Outcome of War Rests On Battle of Factories

J. L. Garvin Says Allies Are Now Superior in Battalions, but Their Mills Must Yet Overhaul in the Output of Killing Gear.

By J. L. GARVIN.

London, July 31.—History has marched so hard of late that two things now seem certain. They make firm causeways for thought through the welter of doubt. Germany will give more and more for peace, but is not yet near the point when she can be induced or forced to give enough.

In the present campaign the Allies cannot secure the final victory by force of arms, but can establish its conditions. They must break this year the enemy's hopes of success. Afterward the actual defeat of the Central Empires will have to be accomplished. There is no longer any vagueness as to the process. We have to reckon with the battles of the factories even more than with the grapples of armies.

The factories on both sides employ the huger hosts, the more colossal machinery, and labor day and night with more unremitting toil. Germany and Austria owe everything this year to their output of batteries. They have more than made up as yet by increase of mechanism for what they have lost in men. In this respect the second phase of the trench war is almost as different from the first phase as that was from the war of manœuvres. Big guns are massed in more ponderous parks to belch forth an infernal smashing power of shell. Machine guns have multiplied over and over again until every front bristles with them, especially in the West.

Contest of Factories.

If all these weapons were in action together over any considerable range of sectors they would pour forth their bullets in rival streams of death at the rate of millions a minute. This is clearly envisaged. The Allies have got the better once for all in forming the big battalions. Their factories have still to get the better by overhauling the enemy in the output of killing gear. This seems ghastly, and it is; but the Germans have determined the conditions. To pile up the guns of all types is about the last thing the Allies have to do. It can be done, but it will take time to reach a quite sufficient result. That result cannot be reached soon enough to make this year's campaign as decisive as it would otherwise have been. This year we must break the enemy's hopes. Next year superiority in batteries added to superiority in battalions round all the lines of war ought to break at last the enemy's resistance.

Daylight in Sight.

So we reason, and, after a very long stretch of darkness in this war, we think we see daylight. We are cold enough about it all. France, once credited with the mercurial temperament, is cold and sombre. The Russians have changed least. They look for a pretty long struggle yet, and face all prospects with an everlasting stolidity and an inexhaustible good humor. As for Britain, the bulldog proves to be her real symbol—not the lion nor the corpulent patriot in top boots who plays an antiquated part in the caricatures. The longer Britain has to hold on the more obstinate becomes her disinclination to let go. This is not all the thick-headed rancorous insanity with which we are sometimes credited. It is again a matter of reason.

We are quite serious when we say that it would be better to get beaten than not to win clean out and make a thorough thing of this job. If we were beaten we would call to final account all persons and institutions responsible. We would reorganize from top to bottom, as Germany did after Jena. In a few years we probably would be a greater nation than before.

No Patched-up Peace.

If we consented to any premature settlement, any patched-up peace, the temptation to save our face would be insidious. We might lie about it to ourselves, and it might be worse for us next time. The desire for a new moral order for more thoroughness and sincerity in our whole national life, is perhaps the deepest feeling amongst us.

In sum, for various reasons, chief being the crowning moral blunder on the German side of the attack on Verdun, the Grand Alliance is more strongly cemented than ever and more deeply pledged to persevere upon the terms of such a sober, far sighted estimate of the situation as I have just described. The Germans for their part will know the conditions. Since Krupps was founded gunmaking has been a leading line among their trades. Behind the battle lines they will work to get the last ounce out of their people and their factories. They will be rather harder to overhaul in guns than in men.

Yet there is no doubt that the Germans are awakening from a dream and that before the end of this summer they will be wide awake to some things they could not conceive up to a few weeks ago. Those who have been familiar with the German press for many years notice a curious change of late. The headlines are reduced and more cautious. The articles are pitched to a lower note. The tone of over-confidence no longer rings through the speeches. In many small ways an intense sense of the discomfort of life is betrayed.

German Comment Mild.

In spite of the censorship, when one compares the German newspapers with what they were at this time last year, or even a few months ago, one receives an unmistakable pervading impression of weariness and malaise. The German Chancellor begins to explain his own speeches as the German Admiralty explains its own naval bulletins. First, the threat of annexation in the West was revoked. Next, the much more specific threat of annexation at the expense of Russia is withdrawn.

Herr Scheidemann, leader of the pro-war Socialists, says that Germany does not want to seize an inch of territory. Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's journals seem to confirm the statement. It is, of course, not so simple a statement as it looks. Germany still desires, as we know, to effect "invisible annexation" on a vast scale by creating a special sphere of commercial influence reaching from Antwerp to Bagdad. She wants to keep by various means her present real military ascendancy over Austria, the Balkans and Turkey. Nevertheless, by comparison with the pan-German programme up to a few months ago, these new ideas are both limited and wavering. It means the beginning of disillusionment. Philip is not yet quite sober, but Philip is no longer quite drunk.

