MOST IMPORTANT NEWS OF WORLD

BIG HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK CUT TO LAST ANALYSIS.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN ITEMS

Kernels Culled From Events of Moment in All Parts of the World—Of Interest to All the People Everywhere.

U.S.—Teutonic War News

The government at Washington has advanced $35,000,000 to Great Britain, bringing the total advanced that country thus far up to $1,190,000,000, and the total of all credits to the allies up to $2,426,400,000.

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American troops for the first time are under German fire in France. Two American soldiers have been slightly wounded. They were struck by fragments of a bursting shell. A certain contingent of the American army is now located directly behind the British line, well within range of the enemy guns.

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"Shoot the traitors in this country!" is the advice of Senator King of Utah.

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Secretary Lansing made public at Washington 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. Bernstorff indicated in his message that money had been paid this organization on former occasions to perform the same work.

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Germany and Austria-Hungary are both very desirous of peace. This was revealed in their replies to Pope Benedict's plea for peace, copies of which reached Amsterdam. The German note says the kaiser "cherishes a lively desire that the appeal may meet with success." Peace would come from the recent proposal of Pope Benedict if the belligerent nations would enter into negotiations in the sense of the pontiff's suggestions, Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary says in his reply to the Vatican note.

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Domestic

Expulsion of Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin from the United States senate is demanded in a petition addressed to that body by the Minnesota public safety commission. Senator La Follette is accused of making an address of a disloyal and seditious nature at the Nonpartisan league convention at St. Paul, Minn.

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Fifteen workmen were injured when two interurban cars collided in a fog one mile from the government cantonment at Camp Custer, Mich.

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Sporting

The White Sox won the American league pennant by beating the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 1, in a ten-inning game at Boston.

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European War News

Advices have been received at Amsterdam from the frontier by the Telegraaf to the effect that about 30 residents of Ghent, Belgium, have been put to death in the last three weeks on charges of espionage.

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A squadron of German airplanes swept over the French trenches. Capt. Georges Guynemer was officially reported as "killed in action" and all France mourns the loss of its idol, the hero of France. He brought down 52 airplanes.

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The war office at Paris announced that German airplanes bombarded the camp of German prisoners near Bar-le-Duc, and two prisoners were killed.

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General Cadorna's forces made progress during the night at several points on the Julian battle front, says a dispatch from Rome.

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A British destroyer has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the approaches of the channel, according to an admiralty announcement at London. There were fifty survivors.

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After a battle on the Riga front Russian forces pushed forward in the region of the village of Rudna and pressed back the German advanced guards, it was officially announced by the Petrograd war department.

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Foreign

The Uruguayan congress at Montevideo has been called to meet in special session to vote on the question of severing relations with Germany.

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By a vote of 53 to 18 the Argentine chamber of deputies voted to support a break in relations with Germany. The vote was on a motion "to proceed to break relations with Germany."

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Captain Laurenti of the Italian army, accompanied by an observer, made a non-stop airplane flight from Turin, Italy, to London. He covered the 650 miles in seven hours and twelve minutes.

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The Costa Rican government at San Jose by official account severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the diplomatic representatives of Germany. Costa Rican consuls in Germany were recalled. The break was due to the discovery by President Tinoco that Germans had joined with the followers of Gonzalez in conspiring against the government.

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Washington

ODDS AND ENDS

TROOPS IN FRANCE ARE LEARNING DISCIPLINE OF FOREIGN ARMIES

Officers Are Inclined to Follow Stiffneck British System, But French Democracy Is Invading Ranks—Our New Crop of Reserve Officers Are Greater Sticklers for Form Than Most West Pointers.

By HEYWOOD BROUN.

(Accredited to the Pershing Army in France by the New York Tribune and Syndicate.)

American Expeditionary Army.—"The most important factor in the American army will be discipline," said an officer shortly after the troops came out to the training camps. "If it has good discipline it will be a good army; if it has bad discipline, it will be a bad army. I can watch a regiment stand at attention and tell you whether or not it can fight effectively."

The question remains as to what sort of discipline the American army will have. Some observers say that there are two kinds of good discipline—French discipline and English discipline. Under the French system there are let-down periods. Off duty an officer may fraternize with enlisted men to an extent which would scandalize the English army. This is due, in part, to the fact that the armies are composed differently. The English army is much more stratified than the French. It has, as the American army had before the war, a distinct officers' class. An Englishman of certain education receives a commission as a matter of course. Under the volunteer system, which prevailed at the beginning of the war, the English volunteer of the upper or upper middle class did not offer his services until he was prepared to fulfill the duties of an officer. The French draft, on the other hand, thrust many a distinguished citizen into the ranks. A sergeant in the instruction division here was one of the most popular playwrights in France before the war, and the other day a grimy little man climbed from a coal cart to tell me in perfect English that he had been an assistant professor of Romance languages in one of the great American universities—Cornell, I think—before the call came.

