When Payne Wrote "Home! Sweet Home!"

by Thatcher T. P. Luquer, his grandnephew. Illustrated. Letters and an earlier poem "Home." New light on the author's life.

In the Christmas Scribner

All Newsstands

BRYAN CALLS ON CONGRESS TO AID MOVE FOR PEACE

Reason to Believe Wilson Can Get Terms, He Declares.

SEES TREATY AFTER MEDIATION OFFER

Nebraskan Asserts U. S. Interposition Is Demanded by Humanity.

Washington, Dec. 5.—In a statement issued here to-night ex-Secretary Bryan suggests that Congress assure the President of its readiness to support him in any effort which he may see fit to make to hasten the restoration of peace in Europe.

Mr. Bryan arrived here to-day from New York. He spent the day at his Washington home, and left early this evening for Miami, Fla. His statement, which he dictated to a stenographer for distribution after his departure, follows:

"An offer of mediation," Mr. Bryan says, "is not only amply justified on the ground of humanity, but it is demanded.

"There is abundant reason to believe that the President, either alone or in conjunction with the executives of the other neutral nations, can secure from the nations at war a statement of the terms upon which peace is possible, and such a statement would be the beginning of an exchange of views which would lead to a treaty."

"I hope that the Congress which meets Tuesday will at once assure the President of its readiness to support him in any effort which he may see fit to make to hasten the restoration of peace in Europe. He offered mediation at the beginning of the war, but that was sixteen months ago. Since that time more than 2,000,000 men have been killed, more than 5,000,000 have been wounded and more than $20,000,000,000 have been expended.

"In horrible detail and extent of suffering the war has surpassed anything known to history. An offer of mediation is not only amply justified on the ground of humanity, but it is demanded. If, however, other reasons are desired they can be found in our obligations to the other neutral nations.

"All of the neutral nations are suffering because of this war, which obstructs the highways of the world, interferes with neutral trade and scatters injury everywhere. The neutral nations are the innocent bystanders, whose people are being killed, unintentionally of course, but killed.

Neutral Nations in Danger.

"Those neutral nations are compelled to bear burdens of taxation that would not be necessary but for the war, and all of them are in danger of being drawn into the conflict—some of them are almost forced into it.

"Our nation not only shares the sufferings of other neutral nations, but has an additional reason for desiring the restoration of peace—namely, that the war is being used as a reason for demanding a change in our national policy which lowers our ideals and puts us into a mad rivalry with Europe in the increase of military and naval expenditures.

"To be the means of bringing the war to an end would not only add to our moral influence, but it might save the country a billion or more in taxes, and it would also put an end to the manufactured scares which are being used to frighten the public. The other neutral nations wait on us.

"There is abundant reason to believe that the President, either alone or in conjunction with the executives of the other neutral nations, can secure from the nations at war a statement of the terms upon which peace is possible, and such a statement would be the beginning of an exchange of views which would tend to a treaty.

"The terms must be announced some time. Why not now? To ask for a statement of these terms is merely to ask the belligerent nations to say for what they are fighting. Each of the governments at war certainly knows what it is that it demands, otherwise it could not justify a continuance of the slaughter.

"And if the belligerent nations know for what they are fighting, why not tell the world? In this day and age no nation can afford to wage war for secret reasons, especially when in doing so it necessarily brings injury to neutral nations.

"What Are You Fighting About?"

"Here is a question which the neutral nations certainly have a right to ask: What are you fighting about? In other words, what is it that, being done, the world can have peace? Publicity will in itself sift out unworthy and unreasonable motives.

"When the world knows what each nation demands as a condition precedent to peace the responsibility can be located and moral pressure can be brought to bear in favor of a peace that will rest upon reason and give promise of permanence.

"To say that this war must necessarily continue any length of time, even for a day, is equivalent to saying that there are questions which can be settled only by the sword, and to say that is to deny the coming of the day when war will be no more.

"To deny the possibility of an era of peace based upon love and brotherhood is to challenge Christian civilization—a return to savagery. To delay the coming of that era is inexcusable."

the natural expansion of Germn influence would seem to run. I do not mean that we would destroy the autonomy of the Balkan peoples, but to have a recognized influence which would give us power to maintain order and offer safe markets for our merchandise and safe homes for our overflow people.

