

BERLIN GOVERNMENT DECLARED HEADING WIDE PROPOGANDA IN UNITED STATES

New York World Maintains Germans are Financing Munitions Plan in This Country While Protesting Shipments to the Allies—Scheme is Widespread.

New York, Aug. 15.—The New York World yesterday published the first of a series of articles based on evidence which it asserts it has collected and which it asserts reveals the scope of official pro-German propaganda in the United States, in connection with its conflict with the allies. The evidence, the World says, is based on correspondence exchanged by representatives of the German government and the assertion is made that the most of the undertakings of Berlin in this country have been directed by Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

These operations, the World asserts, show that the German government, its agents and its volunteer sympathizers have attempted:

- To control the press of the United States.
- To influence American news agencies.
- To subsidize certain newspapers.
- To breed discord and stir up industrial strikes.
- To prevent the allies from getting war munitions from this country.
- To secure munitions for herself while decrying similar efforts of the allies.
- To induce American citizens, often without their direct knowledge, to act as decoys in German financed "peace" societies.

The Chief Actors.

The chief actors in these undertakings, the article charges under the direction of the German chancellor, were:

- Count Johann von Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington.
- Captain Franz von Pape, military attaché of the German embassy.
- Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, chief fiscal agent of Germany in this country.
- Herr Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutschebank of Berlin.
- Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist.
- Mr. S. Sulzberger, a banker in Frankfurt, Germany.
- Herr Watzoldt, trade representative of the German government in this country.
- Agents of the German secret service and various other persons not publicly identified with the German government.

Disclosures in the correspondence.

The World asserts that the German propaganda had for its purpose the involving of the United States in the complications of the European war.

Would Control Press.

Besides attempting to control the American press, the article charges the plan contemplated the establishment of newspapers and news services, the financing of professional lecturers and moving picture shows and the publication of books to foment American discord to the advantage of the German empire.

The German government, the story says, is the financial backer of The Fatherland, a publication which, it is charged, receives a monthly bonus from Financial Agent Albert.

The World gives as evidence of the publicity program the disputed claim of M. B. Claussen that he secured from Courtland Smith, president of the American Press association, a 30-day option, expiring July 15 last, under the terms of which the German government was secretly to control that institution upon the payment of \$900,000 in cash and the retention of Mr. Smith as its ostensible head at a salary of \$15,000 a year. Mr. Smith, it is added, denied this allegation.

The World also says the correspondence shows the German government paid the expenses of Edward Lyell Fox, a magazine writer, while in Germany last fall.

Impartial News Agency.

"One of the most interesting features of the publicity propaganda of Germany," says the article, "is a detailed description of a plan to incorporate an American news agency, to be secretly controlled by the German government) with bureaus at New York and Berlin, at an aggregate cost of \$500,000, to supply impartial news regarding German conditions."

The World also asserts it has a letter which indicated the German government sought to secure control of the New York Evening Mail and which presents an agent's claim for compensation for negotiations for that paper's acquisition.

Building Munitions Plant.

It is asserted that Germany is now building a large munitions plant in this country and that Berlin has contracts for the entire output of an American explosives company. The transportation of the munitions, the article says, was to be arranged through a neutral government in close proximity to Germany.

The correspondence indicates, according to The World, that an official in the office of the military attaché of the German embassy was in communication with certain labor leaders for the purpose of bringing about strikes in ammunition and motor car plants.

"The labor leaders named in the correspondence," says the story, "are one Marlow C. W. McLane, and another, mysteriously described as 'K' and identified by labor leaders as a man prominent in recent strikes in munition plants in Connecticut."

Got Contract Changed.

Concerning the alleged effort to secure munitions in this country, The World asserts its correspondence shows Hugo Schweitzer secured for the German government the transfer to himself of a contract between the American Oil & Supply company of Newark, and Thomas C. Edison for the manufacture and delivery by the latter at Garfield, N. Y., of 1,212,000 pounds of phenol (carbolic acid) at an aggregate cost of \$1,460,000, to be delivered in daily shipments running till March, 1916.

The correspondence also reveals, says the paper, a payment of June 22 last, of \$100,000 to W. F. Hoffman, president of the American Oil & Supply company, as a guarantee against loss.

A report from Captain von Pape to his superiors describes, according to the story, steps taken by him to prevent exportation of asphyxiating gas to the allies and a plan to tie up two "pure American" plants producing this gas (chlorine).

Search for Explosive Plants.

Another agent, The World asserts, discloses to Financial Agent Albert a scheme to acquire control of the Wright Airship company at Dayton,

Ohio, "with the assistance of one of Wright's intimate confidential men."

