



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

## Berlin's Reply on Way to Washington

### EX-DIPLOMAT OF U. S. HELD AS IRISH REBEL

### J. M. Sullivan, Former Envoy to Santo Do- mingo, Arrested.

### FOUND IN DUBLIN DURING REVOLT

### Premier Asquith Promises Statement on Whole Up- rising in Few Days.

London, May 4.—James Mark Sullivan, of New York, formerly American Minister to Santo Domingo, has been arrested in Dublin charged with complicity in the Irish rebellion.

Mr. Sullivan was arrested by the military authorities in Dublin on Sunday last. Mrs. Sullivan, who was with her husband, wrote a letter to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, who addressed a note to Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, asking full information as to whether Mr. Sullivan was still in custody, the nature of the charges and how soon he would be tried.

It is understood here that Mr. Sullivan has been in Ireland for a considerable time, having arrived there soon after the severance of his connection with the State Department.

It is understood that the trial of Sir Roger Casement will take place in London within the next fortnight before three or five judges and a jury, either at the Law Courts or at the Central Criminal Court.

188 of Wounded Die.

It is officially announced that the number of deaths in the hospitals alone, resulting from the recent rebel, is 188. This includes sixty-six soldiers and 122 rebels.

Premier Asquith is to make a detailed statement in the House of Commons next week on the revolt in Ireland and its causes. In announcing this, the Premier added that it was not desirable to say anything more at the moment than that all appropriate steps were being taken to deal with the rebellion and those responsible for it.

Asked whether the rebels would be tried by court martial or by a civil tribunal, the Premier stated that he had never said anything regarding the inquiry being a judicial one.

The O'Reilly, one of the rebel leaders, is believed to have been shot while attempting to escape from the Dublin postoffice, according to a Dublin dispatch dated Wednesday, stating that the O'Reilly's body had been found in Moore Lane, near the postoffice building.

Confidence is rapidly returning among the civilian population, and, although work has not been generally resumed, many stores have been reopened.

No Outgoing Mail.

A provisional postal service has been established in Dublin, where letters are now arriving from the provinces and from England, but no outgoing mail service yet has been organized. It is impossible to obtain postage stamps.

The round-up of rebels still at large is going on rapidly and systematically. The Sinn Fein crusade was conducted so openly that most of its adherents are known to the police. House to house search is being made for those not accounted for, and notices signed by Major General Sir John Maxwell are posted everywhere warning any who harbor rebels that they will be liable to arrest and punishment.

The military police in Dublin, the Sinn Fein organization did not take part in the outbreak, but, as they possess huge quantities of arms and ammunition, they are being closely watched. Orders were issued to-day demanding that they surrender all their arms, and, in case these bodies of illegal semi-soldiers do not comply with the order, very effective steps are to be taken against them.

It is believed that for two years past Ireland has been turned into a gigantic arsenal by persons who had no right to possess arms.

It is difficult to obtain anything like a certain estimate of the numbers of the Sinn Feiners, but it is believed that 15,000 took part in the Dublin fighting. It is said that 3,000 have been captured, and notices signed by capturing by mingling with the population when their chiefs surrendered, but it will be difficult for them to leave Dublin, as everybody in this city must obtain a pass and undergo examination at the cordon posts.

### Auto Driver Pays \$100 Fine.

A fine of \$100 was paid yesterday in the Bedford Avenue Police Court, Williamsburg, by Herman May, of 570 West 10th Street, Manhattan, for violation of the traffic ordinance in not stopping within eight feet of a car automobile he was driving in the Williamsburg Bridge plaza. Several persons narrowly escaped being run down by May's machine. It was his third offense.

### GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—100 Gals. of six glass stoppered bottles—

### BRITISH DROP VETO OF CHANNEL TUNNEL

### Paris Hears American Company May Get Contract.

### By YVES GUYOT. (By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, May 4.—The question of constructing a tunnel under the English Channel has been reopened and it is found the opposition of the British has disappeared and all consider that it must be built.

Construction will require a long time. It has been calculated at eight years, but it is said an American company, which already has constructed a great tunnel—probably the Hudson—has proposed to complete it in half that time and much cheaper than it was believed possible.

