The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

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This is the drydock for the great American fleet of trouble-chasers—the silent, buoyant, rippling canoes of vacationists.

A Summer cruise far from the danger zone—safe from the submarines.

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Borden canoes—an A. & F. specialty to meet the demand for a strong, reliable canoe at moderate price—seven models: $31.50 to $33.50.

The famous Morris canoes—spruce gunwales—mahogany paddling seat frames—braces and decks dark green; $40 to $47.

Morrisonville canoes for use where frequent portage and bad trails are encountered—strongest and most durable light canoe made, $42 and $45.

Canoe paddles, canoe cushions, back rests, canoe tents, Trowbridge kits, duffle bags, packs, cook outfits and life preservers.

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Apparel that is the standard all over the world—combining practical usefulness with the smartness for which this house is noted.

Flannels and tweeds for the motorist, the golfer and the tennis player—not a few experimental models, but the most complete line in America.

The new Coldstream duck, water repellent suits and garments for fishing, camping, riding and cross-country motoring.

Women's suits of pongee, Viyella flannel, Grampian homespun, imported tweeds, khaki, corduroy, linens and crashes.

Golf and tennis skirts and shirts, specially designed A. & F. sporting hats; and the celebrated line of A. & F. sporting shoes for women.

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Archery is again one of the most fashionable sports for country house parties.

Every requisite of the game.

Lawn bowls, English croquet sets, duckon-a-rock, boomerangs, tennis court supplies, after-dinner golf, roulette wheels, chess, checkers and all card games.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sport Clothes for Spring and Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.

Ezra H. Fitch, President.

53-57 West 36th St., New York

MEXICAN CHIEFS PLEDGE SUPPORT OF MADERO IDEA

Each Declares He Will Stand by a Constitutional Government.

WILSON RELIES ON THEIR WORD

U. S. May Suggest Tagle for Temporary President, but Carranza May Object.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 3.—President Wilson's belief that the restoration of peace and order in Mexico is possible is based largely on answers given by leaders of each of the Mexican factions to two specific questions put to them by Duval West, who investigated conditions in the republic for the President.

"What are you fighting for?" was one of these questions, and in each instance he received the answer, "The re-establishment of constitutional government in Mexico."

"Will you help sustain a government which restores the principles of government for which Madero fought his way to victory?" was another question, and to it each of the leaders answered "Yes."

It is on these assurances that the administration is disposed to make the effort to select for the office of Provisional President that "strong man" who can conduct the affairs of government up to the point where a properly conducted election can be held and a permanent President be chosen.

It is said Mr. West did not take up with the faction leaders the names of the men who might be designated to the Provisional Presidency. But it is believed that acceptance of the principles of Madero and the restoration of constitutional government would place in office once more the Cabinet of Madero.

Talk of Tagle for President.

Vasquez Tagle, mentioned in The Tribune to-day as one of the logical choices of the leaders of the peace movement, is the leader of what is left of the Madero Cabinet. There is a vague intimation that the United States government will suggest to the Mexican fighters that a new start along the old lines be made by the selection of Vasquez Tagle for the temporary President. It is understood here that this is the plan which Mr. West suggested in his conversation with the President, but it does not appear in his official report of his investigations and negotiations in Mexico.

Acceptance of this plan is not regarded as likely by the Carranzista government. The Carranza agency here said to-day that the Vera Cruz government had ordered an advance in force on Mexico City, with a view to wiping out the present Villa-Zapata combination government. At the same time, Consular Agent Carothers, State Department representative with General Villa, sent a report that Villa soldiers had defeated Obregon in a pitched battle near Leon.

The Carranza disposition is to intimate to the United States that if left alone just a little while longer, it can bring the disorders in Mexico to an end. Carranza thinks he is the man to bring order out of chaos, but the United States does not think so.

Secretary of State Bryan said to-day he had a telegram from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City, saying arrangements were again under way for the despatch of a train to take American refugees out of the capital. He was not able to state how soon the train could be got away, but about 300 Americans who were destitute probably would take the train. This represents only a small number of the American residents of Mexico City, which Minister Cardoso now estimates at approximately 2,500.

Wilson's Message Delivered.

The Secretary has been informed by Consul Silliman, at Vera Cruz, that he has delivered the American memorandum on the Mexican situation to First Chief Carranza. Consular Agent Carothers has reported the receipt of the message for General Villa, but the State Department does not yet know that it has been delivered. The Brazilian Minister at Mexico City has not yet reported the receipt of his copy for delivery to the Zapata-Garza group in control of the capital.