Reports by agents, The World says, show the following names were used, possibly without sanction in an undertaking to get American citizens to urge an embargo on shipment of munitions.

Albert J. Beveridge, senator; S. S. McClure, publisher; former Congressman Richard Bartholdt of Missouri; Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts; Richmond P. Hobson of Alabama; Henry Reuterdiel, artist; Burr McIntosh, author; and Rev. Dr. Aked of San Francisco.

Memoranda on the possible engagement of these men as lecturers, says The World, placed emphasis on the expediency of their speaking about Belgian atrocities and the violation of Belgian neutrality.

W. T. Jerome Mentioned.

A letter passing between Arthur Brisbane and William Travers Jerome, says the story, indicated a request by Jerome for a \$10,000 retainer fee.

Financial features of the undertakings are declared to have been cared for by the Deutschebank of Berlin, S. Sulzberger and Sons' companies, Bank of Frankfurt, Germany; Guarantee Trust company of New York, H. F. Albert, Hugo Schmidt and Hugo Schweitzer.

To bolster German sentiment in this country in the opening months of the war, The World asserts Dr. Bernhard Dernberg, Professor Hugo Muensterberg and other exponents of German thought were sent on speaking tours about the country.

Established Publication.

The first venture frankly fostered by the German government, says the story, was the establishment of a weekly publication known as The Fatherland, of which George Sylvester Viereck became the editor. This publication says The World, was denied circulation in Canada soon after its appearance. Last October, The World adds, Viereck made an appeal to President Wilson to stop the sale of munitions to the allies. Viereck, The World declares, made several trips to Washington to "supply ammunition to Senator G. M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, who was fathering a bill to prohibit exports of war material."

In his paper, according to the article, Viereck justified the destruction of the Lusitania, and the British ambassador, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, in a letter to the state department, formally accused Viereck of having foreknowledge of an intention to destroy the liner.

When it became known that The World was to publish this article, and proofs were shown him, M. C. Claussen, former publicity agent for the Hamburg-American Steamship line

SERBIA EXPECTED TO GIVE REFUSAL

Plan Announced by Premier to Get Bulgaria into War Not Complied With.

London, Aug. 15.—(Delayed by Censor).—There are strong indications that Serbia will give a flat refusal to the demands announced by the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslawoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the entente allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here. Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia could possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with keenest interest by the chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan states in joining the entente allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Return to Original Treaty.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded to Bulgaria about 7,000 square kilometers of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her enfeebled condition after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan states in assisting the allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feuds among the Balkans, and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the entente powers. Officials of both sides say, however, that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned, and that much depends upon the attitude of the Serbian parliament which meets next Monday, although personally she see little prospect of accord.

The Mir, a newspaper of Sofia, Bulgaria, in its issue of July 13, published the following editorial article on the status of the negotiations between Bulgaria and Great Britain, France and Russia:

"There is today no indication that an understanding can be reached between Bulgaria and the entente powers. The reasons for this are numerous. Had these negotiations begun earlier in the war they would have progressed more rapidly. It is also true that if there existed greater confidence between the two parties an understanding would not have been delayed. Nevertheless, the principal reason for delay is to be found elsewhere.

"The triple entente calls for the help of neutral nations in the name of justice and of liberty, as well as in the name of the unity of the peo-

DEATHBED LETTER TO LITTLE SON

Rome, Aug. 15.—The following letter was written from her deathbed by Lieutenant Colonel Negrotto, one of the most popular Italian commanders, who fell mortally wounded, leading his men on the bank of the Isonzo. It is addressed to his little son:

"To you, Enzo, my son, at the moment of his quitting this life forever, this is the message and legacy your father bequeaths you:

"Be ever obedient and dutiful to your mother. She will now be alone in the world clinging to the name and to the memory of your father has a right to find her consolation in you, our dear son.

"Be always and in all places, honest, hardworking, and brave, and proud of the name of an Italian. See that all you do helps to increase the power and glory of our people and tends to honor the unspotted name which I leave you as a heirloom.

"I close with a kiss. From your old father who has been very fond of you always."

The letter has been widely quoted in Italy as an example of patriotic devotion and fatherly affection. It has been read in hundreds of schools and churches, and committed to memory by thousands of Italians.

Retort Courteous.

Angelina was quarrelling with her husband's family, who were "up in arms" because she was "spending all his money."

"Good-by, you silly people," she said, patronizingly. "I hope you'll have more sense by the next time I see you."