"Of course, that means control of Constantinople. We could not have Russia there. She would have to get her warm-water port elsewhere. As a matter of fact, so long as the British navy lasts the Mediterranean is not open sea to Russia, anyway. There would be no objection, I think, to Russia's going through Persia and finding a port on the Persian Gulf. That would give her real freedom, such as she would not get even at Constantinople.

Turkey for the Germans.

"That would give Germany the power to civilize Turkey. I think there is no doubt that the powers have held Turkey back. Whenever any of them wanted to build a railroad or open up a market the others have stepped in and forbidden it. With German influence supreme there the work could go on rapidly, and the plague spot of Europe and Asia Minor could soon be cleaned up. I think no one doubts that we would do the work fast and well.

"That would give us our place in the sun. We have to have room for trade and surplus men and growth generally There, I think, is our place. We would not be menaced by Britain, and so would not live in fear. There would be no desire, certainly for centuries, for us to seek any other territories. With a unified German nation, and an admitted right to control the Balkans and Asia Minor, no one could suspect us of further ambitions, and we could fear no outside power."

BIG LABOR PEACE COUNCIL ACCUSED IN TEUTON PLOTS

German Money Aided National Body Is Charge—Gompers Expected Move.

GRAND JURY TO HEAR CHICAGO PRINTER

On Way Here on Federal Subpœna—Men Higher Up in Union May Be Summoned.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Chicago, Dec. 5.—A Chicago labor man has been summoned before the Federal grand jury in New York in connection with alleged pro-German plots.

C. H. Canode, a Chicago printer, left to-day. The actions of the Labor National Peace Council are to be closely examined. It is suspected that the organization is financed by Germans. Samuel Gompers asserts that the action is based upon charges he made. It was admitted by local Federal officials that several other Chicagoans, besides those already named, would be asked to appear before the New York jury.

Sinton G. Clabaugh, chief of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, admitted during the day that other Chicagoans probably would be subpœnaed to appear before the New York grand jury, but refused to divulge any information as to their identity or what they were wanted for.

An attempt was made to organize a Chicago branch of the National Labor Peace Council last summer, according to John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. He also confirmed the fact to-day that Congressman Buchanan, L. P. Straube and William F. Kramer were the three Chicagoans identified with the movement here.

"So far as I can remember," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "a letter was sent out some time last summer to all labor organizations in Chicago asking them to attend a meeting at the Briggs House to discuss the best means to further the interests of peace in Europe.

"At the time of the organization of the National Labor Peace Council three Chicago men, Congressman Buchanan, Straube and Kramer, held offices in it, but, if I remember correctly, Congressman Buchanan resigned some time ago.

Hummel Defends Germany.

"I attended two meetings at the Briggs House, and I don't believe there were more than a dozen people present altogether. One thing I am sure of is that the movement to organize a local council fell through. That is the last I heard of it until later I received a communication from Washington, asking me to attend a meeting of the council there, but I did not go."

Gottlieb F. Hummel, of 845 Wolfram Street, one of the organizers of the Teutonic Sons of America, a Chicago organization that grew out of the European trouble and at present a leading spirit in the society, emphatically denied he had any knowledge of the use of money in connection with the work of the Labor Peace Council.

He said he had not been subpœnaed by the Federal authorities and that he first knew of the investigation this morning.

Incidentally, Mr. Hummel defended the German government, and expressed his regret over supplying ammunition to the Allies while prosecuting German sympathizers for trying to provision a few ships. He also declared that Straube told him not long ago that the council was hard up for money.

Gottlieb F. Hummel, an official of the Teutonic Sons of America, said today:

"The first I heard about this investigation was this morning. I am surprised that there should be an investigation at all. Certainly the German government was not supplying the people with funds. I am close enough to the inside to know that. In fact, L. P. Straube, an official of the Labor National Peace Council, told me several days ago when I met him that he was having hard work getting people to subscribe money for the organization, and had to close up his office in Chicago because he didn't have money.

Italy Would Do Same.

