

Outbreak in Ireland Was Planned by Bernstorff

British Press Bureau Bares Details of Series of Conspiracies.

GOT AID FROM AMERICANS

Germany's Purpose Was to Obtain Submarine Bases on Ireland's Coast — Documents Disclose Connection Between Sinn Fein and Germany.

London.—Germany's untiring efforts to foment revolution in Ireland with the aid of the Sinn Fein are laid bare in a statement from the official press bureau, reviewing this phase of the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

After the rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolt in 1917, but this miscarried because of America's entry into the war and Germany's inability to send troops to Ireland. An uprising in Ireland was planned for this year after the German offensive in the west had been successful and when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says, the facts and documents for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

One phase of every plan called for the establishment of submarine bases in Ireland. In the present circumstances, it is added, no other course was open to the government "if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duties to its allies fulfilled, but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

German Government in Plot.

The statement from the press bureau follows:

"The revolutionary movement in Ireland which culminated in the arrest of a considerable number of persons last week consisted of two closely related series of activities. Attempts by the German government to foment rebellion in Ireland and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into action.

"The story of the active connection between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, falls into two parts—the period prior to and the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

"The events of the first period can be told in some detail, but the second period, which concerns recent events, permits of no more than a summary, as a full statement of the facts and documents in possession of the government would disclose the names of persons who stood by the government and also the channels of communication through which the German government was acting and which it would not be in the public interest to reveal at present.

American Carried Messages.

"The story begins as early in the war as November 6, 1914, when Herr Zimmermann transmitted through Count von Bernstorff a message from Sir Roger Casement (later captured in Ireland and executed) asking that a messenger, a native-born American if possible, be sent to Ireland with word that everything was favorable. He was to carry no letter, for fear of arrest. Casement also asked that an Irish priest should be sent to Germany with the assistance of the German legation in Norway to work in prison camps to corrupt Irish prisoners of war. The priest was a certain Father John T. Nicholson, an American citizen of Irish birth. He reached Germany safely, and we found him in January, 1915, transmitting messages to America.

"According to a report of Capt. von Pape (German military attaché in Washington), dated December 5, 1914, verbal assurances were sent in response to Casement's request that an excellent impression had been produced in Ireland. In the beginning of 1914 the plot ripened and on February 10 of that year Count von Bernstorff sent to a covering address in Rotterdam a dispatch signed with the name of Skal, one of his principal American agents.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devoy, head of the Clan-na-Gael, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since he feared the arrest of the leaders. It had been decided, he said, to begin action on Easter Saturday, and he urged that arms and munitions be in America by that date.

Bernstorff Set Date.

"Later in the same month Von Bernstorff, following his usual practice, surreptitiously attached to a message to Berlin passed by the American government, a note fixing Easter Saturday for the rising and urging the dispatch of munitions. On March 4 Von Jagow (German foreign minister) replied that the arms would be landed in Tralee bay, and asked that the necessary arrangements be made in Ireland through Devoy. On March 14 Von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agreed and that full details were being sent to Ireland by messenger.

"The next day Von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between

the Germans and the rebels while the arms were in transit, and explained that a submarine might safely enter Dublin bay and go as far as Pigeon House without encountering nets.

"On March 20 Von Jagow replied that the arms would be sent and that a special code word would be used every night as the introduction to the German wireless press service. In a message from Von Bernstorff to Berlin the Germans were assured that there were numerous private wireless receiving stations in Ireland.

"On April 18 and April 19 urgent messages were sent from America to Berlin fixing the delivery of arms for the evening of Easter Sunday, pressing for the landing of German troops and asking for an air raid on England and a naval attack on the English coast. These attacks actually took place between April 21 and 23.

"It was declared to be the hope of the rebels and their German and American friends to blockade Irish ports against England and establish bases in Ireland for German submarines.

