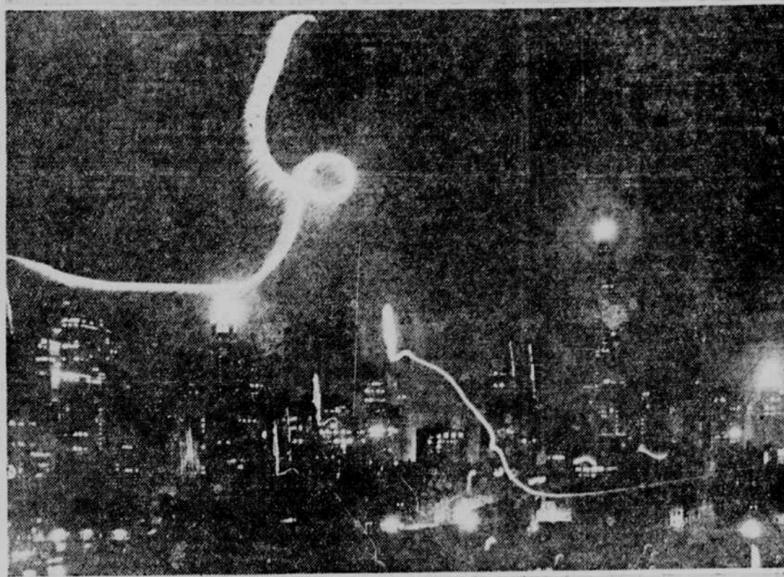


Bernstorff Fails to Free von Igel or Get Seized Papers

"HOW EASY IT WOULD BE TO SHOOT UP OLD BROADWAY!"



This was the comment of De Lloyd Thompson after he flew over City Hall Park last night dropping bombs. The wide streak of light was made by the magnesium light on his aeroplane, the narrow line by a flaming bomb.

The Singer Building. Over the Custom House the aviator pressed the key to fire the third pair. The first dropped away all right. The other stuck to the machine, and the wires which held it became entangled with the electric wires by which it was ignited. Thompson saw it burning and ducked, knowing it was timed to explode in a few seconds after he had made the connections.

The last time he had looked at the altitude indicator he was 3,000 feet in the air and had been rising steadily since then. Below him were the city and the bay. There was no place to which he could volplane to safety. Then came the explosion, followed by a rain of splinters. For a second Thompson checked his engine and felt that he had been hit. The machine steadied itself. He knew that damage had been done, but was unable to ascertain the extent of it. Finding that everything was apparently all right for the moment he determined to loop-the-loop at once, without continuing his flight uptown.

Makes Three Loops.

Setting off the magnesium flares and the last two bombs, he circled downward, followed by a train of fire which streamed back his engine and tail. Doubling back, through the flaming path, he made three distinct loops and then volplaned swiftly back to the ground, landing at 8:31. Half a minute later he had rolled to a full stop before the hangar doors.

"I am too far away from home to tell you the names of the buildings I flew over," Thompson said, as he alighted, pushed back his goggles and turned the visor of his cap to his forehead. "I did fly over Broadway, and it would be the easiest thing in the world for one machine to blow it up. The tall buildings and the lights mark out the city like a map.

"An aviator, visible to the city could fly over it and do an infinite amount of destruction in a very short time. My flight was a practical demonstration of the ease with which the city could be destroyed by a single machine."

Thompson's flight last night was the second he has made to demonstrate the need of aircraft and anti-aircraft defense. The first was made last Saturday over Washington.

POLICE READY FOR DISTURBANCES

Continued from page 1

be away on your time off, leave word with your family where you can be called, if needed. Be sure and have extra ammunition with you at all times.

None of the captains who delivered this admonition would say for what reason another of commissioner Wood's plan, is composed of able bodied citizens, who have promised to take up the duties of the patrolmen, if emergency requires. They are under the control of the inspector of that district, and have been drilled and instructed under him, in the routine duties of police. All are physically able and prepared to fulfill this duty if the need arises.

Police to Croton Reservoir.

No one knows why four automobile loads of detectives were rushed from headquarters to the Croton Reservoir yesterday afternoon. It was merely one of precaution, it was said. All last night the New York police, aided by citizens of Westchester, patrolled the borders of the reservoir. They will probably stay there, it was reported, until the present tension relaxes.