"The whole investigation can accomplish nothing. The German government spent $500,000 in this country to put out, coal and supply ships. The Allies are doing the same thing under cover of law. Do you think that if Italy's enemies were being supplied with munitions of war the Italians would allow it? They would not allow a single ship to leave New York. They would blow up the munitions factories.

"I met Mr. Kramer and Mr. Canode at the industrial peace conference. I represented the Friends of Peace. We have not acted together."

Attempts to locate Straube during the day were unavailing. Mrs. Straube said her husband was in San Francisco. Mr. Straube, one of the officers of the council, was identified with the Stereotypers' Union in Chicago for many years. He was the moving spirit in the effort to organize a Chicago branch of the peace council, according to local labor officials, and devoted most of his time last summer to this propaganda.

Patrick H. O'Donnell, president of the Irish Fellowship Club, who has been prominent in the pro-German peace society movement, stated he had not been identified with the Labor Peace Council.

"Our work was purely local," said Mr. O'Donnell. "We took our own collections to defray our slight expenses, and had nothing to do with Buchanan and his associates. We were acting entirely on principle."

"Government Has Taken Up My Charges," Says Gompers

Milwaukee, Dec. 5.—"It is not a question I will at any time discuss for a newspaper," declared Samuel Gompers to-night, when, after a dinner attended by the Governor, local judges, politicians and labor leaders, he was asked what he knew of the Labor Peace Council, which is reported to be working to stop munition manufacture for foreign governments.

"The government has now taken up my charges of some months ago, is investigating the matter officially, and I can not, and would not if I could, talk of the affair any longer."

Asked what he knew of William F. Kramer in connection with the movement, he declared: "I positively will not discuss the relation of any other man to this problem. I have already discussed my own attitude all I care to."

Announcement!

Owing to a delay in completing the freezing facilities of the

Biltmore Ice Gardens

it has been necessary to postpone the OPENING UNTIL MONDAY, DEC. 13

OPEN-AIR ICE SKATING AND TEA

The proceeds of opening, day and evening, will be devoted to the East Side House Settlement.

The commonest advertising phrase in the world!

The commonest, tritest advertising phrase in existence, long since abandoned by the advertising profession, is nevertheless still used and cherished by countless thousands of small advertisers because it is one of the most compact advertising phrases ever invented, and we have no hesitation in saying that:

The Equitable Building "must be seen to be appreciated."

Equitable Building Corporation

120 Broadway

MUNITION PLOT CHIEF TRAILED

Arrest Deferred by U. S.—North German Line Agents May Face Case Like Buenz's.

Although the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York has been non-committal on the prospects of going further into German activities in the procuring of American clearance papers by the filing of false manifests, it was said yesterday that action might be taken against agents of the North German Lloyd Line who were connected with the clearance of the chartered steamship Marina Quesada.

An important link in the evidence thus far procured is the testimony of Captain Hans Suhren, master of the Quesada, who was so actively connected with the office of Captain Boy-Ed, at 11 Broadway. The skipper left behind a few letters and telegrams to agents of the Hamburg-American Line, in which he instructed them to honor his drafts and pay his bills at Newport News.

During the trial of Dr. Buenz, resident director of the Hamburg-American Line, it was learned that one of the government's important witnesses had skipped, and that witness is believed to be Suhren.

The government was unable to call Philip Volz, agent of the North German Lloyd Line in Baltimore, who is alleged to have cleared the Marina Quesada, but in the testimony of Norman R. Hamilton, Collector of Customs at Newport News, it was able to show that the vessel was illegally cleared.

H. Snowden Marshall, the United States Attorney, is satisfied with the conviction and sentences imposed upon the Hamburg-American Line conspirators, but it is understood that he has no intention of resting on his oars if enough evidence is obtained to convict the others, even though they may have been acting under the direction of Captain Boy-Ed.

An official of the Department of Justice said yesterday that the government was on the trail of the man higher up in the plots against munition factories, and that his arrest had been deferred for departmental reasons. He admitted that the scope of the German plotters was so great that the Federal authorities had not enough Secret Service men to carry on the government's investigations. An appropriation will be asked of Congress to maintain a larger staff of Federal detectives.

