ACTIVITIES OF GERMAN SPIES IN UNITED STATES

Propagandists Busy Since the War Began.

MANY PLOTS FRUSTRATED

Incendiaries Have Continued Work of Destruction Since United States Entered the Conflict, Hindering as Far as Possible Country's Successful Prosecution of the War.

From the moment the war began Germany has kept spies and propagandists busy in the United States, says the New York Tribune. The recent burning of food stores in and around New York, the burning of the Kansas City stockyards, the Baltimore outrage and the burning of wheat fields and timberland in the West are fresh in the minds of all. But the plots of Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed, the attaches of the German embassy here, some of which were frustrated (such as the conspiracy to destroy the Welland canal), have left only a vague impress on the minds of the people. Many of the plots of these two master spies were successful, especially the burning of ships at sea as the result of explosions of time bombs placed among their cargoes before leaving American ports. Most of the tools of Captain von Papen escaped punishment. Others, notably Lieutenant Fay, German army reservist, and some of his little gang of bomb experts, were sentenced to the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, whence Fay and two others escaped.

Since the United States entered the war these German spies and incendiaries have continued their work of destruction, hindering, so far as possible, the country's successful prosecution of the war. The following list only touches the high points:

1914.

August 29—Du Pont storehouse blown up at Pompton, N. J., one dead.

December 23—Mixing house at government arsenal, Picatinny, N. J., set on fire.

1915.

January 18—Buckthorne plant of John A. Roebling Wire company, at Trenton, N. J., used in making chains for French army, destroyed by fire, thought to be caused by bomb. Damage, $1,500,000.

February 12—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N. J. Three hurt.

March 6—Explosion in Du Pont plant at Haskell, N. J. Five killed.

April 1—Explosion in plant of Equitable Powder company, Alton, Ill. Five dead.

April 30—Mixing plant of Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., destroyed by explosion. Six hurt.

May 12—Guncotton storehouse of Anderson Chemical plant, at Wallington, N. J., wrecked. Three dead.

May 16—Still house at Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., destroyed by two explosions.

June 26—Du Pont mill at Wayne, N. J., demolished by explosion.

July 18—Mixing building of United Safety Powder company's plant at Jeffersontown, Ky., wrecked by explosion. Three dead. Two buildings of Du Pont plant at Carney's Point, N. J., wrecked by explosion. One dead, three hurt.

August 3—Explosion in Frankford arsenal, Philadelphia, kills three.

August 16—Explosion in Sinnamahoning, Pa., plant of Aetna Explosives company kills five.

August 25—Explosion of shell while being tested at Bethlehem Steel works, South Bethlehem, Pa., kills two.

August 29—Glazing mill of American Powder company plant at Acton, Mass., destroyed. Two black powder mills belonging to Du Pont Powder company, north of Wilmington, Del., destroyed. Two killed.

September 10—Ambassador Dumba's recall demanded for aiding plot to hamper work on arms in America.

September 14—Banks of United States warned by pro-German depositors not to take part in $1,000,000,000 credit to Great Britain and France.

September 15—Bombs found on White Star liner Lapland.

October 12—Seven persons hurt in mysterious explosion at Du Pont Powder plan at Pompton, N. J.

October 16—Three Germans arrested at Kane, Pa., following explosion in Etna Powder mills.

October 24—Two men held at Weehawken, N. J., as pro-German participants in dynamite plots to blow up ships here.

November 4—Six sugar ships set on fire by German sympathizers in Erie basin.

November 12—Munitions plant of Roebling & Sons, at Trenton, N. J., destroyed by incendiary fire. Damage, $1,500,000.

December 1—Thirty-one lives lost by explosion in Du Pont Powder mills at Wilmington, Del.

December 10—Town of Hopewell, Pa., destroyed by suspicious fire. Du Pont powder plant at that place burned, with a loss of $2,000,000.

1916.

February 15—Two British ships burned at Brooklyn docks, with total loss of $1,000,000.

March 12—Four German sympathizers arrested trying to blow up in this port former German liner Friedrich der Grosse.

July 30—Ammunition trains blown up at Black Tom, N. J., with loss of $45,000,000 and four lives.

1917.

January 12—Canadian Car and Foundry company munitions plant at Kingsland, near Rutherford, N. J., destroyed by explosion. Damage, $10,000,000.

January 12—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant at Haskell, N. J., shakes four states and blew up 400,000 pounds of powder.

February 20—Albert A. Sanders and Charles Wommunberg arrested as head of German plotters in this city.

February 21—New Britain, Conn., set on fire by incendiary bombs in twenty places. Loss, $300,000.

March 8—German wireless in Mexico to transmit messages to Germany discovered by United States.