"The rebellion broke out a day later than scheduled, on Easter Monday, April 24, but, as the world is aware, German support miscarried and it ended in complete failure. The report of the royal commission on the rebellion in Ireland states:

"It is now a matter of common notoriety that the Irish volunteers had been in communication with the authorities in Germany and were for a long time known to have been supplied with money through Irish-American societies. This was so stated in public by John MacNeill, former president of the Sinn Fein, on November 8, 1914. It was suspected long before the outbreak that some of the money came from German sources."

"It became clear soon after the rising that the Sinn Fein leaders again were asking Germany for help. On June 17 there was a message from Berlin to Washington referring to 'A 259 of May 6,' a message which is missing, and saying that Germany was perfectly ready to give further help if the Irish only would say what sort of help they required.

"On June 19 Von Bernstorff already had sent a dispatch giving an account of the rebellion and stating that \$5,000 had been provided for the defense of Casement. On July 25 he sent a long message, explaining that the work of reorganizing the rebels was making good progress and that their lack of money had been remedied by him.

"On September 8 in a dispatch to Berlin he inclosed a memorandum from a person called 'the Irish revolution director' resident in America, which contained detailed proposals for a fresh rising. Any rising, said the Irish revolution director, must be contingent upon the sending by Germany of an expedition with sufficient military force to cover a landing."

Demand U-Boat Bases.

"On this occasion the German government was to fix the time, and as an inducement the advantages of having submarine and Zeppelin bases in west Ireland was insisted upon. Von Bernstorff, on December 4, attaching surreptitiously to a message passed by the government, a note, in which he mentioned that the Irish leaders in America were pressing for an answer to their proposal of September 8. He seems to have followed this on Christmas day with a message which is missing, for on the last day of 1916 Foreign Secretary Zimmermann informed him of quantities of munitions which it was proposed to land between February 21 and 25, 1917. He added that it was impossible to send German troops.

"On January 18, 1917, Bernstorff replied that his Irish committee declined the proposal, as without Ger-

GAVE CHEER FOR KAISER, WOUND UP IN HOSPITAL

St. Louis.—Charles G. Kirsch, forty-five, a six-foot German, walked into a cigar store and announced he was for Germany and wound up his remarks with a cheer for the kaiser. Max Cohen, who expects soon to be drafted, climbed up on a cigar box and struck Kirsch with his fist. When a policeman arrived on the scene the fight was over. He took Kirsch to the hospital and then to the police station, where he was held for the federal authorities.

man troops a rising would be useless.

"After America's entrance into the war, in April, 1917, the line of communication between the German government and the leaders of the Sinn Fein party was broken temporarily, though there was no reason to believe that the messenger service between America and Ireland devised by John Devoy was affected.

"A clew to the new line of communication was obtained subsequently and has been followed up actively. The effect of this new line in Ireland is visible in the speeches of the Sinn Fein leaders during this period.

De Valera Planned Army.

"For example, Prof. De Valera, addressing the convention of the Irish volunteers on October 27, 1917, said:

"By proper organization and recruiting we could have 500,000 fighting volunteers in Ireland. That would be a big army, but without the opportunity and means for fighting it could only be used as a menace. There already has been too much bloodshed without success, and I would never advocate another rebellion without hopeful chances of success. We can see no hope of that in the near future except through a German invasion of England and the landing of troops and munitions in Ireland. We should be prepared to leave nothing undone toward that end."

"On another occasion, in January of this year, De Valera said:

"As long as Germany is the enemy of England and England is the enemy of Ireland, so long will Ireland be a friend of Germany."

"About April, 1918, it was ascertained definitely that a plan for landing arms in Ireland was ripe for execution and that the Germans only awaited definite information.

"The British authorities were able to warn the Irish command regarding the probable landing of an agent of Germany from a submarine. The agent actually landed on April 12 and was arrested.

Revolt to Follow Drive.

"The new rising depended largely upon the landing of munitions from submarines and there is evidence to show that it was planned to follow a successful German offensive in the west and was to take place at a time when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

"According to documents found on his person, De Valera had worked out in great detail the constitution of his rebel army. He hoped to be able to muster 500,000 trained men. There is evidence that German munitions actually had been shipped on submarines from Cuxhaven in the beginning of May, and that for some time German submarines have been busy off the west coast of Ireland on other errands than the destruction of allied shipping.