"I suppose she means that as a partin' shot," said the overworked and underfed eldest sister, who rejoiced in the name of Jimena.

"rather a good one, too, I fancy," remarked Angelina, airily.

"It ought to be," said Jimena.

"Specially seen' the amount of money you spends on powder."

Brand New.

"I've got a new job. I'm a barber at a soda fountain."

"A barber at a soda fountain?"

"Yes, I shave the ice."—(New York World.)

"I'd rather play golf than eat."

"But what does your wife say to that?"

"Oh, she doesn't care. She'd rather play bridge than cook."—(Detroit Free Press.)

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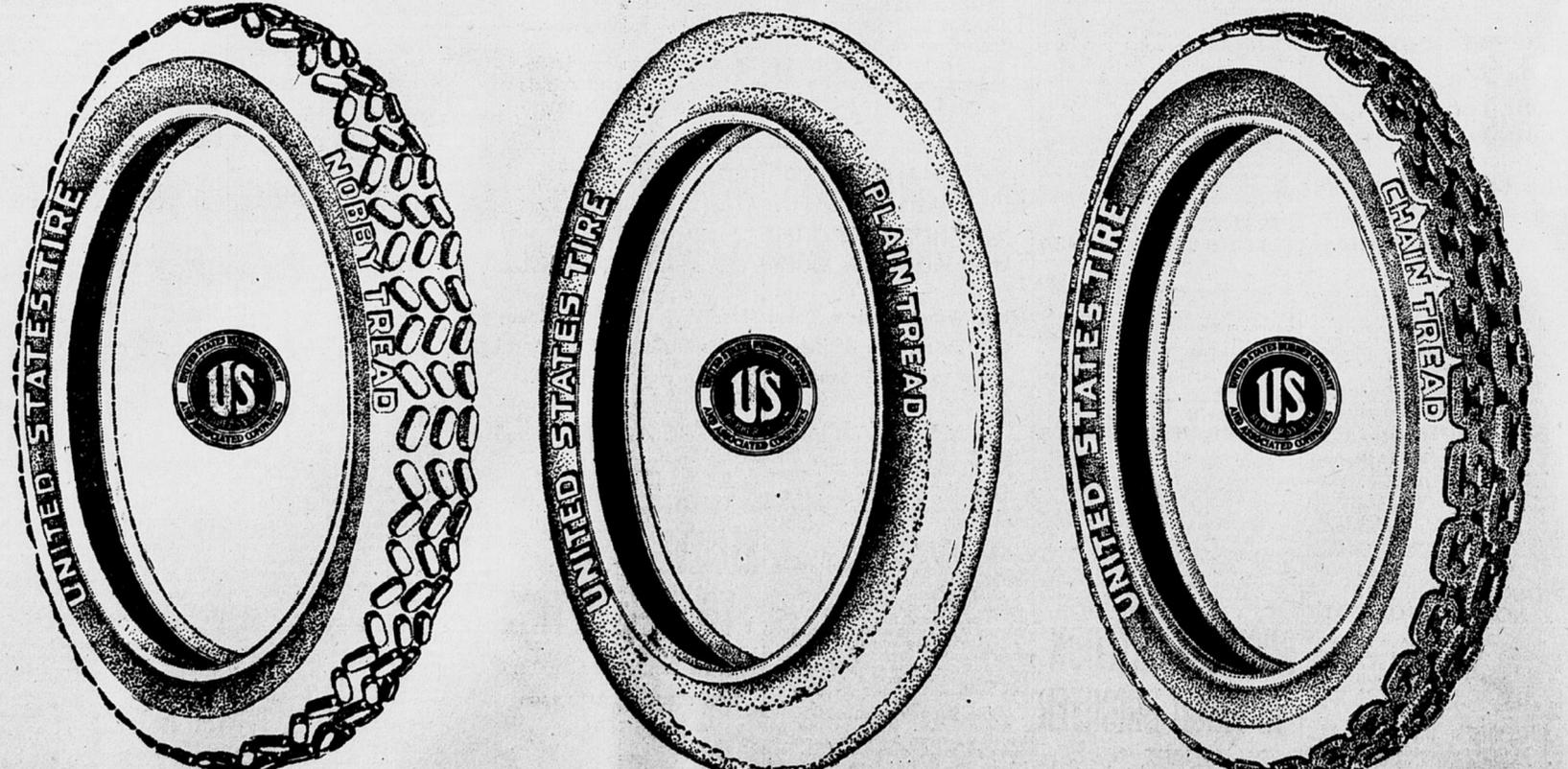
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