

# BRITAIN ENRAGED OVER EXECUTION OF CAPT. FRYATT

## Asks Inquiry by Ambassador Gerard of German Act.

## Called Worse Than Cavell Shooting

## Berlin Claims Skipper Received Reward for Attacking U-Boat.

London, July 28.—The execution of Captain Charles Fryatt of the British steamer Brussels by the German government has aroused the British nation, and the Foreign Office has requested James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, to procure complete details of the affair. According to information received here, Captain Fryatt was sentenced to death because while in command of the British steamship Wreaham in 1915 he was alleged to have attempted to ram the German submarine U-33.

The German government, according to a wireless message received here, claims the execution of the British merchant captain on the ground that he had committed a "franc-tireur crime against German sea forces."

Secretary of the British Foreign Office, Mr. Gerard, has communicated to Ambassador Gerard a communication to the effect that Captain Fryatt paid with his life was "essentially defensive."

Deny German Charge.

The British Foreign Office claims that the allegation of the German government that Captain Fryatt had with him a watch bearing an inscription commending him for an attempt to ram a submarine is untrue. Officials of the Foreign Office state that the charge against Captain Fryatt must have been based on false reports.

Captain Fryatt, known as a "franc-tireur" on account of his success in eluding German submarines in the Channel and the North Sea.

The Foreign Office also has sent a message to the American Embassy asking for the immediate release of five seafarers of the Brussels who have been confined in a German detention camp.

The Fryatt case calls attention to the German prize regulations, which provide that under circumstances similar to that of the Brussels merchantmen are to be treated as prisoners of war. A German prize regulation, issued June 22, 1914, reads:

"If an armed enemy merchant vessel offers armed resistance to the right of visit and search and capture, this is to be broken down by all possible means. The enemy government is responsible for any damage thereby caused to the ship, its cargo and passengers. The crew and passengers are to be treated as prisoners of war. It is proved they have taken part in the resistance. In the latter case they are to be proceeded against in accordance with the extraordinary martial law procedure."

# WASHINGTON FEARS GRAVE RESULTS FROM FRYATT CASE

Washington, July 28.—Germany's execution of Captain Fryatt is regarded in Allied quarters here as a brutal violation of international law, likely to result in prompt retaliatory action by the United States. They contend that if a hostile submarine approached the Brussels, it was in effect an attack, and that Captain Fryatt, in making a counter attack by attempting to ram a German submarine, was treated as a prisoner of war in violation of the law of nations.

The United States government is interested in the incident and what may result therefrom because of the hearing it may have upon the difficult problems involved in submarine warfare. Reprisals by the Allies, it is feared, might be followed by a change in the German submarine policy, which has been satisfactory to the United States since the last assurance that merchant ships would not be attacked without warning or without provision for safety of the crews and cargo.

Convention No. 10 of the second Hague peace conference sets forth that the crews of merchantmen who legitimately resist capture shall be treated as prisoners of war because of an enemy's attack. Officials here point out that the United States has taken the position that the master of any merchant vessel who sees a submarine approaching shall, in the very nature of the submarine method of warfare, the right to presume that he is about to be attacked, and consequently has the right to forestall that attack by himself ramming or firing to defend himself.

Fryatt Execution Called Crime by Dutch Paper

Amsterdam, July 28.—The execution of Captain Fryatt has caused great indignation throughout Holland and it is generally compared with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell.

"The Amsterdam 'Telegraaf' says: 'The execution causes no surprise, but it is a horrible indignation at a crime which is as mean as the shooting of the brave English nurse. It is a burning shame which calls for vengeance.'

# MOEWE CAPTAIN'S CONDUCT RECALLED BY FRYATT CASE

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## Berlin Claims Skipper Received Reward for Attacking U-Boat.

London, July 28.—A contrast was drawn this evening by British naval officers of the treatment by the Germans of Captain Fryatt and of that meted out to the captain of the British steamer Wreaham in 1915 he was alleged to have attempted to ram the German submarine U-33.

The German government, according to a wireless message received here, claims the execution of the British merchant captain on the ground that he had committed a "franc-tireur crime against German sea forces."

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# CLOAK STRIKERS GET ULTIMATUM

## Employers Give Men Till Wednesday to Accept Agreement.

The cloak, suit and skirt manufacturers last night issued a formal ultimatum to the garment workers, which is published as a full page advertisement in all the newspapers this morning.