### Woman Bitten in Eye by Bug Sues for \$10,000.

No woman likes to be hustled from a Pullman car and left stranded amid scenery composed exclusively of two rails and a water tank. When, in addition, a mysterious bug bites her on the eye, and is her state indeed, and \$10,000 is a low estimate to place upon the damage done her.

Mrs. Dolores L. Remsen is generous, however, and is suing the Southern Pacific Railway Company for only that amount. She alleges in her complaint filed in the Federal District Court yesterday that all the tragic things recounted above happened to her last February while traveling from New York to Santa Fé, via the Sunset Route.

Among the things for which Mrs. Remsen is asking the railway to pay her \$10,000 are numbered, breach of contract, great delay, inconvenience, humiliation, annoyance, inferior transportation, starvation, desertion, exposure and attack by a poisonous insect.

### BRITAIN APOLOGIZES FOR M'ADOO SLIGHT

### Secretary and Wife Ignored at Trinidad, Roosevelt Honored.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 4.—Ambassador Spring-Rice apologized to President Wilson to-day for the slight to Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo by the British governor of Trinidad.

When the Secretary of the Treasury and the President's daughter, with the International High Commission, reached Trinidad they had no reception other than that tendered to all travellers by dock hands and port officials. A dispatch to "The London Times" related the incident, and Sir Edward Grey at once instructed the Ambassador to apologize.

Colonel Roosevelt, on his recent visit to Trinidad, was the guest at fêtes and dinners, and the city was decorated in his honor.

### P. S. C. MOVES TO STOP BROADWAY CAR NOISE

### Asks District Attorney to Act on Violation of Order.

The failure of the Third Avenue Railway Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to obey the order of the Public Service Commission of May 21, 1915, to make certain repairs to their tracks was called to the attention of District Attorney Swann yesterday. The action was taken under the section of the Public Service Commission law which makes violation of an order of the commission a misdemeanor.

Many complaints of pounding of the cars over faulty rails, particularly in the section on upper Broadway, had been made to the commission. The commission granted extensions of time to the companies to do the work until its patience was exhausted. The work included repairs and replacements on the tracks in Manhattan Street between 125th Street and the Fort Lee ferry terminal; the removal of all rail corrugations on tracks on St. Nicholas Avenue and Broadway between Amsterdam Avenue and 225th Street, and repairs in the tracks in Broadway, between Forty-sixth Street and Manhattan Street.

### PROPAGANDA BEGINS AGAIN IN WASHINGTON

### Pro-German Telegrams Suc- ceeded by Letters.

Washington, May 4.—Attorney General Gregory announced to-night that he had received conclusive information about the source of some of the money spent for deluging members of the Senate and House last week with telegrams urging that no steps be taken which might lead to war with Germany.

The sending of the telegrams was abruptly stopped last week, but to-day thousands of printed letters of the same general tenor began arriving in the capital. Senator Hastings said that many of those received by him were signed by clergymen.

The Department of Justice and State Department are understood to be in their possession much information which has been kept confidential because of the desire not to embarrass the relations between Germany and the United States.

### BREAK COMES ON VOLUNTEER ARMY SCHEME

### Conferees Adjourn When House Mem- bers Won't Yield.

### FIGHT WILSON'S NITRATE PLANT

### Representatives Firm in Opposition to "Lobby" Measure.

Washington, May 4.—Conferees on the army reorganization bill disagreed late to-day on important features of the measure and adjourned until matters in disagreement can be taken up in the House. The rocks on which the committee broke were the Federal volunteer army and the \$15,000,000 government nitrate plant amendments adopted by the Senate.

Notwithstanding the disagreement Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate conferees, said to-night that he believed a good bill eventually would be worked out.

"The House conferees would not yield to the Senate provision for the volunteer army or the government nitrate plant," said the Senator. "Representative Hay has promised to return the nitrate plant amendment to the House for further instructions. He flatly stated, however, that the House would not accept the volunteer army, and the Senate conferees would not recede. In view of the apparent impasse the conference adjourned, not to meet again until an effort is made to get further instructions from the House. We do not expect to take up the disputed points in the Senate at this time because our conferees are unanimous, and the Senate has already passed on the subjects in controversy."

