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SOCIETY WOMEN OF WASHINGTON BERNSTORFF AIDS

Embassy Employes Were Engaged As Servants at Fashionable Affairs

BERNSTORFF POPULAR IN SWELL SOCIETY

Newspaper Reporters in Unguarded Moments Were Source of Information

(By Carl D. Groat)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Sept. 25.—Beautiful society women were Ambassador Bernstorff's unconscious aids in gathering "inside information about American affairs."

This fact will be developed if any congressional inquiry of his propaganda operations and his congressional slush fund are undertaken. Moreover, it would be revealed that employes of the German embassy in the day time were waiter spies at night for the count.

Bernstoff, tall, handsome and gracious was a social lion here and in New York in the days before the war and before his nefarious operations had come to light.

It was no uncommon occurrence for social leaders to call him on the telephone afternoons and chat with him. Ambassador Bernstorff never made any secret of these calls.

Aside from his opportunities of gathering "diplomatic gossip" here he was a most consistent visitor to New York.

During his visits to New York he held many mysterious conferences and it is assumed he frequently met men who were aiding in his anti-American propaganda. Incidentally, his New York trips recalled today the fact that reports at the time of the so-called "leak" investigation linked Bernstorff's name with the stock deals. It is believed quite generally here that the information he could gather as to the moves of his own and the American government, Bernstorff was able to make large profits in the American market.

Bernstorff had a retinue of servants at the embassy who were really spies. At night they had employment at big social affairs where the count himself was frequently a guest. When the war made him persona non grata, Bernstorff could still get a considerable stock of information from these waiters. The United States secret service was aware of this phase of Bernstorff's work and kept close tab on it.

The state department was worried for some time over one form of Bernstorff's propaganda—his talks to newspapermen. In as broad a way as possible officials warned newspapermen who "covered" the embassy that they were being duped oftentimes by the smooth-tongued Teuton. The officials also did all they could directly to prevent Bernstorff from talking and at one time a situation of extreme delicacy arose over his persistence in talking "German press agent matter." There were rumors for a time that his recall would be asked as a result.

Secretary of State Lansing indicated today that perhaps he would have a new series of disclosures of Germany's shameless work soon.

House Members Touchy.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The house is divided over the punishment to be meted to Representatives Heflin, Alabama and Howard, Georgia, for insinuations that some congressmen were interested in Bernstorff's $50,000 "slush fund."

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ABE MARTIN

Ie we could only hear ourselves eat as others hear us. "It wuz almost too cool fer furs yisterday," said Miss Tawney Apple, t'day.

ARTILLERY CHIEF FACTOR IN WAR ON WEST FRONT

Recent British and French Offensives Employ Few Infantrymen

OPPOSING WORKS TAKEN WITH ONLY SLIGHT LOSS

Fifteen Killed In German Air Raid Over England Last Night

By Henry Wood
(United Press staff correspondent)

With the French Armies at the Front Sept. 25.—For the first time in worlds history, battles are being fought today on the French front where the number of artillerymen, "preparing" the attack, equals—and often exceeds—the number of infantrymen in the assault.

"Artillery preparation" today means perhaps a million shells a day—a record frequently reached in French offensive attacks.

Such concentration of artillerymen and shells is the greatest demand yet reached in the "war of material." It is the basis on which American troops will participate. When Americans infantrymen eventually are called upon to "go over" it should be after artillery preparation possibly not of a million, but of two million shells a day.

Already this new massing of artillery has been developed by the French to a point where the material exceeds the wildest imagination of three years ago.

In the April offensive along the Aisne and Moronvillers crest, the French fired day after day an average of a million shells a day. Had the United States been in a position at that time to furnish France with a million shells a day indefinitely, the war might have been over by now.

Comparative figures show this great artillery development. In the German assault on Verdun last year, the enemy seldom was able to fire over 200,000 shells a day. In the French attack on Verdun, August 20, the maximum of 400,000 a day was reached.

For the French portion of the Flanders attack in July, if all guns used had been placed side by side instead of in successive rows, they would have been too close together for safety in firing.

It is General Petain's philosophy that no military commander now has the right to send human breasts against material.

In gigantic attacks during the summer in Flasders, on the Aisne, against Moronvilliers and Verdun regiments of French troops have captured prefixed objectives without a single soldier killed. The tremendous artillery preparation permitted it.

