

fer came at the time we were deeply regretting the death of John R. Mc-Lean. This gentleman had given his newspaper an entire anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap which The National Courier can unfortunately never hope to The Washington Post has since then been fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as it very much desired, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst."

To Berlin Foreign Office.

the

war.

against Britain."

Under date of August 2, 1916, Mr. Bielaski said, this communication was lent to the Berlin foreign office and was signed by Dr. H. K. Feuhr, a former German consular agent in the orient who came to the United States early in 1914:

"The Washington Post, whose neu-tral attitude towards the belligerents during the present war has won for it warm recognition from the German side, has of late materially changed its tone in questions of European polltics and seems fairly on the way to join our enemies.

"From reliable sources I learn that this change of front is due to the Russian ambassador in Washington. After the death of its former owner, John R. McLean, The Washington Post, together with The . Cincinnati Enquirer, came in the hands of the son of the first mentioned, on whom aunt, Madam Bakhmeteff, is said to have great influence.

"Mr. McLean, Jr., inaugurated his ownership by naming as "editorial di-rector" one Bill Spurgeon, who is said Bielaski did not name any papers in rector" one Bill Spurgeon, who is said to be a British subject, and a nephew of Robert Porter, one of the chief leaders of the Northcliffe ring."

New York Paper Also.

Another communication produced by Mr. Bielaski, and alleged to have been written by Samuel Untermyer, of New York, to Albert in February, 1916, dealt with the purchase of a New York paper for \$2,000,000. The name of this paper was not mentioned in the communication, but Mr. Bielaski sai dthere were indications that it was The New York Sun. The letter said:

"I have received word that our opportunity has now arrived to acquire that morning and evening paper about which we have been talking, and that it can be had at a price slightly under \$2,000,000 for four-sixths of the capi-tal stock, which includes valuable real estate on Park row, but that action must be taken immediately.

"Under proper conditions my friends would be willing to take a one-fourth interest, provided some ar-rangement could be made giving them the option to acquire the majority at some future day, say after the lapse of one or two years from the close of the war, which would afford every opportunity that could be possibly wanted. I understand that the project is now breaking about even-that is, that it is neither losing nor making money; but my friends are satisfied that it can be made a substantial earner, and I am disposed to agree with them.

"I shall be glad to hear from you as to whether you are now in posi-tion to take up this subject seriously and promptly with me and bring it to sion, if, as I believe, the terms are advantageous."

Hearst Man on Hun Payroll. Mr. Bielaski also produced a copy of a message relating to Dr. Hale go-ing to Germany for the Hearst news-papers, which, he said, was sent by Von Bernstorff to Britain, June, 1916, through Buenos Aires and Stockholm. Dr. Hale, the witness said was on the Dr. Hale, the witness said, was on the

(Continued on page 2.)

New York. Means, it was stated, in other German co-operation with agents, posed as a wealthy Canadian to see what he could do for the cause of Great Britain and the war, and had a number of tug boat captains brought to him for the purposee of getting them to take supplies to the ships: He then, accord-ing to Mr Bielaski, made it known he was a British agent, and that the

best possible proof of their taking supplies would be statements t they had done so. "He found that they had done so. one tug boat captain willing to say so," according to Mr. Bielaski, "but others shied off. The idea was that statements would be presented to the state department and lead to action

Mr. Bielaski sald the department of justice would not prove that Means, in doing this work, knew its purpose. the checks were to go to Means through the Burns Detective agency, but Mr. Bielaski said he could only account for \$2,200. Replying to Senator Overman, Mr.

Bielaski said there was no evidence that Means was connected with agency after the country went to

A scheme that did . not work out was intended to rouse German .sentiment in the south over the cotton situation, through a number of south-ern newspapers. "They never got to the point of approach to any of these newspapers," it was stated, "they wanted to show that England was this connection.

NOMINATION OF GLASS WITHOUT OBJECTION IS CONFIRMED BY SENATE

Will Immediately Resign From Congress, After 16 Years' Service, to Begin New Duties December 16.