Of course, when the word English discipline is used it falls short of the British army. Australian discipline and English discipline are vastly different. There is a popular story about an Anzac colonel in Egypt who drew up his men and told them:

"An English general is coming here today to inspect the regiment, and remember, d—— you, don't call me 'Bill' until he goes."

Canadians Well Disciplined.

An instructor at a British training camp told me that the Canadians were now among the best disciplined troops in the army, but that the Australians still gave occasional trouble. "Every

...through the Fort Leavenworth training school, the reserve officers and a number of former "non-coms" recently elevated to commissions. The greatest sticklers for discipline are the reserve officers.

"I was talking to a soldier in the street," said an old West Pointer, "and he was telling me he had too much money to spend. 'I can't use half of it,' he said, 'and I waste it on things I don't want. Look at the bunch of cigars I bought. Take a handful.' I took three, but I was mighty sorry afterwards, because I had with me a young fellow, just commissioned second lieutenant, and he was almost shocked to death that I should take cigars from a soldier."

The officers who rose from non-coms are also somewhat stiff and formal in the exercise of their new-found honors. All have been transferred from their regular regiments, so that they shall not be associated with the enlisted men they knew before they held commissions. Some officers believe in leading their men, while others in driving them, while still a third class combine the two methods. One of the best young officers I have seen in the army is absolutely informal with his men at times. He comes to their concerts and hands cigars to the quartette and consults with them as to what song they shall sing.

"Captain, do you like 'Cathleen'?" the big soldier who sang tenor would ask, and the captain would answer: "Does it go like this?" humming a bar, and then add: "Yes, that's a good one; let's have it." He could be stern enough upon occasion, and he had the best bombers in the army, but liked his men to know the reasons for things. He was fond of letting them get his point of view about things. Thus, when he found some soldiers drinking too much, soon after their landing, he called a conference and told them that it had to stop.

If the Whole Army Drank.

"Some of you men are spending all your money on booze," he said, "and getting stinko, pinko, sloppy drunk. It won't do. A few old privates get drunk, but don't copy them. It's just because of that they're old privates. I'm going to choose my non-coms from you, but not the men who drink. You've drunk yourselves out of a commission, sergeant. I was going to recommend you, but how can I do it now? Just look at the way I see it. If I took my pay in a lump I could buy every saloon in the town and stay drunk for two years. ("I had to exaggerate a little,"

NOTED BEAUTY HELPS

Latest photograph of the beautiful Mrs. Ava Willing Astor, first wife of the late John Jacob Astor, who has been living in London for several years.

She is now devoting her life to war relief work. She is one of the most industrious workers among the society women and nobility in London. She seems to be indefatigable, for every moment of her time is occupied strenuously.

Mrs. Astor has won a place high in London's social sphere, and is much sought by nobility. Her daughter, Muriel, aids in the relief work.

It is reported that Mrs. Vincent Astor paid her mother-in-law a visit while on a short stay in London. Mrs. Vincent Astor is now in France aiding in the organization of a hospital behind the lines.

Every now and then a count breaks into the news with an announcement that he is trying to win the hand of the charming Mrs. Astor. Many members of the nobility have been disappointed suitors.

ALLIGATOR FOUND IN SEWER

SELLING OLD GLORY IN PARIS

VANITY CASES FOR NURSES

INEXHAUSTIBLE ICE IN CAVE

BIG INCREASE IS PROMISED STATE

RECEIPTS ESTIMATED TO EXCEED EXPENDITURES BY NOT LESS THAN $500,000.

WILL COLLECT AT OLD RATE

U.S. TO SEIZE ALL MERCHANT SHIPS

OF MORE THAN 2,500 TONS DEAD WEIGHT NOT LATER THAN OCTOBER 15.

THREATEN CITY OF TIEN-TSIN

MAY MAKE WAR ON AUSTRIA

PERNICIOUS ACTIVITIES OF KAISER'S SPY RING LAID BARE BY COMMITTEE

DISCLOSURES SHOW PERFIDY OF VON BERNSTORFF

Ex-German Ambassador Revealed as the Head and Front of Plots Aimed at Interests of the United States—Possibility That Congress Will Undertake a Thorough Investigation of the Matter.