A new indictment for Max Breitung, Robert Fay, Robert Scholz and other alleged conspirators will be filed this morning.

GLASTENBURY HEALTH UNDERWEAR

FOR MEN

Safety First—against chilling of the body; often a forerunner of colds, pneumonia and rheumatism.

Famous over half a century for its superior qualities.

Every garment shaped to the figure and guaranteed not to shrink.

Glastenbury Two-Piece, Flat-Knit, Spring-Needle Underwear is made in fifteen grades, several weights of fine wools, worsted and merino.

See special feature of adjustable drawer bands on

330 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight	per garment	$1.50
3005 Natural Gray Wool, winter weight (double thread)	per garment	1.75
C. B. Imp. Natural Gray Worsted, light weight	per garment	1.50
A Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, light weight	per garment	1.75
G/H Natural Gray Worsted, medium weight	per garment	2.00
A. H. Natural Gray Australian Lamb's Wool, winter weight	per garment	2.50

For Sale by Leading Dealers

ROBERT REIS & COMPANY, Wholesale Distributors, N. Y.

Write for booklet—sample cuttings. Yours for the asking. Dept. 2

Glastonbury Knitting Company, Glastonbury, Conn.

POLICE HONOR RUM HATER

Captains' Association Will Make Henry President To-night.

Unanimously nominated for the presidency of the Police Captains' Association at the last meeting of the organization, it is certain that Dominick Henry, the captain who has the reputation of reforming policemen given up as hopeless drunkards by commissioners, will be elected at the annual meeting, to be held to-night at Terrace Garden.

Henry is well known in the department as a foe of the rum demon. A week ago, after a lecture to the men attached to the West 135th Street station, which he commands, the entire squad got aboard the water wagon.

The other captains who, like Henry, were unanimously nominated and are certain of election are Thomas T. Maud, first vice-president; John F. O'Connor, second vice-president; Henry W. Burfiend, treasurer; George E. Walden, secretary; Jacob Brown, sergeant-at-arms, and Bernard J. Hayes, George R. Wakefield, Edward S. Wallings, Patrick J. Corcoran and Thomas Cullen, trustees.

Commissioner Woods's action in passing over Richard Enright in making two promotions leaves the captains without the aid of the man who made the lieutenants' association the powerful organization it is.

AUTO AND CAR WRECK AUTO

Machine, Struck by Another, Is Thrown in Front of Trolley.

An automobile driven by Harry J. Gaisman, a salesman, of 345 Fifth Avenue, was battered to junk by a trolley car on the Queens Boulevard, near Union Turnpike, Jamaica, last night, when another automobile, which crashed into it, spun it across the tracks.

Gaisman, with Morris M. Klein, of 4 East Sixtieth Street, was driving south along the boulevard ahead of the surface car, when another automobile, in passing it in the same direction, struck one of the hubs. Gaisman's car was deflected from its course and thrown in front of the trolley car. Both men were flung to the roadway, but Klein alone was hurt. At St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, it was said his injuries were superficial.

Detective Sergeant Michael J. Higgins and Louis Stromberg, a dairyman, both of Yonkers, were thrown out of an automobile on Cedar Street, in Dobbs Ferry, yesterday afternoon, when the steering gear became defective. Stromberg was taken to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital with injuries of the chest and abdomen. Higgins was uninjured.

FEWER RIDE ON CITY CARS

Reports Show Decrease of 8,714,836 Passengers from Previous Year.

A summary of the reports of street railway companies operating in the greater city, issued by the Public Service Commission yesterday, shows a falling off of 8,714,836 in the number of passengers carried on all the lines during the twelve months ended June 30, 1915, as compared with the previous year. The total number of passengers carried during the year was 1,807,632,726. An increase of more than 5,000,000 passengers was shown on the Manhattan subway, while the traffic on the elevated lines fell of about 10,000,000.

The passenger fares of all the lines during the year amounted to $89,535,398. The fares on the Manhattan subway were $17,256,315, while on the elevated lines they were $15,078,230. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company collected fares amounting to $25,706,785. The receipts from fares on the Manhattan surface lines amounted to $19,807,082.

