

ADVERTISEMENTS

Split
of **White Rock**
and a dash of **lemon**
quenches the most irritating thirst

ASQUITH ALLOWS IRELAND DEBATE

House to Discuss Demand for Government's Plans Monday, Premier Says.

WILSON YIELDS; WILL SEND NOTE ON BLACKLIST

With Eye on Campaign, Supporters Induce Him to Reverse Cabinet.

CONFERS WITH POLK AND SENATOR STONE

Then Announces "Representations Against Principles of Blacklist" Will Be Sent.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 26.—The announcement today that the President had dropped his protest against the British blacklist, following the representation of the British Ambassador, aroused such a storm among Democratic politicians that the President is now understood to have reconsidered his decision.

No protest is to be made, but it was announced at the State Department today that "representations against the principles of the blacklist" would go forward to London, probably within the next few days.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, where the question was discussed, the lawyer-judgment of the majority of the President's advisers prevailed, it was learned today. It was decided, owing to the lack of information and the assurances of Ambassador Spring-Rice, to watch the operation of the blacklist before determining the position of the Administration. The infringement of American rights in the seizure of the mails, about which there was no question of fact, was deemed the more important issue, and Great Britain was to be pressed for her violations.

Policy Would Hurt Campaign.

The announcement of this policy, however, was received with dismay by friends of the President who have an anxious eye on the campaign. They are expected to have at once made representations to him that such a course would be politically disastrous. The Republicans must not be allowed to make any move out of the situation, they contended.

Great Britain, knowing a campaign was beginning in the United States, it was said, had the temerity to publish a blacklist of American firms, which it knew would arouse much resentment. It had followed this with an evasive memorandum on the mail seizures, it was pointed out, which in no way met the Administration's contentions.

If these two acts were to be allowed to pass without protest by the United States, the Administration would be open to the charge of a supine foreign policy. Whatever the merits of the lawyer-judgment to wait until the facts were in, the President was informed that as far as the campaign was concerned, the matter was imperative. With the child labor coup still fresh in his mind, where an unwilling Democratic caucus had been forced to accept the measure, the President is declared to have been impressed with the argument.

Polk Sees the President.

Secretary Polk was again called into conference today with the President, who also saw the President's chief of staff, Mr. Clegg, and the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Clegg, who has always insisted that the action against Germany should be as vigorous as against Germany. The announcement that a note would be sent was the result of the conferences.

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, was a caller on Secretary Polk late this afternoon. He had returned to London from his visit to the State Department, where he had been discussing the matter with the President. Although all information regarding his visit was carefully guarded at the State Department, it was learned that the British blacklist, which either the government or its Irish advisers had concocted.

Trouble in Gaining Support.

John Redmond had the greatest difficulty in securing the support of his followers, and it soon became clear that he could not carry with him the general assent of Nationalist Irishmen.

It is admitted it is possible some such steps may have been taken but the department here directly concerned has no knowledge of such negotiations.

It is considered probable by neutral diplomats here that the British government will make every effort to soften any bad effect the list may have had by direct negotiation with the blacklisted firms in an effort to have them removed, as the Foreign Office has so definitely satisfied itself as to the legality of the blacklist that diplomatic intervention is hardly likely to cause any modification of the act.

While the theory prevails in government circles that the act is purely a piece of domestic legislation, which can be corrected only with respect to the removal of blacklisted firms individually, several neutral diplomats here hold the act directly affects the comity of nations.

Norwegians Object to Blacklisting Bank

Berlin (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.), July 26.—The Norwegian newspaper "Aftenposten" of Christiania, says the Overseas News Agency, prints a protest against a new edition of the British blacklist, "in which the largest Norwegian bank is included."

"The newspaper states," adds the news agency, "that the bank transacted only legal business and that all Norwegian houses insist upon the right to transact such business."

Another Overseas News Agency announcement today says that "Scandinavian Socialist leaders traveling through Belgium inspected labor protective institutions there and expressed themselves as gratified with the methods. The delegation during its trip visited Louvain."

MAN VY FIRMS QUIT BLACKLIST FIGHT

Majority Under Ban Refuse to Join New Association.

Despite the proclaimed purpose of making a united fight against the British blacklist and the formation of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, the majority of the firms, individuals and corporations on the published blacklist will not be parties to the movement to force action by the United States government.

This became known yesterday, when it developed that only a score of the eighty-one on the published list had accepted invitations and requests to join in the movement. Only one of the three New York Stock Exchange houses on the list, and but a few of the larger and more important houses affected joined. These refusals, it is stated, are in the main based on the grounds that the proposed movement is political propaganda rather than business.