Progress Made by Conferees.

Up to the time of the break the conferees had been making good progress on regular army reorganization and reserve features. They had tentatively agreed on a standing army in time of peace of 180,000 men, 40,000 more than the House bill carried, and an elastic organization scheme contained in the Senate bill which would provide for expansion in time of war or threatened war to 220,000 men.

They also had agreed to the House bill reorganization plan for the national guard, which would provide for federalization of this reserve force and its expansion to approximately 400,000 men.

Early in the day Chairman Hay discussed the volunteer army reserve section of the Senate bill with President Wilson. The President was understood to have favored it. Representative Hay is said to have told the President that the House would not accept the volunteer force. This section of the Senate bill provides for a reserve Federal bill of approximately 250,000 citizen soldiers, in addition to the national guard.

Opposition to Volunteers.

Champions of the national guard feared that the proposed new force would operate to the great disadvantage of the guard, and there was strong opposition to the plan in both House and Senate. In the Senate the volunteer force won by a majority of only two votes.

Representative Hay in his talk with the President also discussed the nitrate plant feature and the President insisted that it should be left in the bill. This attitude of the President is understood to have helped to bring about the disagreement to-day.

In accordance with his pledge to the House on the nitrate issue, made when the bill was sent to conference, Chairman Hay could do nothing except ask the House for further instructions.

If the President continues to insist on the nitrate plant provision, it was declared that another clash between the Executive and the House would ensue. Republicans are standing solidly against the nitrate provision, insisting that it is being urged by a "water power" lobby. Many Democrats also oppose it. Chairman Hay said to-night, however, that there was no ground for the charge that the water power interests would profit by the erection of a plant.

### WILSON SIGNS COMPACT MADE WITH OBREGON

### Calls It Basis of Better Relations with Mexico.

### TROOPS REMAIN AS AT PRESENT

### Not to Leave Until Car- ranza Proves He Can Disperse Bandits.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 4.—President Wilson approved to-day the Obregon-Scott agreement for the gradual withdrawal of American troops from Mexico. It was announced that the text would be made public as soon as General Carranza's formal acceptance was received. This is expected to-morrow and with it the present Mexican crisis will end.

President Wilson gave out to-night the following statement regarding the settlement:

"I have examined, with the Secretary of War, the report made by General Hugh L. Scott of the conference between him and General Obregon, Secretary of War of the Republic of Mexico.

"The report includes a tentative agreement covering the future operations of both the American and Mexican military forces, and evidences cordial co-operation between the two governments in their common purpose.

"As this agreement is being submitted to the de facto government of Mexico, it would not be proper for me to permit its publication until that government has had an opportunity to examine and consider its provisions. The full text of the proposed agreement will be given out immediately upon its acceptance by both governments.

"In general, I may say that it provides a basis of cooperation which promises to prevent misunderstandings and strengthens the cordial relations of the two republics."

Fear American Opinion.

Although Administration officials insist that the arrangement is a victory for the United States, as it does not provide for immediate withdrawal, some have grave fears that it will not prove acceptable to the country at large.

While no official outline of the plan was available to-night, it is known that in substance, it provides for an active campaign by Carranza troops against bandits in the region south of the present lines of the American expedition and for the gradual withdrawal of the American forces to the border, as the ability of the Mexican troops to police the country adequately is demonstrated.

Use of the Mexican railways in keeping the American expedition supplied also is provided, and in return the expeditionary forces are pledged to exercise every possible precaution to avoid clashes with the townspeople in the regions in which they continue to act.

Present Lines To Be Held.

The limitations of the expedition under the agreement have not been disclosed. It is understood, however, that it will hold the present lines for the time being and not proceed to the South in any event. The best information at the War Department as to the present location of the American forces shows that General Pershing is at Nampiquia, but that patrols are at work to the south of that place pursuing scattered bands of outlaws. General Pershing's reports have indicated that the great majority of his command was inactive pending the outcome of the El Paso conference.

At the Mexican Embassy the news of the President's approval was received with the greatest satisfaction. Obregon, it is said, had full power to act for Carranza, but was instructed to enter into no agreement that did not provide for the withdrawal of the American forces. Whether the retreat is to be continuous or by stages is not held to be material.