If by next Wednesday morning the union does not accept the agreement entered into by the joint conference of the manufacturers and workers, the manufacturers will reopen their shops without regard to the union, and will hire back the employees required.

This is the defiant answer of the manufacturers to the rejection of the agreement by the workers in turbulent mass meetings last Wednesday.

That the action may be followed by the gravest consequences, including rioting and violence, is a possibility which the manufacturers have taken into consideration. Both they and the union leaders recognize that an attempt by the manufacturers to operate in defiance of the union can hardly take place without resistance.

"No Further Concessions."

Indicating the determination of the manufacturers to make no more concessions of any sort, the statement says: "There is now nothing left for discussion, negotiation or arbitration."

This course of action was decided upon yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the executive board of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Association. The board was several hours in session, and at the close of the meeting none of the members would discuss the decision reached.

It was understood that eleven of the members of the association were expelled. One of them, Julian Goldman, also was a member of the executive board. The reason for the action was not divulged, but those expelled are said to have dissented from the majority of the manufacturers.

Say Men Broke Faith.

The ultimatum holds that the union was bound to abide by the agreement entered into by the joint conference.

An open letter of the association published July 6 is quoted in support of this contention. The letter made the following offer as the fundamental basis for the conference: "If the employer is free, according to the dictates of his business, to increase or decrease the number of his employees to meet the conditions in his factory and to retain such of his employees as he may desire, on the basis of efficiency."

The statement adds that the union agreed to this and in an open letter accepted the offer "without modification or limitation, providing that no arbitrary or oppressive exercise of this right by the workers should have the right to strike." This right, the statement says, was conceded by the employers and the conference was undertaken with the understanding that both sides agreed to this principle.

There was little hope last night that the ultimatum of the manufacturers would be effective in bringing the strikers to the terms agreed upon by their leaders.

# LAKE HOPATCONG

**LAKE HOPATCONG**  
TOMORROW—Also Every Sunday  
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS  
Lv. W. 23d St., Liberty St. 9:00  
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 9:17 a. m.  
Lv. 202d St., Newark, 9:30 a. m.

**MAUCH CHUNK**  
TOMORROW  
Lv. W. 23d St., Liberty St. 8:30  
Lv. Jackson Ave., Jersey City, 8:47 a. m.  
Lv. 202d St., Newark, 9:00 a. m.

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# MORE INSURANCE MEN JOIN STRIKE

## Nearly Thousand Agents Will Soon Be Idle Here, Leaders Assert.

## WALK-OUT SPREADS RAPIDLY ELSEWHERE

## Three Hundred Quit in Chicago—Prudential Collections Crippled, Union Officials Say.

Leaders of the agents' strike against the Prudential Insurance Company asserted yesterday the walkout is already so widespread as to cripple the company seriously in Manhattan and The Bronx. J. B. Bashore, of New Rochelle, one of the organizers of the agents' union, announced the strike would be further extended in greater New York by calling out the agents in Brooklyn and the suburbs.

The men will be asked to attend a mass meeting of the agents, to be held to-night in an auditorium at Broad and Orange streets, Newark, almost in the shadow of the main offices of the Prudential. Congressman John J. Egan, Edward W. Gray and J. A. Hamill, of New Jersey, and Meyer London, of New York; Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City, George L. Record, counsel for the union, and Clarence O. Pratt, of Philadelphia, organizer, will be the speakers.

Says 500 Are Striking Here.

Agents of the company who have been active in the formation of the union received curt notices of dismissal yesterday from headquarters. At the same time, the company began replacing the strikers and those dismissed with new men.

With its new men, the company endeavored yesterday to cover the districts left without agents because of the strike. The union leaders' version of the outcome is that the company has replaced the new men sent over their routes in automobiles and taxicabs, but it was said that, even with the additional outlay of money, their collections averaged under 25 per cent of the total.

Organizer Bashore estimated more than 400 of the 700 agents in Manhattan and The Bronx are on strike, and that 150 are out in Brooklyn and the suburbs. The Brooklyn figures will be increased to 500 by Monday, he believes. Organizer Pratt said 465 quit the Philadelphia office Thursday, which was expected to be the result of a mass meeting held there yesterday. Reports from Chicago said nearly 500 of the 800 agents there would be out by to-night. Detroit agents sent word they had organized and were joining in the walkout.