Protest Called Political Move.

Among the more important firms which have not joined in the movement are Muller, Schall & Co., of New York City; Great Northern, of Boston; and Schutte, Buneman & Co., of New York City. The latter, after considering the formation of an organization to resist the blacklist as a political and part of the German propaganda, abandoned the movement and is understood to have declined to join in the organization headed by Child Labor League, of New York City, and Forshay, the one Stock Exchange house identified with the organization.

Others refused to join in the movement unless firms and individuals who were figured in the investigations of the Department of Justice in neutrality matters were barred from membership. This stipulation was not agreed to.

Members of firms which have refused to join the Zimmerman organization yesterday refused to discuss the matter for publication. They let it be understood, however, that they were sympathetic to the movement, and not inclined to think it would aid any of its members in raising the ban against them.

Says Movement is Futile.

"It is foolish," said one of them, himself of German origin, "to believe for a moment that the movement will be for anybody for anything more than what it is—a German movement, pure and simple. Not all of those who have joined it are playing politics or propaganda work; they are in it for the investigations of the Federal officers, which was intimidated yesterday, would be found to be largely responsible for the determination of the blacklist as a whole at this time, confining official efforts to such individual cases as might be presented to the State Department records. In such appeals for aid the records of the Federal investigators are available before any action is taken with the British Embassy."

Sends Protests to Wilson.

Maurice B. Blumenthal, counsel for the organizers of the Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, did not go to Washington to see the President yesterday, as it was announced he would. Instead, he sent to Washington the resolutions calling upon the President to close American ports to the British, and the blacklist was lifted, together with a letter to the President offering to provide evidence that various firms had suffered inconvenience and loss through the action of the British government.

Explaining this change of plans, a statement issued from Mr. Blumenthal's office said his visit to the capital had been postponed pending the best negotiations between the United States and Great Britain. The statement said the association considered England's announcement that the blacklist order would not be applied to its members with neutrals or with existing contracts as an important concession, but by no means a satisfactory disposition of the question.

GARBAGE FIGHT IN CONGRESS

Staten Island Faction Has Bill Barring Plant Introduced.

BARONESS VON HUTTEN ARRESTED BY BRITISH

American-Born Woman Held as Enemy Alien.

London, July 26.—Baroness Bettina von Hutten has been arrested as an enemy alien travelling more than five miles from her address without a permit.

At the police court hearing the baroness protested that she was not a German, but American born. She explained that she had been divorced from her German husband eight years ago and had lived in England ever since, and that she would regard all her rights of American citizenship whenever she returned to America. Scotland Yard detectives said there had been previous complaints against the baroness travelling about the country.

The presiding judge said it was doubtful whether the baroness could be considered an alien enemy. The case was adjourned in order to enable the baroness to obtain counsel.

The Baroness von Hutten was formerly Miss Betsy Kiddle, of Pennsylvania, and she is believed to have been divorced from her husband, who she appeared on the stage in London.

TO JOIN ALIENS AND CHILD LABOR

Borah Proposes Immigration Measure as Amendment to Other Bill.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, July 26.—Senators favoring the passage of the immigration bill, the literacy test in which caused President Wilson to veto the measure last session, will force a vote on it before adjournment, they declared today.

Senator Borah, of Idaho, proposed the entire immigration bill to-day as an amendment to the child labor measure, which the Democratic caucus last night decided to put through before adjournment. Southern Senators had already served notice on the Administration that if President Wilson forced the child labor bill they would force the enactment of the immigration measure over his veto. They welcomed Mr. Borah's proposal to put the two bills into one and enact them together.

"I am going to press my amendment," said Senator Borah to-night. "I do not see how the Democrats can refuse to vote for their own measure, reported favorably by the Senate Immigration Committee and already passed by the House by a large majority. I am in great hopes of getting both measures made law by this device, since surely there will be little opposition from the House."

Should this be done Mr. Wilson would be called upon to sign the Child Labor Bill, or the Immigration Bill, or both. If he signed both, he would be signing the Immigration Bill, literacy test and all. Friends of the Immigration Bill who also favor the Child Labor Bill, however, are not so sure of this score, since there are votes enough in both houses to pass the measure over the President's veto.

The minority is gratified at that decision, replied Senator Gallinger, Republican leader, whose disclaimer of Republican opposition and clear-cut placing of the responsibility for the passage on Democratic shoulders, caused the strenuous move on the President's part to save the bill.

"The majority should follow that by giving notice that the Immigration bill will be taken up," said Senator La Follette.