Washington, Dec. 6.-The nomina-tion of Representative Carter Glass, to be secretary of the Virginia, treasury to succeed Willis / G. Mc-Adoo was confirmed tonigat by the senate, without objection. Mr. Glass immediately will resign Congress, in which he has from

served 16 years, and will take up his new duties on December 16. Mr. McAdoo will continue as director gen-eral of railroads until his successor for that position shall have been appointed.

Representative Glass said today that he had every reason to believe that the future policies of the treasury would not be different from those now being pursued except as varying cir-"There is no further statement that

could make at this time which would either interest or enlighten the pub-lic," said Mr. Glass. "I would readily wish that I may succeed even approximately as well in administering the affairs of the treasury as has the

distinguished man whose retirement so distresses the country. It is my judgment that his retirement is a national misfortune."

CONCER IMMUNE FROM LAW ARE HOHENZOLLERNS

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The Prussian gov-ernment has formerly withdrawn the privilege heretofore held by the mem-bers of the Hohenzollern family of tmmunity from law.

those associated with it in the war. Emphasizing the difficulties and the served.

bsence of dramatic glamor in the war job of the farmer, Mr. Houston speaks with satisfaction of the change during the past year toward giving ag-riculture a larger place in the newswas the creation of a war service expapers and magazines and the world's ecutive committee which will keep thought and bringing the great urban populations into closer touch with the business and industrial interests

rural life. "It is one thing to ask a man to save," says the secretary, contrasting the task of the one who conserves and the one who produces, "it is another to ask him, confronted as he is by the chances of the market and the risk of loss from disease, flood and drouth, to put his labor and capital countries, notably Germany. into, the production of food and feeds. and the raw material for clothing." included these:

Pointing out that the size of the harvest may not measure the labors of the farmer, Mr. Houston records that the acreage planted this year in principal products aggregated 289 .-000,000 acres, or more by 5,600,000 acres than in the preceding record year Of next year's prospects, the report

"It is too early to make detailed suggestions for the spring planting season of 1919. During this fall the

department, the agricultural colleges, and other agencies carried on a campaign for a large wheat acreage, and indications were given by states as to where the requisite planting could be secured without calling for an extension of the area or even a normal acreage in the states which had sufferred from drouth for two years. It was suggested that, if possible, at least 45,000 acres of wheat should be planted. The informal indications

coming to the department are that the farmers exceeded the plantings suggested by the department. "We do not know how either the wheat or the rye will come through the winter, and are not now able to

state what the requirements should be for the next season, hor can anyone now tell what the world demand will be at the close of the harvest season of 1919.

"We do know that for the ensuing months the nation is likely to be called upon for large quantities of available food and feeds to supply not

only the peoples with whom we co-operated in the war ,but also those of the neutrals and the central powers. This will involve a continuation of conservation on the part of our people and probably of the maintenance of a satisfactory range of prices for food products during the period." Increased values for all farm products are shown. "On the basis of prices that have recently prevailed," says the report, "the value of all crops produced in 1918 and of live stock on farms on January 1, including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, swine, cf 1 poul-try, is estimated to be \$24,700,000,000,

compared with \$21,325,000,000 for 1917, \$15,800,000,000 for 1916, \$12,-650,000,000 for 1914, and \$11,700,000,-000 for the five-year average. The increased values reveal that the mon-etary returns to the farmers have inreased proportionately with those of other groups of producers in the nation and that their purchasing power has kept pace in the rising scale of

FIFTEEN MILLION GROSS TONNAGE LOST IN WAR

London, Dec. 6 .- The world's total

osses of merchant tonnage from the

prices."

zollern Chancellors Demanded. as if every formality had been of

To Stabilize Business.

government.

America.

letin issued today.

says the report.

only

WEATHER IN NOVEMBER

Washington, Dec. 6 .--- With few ex-

ceptions the weather during November was favorable for increase in the late

and top crop of cotton, according to

about 10 per cent is yet in the

field. The crop was mostly gathered in other sections."

JO-JO SAYS

Fair today and Sunday

Not all big headed men are broad

in temperature.

minded,

a change

Special Wireless to The Observe What is regarded as an important step in the work of stabilizing busi-From The London Times.

(Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) through the readjustment period Stockholm, Dec. 6 .--- The Berlin soviet in conjunction with the Bavarian executive council have decided that Dr. Solf must retire and Herr of the country in close touch with the Ersberger must be allowed to participate in the peace negotiations. Ber-The congress urged the government to encourage and preserve "pivotal in-dustries" that have been developed lin correspondence to, the Swedish press describes the situation as very during the war. These pivotal indusgrave.

heads of families having incomes ranging between \$1,000 and \$2,000, which were reportable but not taxtries produce articles upon which other industries depend and which Dr. Liebknecht and his Spartacus group is continuing to demand the able, they were assessed only \$22,395,trial of the Hohenzollern chancellors were formerly obtained from foreign 000 in the aggregate, or less than \$10 each. On the other hand, 665,000 inof the former regime by a revolution-ary tribunal in Berlin. This party is Other resolutions odapted by the congress dividuals with incomes of more than determined to prevent the assembling of the constituent assembly. The \$3,000 were assessed \$592,613,000. Recommending the development of public works of every sort so that emrabble at their command are prepared \$2,045,713,000 came from 117,000 concerns, while 218,000 corporations ployment may be created for unskilled for any folence and have easy access labor; that the construction of a great merchant marine be continued and to arms and ammunitions. were assessed income taxes of \$48.-175,000. Other assessments by classes

The Vossische Zeitung expresses amplified; that revenue legislation to Vorwaerts dreads a counteranxiety. be passed by Congress conform to the revolution and shows that counterviews expressed by organizations of revolution manifestations are occur commerce and industry, that tax laws ing all over the country, instigated usually by officers of the army, the shall provide that during present con-ditions the taxpayer shall be allowed generals ordering the tearing down of to make a deduction from his apparred flags and discarding of red cockent profit by way of a reserve for a ides. Large sums apparently are besubsequent shrinkage in the value ing spent in Berlin by the soviet in support of their cause, one paper deof merchandise; the strengthening of commercial relations with South claring the executive council already lection figures differed slightly from has expended eight hundred million, the assessments. marks (nominally \$192,000,000.)

GERMANY BEGINNING TO FAVORABLE TO COTTON

SURRENDER HER LOOT Special Cable to The Observer From

The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Co.) London, Dec. 6.—This afternoon

the national weather and crop bulnewspapers in London make a special "Much late cotton matured under feature of the impending demand for the influence of mild weather and the absence of serious frost damage, esthe extradition of the ex-kaiser ap-parently arising out of an interview with Premier Clemenceau in Paris. It pecially in the western cotton area," with Premier Clemenceau in Paris. It Is declared President Wilson is being of the bureau to suppress the illicit "In South Carolina it is reported kept informed and consulted. that one-third of the crop remains to be picked, while in North Carolina

manufacture and sale of intoxicants under the head of "conservation of Also is featured the fact that Germany is beginning to surrender her manpower and war materials." having already handed over to the allies for safe keeping three hundred million pounds in gold exacted Rioting is reported in from Russia, Cologne and several other German towns in Westphalia. The British troops are now less than 20 miles. from Cologne.

MANY TRANSLATORS TO BE AT PEACE TABLE

Paris, Dec. 6.-Tranlators in 23 languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish and some not even so well destroyed, of which half were discovknown, have been called for by Brig- ered in Georgia and North Carolina During the past year "moonshiers" have been unusually active in the adier General William W. Harts, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates. The num-ber required in indicative of the dities adjacent to the army camps and cantonments. A special force of revversity of the races and countries having interests before the peace congress, either through participation in the war, or by reason of treatles or other relations.

WRECK IN FRANCE FATAL

Orleans, France, Dec. 6.—(Havas) —An express train from Orleans last night crashed into and telescoped an-other train loaded with American ma-ferial near Meung-Sur-Loire, 11 miles southwest of this city. Twelve bodies erintendent of the aerial mail service. The reasons given were that he had been informed novices are to * be placed in charge of important branches of the service and special air-planes constructed for carrying mail.

shining" in Piedmont Section.

Washington, Dec. 6 .- Direct taxes

Commissioner Roper for the gear end-

in 1917 filed returns, including many

Corporation excess profits taxes of

Insurance companies income taxes,

2,100 returns, \$3,072,000; railroad

companies income taxes, 4,095 re-turns, \$29,878,000; individuals sub-

From Internal Revenue.

