

BRINGS OUT FACTS

NEW YORK WORLD PUBLISHES SOME GERMAN DOCUMENTS

STARTLING DISCLOSURES

How Germans are Preventing the Allies From Getting War Materials—Huge Propaganda to Alter American Public Opinion—Enormous Factory Built by Germans.

In the publication of a series of startling disclosures, fully protected by the copyright laws of this country, The New York World has gradually unfolding one of the most startling chapters in the history of the war now raging. The World has by some means unknown come into possession of the letters and documents of German confidential agents and officials in this country, which tend to show that there is in operation an enormous propaganda in Germany, that such to turn public favor to the side of Germany, and that some of the facts have been at least with the knowledge of the accredited representatives of the German government, although they have not yet been directly implicated in the performance of any of the acts themselves.

On Sunday The World began its articles, and in that issue showed that George Sylvester Viereck, an ardent pro-German paper in New York, received and acknowledged the payment of \$250, and was expecting to secure \$1,500 more for the month of June.

It seems from the letter published that the editor fully realized the nature of his transaction and would not bear the light of day for he suggests that the payments be made to my personal friend and lawyer, Ely Simpson, whose standing as a legal adviser would exempt him from any possible inquiry. Elsewhere in the same letter he says: "I am sending this letter by boy, as for obvious reasons I do not wish it to go through the mails."

The letter from Viereck was addressed to Dr. Albert who The World claims is a representative of the German government. His answer which was unsigned expressed the hope of paying the amount requested in the next week. It also talked of a financial control of the paper and an "understanding regarding the editor in politics which would be pursued."

Other memoranda are said to show that the Austrian government placed several thousand feet of moving pictures to be displayed in the moving picture houses of this country. Business and Democracy several months ago received an offer of a picture entitled "The Galician Drive," and which was made by the American Correspondent Film Company, of which M. B. C. C. C. is president.

The World also charged that B. C. C. C. wrote to Dr. Albert that he had a thirty-day option for a controlling interest in the American Press Association, a \$1,600,000 corporation located in New York and with branch offices in London. The contract was expected to be \$900,000, and the idea was to establish a news service by means of tickers, whose patents are controlled by the Press Association.

In a long and detailed report made for Berlin the German ambassador Dr. Albert gave a careful study of the plan to establish a news bureau and a lecture bureau in this country, with an estimate, as to its probable cost, and a favorable recommendation of the scheme. In the report occurs the following paragraph:

"The news sent out must not make the impression of being put out for propaganda purposes. Although its propaganda value is based on its being pro-German, its success depends upon the subtlety of presentation."

It is also stated that the Foreign office would have to let the bureau have a permit to telegraph daily by wireless about 3,000 to 4,000 words. The writer of the report goes on to recommend the reaching of the rural communities by means of the radio, and to agencies which send electrolyzed plates of "holierplate" to small papers.

It is charged, and a letter supporting the contention, is published showing that the German chancellor himself has been to the German ambassador Bernstorff a letter recommending that the expenses of Edward Lyell Fox, a war correspondent, be paid by the German Information Service, because of the fact that he had been of great benefit to us by reason of his going to the front.

It is also charged that the German government or German interests had an agent at work trying to buy The New York Mail, and that another agent advised the establishment of a moving picture and lecture bureau, by means of which such a man as businessman Gardner or Senator Beveridge, Henry Reuterbach and Burr McIntosh might be used without their knowledge in creating interest in Americanism through the exploitation of the dangers which this country might face from England and Japan.

According to The World, the agents of Germany made many efforts to foment strikes in domestic establishments manufacturing munitions of war, with the connivance of disloyal labor leaders and agitators. It is said that recent strikes at the works of the Standard Oil Company at Bayonne, N. J., at the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in Connecticut, at the Bliss Torpedo Company in Brooklyn, and in motor car concerns in Cleveland and other places were caused by the work of foreign agents. The letter also mentions that the agents were interested in hindering the fulfillment of contracts held by enemies of their enemies.

A letter is published which is said to be one sent to the Military Attache of the Imperial German Embassy in Washington, D. C., by C. Dencker estimates that \$50,000 would be sufficient to call a strike among the iron-workers in the munitions plants at Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati. The enclosure from C. W. Melane branches the subject of possible negotiations between the embassy and himself for the purposes of reaching an agreement to call a general strike of all automobile workers, who "are very much disaffected with the part they are playing in the European war, and that with the proper handling they would present a mighty protest."