Senators Gallinger and Penrose agreed with this, but Senator Kern, Democrat, gave notice that he saw fit, the caucus having determined to defer the Immigration bill until December.

VOICE AND HOPES DON'T BUY MEALS

Newark Girl's Operatic Career Checked by Hotel Arrest.

Constance Rogers, a voice recently appraised as worth about \$50 a breath, bewailed a lost operatic career yesterday in the West Sixty-eighth Street police station. Conviction that she and the career were about to part had been borne in upon her on Tuesday night when she was arrested at the Hotel Endicott. That was when she discovered that she had thirty-seven dollars and two cents, two keys, a vial of cologne, a handkerchief and a diary recounting her adventures and hopes with which to pay for the meal she had just eaten.

Even the chief demonstrator of the police, however, could not dash her hopes as did the morning light, with its prospect of returning to a life of dish washing and bed making in Newark. She started on her way to 175 New York Avenue by her brother.

When Miss Rogers went for her vocal lesson in Newark on Monday she was highly pleased. The District Attorney charged when her case came up in Special Sessions. We have the names of the men who "framed" this woman for Enright, and they probably will be brought to the grand jury.

HIS STOMACH ACHES WASN'T PARALYSIS

Boy's Illness Alarms Bayonne School Until Doctor Arrives.

A small boy who became suddenly ill at the Lincoln Public School in Bayonne yesterday afternoon caused an infantile paralysis scare throughout the building. Frank A. Brick, the principal, hurried the boy home in the company of the janitor. The other pupils waited breathlessly in their classrooms for a report from Dr. Connelly, a health officer who was informed by telephone that an infantile paralysis case had been taken from the schoolhouse, where there were hundreds of children. A half hour later there was a sigh of relief at the school. Dr. Connelly telephoned that it was a bad case of "tummy ache."

Son Born as Father Is Killed.

Mrs. Clyde H. Sease, whose husband was killed in an automobile accident in Goshen last Monday night, bore a son in the Hospital yesterday. She has not yet been notified of her husband's death.

TEN AFFIDAVITS TELL OF GRAFT

Enright Is Accused of Giving Arrested Aid Money, Demanding Silence.

TWO WOMEN CHARGE HE "FRAMED" THEM

Arrest Followed When She Re-purposed Detective's Attention, One Swears.

Ten people—men and women—put into affidavits yesterday stories of having paid protection money to certain policemen or of having been "framed up" by officers seeking to extort money from them. As a result Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith said there would probably be ten more indictments in the police graft scandal.

Mr. Smith made public the contents of three of the affidavits, one made by Sadie Lipschitz, who says she paid Detective William J. Enright \$350 to obtain the release of her husband after he had been arrested with her on a charge of soliciting and operating a disorderly house; another by Max Turkowitz, who has confessed he was Enright's stool pigeon, and a third by a woman who charges she was "framed" because she refused to pay money to Enright or to accept his attentions. The Lipschitz woman told the District Attorney Enright had her husband arrested and held for three months after she had paid him to release her husband because there was some hitch in the payment of another \$350 for her own release.

Women Accuse Enright.

Cohen and Turkowitz were arraigned before Judge Mulqueen in Special Sessions yesterday morning and placed under suspended sentences. Both men have made complete confessions, the latter stating that he will be witnesses before the grand jury.

The woman who asserts Enright tried to "frame" her because she refused to pay money to him, is Cora M. Enright, the attempt arrested her maid, is said by the District Attorney's office to be respectable. She has two children and has for ten years operated a Turkish bath in the West 125th Street, upon which, the District Attorney said, no suspicion ever had rested.

Swears Money Was Paid.

Turkowitz, in his affidavit, swears that after he had been arrested with David Cohen, June 26, he was taken to a room in the West 125th Street, where from women of the street, Enright gave him some money and told him to "not be afraid and not to tell anybody anything." This statement, made to the District Attorney by Cohen and by Patrolman Conway, of the 3d Inspection District. Both of them say they saw Enright in the West 125th Street, where he was with David J. Foley, they said, with Enright.

The alleged passing of the bills from Enright to Turkowitz gave the District Attorney the opportunity to investigate Arthur Woods, their first client to the wholesale petty graft, which, it is alleged, exists among a coterie of detectives who are known as "the boys." Turkowitz, in his affidavit, says that only a few hours after he and Cohen had been arrested Foley visited them in the Yorkville prison.

"We were given the right," Turkowitz says Foley said, "Don't be afraid, Enright and I will testify for you and we will have these complainants held for perjury. The Deputy Police Commissioner said that if you don't do it, Turkowitz swears Foley told him Enright had seen the Deputy Commissioner regarding the matter."