If America supports her infantry with an artillery program equal in every way to that which the French have developed—and are now developing to a greater degree—she can count not only on victory, but victory at a cost of human life smaller as her artillery preparation is greater.

Air Raid over Britain

London, Sept. 25. — Fifteen killed and 70 injured was the official casualty list announced today of last nights German raid by Zeppelins and airplanes

Lord French, commander in chief of home defense forces, announced that the raiders over London had been driven off by anti-aircraft gun fire only one of of the most two machines having penetrated the defenses.

"Enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts," he said "There is no evidence that they penetrated far inland. One coast town was bombed, three women being slightly injured. Little material damage was done."

Loss May be Greater

London, Sept. 25.—Casualties from last night's raid of Zeppelins and airships was expected today to exceed the six dead and a score injured reported in first official statements.

So far no reports of damage have been received from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, where apparently the Zeppelins confined their operations, leaving the faster Gotha airplanes for the attack on London proper. The city bore the raid with equanimity, many audiences in theaters keeping their seats and calmly listening to the orchestras or the plays.

Raids Only Activity.

London, Sept. 25.—Raids and active artillery fire were all the fighting reported from the British front by Field Marshal Haig today.

"East of Epehy we carried out a successful raid at night," he said. "A few prisoners were taken. Northeast of Lens a hostile attempt to rush a forward post was repulsed after a bombing fight.

"East and north of Ypres the enemy's artillery was active at night."

German Attacks Repulsed.

Paris, Sept. 25.— Violent German attacks made with the prodigal expenditure of liquid fire against French positions around Beaumont, were thrown back with heavy losses to the assaulting waves, the officiol report asserted today.

THE LOVE OF A BEAR

RUSSIA WILL NOT CONCLUDE SEPARATE PEACE, SAYS CRANE

Army May Have Lost Power of Resistance Owing to Existing Chaos

(By William G. Shepherd)
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Stockholm, Sept. 25.—"Russia will not make a separate peace—but it is impossible to say how far the Russian army will go in resisting the enemy," in the opinion of Charles R. Crane, American business man and one of the American commissioners to Russia. He reached here today from Petrograd.

"There is chaos in Russia," he told the United Press. "It is exceedingly difficult to draw facts from the confused situation or to make prophecies in view of rapidly changing conditions. Events move with terrific speed. No one can tell today what will happen tomorrow.

"However, the outstanding truth is that the Russian revolution has not shown the Germans that they may improve their own government by a similar movement. This feeling is reflected by German and Austrian prisoners—who in many cases are moving freely about—expressing their pity for Russians' sufferings and discomforts of 'anarchy.'

"The Korniloff affair forcer Premier Kerensky to place himself in the hands of the Bolsheviki. He has been trying to shake off their clutches ever since. Three days ago he appointed a cabinet. The Soviet (council of workmen and soldiers of Petrograd) refused to endorse his selections. Then Kerensky threw down the gauntlet, insisting that his choice of the cabinet must prevail. Things were in this situation when I left Petrograd.

"It is impossible to predict whether the premier will be able to withstand the Bolsheviki strength. The Bolsheviki are the real counter-revolutionists and peacemakers.

"Conditions this winter in the big cities will be very unhappy.

"The peasants are refusing to sell food to the large centers because the money they receive buys so little. Moreover, the peasants, constituting the real backbone of Russia and staunchly supporting Kerensky, know that there are thousands of soldiers loafing in the cities who ought to be fighting in aid of the new democracy.

"Parts of Russia outside of Petrograd are becoming impatient with the capital. The Caucasians, Siberians and Ukranians are showing disinclination to work with the Petrograd government; be-

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NOT GUILTY VERDICT IN BRADLEY MURDER CASE LAST EVENING

Four Ballots Taken by Jury, First Showing Even Division, 6 to 6

Not guilty was the verdict of the jury in the case of A. E. Bradley charged with second degree murder for the killing of Fred Moore on August 22.

The jury required but 50 minues in its deliberations. The first ballot stood six to six for manslaughter. In all four ballots were taken, with the final verdict of not guilty.

The trial occupied the time of the court four days. Twenty-two men were called before the jury was accepted, the majority of them being farmers.

In all, 40 witnesses were called, 25 for the defense and 15 for the state. The defendant, A. E. Bradley was defended by W. H. Trindle, Philip J. Kuntz and Walter Winslow. District Attorney Gehlhar was assisted by James C. Heltzel in the prosecution.