How has this change come about? Even when the Kaiser addressed his sailors at the beginning of June he spoke as an exultant war lord and was undoubtedly possessed by visions of victory. The Germans at first generally believed that they had got the better of the sea battle. They thought the Warspite and the Marlborough had been sunk. When they ran back to port—in the circumstances sound, though not very inspiring, strategy—they had in any case to make the best of it, though they might have used the colors with more art. Still, they did believe that in the first big action fought by their imperial navy they had seriously weakened and humiliated the British fleet. By this time the whole German people know that the blockade is more stringent than ever, and that fact is depressing. It is a fact that no censorship can get over. When you know that your own shoe pinches, there is no comfort in official bulletins to the contrary.

About the situation on land the Kaiser at the beginning of June was still more lyrical. The irresistible Germans were about to enter Verdun. The irresistible Austrians were about to descend from the Alps and threaten Venice. Italy was to be punished.

Pride Before a Fall.

The ordinary German mind conceived the whole picture in chromographic tints. From the Baltic to Rumania, Russia was walled up by trench lines that never could be broken. The British were as securely contained between the North Sea and the Somme. The islanders in all probability would never even attempt a great movement. They would not have the stomach to face the casualties which must be the price of any formidable offensive. There were dissensions between Britain and her allies.

With stuff like this even a good and moderate writer like Major Moraht used sometimes to feed the bourgeois readers of the "Berliner Tageblatt." This picture of the Continental situation was not only flattering. It seemed true. Pride went before a great fall.

A few days after the Kaiser's oration came the lightning stroke of Brussiloff's offensive. In three weeks Austrians and Germans together had suffered half a million casualties. This was remarkable enough as a material achievement; morally it was still more important. It destroyed the whole conception on which Berlin had been framing its calculations. It meant the shattering of a fool's paradise. When Herr Bethmann asserted repeatedly a few months since that the longer the struggle the worse it would be for the Allies he evidently believed what he said. The chief assumption had been that there was nothing more to be feared from the Russians.

Belittled the Russians.

For many days the success of Brussiloff's offensive was minimized or concealed until the facts became too glaring. The Czar's troops on both wings were sweeping through all the bristling obstructions built up against them by nine months' labor. They showed just the quality which had been denied them—a most formidable capacity in attack. No troops, not even the Germans, had done so well against intrenchments. The Russians' utter contempt of death was backed by signal ability. Berlin had assumed that General Alexeieff's new formations would be wretchedly led, but the officers were better than ever, just as the men were better at every point of training, just as the whole organization was better in every detail of arrangement and equipment.

The enemy's old contemptuous arrogance toward the Slav is over at last. Obtuse in dealing with the sentiments both of friend and foe, the Germans cursed Austrian slackness and softness. That tone was hushed when the Austrians began to show a dangerous weariness of Prussian control. In Germany Major Moraht summed up the situation when he acknowledged that the Russians have evidently learned more in this war than in all their previous wars put together. In short, whatever happens, the Czar's new armies are not going to be broken. If they were repulsed again they would return again. Berlin and Vienna know now that the permanent concessions to Russia must be bigger than anything officially contemplated in these capitals before June.

The next lesson came "in a concatenation accordingly." The Kaiser had hymned the attack on Italy. A fortnight more proved it to be a gross blunder. The Hapsburg troops, with vigorous assailants swarming on their flanks, were retreating toward the main ridges of the Alps and striving as best they might to extricate their heavy artillery, weakened in any case by the transfer of batteries to the Russian front. The Central Empires perceive that not only is the chance of paralyzing Italy gone for good, but that the Italians will be more tenacious and dangerous combatants than before. Italy was to be a lost nation, but, instead, she has found herself.

And Verdun? Whether Verdun will be held to the end or whether the last ramparts will fall after a struggle of tragic grandeur unparalleled in war I do not know at the moment of writing. Frenchmen do not know. They hope for the better event. They are steeled against the worst. They are confident that General Joffre has a plan. He may baffle the enemy on the very last line when the Germans have been drawn on far enough and induced to carry their casualties to a maximum without being able to attain the goal.

What About Verdun?

Yet it is recognized that Verdun may fall after costing the Germans over half a million casualties. In that case, what would be the effect of the war? There would be no effect now except one very adverse to the enemy. The German attack, as all who knew the inmost soul of France predicted, has already solved the main moral problem of the Allies. France is more than ever a deadly, implacable foe, and her watchword now is "Jusqu'au bout," uttered with a grim extremism of resolution that it never implied before.