"No other course was open to the government if useless bloodshed was to be avoided and its duty to its allies fulfilled but to intern the authors and abettors of this criminal intrigue."

New in the automobile emergency brake line is an attachment to lift the driving wheels of a car clear of the ground by dropping two curved metal plates that also serve as drags.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

Turkish troops have occupied Tabriz, next to Teheran the largest city in Persia, according to a Turkish official statement dated June 14.

Six submarines built for the Chilean government in the United States arrived Sunday at the port of Ballenita, Ecuador. They left an Atlantic port in the United States May 25.

All new crops have been ordered requisitioned by the Hungarian government, according to a report from Budapest. All flour mills have been put under government supervision.

The entire estate in this country of Mrs. Lily Busch, widow of Adolphus Busch, late millionaire brewer, of St. Louis, has been taken over by the government under the alien property law.

Major General Leonard Wood lost his fight to go to France in command of troops, temporarily at least, when orders were issued Wednesday reassigning him to train troops at Camp Funston, Kansas.

Award of the French cross of war to Private W. J. Guyton as the first American soldier to be killed on German soil, is announced by General Pershing. Guyton belonged to the American force operating in the Vosges.

Because of an unprecedented shortage of water in the Okanogan reclamation project in Northern Washington, the department of the Interior has asked congress for an appropriation of \$125,000 to pump water from a distance.

The senate by a vote of 51 to 11 adopted a hague resolution authorizing the erection in a public park in Washington, D. C., of a statue of James Buchanan. Senators opposing the resolution attacked the loyalty of the former President.

What is claimed to be the world's record production of marketable potatoes on one acre, 49,531 pounds, or 825 bushels, has been made on an acre tract of land near Kanab, in the southeastern section of Utah, just a few miles from the Arizona state line.

E. P. Fry, a Goulding Creek, Mont., farmer, has been sentenced to serve six months in jail on his confession that he sold seed wheat he obtained from the county to assist him in spring planting. Fry was arrested on complaint of his father, who knew of the act.

A movement is afoot in Germany for the organization of strikes because of the decreased bread ration, says a dispatch to the Central News from Amsterdam. The situation, it is said, is so serious that Socialist trade unions have considered it necessary to warn the workers, but the latter have taken no notice of the warning.

Arrested in Bethlehem, Pa., on a charge of violating the trading-with-the-enemy act by conspiring to smuggle a mysterious message into Denmark, Charles Strangeland, a widely-known political economist and until recently second secretary of the American embassy in London, was held in \$10,000 bail by the Federal authorities.

The capture of Jeremiah O'Leary, Irish-American leader, under indictment in New York, on a chicken ranch near Portland, Or., will be followed soon by arrest of a number of other Irish agitators in the United States on charges of treason or espionage. The government has considerable undisclosed evidence against O'Leary and his companions, it is said.

William G. Russell, of Lubbock, Tex., was found guilty of the murder of Charles Qualey and sentenced to 10 years in the state penitentiary. Russell is a banker and cattle man of Lubbock.

Ivan Bradbury, a 14-year-old boy, of Baker Or., by reaching Nadie and Manley Strayer, daughter and son of Senator W. H. Strayer, with a raft after they had gone beyond their depth in a slough where they were bathing, saved the lives of both children.

Sarah Bernhardt, the actress, has arrived in Seattle to rest before her engagement at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, next week. According to her manager, she will stop in the city during the week and make the 120 miles to the camp and back daily by automobile.

First Lieutenant Ray E. Schleker, quartermaster's department, U. S. A., committed suicide in Chicago by shooting. In his hand was a note addressed to Miss Evelyn Rae, Morrison hotel, Chicago.

Unofficial estimates by naval experts show that in excess of 500,000 tons of shipping sunk by submarines may be re-floated as a result of salvage operations conducted by Great Britain and the other allied governments. American naval engineers are to be sent to assist in this work, taking with them a fleet of powerful seagoing tugs, scows and other equipment.