Danger of Clash Averted.

The significance of the agreement, as understood here, is that it disposes of the danger of a clash with Carranza.

Continued on page 6, column 8.

### Navy Board Summoned to Explain Figures

Washington, May 4.—The General Board of the navy was summoned by the House Naval Committee to-day to explain what Republicans contend are discrepancies in the board's comparison between the navies of Germany and the United States. The issue arises on the nitrate plant provision, which states it is necessary for the command of the second naval power of the world.

The board has figured the grand total of cost at \$711,441,207. It involves more than doubling the number of officers and enlisted men, and estimates that to equal or surpass Germany the United States must have six more dreadnoughts, ten battle cruisers, twenty-one more scout cruisers, eighty more destroyers and seventy-eight more submarines.

CHANGE IN TIME NEW YORK CENTRAL  
Commencing May 21st, Southwestern Limited will leave New York 4:56 P. M. Improved service to Cincinnati and St. Louis. For other changes, consult agents—ADVL.

### U. S. AND GERMAN VIEWS CONFLICT ON "ARMED MERCHANTMAN" ISSUE

### President Wilson, following a series of U-boat attacks on merchant ships carrying Americans, of which the S-sax was one, on April 19 made the following demand on Germany:

"Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The German attacks followed the filing of a memorandum with Secretary Lansing on February 8, under which Germany claimed the right to sink all "armed merchantmen" after March 1, without warning. The new rule declared:

"Enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be regarded as peaceable merchantmen. The German sea forces, therefore, will be ordered to treat such vessels as warships. The German Government makes neutral powers aware of this situation that they may warn their citizens against further entrusting their lives or property to armed merchantmen belonging to powers at war with the German Empire."

The position of the United States on this issue, outlined in Secretary Lansing's memorandum of April 27, 1916, was:

"The determination of warlike character (of armed ships) must rest in no case upon presumption, but upon conclusive evidence, because the responsibility for the destruction of life and property depends upon the actual facts of the case and cannot be avoided or lessened by a standard of evidence which a belligerent may announce as creating a presumption of hostile character.

"On the other hand, to safeguard himself from a possible liability for unwarranted destruction of life and property, the belligerent should, in the absence of conclusive evidence, act on the presumption that an armed merchantman is of peaceful character."

In her reply, Germany is understood to take up this issue again.

### Thompson Falls 600 Feet; Wrecked on Air Shoal

### Plunge that Smashes His Leg and National Guard Machine May Be His Last—Blakeley, Flight Mate, Hurt— Death Menaced Both.

DeLloyd Thompson, holder of the aeroplane record for height and the world's record for speed for the distance of a mile, may have made his last flight.

Flying yesterday afternoon in a Sloane military tractor with Henry W. Blakeley, also an experienced air pilot, over Hempstead, Long Island, plain, the machine took a steep bank, side-slipped and crashed from a height of 600 feet to the earth.

Thompson was sitting in the forward seat. Blakeley was driving. The right plane struck the ground first. The wooden framework splintered like matchwood, and the heavy Hall Scott 125-horsepower engine buried its nose a foot in the earth.

Thompson's Leg Snapped.

Thompson was flung forward with tremendous force. His right leg, probably caught in the passenger's seat of the biplane, was snapped in two places—just at the ankle and a little above it. His face and shoulders were badly lacerated, and he received a severe blow on the skull.

Blakeley struck his head on the engine. His face and shoulders were badly cut, and it was thought that he might have been internally injured. He was able to walk, with help, and gamely got to the automobile of Edward Crabtree, an aviator, who was one of the first to reach the scene of the accident.

Later Thompson was carried to the automobile of Captain Ernest Bass, an officer in the British army, who had been driving along the motor speedway. Both men made light of the accident. They were taken to the Nassau County Hospital, at Mineola.

It was said last night that both would recover. According to the hospital authorities, Thompson will be laid up for at least four months, and it was stated that there is a possibility of his being incapacitated for further flying.

Aviators who witnessed the fall said that the men were lucky to have escaped death. There was no defect in the biplane, it seems. The accident was caused in the same way by which Paul Peck, a noted air pilot, lost his life several years ago in Chicago. Thompson has usually driven Wright or Curtiss planes. He had come to the Hempstead field yesterday to learn something of the control used on the Sloane craft. It is a French type called "deperdussin" or "dep," in which the feet do the greater part of the work of driving.

