

BRITAIN GIVES UP PLANS FOR LOAN IN UNITED STATES

Decides Patriotism Will Carry Cheaper Issue in England.

THOMAS NAMED WAR AGENT HERE

Report That Shaughnessy Will Arbitrate Between Morgans and Munitions Makers.

BRYAN ATTACKS TAFT AND T. R.

Continued from page 1

principles upon which the hope of permanent peace rests, and I deem this an opportune time and place to invite you to enter a protest against two organizations which are already asking the support of the public.

"Use of these organizations has for its object a large increase in the army and navy. It has set for itself the task of providing for the national security, and it is busily engaged in minimizing the force and effectiveness of our army and navy to furnish arguments in favor of the enlargement of both."

"It is not necessary to answer Mr. Roosevelt's 'low' plan upon which he pitches the controversy. In the face that launched a thousand ships" asks a poet, the question being inspired by the far famed beauty of Helen of Troy. It is possible that our pugnacious ex-President is fired by an ambition to fill the sea with fighting craft as to suggest to those who look upon the portents which will present his like in succeeding generations the same question: "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?"

"The other organization to which I refer is the distinguished men who have been prominently associated with the cause of peace, men whose names give to any cause with which they are connected the presumption that it is at least not antagonistic to the peace movement."

them if necessary, with the intent of correcting the rate of exchange against Britain.

Another point decided to-day was that relating to the Rumanian loan, which was also ruled out for the present. It is felt by the Bank of England, the British government and financiers generally that Rumanian proposals, which have been made on terms and conditions to join the Allies, are still too uncertain to warrant any considerable advance money.

It was stated by influential members of the Stock Exchange to-day, and also by leading bankers, that Sir Thomas Shaughnessy had been selected by Lloyd George to go to New York and Canada to settle points at issue between the British government and Canadian makers of munitions regarding British government contracts.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

David A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate, the Exchange Telegraph Company says, has accepted an appointment from Lloyd George to go to the United States and Canada to supervise the making of munitions contracts.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

Mr. Thomas, a survivor of the Lusitania tragedy, is expected to return at one of Mr. Lloyd George's "speeding up munitions meetings" at Cardiff. He was reported to have said at that time that he had been told by friends he must have been ordered when the Lusitania went down that he might do for the government some work not yet accomplished.

Von Tirpitz, Whose Order Sank the Lusitania, Loves Children



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ WITH HIS LITTLE GRANDDAUGHTER.

Author of Germany's Campaign of Frightfulness Far Different in Private Life from the Man Who Dooms Women and Children to Death.

Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the man who invented Germany's campaign of frightfulness and ordered the bombardment of undefended English towns and the massacre of more than a thousand helpless men, women and children on the Lusitania, is far from a monster in private life. He loves family life, was a kind and indulgent father, and today his chief delight is his little granddaughter.

Since the undersea war to cripple Britain's commerce was begun the German raiders have sunk trawlers and steamers, enemy ships and neutral vessels and have killed over 1,500 non-combatants. It was von Tirpitz who conceived the idea of this submarine war, and it is von Tirpitz whom Germany honors for the "glorious achievement" of sinking the Lusitania.

Von Tirpitz, a man of Bismarckian iron and force, has gained the leadership of the extreme war party in Germany, even overpowering von Bethmann-Hollweg, and is to-day the great obstacle to a softening of the German sea policy. Behind him has rallied a party of Junkers, who insist that the submarine war be continued, whatever the cost.

The commander-in-chief of the high sea fleet brooks no opposition. He has fought many political battles in Germany and each time has been victorious. He has even opposed the Kaiser and won. He is the one minister of state who has his own way with the Emperor. He has held office since 1897 without interruption.

Alfred von Tirpitz, sixteen years old, the son of a Prussian lawyer, left his home on Kustrin-on-Order, far from the salt sea, to become a naval cadet in 1865. Four years later he had won his way to a lieutenantcy, and at twenty-five he was made lieutenant commander. In 1891 he was appointed to the command of the Kiel station. Six years later, when he was forty-eight, he was promoted to the rank of admiral.

With the advent of von Tirpitz into the Empire, von Tirpitz insisted that Germany's future was on the sea. He drafted naval bills after naval bills in his fight for a force to deal with England. This bold, stout, short-sighted man, who looks more like a professor than the grand admiral of the high sea fleet, fought relentlessly for a submarine fleet, and finally he won his fight.

PEACE AT ANY PRICE IS NOT FOR GOMPERS

Labor Chief Refuses to Sit on Platform with W. J. Bryan.