Company Officials Belittle Strike.

Prudential company officials said yesterday the number of men on strike was negligible, and that the company easily could take care of its business. About 350 of the agents in a mass meeting in the afternoon in Bryant Hall, 25 Sixth Avenue. More than 100 were from Brooklyn. Details of the picketing to be inaugurated this morning were explained.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, wired Harry Lumpkin, president of the agents' union, that Rowland Mahany, designated to act as mediator, would be in New York to-day. Conferences with the company and the agents are expected to begin at once.

# STRIKE ORDER HOLDS POLICE IN RESERVE

## Continued from page 1

their men could be persuaded to strike would be by force and intimidation.

A Tribune reporter was informed last night that the probability of a settlement of the Bronx strike is a good one. It was stated on behalf of the company that the officials are inclined to grant the wage demands of the men, amounting to an increase of about 50 cents a ten-hour day.

The entire system, including The Bronx and Manhattan lines, is making money, it was said, and the company would save money by ending the strike and granting the wage demands.

The situation in The Bronx remained unchanged yesterday. Rioting and disorder continued. Trolley cars operated by green motormen collided with others and were derailed. Bricks flew in many parts of the borough, but no casualties were reported to the police.

Edward A. Maher, jr., general manager of the Union Railway Company—The Bronx division of the Third Avenue railway system—maintained last night that 70 per cent of the strikers are in the Bronx. Commissioner Woods and Chief Inspector Schmitzberger said that almost half of the cars were operated over the various lines.

Police to Thwart Gunmen.

Police Commissioner Woods took steps yesterday afternoon to prevent disorder by gangs of thugs and gunmen in the ranks of the strike breakers employed by the railroad. The police ordered strikers to get out of the Bronx and other riding on cars and in automobiles following motormen operated by strike-breaking motormen and conductors.

Deputy Police Commissioner Frank Lord succeeded in getting a promise from the railroad officials that gunmen would be discharged.

Last night, however, Sirocco gangsters scoured through the Bronx training trolleys in automobiles, with Commissioner Lord and members of the strong-arm squad trailing them in police machines.

So much rioting occurred early last night that Mr. Maher announced that he had ordered all the cars that were out to return to the barns not later than 10 o'clock. Many of the inspectors and starters had joined the strike during the day, and the company decided not to risk any lives by operating cars until midnight.

Eight hundred policemen had their hands full quelling incipient disorder in all parts of the affected territory during the evening. Other labor organizations held street corner meetings to urge people not to ride in the trolleys. The strikers littered the streets with similar circular appeals.

A trolley car being operated by a green motorman took fire through faulty insulation at Third Avenue and 149th Street, but the crew kept it going to 157th Street and Lincoln Avenue, where the flames became so menacing that fire apparatus had to be called to put out the fire.

A Bronx trolley was attacked by strikers with bricks and stones at 149th Street and Morris Avenue early in the evening with such viciousness

# Strikebreakers Take Cars Out and Show Them Signs of Bronx

## Green Motorman Can't Believe Yonkers Isn't Hunt's Point—Few Nickels Get to Coin Boxes and Few Passengers to Destinations.

## Strikebreakers from the East Side

hailed the trolley tie-up in The Bronx with glee. Many were looking forward to a profitless summer if the garment workers' strike ended. The sudden promotion from a machine that stood still, no matter how hard one pedaled, to a machine that shot forward at a turn of the wrist, raised their spirits amazingly.

That they had had no previous experience in running streetcars didn't worry them.

"They dressed in their best to go forth among the 'hicks,' their waistcoats and cravats were startling; their scarfpins and rings were enough to awe the unassuming passenger who offered them a nickel."

Nickels were not despised, though. Without hesitation all coins were pocketed, hardly a one going into the boxes. One man returned with \$18.75 after an all-day run. He turned in 75 cents and boasted of his acumen. This report spread, and it is said that 150 of the "hicks" had given him two black eyes and taken away the \$18.

As it was the first time many of the strikebreakers had seen The Bronx, they resolved to make the most of it. With utter disregard of signs, crossings, grades or brakes, they took the cars all over the borough. One even got to Yonkers, and the population of that city, where no wheel has turned for nearly two weeks, drove down South Broadway at a good road trip.

Strikebreakers struck him with a volley of stones and bricks, but until a policeman forced his way through that the strikebreakers jumped the car and fled, leaving it deserted on the tracks.