Accident Unavoidable.

The biplane made a quick turn, or bank. The right plane was tipped far toward the ground. Sometimes, air pilots say, the plane nearest the ground ceases to be buoyed by air. What is called a side slide occurs, and if the craft is in an air pocket, it may glide to the ground before the driver can regain control. This, it is believed, is what happened in this case. Thus, it was explained, the accident was virtually an unavoidable one. Several pilots said yesterday, shortly after the smash, that no way had yet been found of avoiding such an accident—save that they are.

One of the three machines of the aviation corps of the national guard, the biplane, it was stated, has been used for instruction purposes at the Hempstead Field for the last three

Continued on page 7, column 3.

### GERMANS ASSERT RIGHT TO SINK ARMED SHIPS

### Note, Given to Gerard, Longest Diplomatic Document Since Beginning of War.

### WASHINGTON ANXIOUSLY AWAITS TEXT OF REPLY

### Fears Discussion of British Blockade Is Attempt at Evasion and That Break Will Come.

Berlin, May 4 (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, called on Herr von Jagow, German Foreign Minister, at 5:35 this afternoon, and received from him Germany's reply to the American note concerning submarine warfare.

The note will be filed with the wireless telegraph company here for transmission to the United States at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning (1 a. m. New York time).

Considerable perturbation is expressed over the effect which concessions may have on public opinion here.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, undoubtedly will have the great masses of the people with him in a desire to avoid a breach in the diplomatic relations with the United States so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of February 8.

The Chancellor, with Admiral von Holtzendorff, head of the Naval General Staff; Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Treasury, and other participants in the council at headquarters, returned to Berlin early this morning.

The note, with its explanation of the German attitude toward the British "starvation" policy, is one of the longest diplomatic documents of the war. It will be released for publication here in all probability on Friday morning.

The Boerse had a fresh access of optimism upon the conclusion of the period of waiting for Germany's answer to the American note, which it was learned would be handed to Ambassador Gerard this evening. Some industrialists were especially strong.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, it is reported, will make explanations in the Budget Committee within a few days of Germany's reply.

### Break Will Follow Failure to Comply with U. S. Demand

### Washington, May 4.—Germany's re- ply to the demand of the United States for immediate abandonment of present methods of submarine warfare, deliv- ered to Ambassador Gerard to-day, was awaited by officials of the Washington government to-night with expectant tension. A brief message from Am- bassador Gerard, as well as press re- ports, had created the impression that the imperial government would propose conditions which the United States could not accept. It was reiterated that President Wilson stood unalterably by the position declared in the note to Germany—that the abandonment of present submarine methods must be declared and effected immediately or the United States must sever diplomatic relations. This demand was designed to permit of no argument, and high officials repeatedly have asserted that anything short of a literal compliance would be followed by a diplomatic rupture. The official copy of the note hardly will reach Washington before to-morrow night, and the unofficial text was expected to reach the United States early to-morrow morning. Dispatch Sent to President. Ambassador Gerard's message was sent before he had examined the note itself. Its meaning was not entirely clear because of errors in transmission of the diplomatic cipher. Secretary Lansing sent the dispatch to the White House for the information of President Wilson. Officials gave especial consideration to press dispatches saying that the German Chancellor behind him in efforts to avoid a breach of relations with the United States, "so far as can be done without sacrificing the principle enunciated in the German manifesto of February 8." This manifesto of February 8 announced to the world Germany's intention of treating as warships armed merchant ships of hostile nations. It was clearly indicated that in the future Germany intended to sink without warning belligerent merchant ships carrying armament, on the ground that they were armed for purposes of offense, and that commanders of British merchantmen had instructions to attack German submarines. The position of the United States is that merchant ships have a right to arm themselves for defensive purposes, and that as long as that armament was carried and used for defence the vessels should receive the same treatment as other peaceful vessels. U. S. Position Restated. This position was restated and elaborated upon in a memorandum on subject prepared by Secretary Lansing at the direction of President Wilson and only a few days after the dispatch of the note to Germany sent to the governments of Europe, neutral as well as belligerent. The German reply to the President's note, so far as can be judged, the unofficial report, does not set the questions before the two governments, but gives opportunity for further discussion. The reports are declared to give the grounds for optimism in the outcome. The evasion of pledges of the armed ship question and the tempt to appeal to public opinion, America over the President's head through the reference to the British blockade caused a most unfavorable impression. The conviction expressed by the President in his note that Germany cannot conduct a cruiser warfare with submarines and keep within the law has not been weakened, and it is believed that it is only a matter of time till she again oversteps her rights. Hard to Explain Backdown. The only hope of avoiding an eventual rupture lies in the possibility that Germany is playing a more for home effect than with any idea of rejecting this government's demands. It is realized that a complete backdown at once from her position would be very hard to explain, and there are some who believe that if the President maintains his unyielding attitude Germany will gradually give way, and in the meanwhile, will avoid any illegal acts. This government has steadily refused to allow the question of the legality of the British blockade to become involved in the submarine dispute, and officials insist that it will not do so now. That Germany has a grievance against Britain is admitted, but once against this gives her no right to make Americans suffer in her reprisals. While her pleas along that line are expected to have an effect on popular opinion, it is not believed that she had any idea of inducing the government to change its attitude. The armed ship question also has been definitely settled so far as this government is concerned. High officials have stated that no evidence yet submitted entitled Germany to consider British merchantmen armed for offensive purposes, that the burden of proof must rest absolutely on the attacking vessel, and that there must not be even one more "mistake." Shows Twofold Purpose. Germany's purpose, as understood here, is twofold; to avoid an immediate rupture, which means at least apparent compliance with the President's demands, and to turn American opinion