Guard to Cooperate with the Police Here

(From Staff Correspondent of the Tribune.)

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—Plans for the cooperation of the national guard and the Police Department of New York for the protection of public buildings, especially armories and military stores in case of need, were perfected here to-night at a conference between Governor Whitman, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Adjutant General Stotesbury.

Aviator Fires Bombs.

Suddenly among the stars there was a flash, followed by a brilliant meteor-like glare, as Thompson set off a searchlight bomb. This was followed by two others in quick succession, which ignited just over the water's edge near the Municipal Ferry house. Two more bombs, each containing an ounce of dynamite, were exploded near

BRYAN HURRIES TO WASHINGTON

Rushes to Do All He Can to Prevent the "Crime" of War.

HAS TWO PLANS TO KEEP PEACE

First, International Investigation of Dispute; Second, Postpone Settlement.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

St. Louis, April 19.—William J. Bryan dictated to-day a statement in which he said:

"I reached St. Louis this morning on my way to New Orleans to address a teachers' convention. After reading the dispatches in the newspapers I have changed my plans and decided to go to Washington.

"I believe it would be a crime against civilization for this country to go into this war, and therefore advise for the country to do anything that would increase the chances of going into the war."

Mr. Bryan said that he had not formulated any plan of action in Washington, but felt that it was his duty as a patriotic citizen to go there and do everything he could to prevent the United States from getting into a war with Germany.

On his arrival at the Union Station early this morning Mr. Bryan wrote a statement in which he said:

"I know nothing of the controversy with Germany, excepting what I have read in the morning newspapers. If the dispute has reached a point where diplomacy is unable to deal with it, there are but two roads open.

Two Ways to Avoid War.

"Before there is any necessity for war, first, the dispute can be submitted to an international tribunal for investigation and report. This is the plan now embodied in thirty treaties with governments representing three-fourths of the population of the world. These treaties require us to take this course with Great Britain, France and Italy in case of dispute with any of these nations. Germany has formally approved this plan, although no treaty has yet been negotiated with Germany, but as the plan was offered to all the world I take it for granted it will be adopted before we go to war with any country.

"If for any reason this treaty plan is not employed there is still another alternative before going to war—namely, the postponement of the settlement of the dispute until the present war is over.

"There are two reasons why this course is preferable to going into the war: First, postponement would in all probability enable us to reach a settlement after the war, the fear of the effect of the settlement on this war being now the greatest obstacle in the way of settlement.

"Second, if we must have a war it is better to postpone it until this war is over. Then it will be our war with the nation with which we have our dispute, and we can decide when to go in and when to come out.

"But if we go into this war we must stay in until the others come out, and while in fight for the things they fight for. In other words, we will become entangled with the dispute of a European monarch and put an American army and navy at the command of a European monarch to be used to fight out his quarrels with other European monarchs.

"This war has already cost the lives of some 3,000,000 men and filled the Old World with widows, orphans and cripples. It is inconceivable that our people desire to enter into this war and spend hundreds of thousands of lives and billions of dollars to vindicate the right of an American citizen to put his convenience above the nation's welfare.

2 Killed, 1 Hurt by Automobile.

(By Telegraph to the Tribune.)

Washington, N. J., April 19.—Stanley E. Gomringer, of Easton, a garage owner, and Frank Schmidt, of Phillipsburg, N. J., a contractor, were killed and Charles Miller, of Easton, a hardware man, was injured when Gomringer's automobile turned turtle on the state road near here to-night. The men were speeding home from Lebanon, N. J.

GORHAM Stationery

The Company specializes in stationery for weddings, receptions, and all social functions, where it is desired to convey not only the date and details of the event, but the distinction which surrounds it.

THE GORHAM CO.
Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Fifth Ave. & 36th St.
17-19 Maiden Lane

TALK OF POLITICS IN WILSON'S NOTE

Leaders of Both Parties Disagree as to Motives Prompting Action.

(From the Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 19.—President Wilson's address to Congress on the German situation was purely a political move, intended to head off the Roosevelt candidacy by stealing his thunder; it was without political effect; it insured his reelection; it insured his defeat; he was forced to it by failure of his previous policy; he has deliberately stirred up trouble to get the strength that accrues to a war President—such were only a few of the views of politicians of various stripes expressed around the Capitol to-day.