The State Department received to-day a telegram from Monterey announcing that one car of corn and one car of beans sent by the American Red Cross arrived at Monterey and distribution of these supplies commenced June 1. A car of flour, consigned to the American Consul General for the Chamber of Commerce, also arrived, and is being sold in two-pound quantities to needy families. No family is permitted to buy more than two or three pounds of flour, corn or beans at one time.

How bad conditions in Mexico City are was disclosed in the following telegram received by Miss Mabel Boardman, head of the American Red Cross, in Washington:

"We appeal for starving Mexico. Government's supplies nearly exhausted; no prospect relief. Conditions of disorder, lack of seed, men and animals, insecurity of harvest, prevent planting. Situation this city desperate account shortage food and medical supplies. Regular railway service between city and border, Aguascalientes, coast, suspended since February. Imperative need everywhere is corn. Also urgently require beans, flour and medicines. Only hope is from United States. We are doing all possible, but resources entirely inadequate."

NICKEL A DAY FEEDS A FAMILY IN MEXICO

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 3.—A two-cent stamp will supply a starving Mexican with food for an entire day, according to Miss Mabel Boardman, of the American Red Cross, who added that five cents would supply enough food for a man, his wife and a child.

The relative cost of corn under ordinary circumstances is so small in Mexico that this can be done for a nickel.

Villa Destroys All Saloons in Battle Area

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., June 3. Americans arriving from the vicinity of Leon say General Villa has destroyed all saloons in the battle area. Demoralization in his army and wholesale desertions are the reasons assigned for the action.

President Wilson's warning had not reached General Villa at noon to-day, according to a dispatch from Diaz Lombardo, Villa's Minister of Foreign Relations, at Chihuahua. Lombardo said he and all other Villa officials had been warned to make no comment on the news. Difficulty is being experienced, it is claimed, in reaching Villa, who is again engaged in battle with Obregon's forces.

Colonel Rudolfo Fierro, known as "Villa's butcher," the accused slayer of William Benton, the British subject officially reported executed by Villa, is in a Juarez hospital, wounded. Fierro was wounded in the fighting around Guadalajara.

HARRISON G. OTIS ACCUSED OF PLOT

Convicted Mexican Says Los Angeles Editor Engaged Him to Start Revolt.

Los Angeles, June 3. N. S. Zogg, self-styled Mexican revolutionary general, on trial for issuing a worthless check, declared on the witness stand in the Superior Court to-day that he had been engaged by General Harrison Gray Otis, owner of "The Los Angeles Times," and General B. J. Viljoen, a former Boer leader, to organize a revolt in Lower California.

General Otis's son-in-law, Harry Chandler, recently was indicted on a charge of having conspired to violate American neutrality by supporting such a revolutionary scheme.

General Otis declared in an interview to-day that he never had heard of Zogg. "I never authorized him or any one else to organize an expedition to Lower California," he added. "The man is not telling the truth."

Harry Chandler also said he never had heard of Zogg. "The story, I think, is a fabrication," he said, "for the purpose of excusing his offence of passing valueless checks."

Zogg was convicted.

PIUTES BREAK FAITH AND HIT TRAIL AGAIN

Bloodshed Feared Before Renegades Can Be Brought Back to Reservation.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Cortez, Col., June 3. It is reported here to-night that Posey and other members of the band of renegade Piutes have ignored Superintendent Jenkins's orders to remain on the reservation, have violated their promise to General Scott and are en route to their old camping grounds near Bluff, Utah, leaving word that if they are pursued trouble will result. Reports from Navajo Springs reservation say that Superintendent Jenkins has gone in pursuit of them and will try to influence them to return before the affair reaches a stage where force will be employed.

The opinion of people of this region in general is that the Piutes may have to be driven back by soldiers.

Several weeks ago the Piute band went to Bluff to gather the belongings left during the fight of February 21, and it is rumored that they made several threats to citizens there, accusing them of having taken part in the trouble. Residents of this section fear the outcome of the Piutes' disregard for the authority of the government will result in further trouble and possibly bloodshed.

EX-MILLIONAIRES OF MEXICO WANT U. S. TO STEP IN

Face Ruin, as Poorer Classes Face Starvation, Unless Order Comes.

ATTITUDE CHANGED SINCE A YEAR AGO

People All Believed Landing of Troops at Vera Cruz Was "Pernicious Meddling."