Some of the disclosures centre about the military attache of the German embassy at Washington, Captain von Pape, who is reported to have secured a virtual monopoly upon the available supply of liquid chlorine, which is used largely in the new method of killing the enemy by asphyxiation. This captain makes a most interesting memorandum of his activities, outlining a talk with a representative

LYNCH LEU FRANK

MOB TAKES CONVICT FROM GEORGIA PENAL FARM

HUNG UP AT MARIETTA

Five Autos Carry Frank One Hundred Miles in Dead of Night—Prison Guards are Handcuffed While Victim is Secured—Body Not Mutilated and No Shots Fired.

Leo M. Frank, serving a life term at the Georgia state farm at Milledgeville for the murder of Mary Phagan, and who was only saved from the gallows by Gov. Slaton commuting his sentence, was taken from the farm at 11:45 o'clock Monday night by a party of twenty-five unidentified men, who hurried him away in an automobile in the direction of Marietta.

Shortly before seven o'clock Tuesday morning he was hanged to an oak tree in a woods two miles east of Marietta, Ga., after having been removed from the prison farm one hundred miles away late Monday night by a band of about twenty-five men. The ended the career of the man who for two years had maintained his innocence of the murder of Mary Phagan.

Frank, on his ride to death, was clothed in a silk shirt, with the letters "M. P." embroidered over his heart. When found Tuesday a white handkerchief had been placed over his face and a piece of brown cloth bound around his limbs. His hands were bracketed before him and his feet were bound with a piece of rope. The hangman's knot lay against his right jaw.

Discovery of the body was made at eight-thirty Tuesday morning by searching parties, which had been organized after Frank's removal from the prison farm because of the lightning-like rapidity and within half an hour hundreds of people, including scores of women and children, from Marietta and the surrounding countryside began to arrive to witness the hanging. In two hundred feet of the roadway in a few hundred yards of two farm houses. Occupants of both said they had noticed nothing unusual during the early morning hours. However, when the scene of the hanging was viewed, they were bound with a piece of rope. The hangman's knot lay against his right jaw.

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When the mob apparently planned their work well, for they carried it through without a hitch. Between Milledgeville and Marietta, however, a party of men, including Milledgeville and Macon they cut the telephone wires and it was fully an hour or more after they had secured their man and hastened on their way before the news came out.

As far as could be ascertained none of the members of the mob were recognized. All of them are said to have worn masks and all were heavily armed. Not a shot was fired and no one was injured, as far as known.

When the mob was rescued the state farm separated into three groups. One went to the home of Captain Burke, the farm superintendent, and after calling him from the house they covered him with their guns and slipped the handcuffs on him. This group took Captain Burke to the prison farm dormitory and forced him to open the door.

Another group secured and handcuffed Warden Smith in the same manner as the other had done Captain Burke. Two guards sleeping on the front porch were overpowered and their rifles seized.

Warden Smith and Captain Burke both declared they failed to recognize any of the members of the mob, but one of the convicts overheard a remark dropped by one of the mob that they intended to take Frank to Marietta.

Practically every other member of the mob then rushed to the stockade gate nearest the dormitory where Frank was being held. Only one man, who was a physician, discharged him from the hospital where he had been since being murderously assaulted in the dormitory.

Only one member of that part of the mob that went to the dormitory talked. He gave the convicts names to the arms of the other members of the mob.

The body of Frank, under a heavy police guard, was placed aboard a train, which departed from Atlanta at 12:01 o'clock Wednesday morning. The party included Mrs. Frank and several Atlanta friends of the family, who will accompany the body to Brooklyn, and was guarded carefully by the police until the train left the terminal station.

Gov. At. Harris of Georgia has announced that he will return to Atlanta for the purpose of aiding the prison commission in an investigation of the lynching of Frank. "The people are entitled to all the facts in the case," said the governor. "I shall ensure it and were planning to make bona fide proposals. Mr. Heynon said that when proposals were received from the governments a council of war would have to be held to discuss whether the company would accept orders that prevented the evidence from being left in the lurch.

Mr. Heynon also gives assurances that the presses necessary in the manufacture of such stuff had been securely tied up and that as a result the Allies had to contract for shrapnel shells to be made of iron and bar steel by boring instead of forging, which is said to be an unsatisfactory method. The factory buildings of the Bridgeport Projectile Company are nearly completed and operations will begin about September 15.