### GERMANS WHO ASK FOR BREAD GET WOOD

### Planked Loaves, Containing One Quarter Flour, Berlin Diet.

### Loaves of bread that are three-quarters wood are part of the ordinary German diet now, according to Edward Roentgen, who came on the Noordam yesterday, after a visit in Berlin.

### Shredded wood, he said, is mixed with the wheat flour and the result is hand- ed out to the people in return for the government meal tickets. Though not injurious, Roentgen said, the loaves are tasteless and contain little nutri- ment.

### The Noordam came by the north of Scotland. The ship was held twenty hours at Kirkwall, where more than 11,000 bags of mail were taken off.

### BRAZIL BEGINS U-BOAT INQUIRY

### Notifies German Legation It Will Defend Neu- tral Rights.

Rio de Janeiro, May 4.—The Brazilian government has notified the German Legation that it has ordered an urgent inquiry into the sinking of the Brazilian steamship Rio Blanco in order to be able to act with certainty for the defence of its neutral rights.

Official telegrams received here announce that the Rio Blanco was torpedoed. The newspapers are greatly aroused, and unanimously demand energetic intervention by the Brazilian government.

Yesterday the "Jornal do Commercio" advocated cooperation with the United States to oppose submarine warfare as it has been carried on. Its lead is followed to-day by the other newspapers, which are strong in their denunciation.

The "Correio de Manhã" says: "Germany considers herself in a state of war with the entire world."

The "Gazeta de Noticias" says that Emperor William's general staff has declared war on humanity. It adds: "To combat infamous Prussianism is the duty of every nation."

"O Paiz" says: "Brazil sees in this world war no place for neutrals. Whoever remains neutral will be vanquished. Germany deserves no longer from our government the consideration which has been shown it against the general sentiment of the country. All Brazil looks to President Wenceslau Bras, confident that he will measure up to the duties of Brazil."

### Still at It

### The Monroe Clothes concern has opened a brand new shop next door to The Tribune. Right under the eyes of the Bureau of Investigations is the old, familiar slogan: "Take Elevator—Save \$10."

### If the elevator took you into the mystic Fourth Di- mension of Space perhaps you would get \$25 worth, or even \$2,500 worth. Samuel Hopkins Adams tells, in next Sunday's Tribune, just what you do get for \$15.00 in the hard actuality of things as they are.

### It is a new—and very explicit—story about an old offender. Tell your dealer to-day to deliver your copy.

### The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials-Advertisements.  
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.