

Break in Ireland Was Planned by Bernstorff

British Press Bureau Bares Details of Series of Conspiracies.

NOT AID FROM AMERICANS

Germany's Purpose Was to Obtain Submarine Bases on Ireland's Coast—Documents Disclose Confession From 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 which says that the Irish political situation since the beginning of the war.

The rebellion of Easter week, 1916, plans were made for a revolution 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 when Great Britain presumably would be stripped of troops.

Concerning the recent arrests in Ireland, the statement says, the facts could be disclosed at this time, nor can the means of communication between Germany and Ireland.

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 furnish help to the Irish and preparations in Ireland to carry these attempts into effect.

The story of the active cooperation between the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement and the Germans, as disclosed by documents in possession of the British government, runs as follows:—The plan prior to the period since the abortive Irish rebellion of Easter, 1916.

"According to a report of Capt. von Papen, German minister to 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 12, 1914, the German minister Bernstorff sent a covering letter to Casement, a dispatch signed with the name of Sinn Fein of his principal American agent.

"The dispatch included an extract from the report of John Devo, head of the Sinn Fein, to the effect that action in Ireland could not be postponed much longer since it would be 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 Limerick 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 as the date for beginning the revolutionary movement in Ireland. On March 4 von Bernstorff replied that the Irish agent should clear the matter up with the British government.

"The text which von Bernstorff telegraphed the code to be used between the German and Irish agents was: 'The hat and ruder cross that mark this humble grave are silent testimonies of the tender care and grief of an unknown soldier's comrade.'

THE GREAT WORK OF FAMOUS MEDICINE

GAVE CHEER FOR KAISER, WOUND UP IN HOSPITAL. St. Louis, Charles G. Kirsh, forty-five, a six-foot German, walked into a cigar store and announced his intention for Germany and wound up his remarks with a cheer for the Kaiser. Max Cohen, who expects soon to be arrested, was seen on a cigar store and struck Kirsh with his fist. When a policeman arrived at the scene the fight was over, and Kirsh was taken to the hospital where he was held for the federal authorities.

How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Is Prepared For Women's Use. A visit to the laboratory where this successful remedy is made increases even the casual looker-on with the reliability, accuracy, skill and scientific method which attends the making of this great medicine for women's use.

It is the wonderful combination of roots and herbs, together with the skill and care used in its preparation which has made this famous medicine so successful in the treatment of female ills. The letters from women who have been restored to health by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound are so numerous that we are continually publishing attest to its virtues.

A Discouraging Precedent. There is nothing original about Marshall Von Hindenburg's boast that he would drive the English into the sea. In the Peninsula war Soult made the same remark about the British under Wellington that Von Hindenburg has now uttered about the British under Wellington. Wellington did retire temporarily from the Peninsula, but he did not retreat. Soult looked at the position and changed his mind. Is Von Hindenburg, in unpopularity still planning to give battle, would you not less sense than his renowned French predecessor—Christian Science Monitor.

Couldn't Find Peter. "Borrowing from Peter to pay Paul is bad business," said Mr. DeWalt, "to be repaid in the impudencies of Paul." "In my case I find it especially bad business." "Why should it be worse for you than anybody else?" "I have the dickens of a time finding Paul."

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NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Germans Push South Between Montdidier and Noyon But Again Are Checked.

BLOODIEST FIGHTS OF WAR

Americans Drive Huns Out of Belgium Wood—Fate Stated by Prussian Minister of War—Gallant Exploit of Italian Troops Boats.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Aiming at Compiègne and Estree St. Denis, with the evident intention of forcing the French out of the Meuse salient, the armies of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, under the immediate command of General von Hutier, started a great drive southward between Montdidier and Noyon on Sunday. The result was the most desperate and bloodiest fighting of the entire war, for the French resisted heroically and slaughtered the enemy in tremendous numbers. By sheer weight the Germans were able to push forward down the valley of the Meuse for several miles, making their greatest advance to the southwest, but by Tuesday they were brought almost to a standstill. Then General Foch struck with force and on the west side of the enemy salient drove the Huns to the east, retaking Compiègne, La Fere, Merzy, Bellou wood and other strong positions and reaching the edge of St. Maur. The defense of Compiègne, important because of its commanding heights, was especially heroic, the Germans trying by every means to gain and hold the village, in vain.

On the east of the salient the Germans, by tremendous efforts, were able to force their way past Ribecourt, and by Tuesday they had reached the Oise at Marchemont and Bethancourt, the latter village being the scene of especially sanguinary fighting. This so threatened the French troops in the thin wedge extending toward Noyon that the night they were quietly withdrawn without the knowledge of the enemy, and the line, thus shortened and straightened, was held. In this move the Carlepoint forest was abandoned and the new line extended through Bailly, Tracy le Val and Nampcel.