Politics naturally figured largely in discussions of his message—no matter is above political consideration with many of our statesmen when a campaign is coming on, and in the German controversy political motives have been sought, watched for or denied from the first. To-day's discussion was largely among Republicans, though not a few of the Democrats had vigorous opinions to express on the political phase. None of either party wished his name used.

Says Wilson Hesitated Long.

Perhaps the man who had the fairest opinion, both from his record and standing, and his familiarity with the situation, was one of the older Republicans.

"I cannot see any possible political motive in the President's action," he said. "I can assure you that he was forced to it most reluctantly, that he delayed even longer after he had become convinced of the hopelessness of his position, hoping against hope that something would happen to save the situation.

"I do not see how he can gain. This makes certain the loss of the German vote. Those who have opposed his policy will not be won by it—they believe he has been wrong all along, and the idea of a last moment repentance will not help with them. There may be a few who will be influenced, but they are the froth on political talk."

A leading Democrat almost duplicated this view, but looked at it with less favor.

"He has fixed himself for sure," said this man. "He did have a chance for the German vote, especially if Roosevelt ran, but now—He won't gain either. He's talked neutrality and pacifism so long that he has driven away all the people who really approve vigorous action, now he acts vigorously and drives away the rest. Ugh!"

"He's stolen Roosevelt's ammunition, and he can't be beaten now," said another Democrat. "The Republicans have nothing but the Roosevelt policy to run on, and this takes the wind out of them. What more could Roosevelt or Hughes do if he was President? How can they attack him now? He had lost the German vote, anyway—this will give him all the rest, except the hide-bound party men. The pacifists know he has done all he can—much more than Roosevelt would have done—and with Roosevelt or any man on his platform running, they will stick to Wilson."

DESTROYERS AT BRIDGEPORT

Barge Reported Overaken by the 49 Which Left Harbor Stripped.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 19.—The United States torpedo boat destroyer 49, which is said to be watching shipments from the Bridgeport Projectile Company, left here to-day, and later was reported to have overhauled the steam barge Alva, of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company. According to Harbor Master William A. Lamond, the 49 was stripped for action when she left the harbor.

The destroyer is one of the neutrality squad that is patrolling in this vicinity and is the second to visit Bridgeport this week. The statement that the vessels were watching the shipments of the Cartridge Company, according to Lamond, were not confirmed. The company was subject to an expose some time ago, in which it was claimed that the concern was owned by and operated for the benefit of Germans. Carl Heyman, the treasurer, was mentioned as the author of a memorandum of contract between the company and Hugo Schmidt, a representative of the Deutsche Bank.

'IT HAD TO COME,' GERMANS AGREE

No Verbal Fireworks Mark Their Reception of New U-Boat Situation.

"It had to come." That was the substance of the opinions of most of the Germans to be found last night regarding the new situation in the U-boat controversy. It seemed to be entirely too serious a thing to have verbal fireworks—such as followed the sinking of the Lusitania—and few Germans cared to discuss it.

All were a confident that Berlin would never make a sweeping disavowal and that President Wilson's only course would be to end diplomatic relations. When the irresistible force meets the immovable body the only way to go is sideways, they opined.

PRINCETON PROFESSORS DECLARE FOR FRANCE

Five Sign Letter Proclaiming Full Sympathy with Allies.

Princeton students are circulating a letter to be sent to the soldiers of France on the firing line, expressing sympathy in the cause of the sister republic. The letter follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, residing at Princeton, N. J., holding in grateful memory the priceless aid given by France to this nation in its struggle for independence and profoundly moved by the glorious part played by our great sister republic in the present world war, desire earnestly to express to you, the officers and soldiers of France, now so magnificently defending the cause of right and justice, our unbounded admiration for your courage, your heroism and self-sacrifice, our heartfelt sympathy for your hardships and sufferings, and our grateful acknowledgment of the debt which we owe you for your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

"Morally you have already triumphed, and we look forward with unshakable confidence to your ultimate victory.