In the first six months France hoped passionately that it would be a short war. Again and again there were ardent expectations that the eve of a triumphant offensive had been reached. There was an hour when hope deferred meant more sickness of heart than was ever shown. The German higher command threw away the last chance, such as it was, of breaking Russia, and staked all upon the confident design of breaking the nerve and spirit of France at Verdun.

Now, even the Germans see what has really happened. Austere, sombre, sure of her soul and surer of the final issue than for many a day, France has risen to the last height, and will see this war through to the very end. There is no longer any doubt about that. The German press returns sometimes to blandishments which are as futile as the previous brutalities.

Neither France, Russia nor Italy can be shaken off. What of Britain? We know about her fleet, but what about her armies? The Germans have succeeded in doing what nothing else could do, and have turned Britain into one of the four chief military powers of the world. We do not take the view that this work is below any feat of organization ever achieved by a people. And indeed neither do the Germans underrate our army any more.

When the Kaiser made his speech at the beginning of June they still pretended to deceive themselves and to underestimate Sir Douglas Haig's troops as much as General Alexeieff's hosts. They know better now. As I write the British batteries have crashed out at last along nearly a hundred miles of front. There are the fierce preliminaries of gigantic fighting. The censorship spreads round it all a thicker veil. That acts on us morally like the silence that can be felt, although from the southern hills and white cliffs of England, in the deep calm of these summer nights, we distinctly hear the thudding of our guns on the Continent. We know well that we are paying the full price or going to pay, just as we have been prepared to do whenever General Joffre wished.

About the immediate issue we are not speculating. There are new methods at work. It is a great experiment. If it succeeds very considerably, good. If it does not, the lessons will be coolly faced and systematically utilized. There will be more improvements and more experiments, and they will be bigger and bigger as the guns accumulate. Along our whole line the Germans will be kept taut enough, whatever else happens. Hindenburg and Mackensen will have to fend for themselves and cannot look to get reinforcements from the West. The German Emperor might almost echo the cry of another Cæsar, "Verdun, Verdun, give me back my legions."

Big Fight to Come.

It is going to be on all fronts yet a big fight and a long fight. But, again, there has now been time enough for the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference to have their full effect. The Allies have shown that they are in dead earnest, and their programme gives the enemy furiously to think. Without a total change of system and complete security that commercial prosperity will never be used again to nourish war forces, Germany cannot hope to resume normal trade with the Allies and their vast populations.

As for the dream that compensation may be found by a special exploitation of the Austrian and Ottoman empires—will there be an Austria after this war; will there be a Turkey? Perhaps, but not in any shape which Germany can control. The Arab revolt is one sign of the change of tendencies. The Young Turks may come back to Mecca, but not to stay. "Whom have we beaten after all?" asks Herr Harden. Whom? He will yet have more use for his irony, and when he likes he can write with a branding-iron.

SOCIETY FOLK BRAVE HEAT FOR POLO GAME

Point Judith Contests Attract Many Enthusiasts.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Narragansett Pier, R. I., July 31.—With two championship matches in the Point Judith polo tournament on this popular outdoor sport was the attraction to-day for members of the villa colony, at Narragansett.

The Meadow Brook and Great Neck players always draw polo enthusiasts to the fields of Point Judith, and among those who motored there to-day were Mr. and Mrs. John R. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Miss Hannah Randolph, P. S. P. Randolph, jr., Markoe Robinson, Mrs. Alexander Brown, Miss Kitty Penn Smith, Mrs. J. C. Rathborne, John H. Hanan, Mrs. Charles Randolph Snowden, Henry W. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Busch and the Misses Busch, of St. Louis; Eugene S. Reynal and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Belmont who motored from Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan gave a luncheon at the Casino and in their party were Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, of Providence, and Carl J. Nordell, of Boston. Others seen on the plaza were Malcolm Stevenson, Harold Freeman, of Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Benjamin K. Gatins, Mr. and Mrs. Devereux Milburn, Charles C. Rumsey and Quincy A. Shaw, 2d., of the Myopia Hunt Club, and Miss Madeleine Cochrane, of New York.

Professor Charles Hunkins, of Brown University, who was at the Arlington, has left for the military encampment at Plattsburg, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Emerson, of Baltimore, are spending several days at Lenox, Mass., as guests of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

The annual costume ball of the Mathewson will take place to-morrow night. Mr. and Mrs. Donald Symington and Mrs. J. Edward Hamilton, of Baltimore are registered at the Casino.

URGES RIGHTS OF POOR IN LOCATING HOSPITAL

Nassau Association Opposes the Oyster Bay Site.

