

FRENCH MENACE CITY OF COLMAR, SWISS REPORT

Great Battle Said To Be Raging—Invaders Advance from Metzeral.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE IN ARRAS REGION

Berlin Announces Capture of Section of Trench on Slope of Lorette Hills.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 24.—Though the official communiques make small claims of successes in Alsace, unofficial despatches from Basel, Switzerland, declare a fierce battle is in progress.

The French official statement reports artillery actions as prevailing in the Arras region. The German commun-

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"The night of June 21-22 and the following day the enemy made three desperate attacks against our position at Freikofel. All these attacks were repulsed successfully by the splendid fire of our artillery and the use of hand grenades. The enemy left two hundred bodies on the battlefield.

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Two days ago a company of Italian Alpini, commanded by a young Milanese officer, found itself face to face with a company of the Kaiser Jaeger. The officer immediately gave orders to his six bayonets and charged, telling the band to strike up the Garibaldi hymn.

The music so electrified the Alpini that the Austrian position was carried with a rush and in spite of the numerical superiority of the Austrians. All of the defenders who were not killed, wounded or made prisoners were driven down the mountain side in hopeless confusion.

TEUTONIC EMPIRES' SECURITIES SLUMP

Geneva (via Paris), June 24.—In spite of the fact that the German press is absolutely forbidden to refer to business conditions as being anything but prosperous, the prices for government securities fell another story. German 3 1/2 per cent, which on August 1 were 85.50, are now at 84, while Austrian 4 per cent, then 94, are now at 92 1/2.

DUNKIRK UNDER RAIN OF SHELLS 15 HOURS

Germans Pour Thirty-six Tons of Projectiles into the City Without Striking a Single Point of Any Military Importance.

Dunkirk, June 24.—Thirty-six tons of explosives and metal were fired into Dunkirk on Tuesday from the German positions somewhere behind Dixmude. Several civilians were killed or wounded and considerable material damage was done, but not a single shell reached the port or any other point of military importance.

The impression on the inhabitants differed in no way from that made by preceding bombardments, and the first trains out of the city to-day carried no more than the usual number of travellers.

BRITISH WOMEN MAY JOIN MEN'S UNION

London, June 24.—The permanency of the "railroad woman" has been recognized by organized labor, and it was announced to-day that hereafter she would be eligible to membership in the National Union of Railway Men.

ALLIES STORM TURKISH LINES IN DUST CLOUD

Haze Raised by Bursting Shells Impedes Work on Gallipoli.

500 PRISONERS TAKEN IN CHARGE

Captives Include Seven German Marines Formerly on Goeben and Breslau.

WOULD FORESTALL SPECULATION RIOT

Strong Warns Bankers to Guard Surplus Sums Carefully.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 24.—The huge sum at present held by the banks of the country over and above the legal reserve requirements needs to be guarded carefully from fostering a riot of speculation and might well be used to finance the commerce of the world at this period when only the United States is able to fill the gap in the world's credit system.

"The Controller's report of March 4," Mr. Strong said, "disclosed that excess reserve had increased to \$784,000,000 held by the national banks alone. It may be assumed that another very large reserve is being gradually accumulated. This sum, is also held by state institutions."

"There is, in fact, held in trust by the banks of this country a credit of such vast proportions that its custody and use impose a huge responsibility. The situation is one that might easily lead to a riot of speculation, inflation and exploitation, if the bankers were so unwise as to permit it. It may, on the other hand, employ this vast credit to meet the demands of the commerce of the world at a time when we alone, of all the great nations, are able to fill the gap in the world's credit system which has been created by the European war."

A plea that New York State bankers institute a policy of co-operation which would help the United States to take the leading place in the industry of the world was made by James H. Perkins, president of the association. Mr. Perkins spoke hopefully of the economic situation. He said:

"A firm foundation has been laid for new development. Loans are reduced, and so are stocks of merchandise. This condition, in conjunction with the great cereal crop of last year, is the fine way in which the South ultimately handled its delicate cotton situation, and the excellent prospects for a great cereal crop this year surely indicate improved business conditions. Business will not stay still long with a 4 per cent money market."

"We are also confronted with a new problem—the development of our foreign trade, and this occasion comes by curious chance at the first moment at which we could answer the demand, for to-day the increase in our manufacturing capacity has made it necessary, if we are to keep manufacturing population busy. Efficiency and co-operation are the two great needs of the moment."

"We are going out into the world where it is protected by any tariff wall, where we must meet, not now but very soon, the competition of a country like Germany, organized to take the leading place in the world's production. Among them were the famous Kaiser Jaeger, the elite of Austria's mountain troops."

"Our new banking law has just gone into operation. It is beyond question that a strong unified system which comprises the whole of the Empire is desirable, but it is desirable only if it meets the need of every section of the country; only if it is the best machine available for carrying on the most important part of our life—the work of the Empire. We have such a law. Does it meet our need? If not, in what respects? How can we change it so that it may better perform its functions?"

"These are the questions which are before us at this convention, and my object in speaking as I do is to see if I can influence the attitude with which you stand in the discussion. Let us be frank in our criticism of the new law, but only in a helpful, constructive way. Let us remember that the Reserve Bank belongs to the members, and let us institute a personal element in which, if followed, will make us the United States—to take the leading place in the industry of the world."

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Bacchus threw down the goblet, ending the golden wines he invented, when William Jennings Bryan sprinkled the earth with grape juice and Josephus Daniels blessed Neptune's realm with the same fluid.