Enright, Turkowitz and Cohen were indicted, and Patrolman Conway rearrested them on bench warrants as they left the Yorkville court room. It was then the alleged passing of the bills from Enright to Turkowitz, which is the subject of the present investigation.

"One of Enright's stool pigeons tried to collect money from this woman," said Assistant District Attorney Smith, "and she told him she had done nothing wrong. Enright, however, charged her on a charge of running a disorderly house. Enright offered to get her a lawyer. She went with him to two lawyers' offices, but both demanded \$100 for their services. Enright had the names of both of those lawyers."

A few days later Enright went to this woman's home, where he and Cohen were out and made improper proposals to her. She says she pursued her around a dining-room table, trying to embrace her. The maid was called in and Enright was taken to Special Sessions. We have the names of the men who "framed" this woman for Enright, and they probably will be brought to the grand jury.

GERMANS TO LOSE BRITISH TITLES

Two Dukes and a Prince to Have Honors Recalled.

London, July 27.—According to "The Daily Mail," it is expected that Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons to-day that three German nobles, who still hold British titles of nobility, are to be deprived of their British honors.

These men are the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland are in line of succession to the British throne, although recently.

STOCKHOLM REPORTS FIRING IN BOTHNIA GULF

Prolonged Shooting Is Said to Have Been Heard.

London, July 26.—A report that prolonged firing was heard in the Gulf of Bothnia Monday was published in Stockholm to-day. No details were given.

McLEMORE WINS TEXAS NOMINATION; VOTE BIG

"In Spite of, Not Because of, Pro-Germanism," Says Fall.

SCHOOL SUPPLY GRAFT TRAPS TWO

Clerks' Dismissal Asked, with Big Inquiry Into Bureau Dealings.

Washington, July 26.—Jeff McLemore, author of the famous resolution warning Americans of the perils of European belligerents, and who has just been nominated for Representative-at-Large by a big majority in Texas, defeating "Cyclone" Davis and others, gave his vote today to Mr. McLemore, and his big vote is a measure of the opposition of Texas Democrats to the Wilson policy.

Senator Fall has just returned from El Paso, after making a trip along the border.

"Mr. McLemore has been making one of the most determined fights against the policy of the Wilson Administration in the Senate, and it is a matter of surprise to any editor in the entire Southwest," said Mr. Fall. "The verbal assaults of former Governor Colquitt, who leads by a big majority in the Senatorial race, were a stinging rebuff to the editor of the 'El Paso Herald,' and his big vote is a measure of the opposition of Texas Democrats to the Wilson policy."

Two employes in the bureau of supplies of the Board of Education are recommended for dismissal for alleged grafting. The evidence on which the charges are based is to be sent to the District Attorney, according to the report on an investigation made by Leonard M. Wallstein, Commissioner of Accounts, and submitted to Mayor Mitchell yesterday. The commissioner says that he began the investigation at the request of the president of the Board of Education.

"The investigation substantiates the charges that were made," the report said, "and disclosed other acts of misfeasance and requires the recommendation that William A. Casson and Francis J. O'Malley, clerks in the bureau of supplies of the Board of Education, the former being the chief of the tabulating statistical and tariff division, be dismissed."

The commissioner states that after numerous false denials, Casson and O'Malley in their testimony admitted that in February and March, 1916, O'Malley received from the representative of a certain supply dealer who had furnished supplies for the board of education aggregating \$170, representing their share of commissions, which was divided equally between the two clerks.

"It also appears," the report says, "that it was quite usual for Casson to recommend to various supply houses who solicited business from the Board of Education the employment of his friends and relatives as so employed he is usually 'whacked up' by the commissions he received from his employer with Casson and O'Malley, according to the testimony."

GERMANS FARM ON BATTLE LINE

Sycthe Whetting Back of Trenches Mingles with Roar of Guns.

Headquarters of the German armies on the Somme, July 24.—The great Allied offensive has not availed to check the raising of the rich harvest of the fertile lands in the occupied French provinces. The German soldier, wielder of the sword and ploughshare, too, has planted the fields right up to the line of trenches.

Not the least striking impression of the long automobile tour, made by the Associated Press correspondents, was the sight of army-soldier harvesters swinging cradles in broad fields of ripened rye, loading stacked sheaves into wagons and feeding the threshing machines in utter disregard for the great battle raging almost within rifle shot.

Sometimes within actual range soldiers in some instances reaped the crop under the fire of their enemy.