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., June 3. Threat of intervention in Mexico by the United States causes no apprehension now to the thousands of Mexicans of the better class who are refugees on the American side of the border. Two years ago to talk of intervention to the Mexican refugees of the better class was sufficient to stir their anger to the highest pitch, and a year ago, when American marines and, later, American troops landed at Vera Cruz, Mexicans of all classes characterized the move as one of pernicious meddling by this country in Mexico's internal affairs. To-day one cannot get an unfavorable expression from well informed Mexican regarding American intervention.

"We do not believe the United States will intervene," is the reply usually given when the matter is broached, and the tone and expression indicate that they do not care very much.

Men who formerly were worth millions, whose palaces in Mexico have been converted into stables by the soldiers of Villa, Carranza, Zapata, Gutierrez, Benavides and other revolutionary leaders, long ago gave up hope of Mexicans being able to adjust their own differences. These men, many of whom are refugees in El Paso, Douglas, Laredo, Brownsville, San Antonio, San Diego and Los Angeles, cannot return to Mexico under either the Carranza or Villa regime. Their only hope is that the United States will restore order in Mexico. Even then the majority of them would be able to go back only to ruined prospects.

It is known on the border that a well defined movement has been under way for weeks to get American intervention. The suggestion of a benevolent intervention, it is claimed, was made first to Washington by wealthy Mexican refugees, who saw in that plan an opportunity for entering a wedge into Mexican affairs which ultimately would mean restoration of order through the power of the United States army. Largely the motive of these formerly rich Mexicans is a selfish one. They do not wish the people of Mexico to starve, but they have not until now shown much anxiety over food conditions in Mexico. Through humanitarian work by the American Red Cross, in conjunction with the American army, they imagine they can see a beginning of American army control in Mexico, which would mean the overthrow of revolutionary rule and an opportunity for them to go back to their homes.

CHEF SHOWS WOMEN HOW TO BONE A SHAD

More than a thousand women listened to the explanation of the French chef of the Hotel Majestic, Louis Brac, of how to bone a shad yesterday afternoon. The demonstration took place in the grand ballroom of the hotel, and the occasion was a reception given to the National Housewives' League, of which Mrs. Julian Heath is president, by the International Residence Association and the Women's American Club.

M. Louis Brac is the man who introduced boned shad into New York a few years ago. He also is responsible for several culinary combinations which have won wide favor in wealthy homes.

EX-YALE TACKLE FIRST AID CHIEF

Henry Homer Hobbs, the former Yale football star, will sail June 19 to take charge of the first aid squad of the American Ambulance Corps in France. He was a member of the championship Yale football team in 1909, and was selected by Walter Camp as all-American tackle. He was graduated the next year. Mr. Hobbs coached the football team of Amherst College for two years after his graduation.

For several months he has been a member of the organization department of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. He has just passed his twenty-eighth year and has been chosen because of his general fitness for the work.

Mr. Hobbs will probably have charge of one of the ambulances and will spend half of his time on the firing line, running his ambulance from there to the nearest railroad base.

U. S. DEFENCELESS TO REAL ATTACK

Continued from page 1

manned and strategically directed by a general staff.

Inadequate Opposing Force.

"What have we with which to oppose this force? A smaller number of dreadnoughts, pre-dreadnoughts and destroyers than the enemy would bring; no battle cruisers, no effective scouts, one airship recently contracted for, only three good aeroplanes, not yet ready; an embryonic aeronautical service, two mine depot ships, one mine layer and twelve mine sweepers; also about forty-five submarines of all kinds and ages, distributed over the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, Panama, Hawaii and the Philippines, none of which has ever attempted feats like those effectively performed in foreign navies now, and an inadequate merchant marine from which to get auxiliaries.

"To man even this insufficient material we have an enlisted personnel insufficient even for that, even in time of peace, and no trained reserves and no general staff or similar agency to direct the whole.

"This means that, reasoning on the assumption that the United States desires that the navy shall be able to guard our coasts effectively against the only kind of attack that would be made, the navy must obtain several types of vessels and instruments that we do not now possess, or possess in only insufficient measure; must learn to use them, both as units and as members of one great unit, with a skill at least equal to that with which foreign navies already use them; must enlist and efficiently train as large a force of enlisted men, active and reserve, as our probable enemy would send, and must develop a general staff or some similar agency as skilful and experienced as theirs.

"We, as naval officers, realize all this, but this will accomplish nothing unless we make the laymen realize it, too. If we fear to do this lest we incur displeasure and spoil our individual careers we are unworthy of the uniform we wear and we fail our country in her hour of need just as effectually as if we deserted her flag in war.

Not Keeping Pace with Europe.