OFFICER IS CAUGHT IN NET

Lieutenant Staley, Arrested, Charged With Graft, Confesses.

Washington, D. C.—The trail of the government's pursuit of illegal profiteers on war contracts Wednesday led to the arrest in New York of Lieutenant James C. Staley, a reserve army officer, on a charge of accepting money from the Truefit Raincoat company, of New York, for the contract, which he promised to procure.

After being arrested, Lieutenant Staley made a complete confession of his part in the transaction, department of Justice officials said, and gave much valuable information, which may lead to the detection of other cases of fraud. He will be tried by court martial.

The arrest was made by agents of the department of Justice, who had followed the officer during his inspection of the plant of the raincoat company, whose proprietors acted in cooperation with the government to detect the fraud.

The secret agents arrested Staley immediately after he was said to have received a sum of money from Joshua Rosenthal and Louis Wener, proprietors of the plant.

It was charged that he had told them he would expect more money as soon as they got the contracts which they sought for 50,000 raincoats costing nearly \$250,000.

This was the first arrest of an army officer since the department of Justice started its investigation into the system by which contingent fee agents have made millions by obtaining contracts for manufacturers who were charged a commission. Other arrests may follow soon, as it is known that a number of contractors in New York and elsewhere are assisting the government in running down agents by whom they have been approached.

U. S. TO HAVE ARMY OF 4,000,000 SOON

Expansion Planned to Meet New Needs and Draft Decisions Are Upset—Age Extension Necessary.

Washington, D. C.—The present schedule of the War department is said to contemplate the arming of 4,000,000 men by next January 1. That would mean the calling of 1,000,000 men between July and January, and the absorbing not only of the men remaining in class 1 from the first registration, but of those placed in that class under the recent registration, as well as some 200,000 expected to be put in that class as the result of the reclassification recently ordered.

Should congress decide that it is necessary at this time to extend the draft age limits below 21 or above 30, or both, no opposition will be offered by the War department.

In authorizing this statement, Secretary Baker said the department could see no immediate need for such action, although the date already is in sight when it will become necessary to replenish the class 1 reservoir.

A bill by Senator France, of Maryland, to extend the draft to men from 18 to 45 is now before the senate military committee, and at a hearing on it last Saturday, Provost Marshal General Crowder gave it his opinion that extension of the draft ages would be necessary.

All previous estimates of the department relating to man power have been based solely upon the men in class 1. General Crowder stated specifically in his report on the first draft that it would be the policy of his department to refrain from touching the other classes.

The present emergency, however, with its resultant demands for the speedy organization of forces far in excess of the number contemplated, have upset these decisions.

Officials here have always declared that the difference between members of class 1 and class 2, from the viewpoint of eligibility for service, was too minute to be seriously considered.

Venezuela Friend of U. S.

Washington, D. C.—Venezuela's friendship to the United States and freedom from German influence were affirmed by Dr. Santos A. Domini, Venezuelan minister here, in a statement commenting upon a published statement by Dr. Carlos Lopez Buzamanti, Venezuelan editor, who recently came to America with a story of German intrigue and control in the Latin-American country. The minister said: "There is no truth in the statement that Venezuela is pro-German. The government is very friendly to you."

Honolulu Troops Shiver.

Camp Lewis, Tacoma—First infantry troops who recently arrived at Murray, near here, from Honolulu, are getting their first real night's rest in six years. Though the temperature in the day is approximately the same as in Hawaii, the men soon found that they were not equipped for Washington nights, and the Red Cross was called on for a supply of quilts and sweaters. About 1280 quilts were supplied the soldiers from the tropics.

Hindenburg in Hospital.

Geneva.—The Tribune says it learns from a reliable source that Field Marshal von Hindenburg is suffering from an acute nervous disease; that his mental capacity is much affected, and that he is confined in a private sanitarium. The paper adds that Hindenburg took no responsible part in the recent offensive on the western front, the work being done chiefly by General Ludendorff.

