several weeks, because I have been awfully busy. But I found time to read the paper and enjoyed the news from Jackson Co.

The piece of poetry about the "Slacker" was fine. I think it was more truth than poetry. All the boys here got a copy of it to send home.

Our Co., finished on the rifle range Thursday. All qualified but nine, and they surely regretted it, because they will have to lose their Co. I think they will be detailed some where for guard duty. The rest of the company except the nine that didn't qualify, and myself, will go to Quantico, Va. They will be trained there for over-sea.

I was the only lucky man in our company, or at least I think it luck. I made an expert rifleman, and I will leave for Utica, N. Y., Friday. I am in the Machine gun corps. I feel honored to get in, for nothing but sharp shooters and expert riflemen can belong to the U. S. Marine Machine gun corps. I'm going to learn something else besides how to operate a Machine gun, I also want to know when to run, I guess I'll get more practice running than how to get a Dutchman.

I have heard they were going to make a draft camp here, and it must be true, from the work they are doing. I'm sorry for anybody that comes here. The training is fine, but the idea of staying here 8 weeks, and not speaking to a skirt, doesn't sound good to me. Still I went thru it just the same and only got to see a very few. We were not allowed to make faces at them, because they were property of officers. I caught myself smiling a few times, but always noticed to see if I got any response. If I did I turned blind and didn't know anything about it.

I'm sorry for the men that are drafted and have to drill under the enlisted officers here. I have heard them say they sure would catch H-. We were treated as we could wish for, only when we couldn't get our clothes clean. Then we had to pick them out of the dirt and wash them over.

Believe me I'll be glad when Friday comes. I'm rearing for some good eats. When I get to N. Y. I'll get to stay at some hotel. I think any hotel would beat service grub. (It would have gone hard with me here, if I had been use to anything at home.) I wouldn't say that if I were at home, but since I am in the service, I can get by with anything. "No cooking as good as the cooking mother cooks."

I'll be glad to get the paper after I leave here, just send it as you have been until you hear from me again.

Best regards to all,
Pvt. George H. Lynch.

New Orleans, La.
Aug. 24, 1918.

Dear Editor and Friends:

I take the greatest of pleasure in writing you all a few lines.

I arrived in New Orleans all O. K. and am liking the Navy fine.

There were 51 Tennessean left Nashville, Aug. 13 and we arrived here on the 14th. All pro-

nounced it a fine trip.

After being in the training station a few days I find that the majority in this station are from Tennessee, which speaks well for the old Volunteer State.

Must close for I am only sending a postal card, but will write a letter before long.

Walter Phillips,
U. S. Naval Receiving
Ship, Detention Camp
Algiers, La.

Volunteer In Y. M. C. A. Work.

The National War Work Council is calling on Jackson County for men in the Army Y. M. C. A.

The County has already furnished more than 350 men in the army, and within the next 12 months will have 250 more. Each one of these boys are entitled to, and must have the comfort: the innocent diversion, the Christian influences of the Army Y. M. C. A. It is the only link between the Home and the Army.

GENERAL QUALITIES NECESSARY FOR ALL SECRETARIES.

1. Christian character.
2. Willingness to serve. Friendly men.
3. First rate general ability. Second rate men not needed.
4. A good team worker. A rigid unyielding man is of no use.
5. Men of culture. Men of broad outlook.
6. Diplomatic ability to get along with exacting people.
7. Neat and careful in personal appearance.
8. Ability to work long hours. Endurance, good health.

SPECIAL QUALIFICATIONS

1. Educational leaders with executive experience.
2. Athletic leaders. Organizer who can create competitive games.
3. Music leaders who can sing all kinds.
4. Ministers of the highest type. Not dogmatic, full of pep.

TYPES THAT CANNOT BE USED

1. No man under twenty-three. None in class One, Two, or Three or Draft. Men in Four and Five may be used in home camps. No man under thirty-two may go overseas.
2. No Pacifists. Must be in sympathy with War aims of United States. No Socialists.

FINANCIAL

Adequate financial arrangements can be made whereby a man and his family will be cared for.

2. The Y. M. C. A. provides uniforms, a bedroom, traveling expenses and a reasonable time off.

Applications may be had thru the State Y. M. C. A. Headquarters Nashville, or through the local Chairman.

B. L. Quarles, Gainesboro, Tenn.

Fine Farm for Sale.

One of the best money making river bottom farms in Trousdale county. 280 acres, 200 in cultivation, and now has splendid growing crop, 80 acres of as fine blue grass as can be found. Two good residences, one tenant house, abundant supply of water, granaries, barns and outhouses ample to care for all stock and products of the farm. Reason for selling, owner intends going west. Apply to W. H. Walker, Castalian Springs, Tenn., R. F. D. No. 1. Home phone, Hartsville Exchange.—adv. 4 t.—8-29.

HOW YANKS LIVE ON WAY ACROSS ATLANTIC.

Transports Taking Americans To France Scrupulously Clean.

Few Cases of Sickness.

An American Port in Western France, Aug. 15.—An American armada of thirteen great transports bringing 36,000 fighting men to France had come quietly into port during the night and the landing of this little army was soon to begin.

Going on board the transports, the Associated Press correspondent had an opportunity to see the equipment for this huge undertaking, and how the men had lived and fared on their trip across. It was a long climb up the rope ladder to the deck of a former Ward liner rebuilt as a transport. Soldiers packed the decks and were thick as flies in every cabin, hatch and between decks down to the very bowels of the ship. The spacious promenade deck had disappeared, and in its place were long lines of "standees," of metal hammocks, for the men sleep in the open on deck as well as between decks.

The men looked well, and the report from the sick bed showed only six cases of sickness out of 3,000 men aboard, a very good showing, said the doctor. In the hall a relief of men were taking breakfast. There was no sitting down at table. The men stood at high troughs, very clean and practical, each man with his own tin plate, knife, fork and spoon, tossing off with relish the hot coffee and good white bread and butter. We tasted this bread and found it a revelation—real bread, so different from the potato bread we are used to as war diet. And real butter, a luxury for soldiers only, which no one begrudged them.

Between decks tiny blue lights were burning to let the men see their way about with some degree of freedom. These are the only lights aboard, no lights on deck of any kind to avoid danger of fire. At night the men felt their way about.

The living quarters between decks were scrupulously clean, and even after ten days of this crowded life afloat there was not a trace of odor, the floors were scrubbed and there was no litter about. It would have cheered the heart of an exacting house-keeper.

"The Admiral says it is the cleanest transport afloat," said the naval officer with as much pride in the record as one in marksmanship.

In the wash rooms the men were at long porcelain wash troughs. Everything showed spick and span neatness of the efficient naval management. In the kitchen galley savory dishes were being prepared, and in the bread-making plant the long line of ovens were turning out stacks of white bread for these 3,000 hearty eaters. This was a meatless day for us civilians, but one of the negro cooks offered us a taste of the steaming meat curry which would have done credit to a Paris chef.

An exciting event of the trip was learned as we passed along. Most of the voyage had been uneventful. But nearing this side a lookout had signaled the appear-

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