Mineola, Long Island, July 31.—Conflict between some of the wealthiest taxpayers in Nassau County, on the one hand, and smaller property owners on the other, as to the location of the new tuberculosis hospital, reached a crisis to-day when Alfred T. Davison, representing the Nassau County Association, appeared before the Board of Supervisors to protest against the selection of the proposed site in Oyster Bay. Sheriff Pettit told the board he hoped it would not "consider the wishes of the millionaires entirely but also those of the poorer people who could not move away."

Mr. Davison declared that the property under consideration is too small, inaccessible and excessive in price. He suggested the acquirement of a site at Plain Edge, which he said was larger and several thousand dollars cheaper.

EX-BOROUGH PRESIDENT GETS $25,000 LEGACY

Louis Haffen Beneficiary Under Will of Brother.

Louis Haffen, ex-Borough President of The Bronx, receives $25,000 under the will of his brother, Matthias Haffen, a retired brewer, who died July 23 at his home, 2979 Marion Avenue, The Bronx. The will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's office in The Bronx. The estate is estimated at nearly $1,500,000.

The greater part of the estate goes to the widow, Mrs. Wilhelmina Haffen. Henry Haffen, a brother, and Mrs. Mary Schoenhardt and Mrs. Elizabeth Miewenhouf, sisters, are not beneficiaries. Mary Ambs and Annie Goebler, servants, get $500 each. St. Joseph's Hospital, the St. Francis Hospital and the Seton Hospital for Consumptives receive $5,000 each. The Home for the Aged, at 183d Street and Belmont Avenue, and Woodlawn Cemetery get $2,000 each.

LYDIA LOPOKOVA A SECRET BRIDE

Dancer Married Randolph Borocchi While Touring.

The thousands of admirers in this country of petite Lydia Lopokova, the dainty Russian dancer and actress who achieved a triumph with the Ballet Russe at the Metropolitan last season, have yet to learn that she was married shortly before her company left America for Europe. The bridegroom, confidential friends asserted yesterday, is Randolph Borocchi, secretary to Serge de Diaghileff, director of the Ballet.

The civil ceremony, it is said, was performed while the company was touring the West, the religious service following after the return to New York. Only the most intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. Borocchi knew of the wedding.

Mlle. Lopokova came to America five years ago, after she had danced in almost every capital of Europe. One of her earliest engagements was that of premiere dancer at the Winter Garden, where she gained an initial popularity that was to follow her wherever she toured. New York admires her as greatly for her versatility as for her art.

BREACH ON IRISH QUESTION GROWS

Asquith in Speech in the House Fails to Appease Nationalists.

NAMES H. E. DUKE AS NEW SECRETARY

Redmond Announces His Party Is Absolved from Association With Coalition Government.

London, July 31.—The debate in the House of Commons to-day on John Dillon's motion, urging the government to disclose its plan for the government of Ireland during the war, seems to have left the prospect of an amicable settlement of the Irish problem as distant as before.

Premier Asquith made a conciliatory speech, but he had little to announce tending to appease Nationalist susceptibility. Although he expressed the conviction that a permanent settlement would be reached sooner than many persons imagined, John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, made it clear that his party was dissatisfied and would henceforth consider itself absolved from association with the coalition government and free to criticise and oppose it independently in any circumstance.

The main ground for his objections to the government's plan for an interim government was that it would be in the hands of the new Secretary for Ireland, Henry Edward Duke, and the Attorney General, Sir Edward Carson, and himself. He said he did not think it worth Sir Edward Carson's while to seek to vary the terms of the agreement.

Accepted as Temporary Measure.

Mr. Redmond added that the position of the Nationalist party was that in the midst of a great war it was impossible seriously to consider a permanent settlement of these questions. They had agreed to every word of the written contract, which was accepted by their followers as a temporary measure. He had objected to the formation of a coalition government at the first, but what they were now getting was a pure Unionist government in Ireland. He did not care how able or broadminded such a government might be, he objected to it altogether. It would cause the most profound dissatisfaction in Ireland, and, instead of allaying the present unrest, would tend in the opposite direction.

The government, he contended, ought instantly to withdraw the proclamation of martial law. He assured the House that throughout the unhappy circumstances of this controversy he had not been able for a moment to forget the war. Nothing had happened, or could happen, to alter his views about that. He repeated that the very highest interests of Ireland consisted in that country doing her duty, and she was doing it now.

Features of Asquith's Speech.

The leading features of Premier Asquith's speech were the announcement of the new Secretary for Ireland, his sidetracking of the so-called Plunkett scheme for an advisory council, which had been strongly supported outside of the House, but which the Premier declared was impracticable, and the announcement that there would be no reduction of the military forces in Ireland.