The total operating expenses of all the companies was $50,322,478, a decrease of $127,014 from the previous year. The total revenue of the Manhattan subway was $17,843,794, as against total operating expenses of $16,203,070, an increase in profits of $51,252 over the previous year.

LEGS BROKEN, HELD AS SLAYE

Man Found Injured in Yard Accused of Killing Wife and Daughter.

Michael Sherer, accused of killing his wife and daughter on Saturday night in the hallway of their home, 209 East 102d Street, was found by detectives in the back yard early yesterday morning with two fractured knees, the result of his attempt to escape by jumping from a window. According to the police, Sherer admitted that he did the shooting.

CIGARETTE EMPTIES THEATRE

Fireman Sees Smoke and Plaza Audience Is Promptly Dismissed.

A cigarette found smouldering in the first balcony of the Plaza Theatre, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, at 10:30 last night caused the abrupt dismissal of a large audience interested in the climax of William Faversham's acting in a film called "The Million."

When the picture was nearing its end the "Good Night—Thank You" sign was flashed on the screen. As the asbestos curtain came down the audience moved toward the exit. Several firemen running up to the balcony gave the first hint as to what was the matter. There was no disorder. A fireman saw the smoke, the manager said, and took the precaution of having the audience dismissed. No alarm was turned in.

RECALL OF BOY-ED POINTS TO FAILURE

Continued from page 1

fundamental question, whether Americans had a right to be on an English ship travelling in waters which had been declared a war zone, and after warning that the ship would be attacked on sight as a reprisal, has never been settled.

Germany, it is learned, while she has in practice agreed not to attack such ships, still claims the right to do so, and so is not prepared to admit that she is in any way responsible for the deaths of the Americans on the Lusitania. Thus the whole question is exactly where it was before the Lusitania was sunk, except for the promise, given not as a right, but as a favor, that non-combatants shall be spared.

With matters in this state, it is argued, there is no chance of an agreement except by negotiations in the most friendly possible spirit, and the United States government would not have stirred up further friction with Germany so long as it had hopes of a settlement. Since it has taken action against the two embassy attachés, careful observers believe that it has abandoned hope of success by the peaceful methods on which it had depended, and is now attempting to bring pressure to bear in another way.

This decision is believed to have been hastened by the demand of the Austrian Chargé for a disavowal of the charges made by the Department of Justice against Consul General Nuber and by the prospect that Ambassador von Bernstorff would soon protest against the dragging of Boy-Ed's name into the Buenz case in New York. Faced with the alternative of making practically an apology or of making good the charges against the Germans, the State Department chose the latter course.

No intimation has been given as to whether the State Department will give Germany a statement of the charges against the two attachés or safe conduct for them or their successors, as it is understood Germany will demand. This government feels that it is under no obligation to do any of those things, but the probability of increasing tension with Germany may have a powerful influence.

Germany is likely to feel that the action taken in the cases of Boy-Ed and von Papen is not on a par with the usual requests of one government that another recall its agent, a man in touch with German affairs explained to-day. By making public the demand before the German government had any time to act on it, he declares, this government has given its action the form of a punishment inflicted on the men involved, and so is not entitled to claim [illegible] rights of action without explanation.

[illegible] Lansing's action and his statement that the men have been engaged in objectionable naval and military activity is equivalent to a conviction of misconduct, he believes that they are entitled to at least a definite statement as to the charges on which they have been tried. The usual course, he declares, would have been to send a quiet request to the German Foreign Office, which would have resulted in the recall of the men without publicity or any reflection on them. Since the matter has so far been made public, he sees no excuse for not airing all its details.

The Wanamaker Jewelry Store

Radiant with the Christmas Spirit

It is an all-the-year-round Jewelry Store—complete, distinctive and specialized—yet with certain advantages which come to this business as a whole. These advantages show both in the character of the jewelry and silver and in the prices at which they are sold.

It is a store universal in its helpfulness. Its doors are open to all; and its safeguards protect all. It has some things not to be found in the same completeness in any New York Jewelry Store—notably the old English silverware; it has everything that a good Jewelry Store should have.