"The letter resulted from a statement recently made to the students by M. Tonetti to the effect that, although the hospitals of France have evidence of American sympathy, the troops at the front are in uncertainty as to our attitude. The petition for signatures is signed by five members of the faculty—Howard R. Butler, Edward Cappa, Christian Gauss, William Prall and Joseph E. Rayeroff.

THOMPSON DEFIES DEATH

When Exploding Bomb Shatters Biplane.

With the lower right wing and body of his biplane shattered by an exploding bomb, which failed to cut loose from the machine, De Lloyd Thompson looped the loop three times last night, nearly 4,000 feet above the Whitehall building. Dodging the shower of splintered wood which fell on him from the broken framework of the cockpit, he righted the machine and volplaned at 160 miles an hour back to Governor's Island, ending his flight at the doors of the hangar from which he had departed fourteen minutes before.

Thompson's flight was spectacular from start to finish. Arranged and financed by a group of men active in the campaign for preparedness, it was designed to show how easily an invading force could send their aircraft from war ships at sea to circle over New York City. Thompson's ninety horse-power biplane, built in California, three years ago by Charles H. Day, of Plainfield, N. J., was designed especially for looping. Equipped with a Gyro engine and lacking a regular stabilizer, its lightness enabled the aviator to right it quickly after the bomb had torn its wing.

New Arrangement Caused Failure.

From each of the planes four bombs were hung on a makeshift wooden framework, and on each plane a trip over Broadway as far uptown as Fifth Street.

Thompson's machine was set up in the hangar at Governor's Island late yesterday afternoon. At 8:17 the aviator gave a signal and the biplane started forward. Scarcely a hundred feet from the start the machine began to rise and soon was lost to sight. The whir of the motor was the only sign that an aircraft was moving over the city. Rapidly the biplane circled the island, rising steadily until it flew over Brooklyn and the bay to South Ferry.

Guard to Cooperate with the Police Here

(From Staff Correspondent of the Tribune.)

Albany, N. Y., April 19.—Plans for the cooperation of the national guard and the Police Department of New York for the protection of public buildings, especially armories and military stores in case of need, were perfected here to-night at a conference between Governor Whitman, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner Arthur Woods and Adjutant General Stotesbury.

Aviator Fires Bombs.

Suddenly among the stars there was a flash, followed by a brilliant meteor-like glare, as Thompson set off a searchlight bomb. This was followed by two others in quick succession, which ignited just over the water's edge near the Municipal Ferry house. Two more bombs, each containing an ounce of dynamite, were exploded near

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. Separate Shop—Store Floor.

"Cordovan" Low Shoes

For Men and Young Men

Specially Priced for To-Day

5.50

On high grade custom lasts. Welted and stitched soles.

Made of genuine "Cordovan" (horsehide) leather, most serviceable leather for general wear, in dark Mahogany Cordovan, the most desirable shade.

"Banister" Shoes 7.00
FRANKLIN Shoes 5.00
"Thomas Cort" Shoes 10.00

INSIDE OF GERMAN SPY PLOTS FOUND, SAY U.S. AGENTS

High Officials in Diplomatic Service Linked in Bomb Planting.

DOCUMENTS REVEAL VON PAREN'S ACTS

Military Attache Originated Outrage at Welland Canal—More Indictments Expected.

Who is alleged to have supplied the chemicals to the German bomb makers on the interned German liners in this harbor.

That employees of the German Embassy supplied Dr. Scheele with money to escape the United States Secret Service agents within the last week.

That Captain von Papan, the recalled German military attache, who preceded von Igel as head of the German secret service here, was the originator of the plot to blow up the Welland Canal.

That Captain Hans Tauscher, American representative of the Krupp and husband of Mme. Gaski, now under indictment for conspiring to blow up the Welland Canal was one of the most active agents of the Fatherland in this country.

That prominent German and German-American bankers and business and professional men, whose names are strange to the readers of the activities of the German agents in this country, are part and parcel of a country-wide spy system.

Fresh Indictments Expected.

These documents reveal many other important details of the German propaganda, details that the government agents are guarding with great secrecy.

Some of these jealously guarded details were confided to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, and as a result, fresh indictments against German agents may be expected within a fortnight. Some of the indictments will be against men who have not yet been indicted, while others will be against men already under indictment.

Assistant United States Attorney Wood, who presented evidence to the Federal Grand Jury yesterday, would not reveal the nature of the testimony. This is in connection with Tuesday's raid on von Igel's office he would not deny.