Joseph Devlin said he hoped that the next time he marched with the nationalists through the division lobby, it would be for the purpose of turning out the coalition government. He warned the government not to kill the constitutional movement for home rule and charged the premier with cowardice in turning over to Mr. Lloyd George the attempt to reach a settlement.

Mr. Devlin said he could never agree to a reduction of representation in Westminster until a permanent settlement was reached. He had never heard "a more idiotic" proposal than the one put forward by Mr. Asquith, and he suggested to Sir Edward Carson that what British statesmen failed to settle Irishmen might settle for themselves.

Might Be Possible After War.

Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, said it was Lord Lansdowne's personal opinion that though it was undesirable to put the Lloyd George agreement into force now, it might be possible after the war. Ulster could be brought into the operation of the Home Rule bill only by convincing her or by coercion, and if the Nationalists considered coercion undesirable they were on the same ground as the Unionist members of the Cabinet.

Nobody, the Secretary continued, could foresee the distribution of the parties after the next general election. If the Nationalists would judge all questions on their merits, he was not strongly opposed to a full Irish representation, but the Nationalists themselves had admitted that they would support whatever party that backed them. The Unionist members of the Cabinet were willing to allow the Home Rule bill to come into force now, in order to get rid of the feeling of suspicion which existed in Ireland.

Mr. Dillon's motion was formally agreed to without division.

Tells Why Kelly Was Kept from Landing in Ireland

London, July 31.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day by Alfred Byrne, Nationalist Member for the Harbor Division of Dublin, as to whether any difficulty would be placed in the way of Irish members desiring to go to America to collect funds for the relief of dependents of persons shot in North King Street, Dublin, in the fighting during the rebellion there, Herbert L. Samuel, Home Secretary, said he was not aware that any application had been made for a passport for such a purpose.

The Home Secretary added that there was no desire to place any difficulty in the way of the collection of a fund for persons who had suffered through the Dublin rebellion and any application for a passport would be considered on its merits.

Answering a further question by Mr. Byrne as to why Thomas Hughes Kelly, of New York, treasurer of the Irish relief fund, and his assistant, Joseph Smith, were not allowed to land from the steamer Philadelphia, the Home Secretary said:

"There is no objection to persons from America assisting in the administration of relief funds for Ireland, and two individuals were admitted for this purpose. In the case of one of the men in question, whose ostensible object was as stated, permission was refused on the ground that he was engaged in business hostile to this country. The other man was so closely associated with him that he also was refused permission to land."

TENEMENT KITES WAR ON GERMS

Tiny Children, Paralysis Shut-ins, Gain Health Flying Toys from Windows.

CLOSE CONFINEMENT A NEW DANGER

Tots Should Be in Fresh Air Camps Such as Tribune Is Sponsor For.

The facade of a row of houses in East Seventieth Street seemed suddenly to have sprung into life yesterday morning. Usually the front of the row is dull and forbidding.

Yesterday, however, it looked as though all the wigwaggers of Uncle Sam's navy had taken possession of its windows and were practicing their art for all they were worth. Or, as though the face of the block had suddenly opened a great mouth, in a laugh that showed all its teeth—only the teeth were all dancing up and down without relation to one another.

The little boys of the houses had discovered a new game, and were flying home-made newspaper kites from the windows of their homes. They were small-boy kites—very small-boy kites, indeed. Each one consisted of a quarter of a page of newspaper tied to a string or a piece of thread.

They didn't fly high, but fluttered and twirled and bobbed and ducked at the end of six feet or less of tether. What made the game fun was that there were so many of the kites—hundreds, it seemed to those who caught a glimpse of the spectacle.

Necessity was again the mother of invention. Thousands of children in New York have been forbidden the streets by their parents because of the outbreak of infantile paralysis, and they have to find their amusement in the rooms of their homes. The kite fliers were some of the little shut-ins.

Which the Greater Danger?

It was a lucky invention, too. Think of these thousands of youngsters deprived of their playmates! Think of yesterday in the tenements, when the weather man's official thermometer atop the lofty, breeze-swept Whitehall Building, touched 92 degrees!

Here was a game that brought the boys—and the girls, too—to the windows, where they got what fresh air there was—a game in which they could laugh with one another, vie with one another, tease one another, and still be shut off from each other by a stockade of window casing.

But the game suggests a question: Which is the greater danger to the child population of New York to-day, infantile paralysis or the confinement in terrible tenements to which vast numbers of youngsters have been sentenced by their parents in order to avoid danger of infection?

Probably the number of new cases of, and of deaths from, infantile paralysis was greater for the week July 23-29 than for any other week since the beginning of the outbreak. Was this due to the greater activity of the disease or to the fact that the strain of the terribly oppressive weather of the past month has sapped the vitality of the children and reduced their power to resist the attacks of disease?