Enter by Grace Church and one sees first the

DIAMONDS

A large specially acquired collection from two importing and mounting houses retiring from the mounting end of the Guild enables the quotation of prices 20 to 30 per cent. under current figures—an opportunity much appreciated at Christmas time.

Rings, bar-brooches, bar pins, pendants, lavallieres, necklaces, bracelets, earrings.

OLD ENGLISH JEWELRY

holds the center of the Silver Courts—and 46 new pieces are just off the steamer, greatly enriching the group; all old Georgian pieces, of the best designs of the period.

WATCHES

are always a center of interest these holiday times, and one is assured here of getting watches of accuracy and pedigree. Some diamond bracelet watches just over from Switzerland are regal in both design and workmanship.

STERLING SILVERWARE

for the table is complete in its variety and we are making a specialty of tea services in Colonial styles, and of chests of silver. The selection of small individual silver is quite extraordinary.

GOLD JEWELRY.

is just a step across the aisle—a specially arranged Christmas collection at moderate prices—both 14k. and 10k. pieces.

NOVELTY SILVER

includes charming gifts for the boudoir, and for a man's needs as well; with additional novelties such as smoking sets, desk sets, miniature frames and bigoutene.

CLOCKS

Hall clocks, mantel clocks, desk clocks, traveling clocks—all are represented by standard makes and classic designs. Particular attention has been paid to their time-keeping qualities.

Rana pearls, the nearest artificial approach to the natural Fleurigny opera glasses from Paris; accurate sun-dials, faithful copies from Italian models; field glasses and other optical appliances from Europe; exquisitely fashioned enamels—frames, boxes and trinkets; English and personal greeting cards and social engraving; these are some of the additional specialties of the Jewelry Store which make it distinctive and especially helpful at this time of year.

The honor of your visit is invited any day or any hour of the day.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Tenth and Broadway . . . . . New York

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Floor Coverings — Furniture — Decoration

"KARNAK" WILTON CARPETS and RUGS

America's Finest Products

In our "Karnak" Wilton, a new standard of excellence and value has been established. The extraordinary durability and luxurious appearance of this splendid weave is not equalled by any other Floor Covering of this kind made in America.

"KARNAK" Wilton Carpets are made 27 and 36 inches wide, in a great variety of plain and figured effects suitable for every room in the house, as well as halls and stairs. There are beautiful Chinese, French, floral and conventional patterns, in addition to Plain-Color, Two-Tone and Jasper effects. The range of colors is complete and includes the latest novelty shades. Borders are shown in three different widths—13, 18 and 22½ inches.

"KARNAK" WILTON RUGS are characterized by the same attractive qualities which distinguish "Karnak" Carpets. These fine Rugs are made in all regular sizes, from 2.3x4.6 ft. to 11.3x15 ft. The wide diversity of patterns provides an appropriate selection for every room in the house. In the Persian designs, the exquisitely soft colors of rare Oriental weaves have been simulated with remarkable fidelity.

FIFTH AVENUE & 47TH STREET

"War Orders"

The interesting question presents itself as to the effect that the cessation of war orders will have upon American industry. Far-reaching and almost revolutionary changes have been wrought in American business methods, problems seemingly impossible of solution have been solved, and the end of the war bids fair to find us in a position of absolute industrial independence.

We have learned to do things that we never knew how to do before; we have created organizations of 100% efficiency, where we were previously content with far less; we have learned what economy means, both in the home and in the factory or store.

Our industries have benefited from the impetus given to general business by the war orders; and even when these shall have been completed there will be our rapidly strengthening volume of domestic trade to care for, together with an enormous demand from abroad for our manufactures.

The national banks of the country, as the Harriman National Bank, which, as may be recalled, was the first applicant for membership in the Federal Reserve System, have behind them to-day a financial tower of strength represented by Federal Reserves in gold alone exceeding $320,000,000. The Harriman National Bank's share in these reserves is for the use of its customers as they may need the accommodation, always, of course, subject to their responsibility, their business and their balances.

BANKING HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 9 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
FIFTH AVENUE AND 44TH ST., NEW YORK