"Pluto has never before given good news and a few other cities given running subways right through their favorite underground preserves, his favorite underground preserves. Furthermore, as giver of wealth, he thinks that he is entitled to a share of the profits from the Interborough."

Minerva is ready to admit that the happy is to make him think that you are happy. "Girls, never deceive your husbands—except in making about send you flowers, don't imagine them that they have forgotten you. Husbands have to provide bread instead of flowers, and they are usually too busy to think of frivolities."

the press to force the country into war. It is not to enter his protest now; he cannot afford to risk the happening of some unexpected event which might make resistance to the war sentiment more difficult.

"But the nation's honor be maintained? Yes, a thousand times, yes. There is no division among the American people on this subject, but what does national honor require? All agree that the nation's honor should be followed, but what definition of honor shall we accept? The old blood-stained definition which the jingoes recommend? Or a definition in harmony with the spirit of the age and the aspirations of our people? Upon this question every citizen has a right to speak, and a citizen ought to speak now before a false standard of national honor is set up. Our national ideals determine what is honorable, and those ideals are illustrated by our efforts to promote universal peace—they grow from a personal element in the name of patriotism and national honor, call upon this nation to prepare itself to enter the contest.

"Those men do not speak the mind of the conscience of the masses, they define national honor in terms that are becoming obsolete. They do not represent either the interests or the purposes of the American people. I appeal to you to make your views known to the President, that he may be strengthened against the insolent clamor of those who ridicule peaceful methods and, as if infuriated by the recent of carnage, and in the name of patriotism and national honor, call upon this nation to prepare itself to enter the contest.

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Saks & Company 34th Street Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

Beginning today and continuing tomorrow a Sale of 2,000 Men's Silk Shirts at \$4.85

Our regular stock price is \$7.50 The word SILK may be appropriately put in capitals, for these are all pure SILK Shirts; crepe de Chine, peau de crepe Shirts, that are tub proof

They are not of a fabric closely resembling silk, nor silk mixed with anything else. Not a thread, even the stitching, is other than pure silk. So much for quality. In workmanship they are in every sense worthy of the fine fabrics. They are tailored by expert workmen, and finished with that fine care that only a high grade organization bestows upon its product.

PATTERNS, mostly exclusive, both unusual and very neat and rich. COLORINGS, blues, black-and-white, gray and lavender. SIZES, 14 to 18 in all sleeve lengths.

Also 2,300 Pure Silk Shirts at \$2.85 Surpassing in assortment of patterns and weaves any previous offering of the season

In quality and workmanship on a par with the Sale at the same price so successfully conducted a month ago. Practically every color. Sizes 14 to 18 in all sleeve lengths.

Men's Finest Straw Hats at \$1.95 regularly \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00

The sample line used in the showrooms of the various agencies and home offices of the famous makers, Messrs. Balch, Price & Co. of Brooklyn

The lowest price Hat made by this house is \$3.00. The very best split straws, Sennits, Milans and Mackinaws. All the best styles of the season. All perfect. GREAT VALUES.

Speaking of Saks Summer Suits for Men at \$17.50, \$20 and \$23

Do you know why automobiles are getting cheaper?

Automobiles are becoming cheaper because the manufacturer is coming to realize that increased business lies in the direction of giving the customer more for his money.

Personally, we have always worked on the basis that the bigger the value the bigger the volume, and Saks suits at \$17.50, \$20 and \$23 this season are palpably better than ever before.

We have enlarged our facilities for producing suits at these popular prices, and we have also materially improved the quality and character of the garments themselves.

The fabrics in these suits are such as most houses reserve for higher prices, and the models exhibit exclusive touches which you will seek in vain in other garments at the same figures.

Skeletonized and half lined styles, with any number of alternatives in the treatment of collar, cuff and lapel—and a variety of selection in which a man simply can't miss finding what he wants!

Saks & Company Broadway at 34th Street Specialists in Men's, Women's and Children's Apparel

regards do, the rights of independent action when passions have cooled and when questions of fact have been separated from questions involving international rights.

"This policy contemplates no surrender of real rights; it is a policy worthy of the greatest republic of history. Our nation need not be ashamed to follow the wise advice given three thousand years ago, 'He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth than he that taketh a city.'"

The crowds around the Garden, though demonstrative, were orderly. Thousands of people waited for Mr. Bryan to appear after he had spoken, and cheered him as he and his wife struggled through the lines made by the police to their automobile. Many tried to shake hands with him, but did not jostle the party when admonished by the police. Bernard H. Ridder, son of the editor of the "Staats-Zeitung," went to Philadelphia to meet Mr. Bryan. A committee of about forty, mostly Germans, met him at the Pennsylvania Station and escorted him to the Holland House for dinner. He expected to return to Washington on a midnight train.

Elaborate resolutions were adopted at the meeting in the name of "American citizens," demanding "maintenance of peace with all the world," and that the government place an embargo on the exportation of arms and munitions of war. The resolutions contained "that large section of the newspaper press which within the last six months has done its utmost to drag the nation to the brink of war."

Referring to the proposed embargo, the resolution said: "During nearly a year of war, American manufacturers of arms and ammunition have continued to supply the eight nations of the British Alliance exclusively with weapons against the three nations of the Teutonic Alliance. To suggest that it would be unneutral to throw all the belligerents upon their own resources after a year of exportation practically operative in favor of England and her confederates, is to confess a partiality which discredits all our professions of neutrality, which the common sense of the world cannot but penetrate, and which the better sense of the plain people of the United States, truly desirous to be humane, as well as impartial, will not brook."