Will the tenement children of the city be in greater or less danger themselves, and will they be a greater or less menace to the region around New York if they are left to this imprisonment in the tenements, or if they are sent out to Fresh Air camps in sparsely settled sections of the country?

Should Have Fresh Air.

The Tribune Fresh Air Fund believes it would be infinitely better for all concerned, both the people of the city and the people of the country, if the children were—under proper restrictions—sent out to the Fresh Air camps and given a chance to build up their bodies and gain power to throw off the attacks of disease. The fund is trying hard to get as many of the children away as possible.

Will you help?

Contributions to Fresh Air Fund.

Previously acknowledged	$23,469.68
Edwin A. Ely	200.00
Berkshire Fresh Air Fund	125.15
Guests of the Pakatakan	23.44
Charles A. Decker	15.00
M. & F.	10.00
Elizabeth G. Frothingham and her five-year-old sister	9.12
Mrs. Robert Thorne	5.00
Lillian M. Plummer	5.00
Herman Reasie	5.00
N. L. P.	5.00
Otto Grubn	5.00
N. H.	5.00
F. H. G.	5.00
Miss Billie Brady	5.00
Joyce	2.00
E. F. N.	2.00
Miss S. K. Payne	2.00
Master Samuel A. Silverman	1.00
Total, July 31, 1916	$23,899.41

Contributions, preferably by check or money order, should be sent to the Tribune Fresh Air Fund, The Tribune, New York.

ACCUSED N. J. BANKER EXPECTED TO RECOVER

Men to Guard Hatch Until Heavy Bail Is Furnished.

Edwin M. Hatch, who confessed to having his deposits in the Mutual Trust Company, of Orange, N. J., overcertified, will probably be admitted to bail in a few days. He is still dangerously ill at his home in Maplewood, N. J., but physicians think he has a fair chance for recovery. It is said that if bail is fixed it will be not less than $75,000 and may exceed $100,000. Not until bail is fixed and supplied will the guards be removed from his home. Prayers for the banker's recovery were offered Sunday in St. George's Episcopal Church, Maplewood.

Suspicion is growing in Orange that the shortage in the accounts of the Mutual Trust Company, of which Hatch was vice-president, will be greater than was at first expected. It is said that Hatch was a heavy borrower at the bank, and it is not known what security he put up. Those who recall the difficulties recently suffered by James Smith, jr., and Hatch's action in taking over a considerable amount of Smith's paper suspect that the loan may have been transferred to the bank.

Although much sympathy has been evinced for Thomas S. Byrne, the young treasurer of the bank, whom Hatch induced to overcertify his deposits, a reaction has set in and no further move will be made to circulate a petition for clemency for him until the examiners have finished their work.

Miss Bliss Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bliss, of Garwood, N. J. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Wilmer Constance Bliss, to William B. Wilson, of West Hoboken, N. J.

He Was Reliable, but Where Is Her $7,000?

Mrs. Hahn Thought Highly of Her Late Husband's Friend Until Bank Account Showed Only $3 Balance—Wants Special Partnership Dissolved.

Three years ago, when George M. Hahn, an investment broker, died, his widow turned, naturally, to Walter H. Cook, who had been in her husband's employ for twenty-five years, for advice. Mr. Cook was one of those reliable, unassuming men whose judgment could be relied upon, she thought. She was sure of it when he suggested continuing the business at 2 Wall Street, with himself as active head and Mrs. Hahn as special partner.

Yesterday, Mrs. Hahn, whose home is in Ramsey, N. J., brought suit in the Supreme Court against Cook to dissolve the partnership and obtain an accounting. Justice Guy appointed John A. Hardy temporary receiver, pending the trial of the suit.

It was two weeks ago that Mrs. Hahn began to wonder why she had heard nothing from her partner. Inquiry at his office revealed the fact that he had not been there since June 30. As it was the vacation season, she did not become alarmed at once.

Later, though, she heard that Mr. Cook had left his home in Tarrytown on July 17 as suddenly as he had the Wall Street office, taking only a suitcase and telling his wife she need not expect to see him again. It was only gossip, Mrs. Hahn was sure; reliable, unassuming men such as Mr. Cook don't do such things. But just as a business precaution she decided to take a peek at the bank balance of the firm.

She was able to find just $3.

Mrs. Hahn consulted a lawyer. The safe and safe deposit boxes were examined, but no trace was found of any securities or other valuables belonging to the firm. Further inquiry showed that the current books and records were also missing. Inquirers at the office yesterday were told that Mr. Cook had "run away."

As special partner, Mrs. Hahn had invested $7,000. She declares that she has no idea what state the business is in. The partnership was formed September 2, 1913. The firm was to act as broker for the sale of municipal bonds and other securities.