Revised reports on collections show

that \$3,694,619,000 was collected from

internal revenue, including \$2,838,-

999,000 from income and excess profits

Moonshining in Carolina. "Illicit distilleries," the report con

Piedmont section and in other locali-

enue officers has been er loyed to protect the camps from this demoral-

izing traffic. Squads of specially trained officers were sent to sections

where unsatisfactory conditions were reported, and they have been largely successful in keeping the traffic in

Alabama, Florida,

ginia.

were as follows:

bacco.

arles of peace with the representatives of the enemy powers, who will be present.

The names of the French delegates fell heavily on corporations and on to the peace congress have not as yet been announced, but it is under persons having large incomes and lightly on persons earning less than \$3,000 a year, it was shown today by there will be three members of the government, and possibly a fourth member. The British delegates will be Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Chanceller of the the annual report of Internal Revenue ing last June 30. Although 2,319,000 persons with incomes of \$3,000 or less Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, labor member of the war cabinet, and a fifth dele-gate not yet selected. It is anticipated that the peace deliberatio last about four months, and unless unforeseen obstacles arise, that final action will be reached toward the early part of May.

> FIRST CONFERENCE TO **BE- ONLY PRELIMINARY**

London, Dec. 6.—(By the Associated Press.)—Foreign Secretary Balfour in outlining his views on the peace conference today told the Associated Press he thought the meeting in Paris this month would be merely informal ject to excess profits tax, 31,000 re-turns, \$88,731,000; partnership ex-cess profits tax, 37,500 returns, \$93,and preliminary to the conference of cess profits tax, \$7,500 returns, \$93,-125,000; munition manufacturers, 2,-248 returns, \$9,418,000. Actual col-mulate all the important terms of peace agreements. This conference, he added, would be the most important and the longest of the series. When it was finished the enemy countries would be called in to ratify the

conclusions rearhed. \$99,000 from income and excess profits taxes, \$317,553,000 from distilled spirits, \$125,285,000 from fermented arrangements for President Wilson to liquors, a total of 443,838,000 from visit England, as it would be prema-ture to do so until more was known an liquors, and \$156,188,000 from toregarding the President's own plans.

The year 1918 marked the beginning The foreign secretary said he be lieved the question of a league of na of a new era of taxation, commented lieved the question or a formant work tions was the most important work the conference. "The Mr. Roper, because the bulk came from income and profits taxes rather imposed on the conference. "The prominence Mr. Wilson has given the than from liquor as in previous years. subject is a valuable contribution to civilization," he declared.

ROME EXPECTS WILSON EARLIER THAN REPORTED

tinued, "numbering 2,238 were found, principally in the southeastern sections, long notorious for "moonshin-

Special Cable to The Observer From The London Times. (Copyright, 1918, by Public Ledger Ca.) The Hague, Dec. 6.—A dispatch dated 'Wednesday, says The Nieuwe Courtant, announces the crown prince has abdicated his rights to the throne. A Rome dispatch of Wednesday says there is good reason to belleve Presi-dent Wilson is coming to Rome sconer than was expected and before the opening of the Versailles conference on the twentieth. Capitolo palace is being prepared for a great reception. ing." Of these seizures, 746, or ex-actly one-third, occurred within the single state of North Carolina. Ninety-five per cent of the illicit distilleries were seized within the six states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Vir-Besides illicit distilleries selzed

LONDON TO GIVE FREEDOM OF THE CITY TO WILSON

Special Wireless to The O From The London Times (Copyright, 1918, by Public Lodge London, Dec. 6.—The city of don will present Prefident with a freedom of the city in thest city to the city that given to Ulyman 1887 and to Mr. Roose

The cotton spinning r ashire for the year end 10 last were gree lar period in a Forty company show a net profit of 3 each share of capital for depreciation and is On a share of loan er bined profit was 22 j

(Continued on P

abevance. TO MORE THAN A DOZEN

have been removed from the wreck and identified. Other dead still re-main in the debris. Twenty-five per-sons were injured. Four of the rail-road cars were smashed to bits.