TELLS OF THINGS WORSE THAN WAR

Instances Robbery of Birthright of Freedom—None To-day Blames Lincoln, He Says.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 19.—Declaring that war and bloodshed are often justified, and in fact constitute the only course which can be pursued, President Samuel Gompers of the Federation of Labor declined to be a speaker on the same platform with Secretary Bryan at the peace meeting in New York to-night. In a forceful letter to Secretary Ernest Bohm, of the Central Federated Union, Mr. Gompers pointed out his reasons for refusing to speak. After mentioning the press of his duties here, Mr. Gompers said: "This much I may say: That you know that as far back as my young manhood I have always stood for peace and have had an abhorrence of war, with all the brutality which it entailed. I have no hesitancy in saying to you that in my judgment there are some things that are even more abhorrent than war, that is, with the obnoxious of the birthright of freedom, justice, safety and character. Against any attempt of any person or group of persons, or nation or nations, who may be engaged in an effort to undermine or destroy these fundamentals of normal human existence and development I would not only fight to defeat it, but prevail upon every red-blooded, liberty and humanity loving man to resist to the last degree."

Who deplores the struggles which resulted in the wringing from an unwilling king the Magna Charta? Who is there who has one harsh word to utter against the men who were engaged in the Revolution to make the Declaration of Independence and the Republic of the United States actualities? Who now condemns Abraham Lincoln in the fight which he and a host of his time contended for the abolition of human slavery and the maintenance of the Union? How few are there who have a word of unkindness to say of the people of the United States in the struggle with Spain to secure justice, freedom and independence for the Republic of Cuba.

The lessons which these struggles teach have their application also upon the industrial field. Where wrong, injustice and unfreedom are attempted to be imposed upon the workers. And who will deny to the toilers the right to enter upon the industrial struggle, with all the sacrifices and hardships which may be required to secure the degree of freedom and standards which we have already secured, and in the constant, ever-present, yearning hope and demand of the organized labor movement which the toilers make upon employers and society for a better return and reward for the services which the workers give to society?

"The American Federation of Labor, as a great group representing the workers of America, and in an agreement with a man, have done something for the maintenance of peace, and are willing to go to the fullest lengths for its maintenance. A reading of the cablegrams from Paris in this morning's newspapers shows that one European nation has already declared its indorsement of the American Federation of Labor's proposition for peace and a constructive policy of permanent peace, which the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor by unanimous vote adopted."

"I am not willing to have either the labor movement or our men and women placed in a false position. The United States will not voluntarily enter into the present European War. Of that I am confident. We shall keep any degree of faithfulness to the fundamental principles of justice, freedom and safety. If, despite our reserve and self-control, we should be dragged into it whether we like it or not, there will be but one position for us to take, and that is to be true to ourselves, true to our fellows, true to the highest ideals of humanity for which our movement stands."

despite our reserve and self-control, we should be dragged into it whether we like it or not, there will be but one position for us to take, and that is to be true to ourselves, true to our fellows, true to the highest ideals of humanity for which our movement stands."

MOVE TO SAVE FEROLA

Woman Slayer's Lawyer to Go to U. S. Supreme Court.

Execution of the death sentence imposed upon Mrs. Madeline Ferola may be stayed by a writ of error. Nathan D. Levy, her attorney, will apply for the writ to take the case to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mrs. Ferola was to die during the week beginning August 2.

Mrs. Ferola's conviction of the murder of Carmelo Carmastro, her fiancé, was the result of her own confession made soon after the crime. It is urged that she was so unbalanced at the time that she did not know what she was saying. Although the Court of Appeals ruled against her, its decision condemned the practice of making the defendant a witness against herself.

Carmastro was stabbed to death on December 23, 1913. The motive for his murder was said to be jealousy.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

Charles Bullock was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury before Justice Manning, in the Supreme Court, Kings County, yesterday. Bullock shot and killed his wife on April 13, 1914, at their home, 325 Senator Street, Brooklyn. At his first trial, last year, his plea was that he was so intoxicated when he committed the deed that he did not know what he was doing. The jury disagreed.

Among the witnesses for Bullock at the second trial was his son, Charles Bullock, jr. He testified that his father was on the verge of delirium from drink when he attacked Mrs. Bullock.

Heat Victim Dies in Hospital

Thomas Broderick died in Fordham Hospital yesterday, a victim of the hot weather. He was a bricklayer, living at 416 East 136th Street, and was working on a building on 176th Street near Hope Avenue, The Bronx, when he was overcome.

Son Fails to Save Wife Slayer.

SUMMER CLOSING HOURS: NOON ON SATURDAY—OTHER DAYS AT 5 P. M.

J. M. Gidding & Co. 564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue, 465 1/2 and 47 1/2 STS.

Our Half-Year Clearance Re-Commences Monday with New Values

Sale groups are replenished—the opportunities offered are new and more attractive. It is NOW more than a Clearance of Spring Styles—for groups of Fashionable Summer Apparel have been added—many of which have lately been fashioned from surplus stocks of fine materials—

The following Extraordinary Values are particularly emphasized—

Suits of cloth at \$15—\$25—\$35 Formerly \$45 to \$85 Replenished selections; practical styles for all occasions.

Suits of linen at \$22—\$28—\$35 Formerly \$35, \$45 and \$55 Smart models and weaves.

SILK SUITS—Formerly \$75 to \$125—at \$38 and \$55

MODEL SUITS AND GOWNS AT HALF PRICE AND LESS—(French Salon, 4th Floor)

Gowns of silk & cloth at \$25 & \$45—Formerly \$45 to \$125 Street and afternoon styles.