April 2—Attempt made to burn Great Lakes Naval station at Chicago.

April 7—Eight ringleaders of German plot in United States arrested in New York and twenty others.

April 8—Three Germans arrested in Boston on charge of plotting to cut Atlantic cables.

April 11—Explosion in Lebanon, Pa., munitions plant causes 119 deaths. German plot charged.

April 21—Ten destructive explosions in munitions plant in Pittsburgh caused arrest of three men.

May 8—Maps of Honolulu fortifications found on Germans arrested in Sandwich Islands.

May 17—Arrest of man spy at San Francisco. Confessed to seeking airplane bases in United States.

May 21—Alleged incendiary fire at Atlanta causes damage of $5,000,000.

May 23—Two fires in Norfolk, Va., navy yard. Caused by generators being tampered with. Authorities refuse to give out any information.

June 14—Explosion in American Sugar Refinery, Brooklyn, resulted in injury to 100 workmen. Loss, $150,000.

June 17—Fire destroyed submarine construction material at New York navy yard. Loss not announced.

July 7—Conspiracy unearthed to destroy shipping on Great Lakes.

July 9—Explosion and fire destroyed dye plant of Seydel Manufacturing company, Jersey City. Damage, $100,000.

July 10—Three arrested for selling court plaster containing tetanus germs.

July 22—Whitney elevator and wire house at Rochester burned, with loss of 100,000 bushels of wheat and damage of $100,000.

August 21—Fire destroys Congress street pier, Brooklyn, damages two steamships, three tugs, six barges and

August 24—Explosion in Du Pont powder plant in New Brunswick, N. J., resulted in injuries to nearly 100 employes. Damage not announced.

September 9—Explosion in detonator drying room of Frankford, Pa., arsenal. Three killed and 27 injured. Only the dead knew cause of explosion.

September 28—Round up of 80 enemy aliens prompted by discovery by federal authorities that blueprints and parts of an important naval secret had been stolen from a Brooklyn factory by Germans.

October 11—Three Germans arrested charged with conspiracy to sink ships leaving the port of New York.

October 20—Federal operatives round up 38 aliens from Hoboken piers and docks. Accused men said to have used wooden rivets in repairing ships.

October 23—Two German liners taken over by the United States, compelled to put into piers in New York harbor because of damage to machinery.

October 31—Numerous fires started simultaneously on Baltimore & Ohio railroad piers in Baltimore destroyed two piers, several boats and war material. Damage, $1,500,000.

November 5—Three explosions in plant of American Aluminum company at New Kensington, Pa. Brought death to five employees.

INTERNED GERMANS DO NOT GET 5 MEALS A DAY

Department of Labor Denies Report—No Extravagances, but Prisoners Well Treated.

Reports that the Germans interned in camp at Hot Springs, N. C., enjoy five meals a day and enjoy many extravagances of diet are denounced by the department of labor, which has them in charge.

Food Administrator Hoover has recommended that the prisoners be put on army or navy rations. The labor department says the prisoners are receiving an ordinary wholesome diet in the interest of showing Germany that her prisoners here are well treated and with the hope of inducing her to treat American captives the same way.

A statement issued at the department said:

"It should be pointed out in the first place that the aliens detained at this particular station are not prisoners of war. They comprise officers and crews from a number of German vessels that were interned in United States ports and subsequently were taken over by the government upon the declaration of hostilities. In keeping with its announced policy to set an example in the handling of these subjects which will be worthy the emulation of all civilized nations and which it is hoped will be reciprocated in the handling of Americans who may be captured by enemy forces, it has been the aim of the department to accord to these people human and just treatment.

"The statement that the men interned at Hot Springs eat five meals a day is branded as ridiculous by the officers acquainted with the facts. Three meals of substantial but plain fare prepared by their own cook, is the daily quota of each man. There is no warrant whatever for the intimation that one of these menus is elaborate. A sufficient amount of palatable food is furnished to satisfy a normal man but any semblance of luxury or extravagance is not to be found in the bill of fare."

DOGS LEARN TO TALK

One Can Say "Mamma" in Both English and French.

Berkeley, Cal., has the latest word in prodigies—this time not an erudite pedagogue, but just a plain, ordinary dog. Noah is his name and he is owned by Signor and Signora Antonio de Grassi, 2619 Dwight Way.

Noah talks.

When Signor de Grassi asks Noah "Whom do you love?" the dog answers in clear tone and with a wag of his tail, as his face brightens, "Mamma."

Noah not only says "mamma" in English, but in French as well, accenting the last syllable.

Noah has a sister, Salome. She talks, too. Salome always knows when she is hungry, and when asked always answers "Now!"