Following is the most startling and far-reaching exposure of the activities of Germany's spy ring in America yet made public. Every statement has been compiled by the United States committee on public information from official documents in the possession of the government, which hitherto have been withheld from the press.

BY THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION.

Abounding additional revelations of Count von Bernstorff's direction of German plots in the United States made it certain congress will undertake a thorough investigation.

The investigation will be called as soon as the state department gives the congressional leaders the word.

The disclosures, giving names on Count von Bernstorff's pay roll, specifying amounts, setting forth details of plans to bomb munition plants and blow up shipping, to spread German propaganda and to foment the Irish rebellion, were issued through the committee on public information. The facts and figures made official Washington dizzy with amazement at the boldness of the game played by the German embassy.

List of Persons Involved.

The list of well-known persons who are alleged to have come under the influence of Count von Bernstorff as given in the disclosures, includes:

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the New York supreme court.

Jeremiah A. O'Leary of the American Truth society.

Edwin Emerson, the correspondent.

James Archibald, the correspondent.

John Devoy of New York city, editor of the Gaelic American.

Ray Beveridge, the California artist.

C. J. Waldron of Medusa, N. Y.

T. J. Dowling of Hartford, Conn.

Marcus Braun, editor of Fair Play.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of the Fatherland, or as it is now called, Viereck's Weekly.

Otto West, proprietor of the Hour Glass, 303 Fifth avenue.

Paul Koenig, manager of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship line.

Carl A. Heynan of the Hamburg-American line, formerly acting Brazilian consul in Mexico City and for a time in charge of American consular interests there.

Lansing Absolves Congress.

Given out as an official document, the specific evidence linking Count von Bernstorff up with the ramifications of German intrigue and propaganda in the United States provoked congress...

WORK OF GERMAN PLOTTERS

In the fall of 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, the German embassy established a publicity department at 60 Wall street, under the direction of Wolf von Igel. About two years later this office was raided and documentary proof obtained that Von Igel was the chief spy and plotter of a vast system maintained in the United States under Ambassador von Bernstorff's general direction.

Paul Koenig, pretending to conduct the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship company from a New York office, was discovered to be in reality one of the directors of the German spy system in the United States. He is now interned at Fort Oglethorpe. In Von Bernstorff's code he was known as "XXX."

In a report by Koenig to his boss, Captain von Papen of the German embassy, Koenig describes an agent who has made bombs to resemble lumps of coal to be placed on board merchantmen sailing from New York, for the purpose of blowing them up while at sea.

Dr. Max Niven of Chicago is shown as receiving $60 for the labor fund in connection with establishing a branch of German and Austro-Hungarian labor information and relief bureau in Detroit.

The German embassy maintained confidential relations with the Irish revolutionary movement, through John Devoy of New York (formerly of Chicago), editor of the Gaelic American. Through Devoy at least one check for $1,000 was sent to Sir Roger Casement.

Daniel F. Cohalan, supreme court justice of New York, is shown in a Von Igel cipher message as urging German support for the Irish revolution.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of The Fatherland, a rabid pro-German weekly published in New York city, is noted in the German records as sending inquiries as to bombs and picric acid. Viereck is still conducting his paper, having changed its name to Viereck's Weekly since the United States entered the war.

James F. J. Archibald, the magazine writer, in whose possession the British government discovered official correspondence between Von Bernstorff and Berlin, is shown in one of the papers seized to have acknowledged receipt of $5,000. Edwin Emerson, another writer, got $1,000 from Von Igel.

Ray Beveridge, a California artist and sister of Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptor, is shown to have received $3,000 of German propaganda money.

DEMAND FOR DOMESTICATED BLACKBERRY

CONSTANT CULTIVATION HELPS BUSH FRUITS.

HEAVY TOLL TAKEN BY USELESS WEEDS

Of Great Importance to Corn Crop to Kill Noxious Plants and Conserve Moisture.

INOCULATION NEEDED FOR LEGUME CROPS

If Nodules Are Found on Roots of Nearly Every Plant Operation Is Unnecessary.

WATCH HAY AND GRAIN CROPS

WOMAN SICK TWO YEARS

Could Do No Work. Now Strong as a Man.

CUTICURA HEALS ECZEMA

THIS DRUGGIST KNOWS BEST KIDNEY MEDICINE

TWO VARIETIES OF HEROES