"We must make the laymen realize that the naval profession has developed greatly within the last ten years in Europe, because of the imminence of the awful war for which her navies strenuously prepared; while we of the United States, feeling secure behind the bulwark of the ocean, have not seriously prepared and have therefore dropped behind in the march of naval progress and have been, in fact, outstripped. We have seen the battle cruiser, the scout, the submarine, the airship, the aeroplane and the mine being developed by foreign nations into effective instruments of war, while their officers and men have been efficiently trained in their use and tactics; but we have not developed them into effective instruments of war ourselves, and therefore our officers and men have not been efficiently trained in their use and tactics.

"We have observed the formation of great organizations of highly trained reserves, but have gotten none ourselves worthy of the name. We have admiringly noted the wonderful work of the general staffs, but have provided no general staff or similar agency ourselves, though the recent creation of the office of chief of naval operations is a step in that direction that should have been taken fifteen years ago. We have no tested war plans, as all naval officers know, American and foreign; no tested organization for war, no proper system of communications, no tested mobilization scheme.

"As to gunnery, the news that keeps coming in of achievements in long range firing by European ships shows us that—while we are as good in gunnery as we have ever been—our competitors have accomplished feats greater than any that we have ever attempted.

"This is destructive criticism, some may say. True, but has destructive criticism no constructive value? Yes, because until destructive criticism points out faults, constructiveness will not be used and remedies will not be applied. During the laborious hours of preparation no criticism can be too keen, no searching out of faults too stern, no acknowledgment of deficiency too frank. When the time for action comes a buoyant optimism will stimulate courage and spur exertion; but until that time arrives, optimism and self-satisfaction work in the interests of the enemy.

Reason Versus Sentiment.

"And let us be on our guard not against sentiment, but against using sentiment for purposes for which reason is required. Let us realize that, while sentiment and reason are the principal things that govern the doings of men, we must not use one in the other's place. Let us not use reason, for instance, to decide whether we shall be true or traitorous to our cause, and let us not use sentiment to determine quantitative questions of the national defence.

"In our country, and toward our navy, the sentiment is all that the most patriotic man could wish. Therefore, let us realize that sentiment can do little more, and that it is from reason only we can get salvation. Although the country's sentiment is behind the country's navy, yet that navy itself is not a matter of sentiment, but a matter of fact.

"Have we or have we not a navy of such composition, organization, size and skill that it could successfully resist a probable enemy in war? If 'No' is the answer, then the reason and the money of a hundred million people must work upon the navy until 'No' gives place to 'Yes.' The hundred million people of the country, if they will prevent their own undoing, must build a navy that can keep her coast inviolate; a navy that can guarantee freedom from foreign interference while the nation works out its destiny; a navy that can further the aspirations of America and safeguard the happiness of her people."

Daniels Praises Wilson.

Secretary Daniels, who spoke to the toast, "The President," praised President Wilson for the calm way in which he was handling the present international situation.

"For weeks in 1898 one man stood unmoved amid the wild cry for war that followed the sinking of the Maine," the Secretary said. "That man was President McKinley. He was the embodiment of patience. Calm and unmoved in the midst of superheated criticism, he gave his days and nights to striving to avert war without sacrificing the duty he owed his country. He had been a soldier. He knew what war was, and he resolved to avert it if it was in his power. When war came he had the burden to bear. He possessed the patience to carry it to a successful issue, often amid the harsh criticism of those who had been most insistent in trying to stampede the President into war.

"The third of our Presidents who combines the divine spirit of patience with the perfect embodiment of high courage is the man now in the White House. Scholar, statesman, lover of his fellows, knowing the lesson of history and familiar with all the currents that move men, Woodrow Wilson, our Chief Magistrate has won a place in this trinity of Presidents who incarnate patience, have a passion for peace and embody the truest American spirit. From the day he entered the White House until this hour no day has passed when grave responsibilities did not rest upon him more heavily than upon any President since Lincoln.

"In this day of national need for a strong man at the helm, America rests in confidence that Woodrow Wilson has received the mantle of Washington. They know that in patience, poise and courage he will lead the republic in the paths of honor. It is because of this faith at this hour that we honor the incumbent as well as give honor to the office. This confidence in our commander-in-chief is nowhere given so fully and freely as by the men in the service, for we have tested his cordial and earnest sympathy and support every day since he entered the White House."

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"CAMMEYER" never fears the verdict of the dyed-in-the-wool shopper. The more you shop—the more you compare and analyze values—the better chance we stand of selling you Cammeyer Shoes. The searchlight of comparison invariably points to "Cammeyer" as the supreme value-giver in shoes.