CUPID HAS BLOW OUT.

Spokane, Wash., Sept. 25.—A blowout punctured a romance here today.

After a 400-mile chase from Seattle, David S. Windell, pursuing parent, captured his eloping daughter, Alice when Cupid's car had a blowout. J. Donlan of Seattle is the principal victim of the blowout.

A LIVELY UNDERTAKER.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 25.—Larry Duggan, undertaker, is under arrest here today for beating up a miner who called Duggan a scab.

Friends of Duggan deny he was trying to stimulate business.

THE WEATHER

Oregon: Tonight and Wednesday fair except probably rain northwest portion; gentle southerly winds.

ARGENTINE BREAKS DIPLOMATIC RELATION WITH GERMAN EMPIRE

Chamber of Deputies Makes Decisive Move Toward War Today

By Charles P. Stewart
(United Press staff correspondent)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—By a vote of 53 to 18 the Argentine chamber of deputies today voted to support a break in relations with Germany.

The vote was on a motion "to proceed to break relations with Germany.'

The chamber's vote completes Argentine's legislative approval of severance of relations with Berlin. The senate last week voted 23 to 1 in favor of such a step.

Under the Argentine constitutional law, however, authorities believe President Irigoyen can override this legislative approval by a veto if he so desires. Public opinion here today, however, supported the belief that the administration would follow the course recommended by the senate and deputies.

According to the newspaper Razon today, the government intends to reaffirm its position of neutrality, despite the positive votes in favor of severance of diplomatic relations in the senate and chamber of deputies.

THE BERLIN VERSION.

Berlin, via London, Sept. 25.—"Our aviators attacked England and dropped bombs on military buildings and warehouses in the heart of London, at Dover, Southend, Chatham and Sheerness," said today's official statement.

"Fires gave evidence of the effect of this bombardment.

"All our machines returned undamaged. Dunkirk was also attacked.

"The enemy lost thirteen aeroplanes."

To the above official statement, the United Press London bureau appended this note:

"If the above loss of thirteen aeroplanes by 'the enemy' refers to British planes lost in the air raid last night, the statement is totally devoid of the truth, according to official statements today."

MISS RANKIN CALLED DOWN

Butte, Mont., Sept. 25.—The assertion of Congresswoman Jeanette Rankin that she was unable to interview Secretary of Labor Wilson before her recent trip to Butte was refuted in a letter today in a letter received by the carpenters' union from the department. Miss Rankin was given all facts regarding Butte labor troubles as rapidly as the department obtained them and had frequent interviews with Secretary Wilson, the letter declared.

CONFERENCE MAY SETTLE PORTLAND SHIPYARDS' STRIKE

Heads of Companies Will Meet Representatives of the Strikers

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES KEEPING CLOSE WATCH

Fourteen Thousand Shipyard Workers Will Strike Saturday in Seattle

Portland, Or., Sept. 25.—A conference of shipyard heads and representatives of the striking employes will be held as soon as possible to present an adjustment of the strike which has stopped construction on 100 vessels on the Willamette and Columbia rivers, Mayor Baker announced this afternoon following a meeting of city, county and state authorities.

Managers of several of the largest yards are out of the city, and a date for the conference will be set as soon as the autorities acting together can get in touch with them.

In the meantime, federal authorities are bending every effort to adjust the strike here. Senator George E. Chamberlain today sent a telegram to Mayor Baker declaring that the department of labor, the shipping board and other government agencies are co-operating to affect an early settlement of the Portland strike situation. Chamberlain added he would keep in touch with Washington officials and do whatever he could to bring about an adjustment.

Mayor Baker is keeping President Wilson in touch with each day's developments by wire.

This morning's conference was held to assure united action of city, county and state to prevent violence in the strike. Governor Withycombe came here from Salem to attend the meeting.

Strike in Seattle Saturday.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25.—Fourteen thousand Seattle ship yard workers will strike at 10 o'clock Saturday morning unless the labor adjustment board of the United States shipping board, meeting in Washington city, effects a settlement on the increased wage demands of the metal trades council before that time.

The strike date was set by the metal trades council yesterday and unanimously ratified by the membership of the boilermakers union last night.

The boilermakers' action was formally ratified by the business agents of the 13 unions of the metal trades council this morning and the strike notices at once sent to the ship yards.

(Continued on page three.)