De Grassi is endeavoring to coach Noah to say "papa."

Mrs. de Grassi is considering turning Noah over to psychologists of the University of California for further training and study.

Both dogs have afternoon tea daily with the De Grassis.

CAPTIVE AT HOME FOR FIVE MONTHS

Miss Mary Gerdky, thirteen, ... the last five months never left her home, being kept under prisonlike surveillance by her mother, who, it is said, feared to let her leave the house for fear of her being murdered. The case of Ruth Cruger took such a strong hold on the mother's mind that fearing a similar fate would befall her daughter, she never permitted Mary out of her sight. Her sudden disappearance from school occasioned wonder, and agents investigated. When the officers forced an entrance they found the young girl neatly dressed, and happy, despite her detention. The mother was removed to Bellevue hospital and put under observation. The daughter was taken to the Bronx branch of the Children's society.

DEFENDS THE MARSEILLAISE

Duc de Montpensier Never Heard Objection to Great Song.

An interesting statement is contained in the preface of a new book by M. de Joantho, entitled "Le Triomphe de la Marseillaise." The Duc de Montpensier, younger brother of the Duc d'Orleans, writes that he never heard of any objection to the famous revolutionary song in his family.

His great-grandfather, the Duc de Chartres, afterward King Louis Philippe, sang it at the battle of Jemmappes, where it contributed largely to the French victory. Louis Philippe, before his accession, helped Rouget de Lisle, the author of the "Marseillaise," who had lapsed into poverty, and afterward bestowed the Legion of Honor upon him.

"MEMORY MAPS" ARE FREAKS

Try to Draw Outlines of the Various Countries and You Will Be Surprised at Your Ignorance.

A man and wife sat at the table at their hotel trying to draw the outline map of Europe from memory, observes the Ohio State Journal. They soon found that they knew little about it. They had been reading of European events for years and yet when they came to putting their mind picture of the continent on paper they forgot their geography entirely. The man had read Mahaffy and Hearn on the original, and not just Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire. The wife had studied Freeman's Old Roads and Streets and Gibbon's Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire. The man had Stephens' Chronicles of England, France and Belgium to the Battle of Waterloo. Both, while one made the head of Italy a bit bonable $10 gaiter. Anyone looking at the two maps could tell they were not of America or Asia, but of where they could not say.

But seriously it is a delightful absurdity and might with profit be indulged in more. After one gets through with Europe and the other continents and the countries that belong to them. And then one might come nearer home. It would be really sad to observe the ignorance concerning our own localities, but it would be amusing, too. Just for fun, have a company draw maps of Great Britain and Ireland, or Turkey, China, Kansas and Nebraska, Louisiana, Delaware etc., and much surprised you will be to see how this old world has changed since you trusted to your memory.

MUSIC REACHES THE HEART

Performer Dealing in Emotions Captivates Women More Swiftly Than the Poets or Painters.

The poet deals in words, while the painter deals in color and form, but the musician deals in emotions and therefore his appeal to women is always more swift, as it is always more subtle, than the appeal of any other artist.

Such, summed up by a writer in the Philadelphia North American, is the latest theory to explain the lure of music for women and the attraction of the dark eyed, long-haired musician himself.

The average woman, say the theorists is hemmed in with conventions that make her feel a prudish discomfort if a book or a poem talks too openly of what she thinks of, but never puts into words. With a picture it is the same way, but in the music, she hears with emotional delight all the romanticism, all the beauty, and all the vague dreams which she hides so closely from the world. In consequence she reads into the music her own feelings, and then she confuses the musician with his music. He, too, is keyed up to a high tension; he feels telepathically the emotion he has communicated and so a spark is kindled between them. As for the result—well, sometimes it is love, sometimes a momentary infatuation—that all depends upon how much music they hear together and how much pent-up nervous emotionalism lies buried in the woman's soul.

Small Prescriptions.

Many physicians have a habit of writing prescriptions without calculating the quantity of medicine their patients are to take. This leads to a great waste of drugs and much unnecessary expense. Which leads the New York Medical Journal to urge physicians to be more careful.

Another evil result of this far too common practice, is that partly used prescriptions are stored away in the medicine chest, and next time the patient has, or thinks he has, the same symptoms, he takes what he supposes to be the same medicine.

But the chief reason why physicians should not prescribe four or six ounces when they know only one or two will be used, is that it is wasting the drugs and making the patient pay far more for his medicine than is at all necessary.

First Introduced Canes.

The Mexicans first used canes in America. When the Spanish conquered the country, a queer custom was introduced. The chief executive of the towns carried a stick with a gold or silver head. It was a kind of scepter.