The crack guard regiment gathered a crop of hay from a field so close to the French lines that the grass could be cut at night, and a great crowd to vacant fields where it could be spread and cured.

The harvest will be well worth the risk. Great fields of wheat, oats, rye and potatoes, all showing remarkably good condition, despite the lack of artificial fertilizers, were to be seen on every hand. The wheat and rye were particularly filled out, and an officer of the German army, who was encountered by the correspondent during his tour, said casually that the crops of grain and vegetables in the occupied districts of France would be sufficient to supply the needs of the army.

All the cattle from a thousand hills have been sent to graze and fatten on the French meadows. The correspondent, traveling from Metz to see a half a dozen herds of from fifty to two hundred head of cattle grazing almost in easy range of the French cannon, from which they were hidden only by the brow of a hill. The cattle, mostly of German origin, had been sent hither to fatten and be slaughtered in the military slaughter house for army consumption.

So proud are the higher officers of the agricultural side of their life that the keenest and in fact the only regret expressed by the staff chief, the commander-in-chief at the loss of the territory occupied in the Anglo-French offensive was that it involved the abandonment of so many thousands of acres of cherished grain which his men had planted in the rear of their old positions.

New improvements in the processes of utilization are being constantly tried in the army. The Emperor sent the officers of the infantry division in new schemes of utilization. He recently approached the agricultural specialists of the army with the suggestion that they should use fields of oats were so overgrown with hederich, or hedge mustard—a weed related to several oil bearing plants—that perhaps it would be worth while to reap the weed instead of grain, from which the oil could not be specially extracted from it. The specialists were soon able to report a process for utilizing both the grain and the weed, extracting considerable quantities of oil.

ADVERTISEMENTS

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ISLAND INMATES HOLD LAWN FETE

One Thousand Prisoners Celebrate Murtha's First Year as Warden.

The 1,000 prisoners of Blackwell's Island penitentiary celebrated with a lawn party, vaudeville and many speeches the first anniversary of the appointment of John A. Murtha as warden of the institution yesterday.

The party began at 9 o'clock in the morning. Upon the speakers stand at the head of the parade were the Commissioner of Correction, and his predecessor, Miss Katharine B. Davis. With them were Deputy Commissioner David I. Kelly, Board of Parole, Mr. H. F. Porter, of the prison committee of the Church of the Ascension, and others known to the members of the League for Social and Moral Advancement, modeled on the Sing Sing Mutual Welfare League.

There were speeches from the convicts and speeches from the visitors. All united in praise of Murtha. Murtha himself talked for only a minute, but the inmates cheered him for the same amount of time. "Jack" Davis, once a motion picture theater tenor before the island got him, sang a song which he characterized as a salute to the warden toward the warden. It ended: "Put them all together, they spell Murtha."

The name that means Square Deal to the inmates.

After luncheon came field sports. And the day ended with a ball game, more happily than the score showed—sailors of the U. S. S. Oklahoma, 13; Blackwell's Island Stars, 3.

BERLIN INCREASES CONTRABAND LIST

Revises Prize Court Rules to Retaliate on Allies.

Berlin, July 26.—The government today published a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente Allies from the strictest of neutrality. The revision extends the absolute contraband list to many articles which previously had not been considered contraband.

The new regulations are much more rigorous than the old. The absolute contraband lists contain thirty-nine entries, as compared with eleven in previous lists. Many things hitherto expressly declared exempt from seizure are now made absolute contraband.

The most striking addition to the new list is "all salable securities and commercial paper."

The following articles also appear: Machines and tools, turning lathes, wire, mineral oils, many metallic and chemical products, especially chemicals for producing poisonous gases, cotton and other textile raw materials, yarns, rubber and raw hides.

STEILOW CAN'T BELIEVE NEW TRIAL IS DENIED

In Death Cell Protests Innocence—Meeting in His Behalf.

Word reached Sing Sing last night that the motion made by Charles F. Steilow, convicted of two murders, for a new trial had been denied. Spencer Miller, Jr., deputy warden, told the news to him in the death house.

"I can't believe it," said the prisoner, "I wouldn't mind if I had done it, but I did not know anything about it. I number less than 200, and according to the constitution of the State, my daughter and Nelson Green who know that did not testify at my trial. Is there nothing that can be done?"

Preparations for the execution will begin to-day. While they are under way a mass meeting to arouse sympathy for Steilow will be held at Medina, N. Y., under the auspices of the Humanitarian Club. The speakers will include Miss A. Annabell, Stewart M. Kohn, David A. White, Grace Huniston, Inez Milholland and Sophie Irene Loeb.

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