LONG ISLAND WILL SEE MERRY WHIRL

Fete for Red Cross To Be Given on Mrs. Breese's Lawn This Week.

Details have been completed for "The Merry Whirl of 1916," to be given on the lawn of James L. Breese's cottage, at Southampton, Long Island, on Friday and Saturday for the benefit of the Southampton Chapter of the American Red Cross. Most of the young women and many of the men of the Hamptons will take part in the entertainment. After the cabaret there will be a voting contest for the most popular dance, and this will be followed by general dancing.

The opening tableau will be "The Red Cross Mission to the World," and in it will be seen Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Mrs. Woodward Babcock, Mrs. W. Scott Cameron, Mrs. William C. Potter, Mrs. Morton Smith, Mrs. Courtlandt Dixon Barnes and Miss Marjorie Curtis.

This will be followed by "Dances of School Days," done by Miss Katherine Van Ingen, Miss Eva Stewart, Miss Helen Lee, Miss Lucy Lathrop Patterson, Miss Helen Trevor, Miss Lowrie Sage, Richardson Dilworth, Lawrence and Edward Van Ingen, Franklin Horne, Edward Thompson and Thomas M. Carnegie, jr.

Other tableaus to be shown are "The Dream of the Lotus Flowers," "Dance of the Seasons," "Tarantella," "Surf Bathing Rag," "Quaker Dance," "Egyptian Romance" and "Cabaret at the Orchard."

The patronesses include Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff, Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mrs. Edward Van Ingen, Mrs. J. Insley Blair, Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mrs Henry Graff Trevor, Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mrs. Albert R. Gallatin, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. George Crawford Clark, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan and Mrs. Newbold Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolphus Clay Bartlett, of Chicago, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Eleanor C. Bartlett, to Dr. William Perdue, of Mobile, Ala. The wedding will take place in the early autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett and their daughter are spending the summer at Lake Geneva, Wis.

Mrs. Arthur Wesley Perego, of this city, announces the engaement of her daughter by a former marriage, Miss Leontine Curtiss, to William T. Bull, son of the late Dr. William T. Bull, of this city. Mrs. Perego, her daughter and Mr. Bull are now at Interlaken Lodge, Dodge Pond, near Rangeley, Me., where they went by automobile a few days ago.

Annnouncement has been made of the engagement of Miss Margaret Thomas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Washington B. Thomas, of Boston, to William Tudor Gardiner, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Gardiner. Miss Thomas is a member of the Chilton and Vincent clubs, of Boston, and the Colony Club, of New York. Mr. Gardiner is a graduate of Harvard, class '14. After graduation he entered the Harvard Law School. Miss Thomas and her parents are spending the summer at Pride's Crossing.

Mr. and Mrs. Benson Bennett Sloan are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday at their home, in Lawrence, Long Island. This is their second son, and he is to be named after Mrs. Sloan's father, Professor William Milligan Sloane.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Dick have returned to their villa, at Bar Harbor, after their wedding trip to California. They have as their guests Mrs. Dick's mother, Mrs. William H. Force, and her sister, Miss Katherine Force. Mr. and Mrs. Dick were married a little over a month ago, at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Dick was Mrs. John Jacob Astor.

Miss M. Civilise Alexandre is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard C. Hoppin, at East Islip, Long Island.

Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt is at the Muenchinger King cottage, Newport, for the remainder of the season.

The Baron and Baroness Edouard de Wardener, of Paris, who are guests of Frederick F. Alexandre at Piping Rock, will go to-day to Saratoga, where they will spend two weeks with Mrs. George Saportas.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Burchard are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfax Landstreet, at Southampton.

Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg has joined her daughter, Miss Eugenie Ladenburg, at Newport.

Mrs. Frank K. Polk has left Southampton for the Adirondacks, where she will spend the month of August. Her cottage at Southampton will be occupied in her absence by Mr. and Mrs. G. Marshall Dodge.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Free admission to the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Zoological Park, the Van Cortlandt Park Museum and the Aquarium.

Reception and tea of the Women's Roosevelt League for Hughes for Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, Hotel Astor, 4 p. m.

Lecture by Robert Grimshaw on "Personal Efficiency," Room P-9, 32 Waverley Place, 7 p. m.

LIEUT. HAROLD LOMAS IS KILLED IN ACTION

Was for Several Years Connected with American Firm.

Many friends in New York of Lieutenant Harold Lomas, who before the war was connected for several years with the Crocker-Wheeler Company, electrical engineers, have learned with regret of his death in action with the British army. Lieutenant Lomas's widow was formerly Miss V. W. Swayne, of this city. He also leaves two daughters.