Papers seized in the raid were brought into the grand jury room by Mr. Wood and George Stork, a special agent in the Department of Justice, who participated in the raid. Another witness was a plumber in Hoboken, who sold lead pipe used by the German bomb makers on the interned German steamships for making incendiary bombs.

But the grand jury proceedings were only a minor part of the day's work of the Federal officials yesterday. Most of the day was given over to telegraphic and telephonic communication with Washington on the von Igel arrest, which has developed into the dignity of an international affair.

Igel Not Immune, Is Belief.

After Ambassador von Bernstorff called personally on Secretary of State Lansing yesterday to make fresh demands for von Igel's release and the return of the seized papers, the wires between Washington and this city buzzed for an hour. At the end United States Attorney Marshall said:

"This office will proceed against von Igel just as against any other individual indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in this jurisdiction. I know of nothing that renders von Igel immune from prosecution. So far as I know the State Department never recognized von Igel as a member of the German Ambassador's official family, so that therefore he is subject to the laws of this country.

Officials here contend that even though von Igel is a recognized and accredited secretary of the German Embassy he would be still liable for prosecution by this government for any crime committed by him prior to his becoming attached to the embassy. The indictment against him charges that the conspiracy to blow up the Welland Canal was of September 1914, fourteen months before the German Embassy sent von Igel's name to the State Department.

As to the documents which Count von Bernstorff demands be returned, Assistant United States Attorney Wood said yesterday:

"In my opinion, no court or other body of competent jurisdiction would pass papers passing between individuals—papers which are part and parcel of a criminal act—are confidential diplomatic correspondence."

And speaking of these same documents another high Federal official said:

"It would be a terrible insult to the German Embassy to describe some of the papers seized in von Igel's office as official German diplomatic correspondence."

Code Secret in Documents.

What concerned Ambassador von Bernstorff mostly were some cipher messages which, he told officials in Washington, if studied, reveal the secret German diplomatic code.

For your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

For your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

For your service in defending the highest ideals of civilization for the benefit of all mankind.

Ladies' Wardrobe Trunk, \$55
Steamer Size, \$50

Crouch & Fitzgerald

Wardrobe Trunks

For each style garment a particular hanger is provided, insuring the safe arrival of even the most delicate gowns.

14 West 40th St.
154 Fifth Ave., at 20th St.
177 Broadway

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Clothing Shop

8 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

FOR TO-DAY

Men's Spring Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Approved custom tailor models mean the uncommon in style and fabrics. Many of the weaves are exclusive with Franklin Simon & Co.

19.00 to 45.00

Men's Hand Tailored Suits

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Large Variety of Herringbone Weaves

One, two, three or four button semi-fitted or conservative models, in hairline overplaids, stripes, checks, tweeds, Oxford Vicuna or Blue Serge.

Special 25.00

Silk Lined Top-Coats

For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest

Semi-fitted or Conservative Models

Hand-tailored semi-fitted or Chesterfield models, silk lined throughout or silk lined yoke and sleeves, of Oxford or black Herringbone or Vicuna.

25.00 to 35.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Men's Shoe Shop

4 West 38th St. Separate Shop—Store Floor.

"Cordovan" Low Shoes

For Men and Young Men

Specially Priced for To-Day

5.50

On high grade custom lasts. Welted and stitched soles.

Made of genuine "Cordovan" (horsehide) leather, most serviceable leather for general wear, in dark Mahogany Cordovan, the most desirable shade.

"Banister" Shoes 7.00
FRANKLIN Shoes 5.00
"Thomas Cort" Shoes 10.00

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

Men's Furnishing Shop

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

Men's Newest "Carmoor" Scarfs

"Croix de Guerre" Silk

("Cross of War" Silk)

Made of the finest quality grosgrain moire silk (imported by Franklin Simon & Co.), which is identical with the silk used on the French Cross of War medals. Rich in color, exclusive in design.

Four-in-Hands 2.00
Batwings 1.00

Also Men's Cigarette Cases and Bill Folds of "Croix de Guerre" Silk

Men's White Silk Shirts - 5.00
Men's White Imported Madras Shirts - 2.00

THE KING OF TABLE WATERS