Summer Dresses at \$25—Formerly \$35, \$45, \$55 of plain and figured organdie, crepe, voile, batiste and linen (selected lines).

Wraps for day and evening at \$25—\$45—\$75 Formerly \$45 to \$135 Afternoon coats, informal wraps and wraps for elaborate evening wear.

Coats for general service at \$19—\$25—\$35 Formerly \$35 to \$75 of zephyr cloth, fine soft velours, covert, tweed and other fashionable materials. (Also a few odd coats, to close at \$10.)

SUMMER MOTOR COATS: of Shantung, \$25, \$35. Of Linen, \$9, \$18, \$25

SUMMER HATS at \$10 and \$15 Formerly \$25 to \$35 Beach, outing and garden styles. STREET AND SEMI-DRESS HATS at \$5 Remaining styles in the "darker" shades. Formerly \$15 to \$25 \$6—\$8—\$10—\$12 Formerly \$10, \$15, \$18, \$25 to \$30 of lingerie and linen; including dainty hand embroidered effects. Handsome costume blouses in lace and net, at \$12

2C. FINE IMPOSED BY \$29,000,000 JUDGE

Landis, of Standard Oil Fame, Sentences Farmer to Un-usual Penalty.

Chicago, June 19.—Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis, of the United States District Court, who once assessed a fine of \$29,000,000 against the Standard Oil Company, imposed one of 2 cents against Henry Johnson, of Barrington, Ill., to-day.

Johnson, with a shotgun, drove a government agent looking for cases of foot and mouth disease off his premises.

"Our appeal is not to the fears of men, but to their hearts and consciences. Our mission is to implant hope in the heart of humanity and substitute higher ideals for the ideals which have led nations into armed conflicts. Our religion teaches us to rely on a good and pure and noble. 'If I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me.' This is the higher doctrine."

Meyer London, Socialist Representative from New York, told the audience there was no possibility of war between the United States and any other power. "The other nations are crazy," said Mr. London, "and we would not fight a war of governments. The people are food for cannon only. Their voice has not been heard."

"For every Bible that has been printed on the other side thousands of copies have been manufactured. Militarism has been the servant of commercialism. The best policy for the United States to adopt is the policy that will speed humanitism. This that will speed immediately place an embargo on arms and food that will necessarily starve Europe. Incidentally, in starving Europe we will feed America."

The Rev. Howard Mellish explained that he was present at the meeting to show Mr. Bryan that thousands were with him in his attitude toward war. He represented Frank Buchanan, of Illinois, who told the audience that the war was one of the masses against the masses, thereby contradicting what Mr. London had said earlier—that it was a war of governments.

'Lighthouse' Keeper Off to Save Blinded Soldiers from Madness

Miss Winifred Holt Sails on New Mission of Mercy Among Men Whose Sight Has Been Ruined by Shrapnel or Gas.

"Going to France to keep blind men from going mad." That is the mission which Miss Winifred Holt, who laid the first stone of the Lighthouse in Fifty-ninth Street and has been chief keeper of the French love checkers. We shall need a great many of these things, and I want to tell the American people who have money to give to the committee that 25 cents means a pack of cards for the blind, 40 cents means a set of dominoes and 60 cents a checkerboard."

No Fear of Submarines. The Rochambeau docks at Bordeaux, and from there Miss Holt will go to Paris. She carried a bagful of letters of introduction, some of which were given to her by the Ambassador from France when she saw him in Washington the other day. She also conferred while there with Miss Mabel Boardman.

"Our committee will co-operate with the Red Cross, which has promised to help us in every possible way," she said. "I must wait till I get to France before deciding how I shall proceed. We want to be permitted to help the relief agencies there, not interfere with what they are doing. I hope a hospital and school for the blind can be established, but I do not know. Anyway we shall send visitors and teachers to the blind soldiers we find, shall try to train them in occupations, or find to their homes, when possible, or find the sightless for them. Being able to speak German, I can be of special assistance, I hope, to blinded German prisoners in France."

Miss Holt is taking with her a blind woman who speaks several languages, and who will act as teacher. "Aren't you afraid of submarines?" one friend who came to see her off asked. "I've a letter of introduction to the captain of the Rochambeau," she laughed, "so if the boat is torpedoed I can go up on the bridge with him and die bravely. No, of course I am not afraid, but I hate to leave my blind people here. We need so many things, money for our river lighthouse, where the sightless have their vacations, where an old man said to me the other day—'he is a survivor of the Civil War, whose eyes were shot away at Gettysburg. I now know it is the blind soldiers who need help most now.'"

Wed Each Other Again.

Henry Nechols, of 251 West 111th Street, married his wife again yesterday. Mrs. Nechols, who was married to Miss Pauline Flakowitz by a rabbi, recently discovered that the rabbi had failed to file the certificate and there was no official record of their marriage. So yesterday they explained to the marriage license bureau and were married again by Alderman William F. Quinn. They have five children.