AUSTRIANS START GREAT OFFENSIVE

Drive Extends From Plateau Asiago to Sea in Italy

RESISTANCE STRO

Advance Into Defensive Area Smashing Blows From Defenders—Attack Seems Failure.

Rome.—The Austrians began an offensive at 7 o'clock Saturday morning on the front from the Plateau to the sea.

This announcement was made in a chamber of deputies by Premier Orlando, who added:

"Our troops are everywhere fighting magnificently. Nearly the whole of our front engaged, as the offensive extended extreme violence from Asiago to Brenta, from the Brenta to the and along the Piave everywhere involving the Asiago Plateau, the Grappa sector and the Plain."

The Italian and allied armies bravely sustaining the weight of Austrian forces which are attacking along the front of the Italian from the northwest of the Plateau eastward to the Piave and thence along that stream to it joins the headwaters of the Piave, a front of nearly 100 miles.

The Austrians are striving to breach the mountain passes across the Piave river and gain Venetian plains.

In the initial struggle the Austrians succeeded in capturing several line positions in the mountain region from the British and also in crossing the Piave.

Counter attacks, however, have stored all the positions in the mountains, including territory to a distance of 1000 yards along a 2500-yard captured from the British.

At last accounts the allied troops everywhere were strongly holding enemy and King Victor Emmanuel men were gallantly striving to drive back the invaders across the Piave.

The Italians have taken more than 3000 Austrian prisoners, among them 89 officers.

The Vienna war office announced that up to noon Sunday more than 10,000 Italian, English and French soldiers and a considerable number of guns had been captured.

CREW 15 DAYS IN OPEN BOAT

Schooner Crescent, With Copra Crew Burns in Mid-Ocean.

San Francisco.—After having been 15 days at sea in a 24-foot boat, crew of the burned schooner Crescent, 12 men, with Captain T. Olson and wife, calmly tied their craft up to pier here late Sunday and climbed stiffly up a ladder to shore and ashore.

The crew had pulled at the steadily since the burning schooner was abandoned at 3 a. m. June 1. Captain Olson navigated, and Mrs. Olson had portioned out their food supplies with such precision that two days' rations yet remained.

Not a craft was sighted, Captain Olson reported, from the time they were out in the small boat until they were well inside the Golden Gate. They considered the more remarkable the seafaring men who took charge of the party, because a steamship which arrived here June 9 reported that had sighted the still smoldering vessel 400 miles off shore on June 2, and kept a sharp lookout for survivors.

The Crescent, a five-masted wooden vessel of 1443 tons, left Sider, Australia, March 23, for San Francisco with copra. A small fire which broke out in the galley at 8:30 p. m. May defied the efforts of the ship's company to quench it, and seven days later Captain Olson ordered the ship abandoned.

Mines Point to Hun Plot

London.—The British admiralty announces that the area within five miles of where the Dutch hospital ship *Prinsing Regentes* was sunk has been searched and no mines have been found. But between June 2 and 7 newly moored German mines were swept up in the track used only by Dutch ships engaged in repatriating British and German prisoners.

"It seems clear," says the statement of the admiralty, "that the mines were laid to catch repatriating vessels on their passage west."

Paris Bolsters Defenses.

Paris.—General Guillaumat, who has been transferred from the post of commander-in-chief of the allied operations in the Balkans to that of military governor in Paris, in succession to General Dubail, has arrived here from Salonika and has taken up his new duties—the preparation of the defenses of Paris in co-operation with the newly organized defense committee. These defensive measures, Premier Clemenceau explained, are of a precautionary nature for the safeguarding of the capital.

Dutch Helped Boche, Charge.

London.—The direct charge that the Dutch government sheltered a German vessel at a Dutch port to save her from being captured by the British, has been made public. The ship was the *Marla*, 4000 tons, which entered the harbor of Tandjong Priok, Java, Dutch East Indies, in May, 1916. She was flying the German mercantile flag, but is believed to have been a cruiser.

A COMRADE'S LAST RESTING PLACE



The hat and rude cross that mark this humble grave are silent testimonials of the tender care and grief of an unknown soldier's comrades.