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Women's Ready-to-wear Department
(Third Floor)

The New Summer Dresses

of washable silks, now ready, include Dresses of the smart striped shirting silks, washable white satin, Tamito crepe, white Habutai and silk broadcloth.

A Special Offering for to-day (Friday) and to-morrow will consist of

Striped Tub Silk Dresses at $18.50

Pongee Silk Dresses (natural color) at $22.50

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For the Little Journeys

From our combined wholesale and retail stock of over 23,000 dozen we can furnish instantly any desirable glove for your vacation demands.

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Wrist Length Silk	.50	.75	1.00
Elbow Length (16 But.) Silk	1.00	1.25	1.50
1-Clasp Cape or Mocha	1.50	1.75	2.00
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3-Clasp Suede	1.50	1.75	2.00
Elbow Length (16 But.) Kid		3.50	4.00

Every style is of our usual Centemeri quality, prices being determined by the character and extent of the embroidery and trimming.

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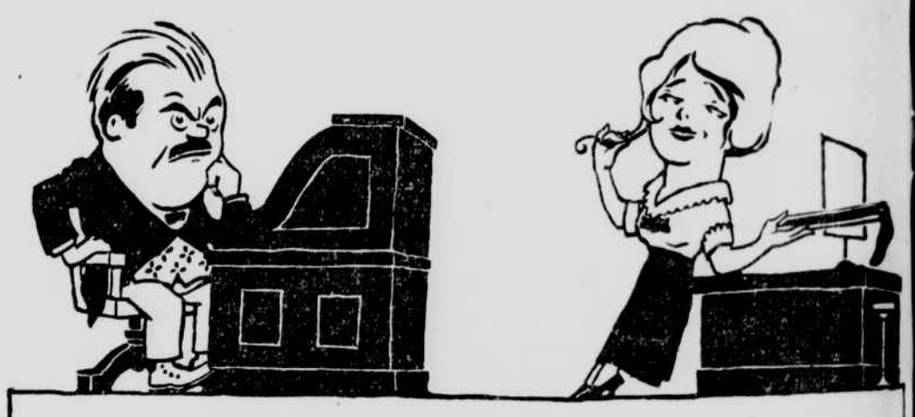

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"No red tape, no quibbling," we say every day at the head of our editorial columns. "We make good promptly if the advertiser does not."

We had a fairly clear idea of what we were stirring up when this guarantee was adopted. It uncovered some crooks, of course. It uncovered a lot of absolutely legitimate claims against advertisers. It uncovered an appreciable amount of rottenness—but it also uncovered a remarkable disposition on the part of the advertisers to do the square thing by their customers.

Broadly, we find complaints due to two causes—a crooked boss or a careless clerk. When the boss is not straight The Tribune cheerfully assumes the responsibility which he shirks. But when the clerk is at fault, the advertiser is the first to assert his privilege of giving the purchaser a new article or his money back. We have gone far enough to say that the advertiser almost always does make good—and The Tribune is happy to fill up the gaps.

The Tribune guarantee works. It has proved itself to be good sense, good business and good fun. We aren't sanctimonious about it. It pays. In the first five months of 1915 The Tribune was the only New York morning paper to show a gain in advertising over that period last year.

The Tribune's circulation is healthily increasing at the rate of about 10,000 a month. There may be two better indications of soundness in a newspaper's policy, but we can't think of them at the moment. Can you?

The New York Tribune.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

EDISON SAYS:—

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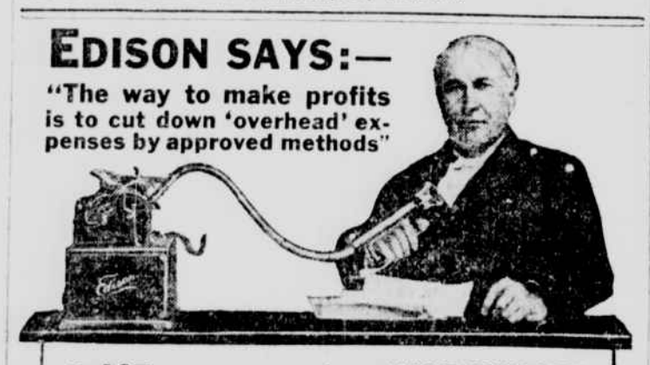

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Erie Railroad Co. — National Cloak and Suit Co.
Equitable Life Assur. Co. — Fidelity & Casualty Co.
and hundreds of others.

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27

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