With the west jaw of the pincers thus pushed down the Meuse, the Germans tried to shove the other jaw from the east, between Soissons and the Marne, but there they apparently were almost unsuccessful, for the French gave ground only slightly on the plateau west of the villages of Catry and Domiers and repulsed attacks against St. Pierre Aigre and Aubigny. At Haute Bray, north of Epernay, the Huns met a smashing defeat.

Further to the south, in the region of Chateau Thierry, the Americans and French continued their work of the previous week. Each day Pershing's main attack was toward the east, with the French making the most valuable gains, the taking of Bellou wood, which had been the scene of machine gun nests. In the Clignon valley, just north of this, the Germans used up five divisions in futile assaults on the American front. The French in this region occupied Montcourt and part of Bussieres.

In the latter part of the week the indomitable French struck back at the Germans on the eastern wing of the new front and drove them back across the Meuse with severe losses. They gained ground at the Meuse, but the forests forest the enemy made no progress, but southwest of Soissons his attack was broken.

The outstanding fact in last week's fighting is that the Germans suffered enormous losses, in return for which they gained ground that is comparatively unimportant. Certainly at the beginning of the week there was a feeling of nervousness among the allies, but this was dispelled and was replaced by the former confidence in the ability of the allied armies to resist the Hun.

FRANCE NEEDS MORE STEEL. War Essential Which Only This Country Can Supply, Is Asked By High Government Official.

men strokes of the Hun fighting machine. The German authorities cannot deny their severe losses in this offensive, and, with General von Seeck, Prussian minister of war, as their mouthpiece, have striven to reassure the people by a series of falsehoods concerning the allies. First they issued the statement that the Americans in the battles about Chateau Thierry and in Bellou wood had been defeated and practically wiped out, though at the very time those same dashing marines were driving the enemy further and farther to the west and north. Then Von Stein, addressing the Reichstag, asserted that Foch's reserves no longer exist, having been thrown into the fight, together with the available Americans, in vain counter-attacks after the crown prince's advance had come to a halt on the Marne. The entire, he added, is beginning to feel heavy defeat and is comforting its people with having the help of America. The German press adds that the troops are not being sent out to fight, but that the public must rest assured that all of these statements are entirely untrue. The public must rest assured that all of these statements are entirely untrue. The public must rest assured that all of these statements are entirely untrue.

The allied armies gained new laurels during the battle of last week, destroying several scores of German planes, bombing their trenches and machine gun stations, and making their troops and transports with machine gun fire from low altitudes. In this the American aviators played an increasingly important part, as well as doing their work on their own special sector north of Toul.

Not yet ready to start their new drive in Italy, the Austrians continue to concentrate great masses of troops there. The point of attack was not revealed, but the Italians kept them busy with big raids. On Monday the Italian naval forces performed a notable exploit. Two torpedo boats raided an Austrian naval base near the Dalmatian Islands, making their way among the enemy vessels and torpedoing one big battleship, which sank with a loss of more than 80 lives. Another torpedo boat was sunk by the other battleship was damaged, and the little vessels then returned to their base in safety. It is said the Italians have built a new line of long and narrow boats, which can cut its way through the steel netting with which the Austrians ports are protected. Possibly this was used in the Dalmatian raid.

Having, as they believe, completely subdued Russia and most of Ukraine, and having made a friend of Finland, the Germans are trying to transport rapidly to the west front all their troops except small detachments left to keep the Danubian front. The Austrians are not crushed, for their constitutional committee, who were ousted by the Bolsheviks, have ordered them to transport rapidly to the west front all their troops except small detachments left to keep the Danubian front. The Austrians are not crushed, for their constitutional committee, who were ousted by the Bolsheviks, have ordered them to transport rapidly to the west front all their troops except small detachments left to keep the Danubian front.

Two great conventions opened in the United States last week, and each did its part in the great work of the war to victory. The first was that of the American Federation of Labor, to which President Wilson sent a message asking it to clear the way for his plan in their power to bring victory or defeat. President Coopers' address was a thundering defiance of the Huns, and during the week there were developments that showed the great majority of the delegates would not countenance anything that savored of disloyalty or even of pacifism.

In Chicago hundreds of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of the country, together with some famous ones from abroad, assembled for the meeting of the American Medical Association. The address, the discussions and the work of those men were almost wholly related to the war, and the words of the leaders were heartening in the extreme.

In addition the war industries board has ordered the governmental war activities such as the shipping board, the ordnance department and the aircraft production board—to check over their future stock needs. The plan of an allied plot, including the United States, of both supplies and a carefully planned step toward accomplishment when the war is over in an authoritative British quarter that England, France and Italy have already agreed to pool their munitions contracts.

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