The people, of course, rarely knew how to read or write, and when anyone was wanted for a crime, one of the mayor's subordinates would take the cane, find the culprit and place it horizontally upon the latter's chest.

The proceeding was equivalent to a summons, and the man had to appear before the mayor under the penalty of being cast into prison. This action was borrowed from Spain, where it still prevails in the more important actions.

Find Skeleton of Giant.

A perfect skeleteton was uncovered in Surrey, England, during the work of carrying out alterations to surface water drainage in one of the main streets in Farnham. The chief bones were in a perfect state of preservation, and were sufficient to show that the body was that of a man of unusual stature. Close by was found a bone of a horse. The site of a Norman cemetery is only a little distance from the spot where the body was found, and here some years ago cinerary urns were discovered, which were stated to be perefct examples of first-century urns. Some of these are now preserved in Waverly abbey.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

Let us keep the mind clear and bright, fill it with wholesome thoughts of life, and be kindly in our feelings towards others.—C. B. Patterson.

SEASONABLE DISHES.

For a nice occasion when dainty salad is desired make a cherry salad as follows:

Cherry Salad.—The nice large canned cherries preferable fill each with a filbert and arrange eight or ten on a head lettuce leaf for each person. Pour over a little dressing made from the cherry juice, olive oil and seasoning.

Maple Parfait.—Beat three eggs, yolks and whites separately, until light. Scald a cupful of maple sirup and pour it boiling hot over the yolks of the eggs, fold in the whites and set aside to cool. Add a pinch of salt, two cupfuls of whipped cream, a teaspoonful of lemon juice and freeze. Serve after ripening for several hours. Sprinkle each, serving with chopped walnuts or pecans.

Potato Croquettes.—Put two cupfuls of mashed potato through a ricer, add a tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley, a teaspoonful of onion juice, and a well-beaten egg, salt, pepper and celery salt to season. Form into croquettes and fry in deep fat, after dipping them in egg and crumbs.

Royal Sandwiches.—Cut fresh brown bread a quarter of an inch thick and cover it with the following mixture: Put three hard-cooked eggs into a dish, add four tablespoonfuls of butter, a dash of red pepper, two tablespoonfuls of cooked ham, chopped, mix and rub through a sieve, then add two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream, spread this on the bread and sprinkle over it finely chopped celery, that has been chilled in ice water, add a teaspoonful of olive oil, a little vinegar and salt, place another slice of bread on top of this and butter the top, sprinkled with hard-cooked yolk of egg put through a sieve, and lightly with chopped parsley. Cut the bread in strips and serve.

Pineapple Salad with Honey Dressing.—Arrange slices of fresh pineapple on lettuce and pour over the following. Beat together three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, two tablespoonfuls of honey, a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a dash of salt. Use at once.

Nellie Maxwell

The KITCHEN CABINET

It is a fine thing to have a great thought, but it is a much finer thing to pass a great thought on to others.

God has given us tongues that we may say something pleasant to our fellow-man.

HONEY DISHES.

A most delicious plum butter was that made by our grandmothers using honey instead of sugar; just try it with your plums and see if it isn't worth remembering.

Rice Pudding.—Take a half cupful of rice, two quarts of good milk, a pinch of salt and honey to sweeten, bake for three hours, stirring often the first half of the cooking. Raisins may be added and a little butter if the milk is not rich.

Honey Spice Cake.—Stir together until creamy one and a half cupfuls of honey, one scant cupful of shortening, add gradually two well-beaten eggs, one-half cupful of milk and three cupfuls of flour in which two tablespoonfuls of baking powder have been sifted, a tablespoonful of allspice and a cupful of each of raisins and currants. When well-mixed turn into a deep greased pan and bake in a moderate oven until brown.

Baked Apples.—Core and peel five even-sized apples. Mix one cupful of fine bread crumbs, three tablespoonfuls of honey, one-half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and lemon extract. Fill the centers of the apples with the mixture and bake in a buttered dish.

East Indian Pudding.—Soak three cupfuls of bread crumbs in two cupfuls of cold water for five minutes, then press out the water, mix well with a tablespoonful of melted butter, add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half cupful of raisins, five yolks of eggs, flavored with one-half a teaspoonful of grated lemon peel. Bake in an earthen dish twenty-five minutes.

Honey Ginger Snaps.—Into a double boiler put three-quarters of a cupful of shortening, one cupful of honey and two teaspoonfuls of ginger, cook three minutes after reaching the boiling point, then set aside to cool. When cold stir in enough flour to make a stiff mixture, roll out thin and cut, bake in a quick oven.

Honey added to lemon juice makes a most delicious fruit sirup to serve on a fruit cocktail.

Nellie Maxwell

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