FOREIGN AGENT FILES FAIL TO UNMASK A SPY: State Department Makes Records Public.

BY WILLARD EDWARDS.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt's concern about the foreign intelligence that may have prompted the state department today to open its files and reveal to the public the names of persons or firms whose business it is to disseminate information about foreign countries in the United States.

Congress passed a law last June requiring the registration of those paid by foreign nations to distribute information of any kind in this country. The last day of registration was Oct. 1, and 300 registrations have been received, the state department announced. It added a belief that many more were subject to the law and should have registered.

Tourist Agencies in List.

Newspapers scanned the files with an eagerness which may have come from a sense of boredom. There were a few signs of propaganda from foreign agencies, most of them Japanese, but the register mainly showed the names of steamship lines, railroad and tourist agencies, and other organizations that devote their efforts to publicizing the beauties of travel abroad.

The spy scare, given encouragement by the President when he announced last week he was ordering the mobilization of the government's counter-espionage service to stop still more of its frightening possibilities when Representative Martin Diet (D., Tex.) charged that the government should first clean its own house by the propagandaists.

Diet is chairman of the special committee which has been engaged in an investigation of Japanese and communist activities in this country.

Giles T. S. Propagandists.

Commenting on the President's attack on foreign spies and upon foreign propaganda, Diet remarked: "The first thing the administration ought to do is to clean house of government employees engaged in activities which permit government agencies to spread propaganda, we know very little about.

There are certain government agencies spreading foreign propaganda—notably the federal theater and writers' projects. They are doing more to spread communist propaganda than in the sufferings of dictatorial regimes and writings that the communist party itself."

"Some 406 or 500 United States government officials belong to the so-called United front organizations which diplomacy uses to spread propaganda. Here, the I. C. C. O., befriended by the Japanese, has started an important program."

The list of Japanese propagandaists was led by Frederick Moore of Washington, D. C., author of former far- East correspondent of the New York Times, who describes himself as "adviser of the Japanese government on American and international affairs." Moore admitted that he received $100 a month from the Japanese government and $10,000 yen on the occasion of the Japanese invasion of Manchuria for his services.

Rail Agent Registered.

Tango Takata of New York City, director of the New York office of the Japanese Southern Manchuria railroad, also registered under the act. He said his business was "purifying, publishing, and the obtaining of technical and academic information." His personal salary was $5,000 a year, he reported and his yearly office expenses, $37,154 a year.

The Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York registered the report that its business was "disseminate information to American public, to promote and protect economic relations between the United States and Japan and the distribution of literature dealing with conditions in the Far East."

Franklin H. Chin, 315 West Madison street, Chicago, described himself as public relations counsel for the Japanese consul in Chicago, receiving only $20 a month for his services.

Shoji Osato, 313 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, registered as publicity and advertising agent for the Japanese Board of Tourism, Japanese railways and insurance companies. He gave his compensation as $175 twice a year, plus incidental expenses.

The wide provisions of the law forced a number of well known advertising agencies, such as Butter, Barton, Dursline & O'Byrne of New York City, headed by Representative Bruce Barton, chairman of the board, to register because they handled advertising in this country for foreign steamship or travel lines.

The Gundlach Advertising agency, 400 North Michigan avenue, Chicago, was registered as advertising agent for the Deutsche creditbank.