The Dr. Schweitzer of New York, who is frankly recognized as the agent of the German government, and shows a plan to secure control of \$1,400,000 worth of phenol (carbolic acid) from the factory of Thomas A. Edison.

TORPEDOES LINER

WAR CAUSES NEW SHIFT IN INTERNATIONAL CREDIT

ENGLISH POUND SHRINKS

Enormous War Orders Cause Rapid Decrease in Balance in This Country for Belligerent Countries—Loss Involved in Transferring Currency is Very Great.

The American dollar ruled the financial world Monday with an iron grip. Foreign exchange have gone down to new depths in a torrent of bills that poured in the exchange markets seeking pay for big war contracts.

Coincidentally with the startling decline in exchange rates came the assertion from an unimpeachable source that every contract for payment in American dollars and not pounds sterling, which heretofore have been given up by many Tuesday night with the receipt at Dallas of reports indicating that there had been deaths at both Galveston and Houston.

The maximum depreciation Monday in pounds sterling was 4 3/4 per cent. below normal; in franc 19 per cent. below normal; in Italian lire 25 per cent. In the money markets Monday the pound sold for only \$4.64; 6.02 franc equalled a dollar, and a dollar purchased 6.48 lire. These were the quotations while rates were at the lowest.

In the last hour of business the presence in Wall street of J. P. Morgan for the first time in several days for his life six weeks ago and an informal conference of bankers to confer on the exchange situation sent rates upward.

Sterling closed at 4.64 1/2, one-half point higher than it opened and a point higher than it closed Saturday's close, which had established a new low record. Francs gained three points over the lower record, selling at 5.99 at the close, and lire rebounded a point, closing at 6.47.

Bankers with international connections considered a remedy at an informal conference late Monday. It was decided to do nothing, chiefly because the remedy lay with the foreign buyers. They were the sufferers and theirs, it was the consensus of opinion, should be the task of setting the money market right.

A great many millions of American securities, payable in dollars, are held abroad, chiefly high class railroad bonds and preferred stock of a selected list of American industrials. Should these securities be sold, at the present exchange rates in foreign markets, they would fetch far more than the purchasers paid for exchange.

Thus a \$1,000 American bond sold in Paris at par would, on account of prevailing exchange rate, bring approximately 6,000 francs. When purchased at par a year ago it cost the purchaser approximately 6,500 francs. The profit would be about 500 francs, or about 19 per cent. In London the profit would be approximately 4 1/2 per cent., and in Rome the profit would approximate 2 1/2 per cent.

Establishments here would be about \$500,000,000. This is in addition to the huge total of more than \$1,000,000,000 owed by Europe to the United States. It is close to the fiscal year 1916. It is learned from an authoritative source that the prospective profits on some of these contracts had been greatly exaggerated; that only normal profits would accrue in most cases, and that in some instances these might be no profit at all.

WOODWARD WARNS SLATON

Mayor Woodward, speaking in San Francisco Tuesday night, said that he would support the penalty for a just crime and warned Slaton, who pardoned him, not to come back to Atlanta, for at least a year, if he came at all.

MORE MARINES LANDED

Another detachment of American marines have been landed at Haiti by the islanders threaten to fight and refuse to disarm.

TRANSPORT WASHED ASHORE

The army transport McClellan was washed ashore by the storm on the Gulf coast Tuesday. The number of soldiers killed is unknown.

GERMAN EXPORTS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION TO GREAT BRITAIN

The government of the United States deems it unnecessary to extend further at the present time a consideration of the statement of the Austro-Hungarian government, the principles of international law, the practice of nations, the national safety of the United States and other nations without great military and naval establishments, the adoption of peaceful methods for the adjustment of international differences, and financial neutrality itself are possible.

OUR FARMING POPULATION

Over Twelve Million Persons Engaged in Agriculture in America. Of the total population in continental United States (excluding Alaska) other non-contiguous territory) the last federal census shows that of those engaged in gainful occupations, 12,567,925 persons, 10 years of age and over, are engaged in agriculture. This is approximately one-third of the total number engaged in agricultural pursuits is classified as follows:

Agricultural laborers... 6,088,414
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TWENTY LIVES ARE LOST

Twenty to thirty persons lost their lives when the tropical storm of Monday night almost completely destroyed Anahar and Wallisville, small towns on Galveston Bay.

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