LARGER CROWDS VISIT STATE FAIR ON SECOND DAY

Educational Exhibits Attract Much Attention In Old Pavilion

STATE GRANGE KEEPING OPEN HOUSE FOR VISITORS

Salem and Woodman Day Will Draw Large Crowds Tomorrow

As all roads once lead to Rome, so all local interest centers around the state fair.

The threatened rain failing to materialize, today's crowd was much larger than Monday's.

Several hundred patients of the state institutions were the guests of the fair this morning and witnessed the display of their handiwork in the several exhibits together with the other attractions.

The chief interest thus far seems to center about the educational exhibits located in the old pavilion much of the credit for the uniqueness of the displays and general management of the building is due E. F. Carleton, assistant state superintendent of schools, who is in chaage. His untiring effort and painstaking zeal before and during the fair have produced gratifying results.

The University of Oregon in addition to their display of the work of the various departments, have at hand an array of the books written by various members of the faculty. This contribution to literature embraces a varied list of subjects. The university is co-operating with the Oregon Federation for Industrial Safety and a number of pictures and data call attention to hazardous pursuits and incidents.

A display of slides, pictures and other things educational, loaned by the extension department to schools and communities, is shown as a part of the school's activities.

The rest room and library where the daily papers from all parts of the state may be read is conveniently located at the entrance of the old pavilion.

The headquarters of the state Grange is charge of Mrs. Zella S. Fletcher, deputy master for Marion county, is making a special effort to keep "open house" for the benefit of the out of town members and visitors especially those from outside the state.

Interesting programs are promised in the various booths each day.

An attractive program was presented this morning by the scholars of the Oregon School for the Deaf. Another

(Continued on page three)

PAID GERMAN AGENTS BACK A NATION-WIDE STRIKE IN ARGENTINE

By J. W. T. Mason
(Written for the United Press)

New York, Sept. 25.—Argentine's general strike at the critical moment of peremptory demands upon Germany provides evidence that the kaiser's mediaeval system has not been changed by the American revelations or its sinister international menace.

While it is in the midst of apologizing for Count Luxburg's murderous advice to the kaiser to sink Argentine's ships "without leaving a trace," Germany has been caught financing labor unrest in Argentine.

The situation now existing in the South American republic is the counterpart of the ideal for which von Bernstorff and his associates were working in the United States.

Had von Bernstorff and his various $50,000 sums prevailed, President Wilson would have faced last spring the same artificial domestic crises now existing in Argentine. The single difference centers in the fact that between then and now the remarkable work of the American secret service has revealed documentary proof of Germany's diplomatic perfidy.

The Argentine people in particular, have first hand knowledge of the muddy depths to which German diplomacy will sink. It cannot be difficult, therefore, for them to understand with what rendiness German money is being expended in Argentine to encourage domestic discord, for the benefit of the kaiser's absolutists.

For the rest of the world, the lesson is fully as serious as for Argentine. It demonstrates anew the sham of the kaiser's pleading for a "moral peace." To obtain this "moral peace," the kaiser would attempt to bribe and corrupt anybody. No peace in which the Hohenzollerns participate as principals can be a "moral peace."

The story of Argentine shows that peace now would leave the same gangsters in control of Germany's destinies as before the war. The unfortunate position of Argentine, though perhaps momentarily advantageous to the kaiser, must, however, result disastrously for him in the end, for it is conclusive evidence of the refusal of the Hohenzollerns to reform themselves voluntarily.

GERMANS PAY EXPENSES
By Charles P. Stewart
(United Press staff correspondent)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 25.—(via London)—Argentina was paralyzed today in a general strike, which tied up all railroads, cut off communication and threatens famine in scores of cities.

It was learned on high authority that Germans are paying many strikers' expenses to prevent them returning to work. One hundred and twenty thousand men are already out.

The government was strenuously attempting to settle the strikes today while agitators, equally earnest, endeavored to prolong the Buenos Aires local street railway strike.

Buenos Aires is already without milk. Electric light plants are operated only by sailors and soldiers. Food prices soared to unheard of heights today. The government advised all hotels to barricade their windows with shutters and to secure provisions enough for a fortnight, officially admitting that continuation of the strike for even a few days will mean a food shortage.

During the night strikers cut the American cable and land wires, because they were within the railroad right of way. All National telegraph wires to Chile were cut, destroying South American communication, except by cable to London, New York and down the Pacific. The Pacific ca-

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