Mr. Maher yesterday came to City Hall to appeal to Mayor Mitchell to halt uniformed men in uniform every car. The Mayor gave him little encouragement and then conferred with Commissioner Woods. Last night Chief Inspector Schmitzberger announced that the strikebreakers would be allowed to ride on the Bronx cars.

Inspector Schmitzberger's order anticipating a city-wide tie-up directed that about three thousand uniformed policemen throughout the city, excepting only the Central and Prospect Park stations, the bridge and traffic sub-divisions, be held in reserve, the men to be allowed time for meals only in such a way that at all times a sufficient force would be on hand for emergencies. The order also put into effect a three-point system during the strike disorders. An order was held in readiness to call some of the nine hundred men back to their vacations if necessary.

Spies Watch for Trouble.

Residuals of the hundred men already assigned to strike duty in The Bronx, Chief Inspector Schmitzberger ordered one hundred bicycle men, sixty-five mounted police and other detective forces to the affected districts yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Woods has spies out waiting for threatened trouble. In fact, the company, the employees and the police have a network of spies throughout the entire territory of the city looking for incipient trouble.

The police heard early yesterday that two hundred strikers had started down to do forceful agitation at a Third Avenue barn at 129th Street, and at Sixty-fifth Street, where the divisional headquarters of the road are located. This did not materialize. However, the thousands were liberally supplied with rifles and shotguns and policemen in plain clothes.

The activity of gunmen and thugs in The Bronx was the most disturbing element of the day. Daily rioting and disorder continued. Rioting and disorder continued. Trolley cars operated by green motormen collided with others and were derailed. Bricks flew in many parts of the borough, but no casualties were reported to the police.

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# STIELOW TO DIE; WIFE TELLS HIM

## Woman and Children Say Farewell to Doomed Man in Death House.

## PLEA TO WHITMAN WITHOUT RESULT

## Family Assert Prisoner Who Goes to Chair This Morning Is Innocent.

Mrs. Charles Stielow, accompanied by her son, eleven years old, and her daughter, thirteen years old, paid her final visit last night to her husband in the death-house at Sing Sing prison. He will be electrocuted in the prison at 6 o'clock this morning, to pay the penalty for the murder of Charles Phelps, a farmer, at Medina, N. Y., and his housekeeper, Margaret Wolcott.

The mother and children went to Ossining after a futile visit to Governor Whitman in Albany, during which all three pleaded with the Executive to commute Stielow's death sentence. Mr. Whitman refused to halt the execution.

Mrs. Stielow, leading her little son with one hand and her daughter by the other, reached the outer gates of Sing Sing just at twilight. The pitiful trio were immediately ushered into the dim corridors of the death house, where they remained until 10 o'clock. The interview was not demonstrative. Mrs. Stielow cried steadily, but not loudly. The two children talked naturally with their father, striving bravely to master the sobs that were shaking their little bodies.

Declares Husband Innocent.

"He's innocent, and I'll swear to the truth of it until my dying day," Mrs. Stielow broke out as she tottered from the prison.

The condemned man's hope of a reprieve lingered until his eyes fell last night upon the set faces of his wife and children, who brought the news that while prison officers were taking the measurement of his head and performing the other grim tasks that precede an execution, he asked them again and again: "Isn't there any hope at all for me?"

And invariably the answer came: "Yes—some hope. Your children may move the Governor, you know."

Stielow's case presents a situation in the prison that has not existed for years. Not only his fellow condemned men in the death house but practically every keeper and officer at Sing Sing have been in the audience of the crime for which he must die to-day. The tribute of the prisoners to him is seen in the visit which the wife and children were able to pay him last night to the condemned man's cell in their home in Medina were raised by the prisoners themselves, advised by a subscription within the prison walls.

Neither Warden Osborne nor Deputy Warden Miller will attend the execution this morning.

Plea to Governor in Vain.

Albany, July 28.—Mrs. Stielow and her two children made a pathetic appeal to Governor Whitman to-day for the life of Charles Stielow, but Mr. Whitman refused to set aside the death sentence. Ehel, the daughter, who is now in the prison, declared her father was at home on the night of the double murder and could not have had any part in it, but the Governor held that her evidence was corroborative and that the light on the crime.

Stielow's attorney made a presentation of new developments in the case, and also set forth that the prisoner was mentally defective at the time he was not impressed by either plea.

# MAYOR SEEKS CONEY SHORE FOR PUBLIC

## Asks Attorney General to Start Proceedings.

## Mayor Mitchell appealed to Attorney General Woodbury yesterday to start proceedings to clear the Coney Island waterfront of private encroachments, that the people of the city may have free use of the beach, which the Court of Appeals recently declared was their right.

The Mayor pointed out that Corporation Counsel Hardy had rendered an opinion that this power rested solely with the state authorities.

"The Court of Appeals has recently," said the Mayor, "declared that the waterfront of the Coney Island beach is the property of the people of the State to compel the removal of structures interfering with this right."

"As the title to lands under water outside of the average high water mark, except where granted by the Commissioners of the Land Office to upland owners, is vested in the State of New York, such lands under water are under the control of the proper state authorities. Neither I, as Mayor, nor any other city official can legally proceed to remove obstructions therefrom."

"In behalf of the people of the city of New York I would request that the right of the public to use the waterfront of the Coney Island beach and the right of the State to compel the removal of structures interfering with this right be maintained. I will be glad to cooperate with you in every way."

# STARTLED BY SHOT, BOY TOUCHES CHARGED WIRE

## Is Dying of Burns from Current of 13,200 Volts.

Three boys stood yesterday afternoon near a street tower of the West Shore Railroad on Church Lane, North Bergen.

"I bet I can climb higher than you," said John Mohan, of 835 Church Lane, "Betcha can't," chimed in John Farley, of 1088 Hackensack Plank Road, and Charles Mink, of Church Lane.

The three started up. Mohan had reached the top, when a patrolman had shot a dog, startled him. He hung out his arm. It struck one of the high tension wires attached to the tower. There was a scream as 13,200 volts coursed through his body.

Mink slid to the ground and fled home. Farley ran to North Bergen police station.

For an hour John's body hung from the wires, while his bit by bit his clothes dropped away in charred fragments. The current was turned off at last, and Nesmen brought him to the ground. One arm and both legs were burned to the bone. The boy is dying in the North Bergen Hospital.

Clifford Devereux Players.

The Devereux Players presented "She Stoops to Conquer" on the lower green of the Columbia University campus last night to an interested audience of summer session students. The performance was held in connection with the Department of English. "As You Like It" will be given to-night.

# OFFICER GUARDS ACCUSED BANKER

## Orange Institution Refused to Honor Checks Day Before It Closed.

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The day before the Mutual Trust Company, of Orange, N. J., closed its doors two bank messengers from New York demanded \$200,000 on checks certified by Thomas S. Byrne, cashier. They did not get it.

But Byrne, according to a statement made yesterday by a stockholder, told a director he had overcertified checks. He is said to have declared that Edwin H. Hatch, vice-president of the bank, had told him that his (Hatch's) finances were tied up, because he had taken over the papers of former Senator James Smith, jr., who went into bankruptcy about a year ago.

Hatch assumed full responsibility. He was arrested, charged with conspiracy in obtaining certificates of deposit for \$340,000 on a cash deposit of only \$34,000. Hatch is recovering from appendicitis, and cannot leave his home, in Maplewood, physicians say, for at least ten days. On that account no effort is being made to obtain bail. He will meanwhile be under guard of a county officer.

Hatch's condition is believed to have been the reason for a statement issued yesterday by Byrne, through ex-Judge Thomas A. Davis, counsel for the institution, which told in detail his part in the alleged conspiracy. It is believed to be a reiteration of the confession said to have been made to a director of \$340,000. Capital of \$100,000 and surplus of \$100,000, with other assets, cover all but about \$100,000 of this amount, it was said. A reorganization is contemplated.

George C. Van Tyn, jr., president of the Metropolitan Trust Company, which honored some of the certificates of deposit of the Mutual Bank, said yesterday his institution would suffer losses, but not in large amount.

"The exact amount I do not yet know," he said.

BOMB WRECKS BULGAR R. R.

Explosive Placed on Sofia-Kostendil Line by Unknown Person.

Athens, July 28.—The Sofia-Kostendil Railway line has been broken by the explosion of a bomb, according to reports received here. It is added that the bomb was placed by an unidentified person or persons.

Kostendil, Bulgaria, is forty miles southwest of Sofia, the Bulgarian capital.

# to-morrow



## The Great War

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