Lieutenant Lomas was born in Manchester, England, and came to New York from Wimbledon in 1900. He was married here a year later. He returned to his old home a year ago and enlisted in the 20th Manchester Regiment. He was forty-one years old.

FATHER FARGIS DIES AT 62

Rector of St. Francis Xavier Church To Be Buried in Poughkeepsie.

The Rev. George A. Fargis, S. J., died yesterday at the rectory of St. Francis Xavier Church on West Sixteenth Street. He was 62 years old. The requiem mass will be celebrated to-morrow at nine A. M. in the church. The body will be taken to Poughkeepsie, and interment will be at the novitiate of St. Andrews-on-Hudson.

Admiral Sir John Hopkins Dead.

London, July 31.—Admiral Sir John Ommanney Hopkins, commander in chief of the Mediterranean station from 1896 to 1899, died yesterday at Highcliffe, Hampshire. He was born in 1834.

MRS. CATHERINE CARAHAN.

Mrs. Catherine Carahan, widow of John J. Carahaan, and a resident of Orange for many years, died Sunday after a short illness following a paralytic stroke, at her home, 52 Parrow Street, Orange, N. J. She was active in the charitable societies of St. John's Catholic Church. Besides two sons, Mrs. Carahan leaves a daughter and two brothers.

CHARLES SCHWEITZER.

Sayville, Long Island, July 31.—Charles Schweitzer, former manager of the Hotel Astor, in Manhattan, and for the last five years manager of William K. Vanderbilt's Petit Trianon, on the Motor Parkway, at Lake Ronkonkoma, died to-day of heart trouble after a month's illness. Mr. Schweitzer's wife survives him.

MRS. MARY A. SMITH.

Phillipsburg, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Mary A. Smith, seventy-one years old, died suddenly yesterday at her home here, from heart disease. Mrs. Smith was one of the oldest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this township. She leaves six children.

THOMAS H. COFFEY.

Passaic, N. J., July 31.—Thomas H. Coffey, sixty-three years old, many years a leader in the cause for Irish freedom, died at his home, 131 Washington Place. Grief over the death of his wife and sister caused his death. Mr. Coffey was born in County Sligo, Ireland. He came to America when a young man and was for many years connected with the Parrot Gun Company. He later became a woollen goods expert. He was associated with Assemblyman John King in the Sarsfield Association, which fought for Irish freedom.

MRS. ANNA L. WINTERS.

Sussex, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Anna L. Winters, forty-five years old, of East Main Street, this place, died yesterday after an illness of two years, six months after the death of her husband. Mrs. Winters leaves four daughters.

MRS. HANNAH PENCE TERRIBERRY.

Hackettstown, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Hannah Pence Terriberry, seventy-six years old, died yesterday at her home in Warren Street. She had lived here many years. The funeral will be held on Wednesday afternoon.

MRS. LORETTA APGAR.

Califon, N. J., July 31.—Mrs. Loretta Apgar, sixty years old, the wife of David W. Apgar, died last night at her home here, from dropsy. She leaves three sons and three daughters.

PROFESSOR L. ALBERT NEISSER.

Berlin, July 31.—Professor L. Albert Neisser, of Breslau University, the famous dermatologist, died yesterday.

Dies in N. J. Arsenal Fire.

Wharton, N. J., July 31.—As a result of injuries received Thursday afternoon in the acid house at Picatinny arsenal, when a vat boiled over and caught fire, Dennis Rice, twenty-four years old, died Saturday afternoon at his home at Teabo Mine.

ASBESTOS IN AFRICA.

The discovery of a fibrous asbestos in considerable quantities in rock formations in the Transvaal, Africa, has been reported, says an exchange. The fibres, which are mostly golden brown in color, are said to be of greater length than any mineral fibre known before and of good strength for weaving.

DR. L. KLOPSCH LEFT $872,992

Widow Got Entire Estate of Owner of "The Christian Herald."

Dr. Louis Klopsch, owner of "The Christian Herald," who died on March 7, 1910, left an estate valued at $872,992 gross. Through his publication Dr. Klopsch collected various charity funds and also conducted a children's home bearing the name of his paper.

The appraisal of his estate filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday shows the net estate at $643,239. Two items among the deductions from the gross estate were $78,528, due from the executors to the China Orphan Fund, and $25,638, due the Children's Home.

The net value of the assets of "The Christian Herald," exclusive of its good will and cash, was placed at $162,083. The good will was valued at $196,251, being three times the average net income for the four years prior to the death of Dr. Klopsch.

Mrs. Mary M. Klopsch, widow of Dr. Klopsch, who was the sole beneficiary, after unsuccessful efforts to sell the property at a fair price, incorporated "The Christian Herald," and it has been under the management of members of the staff.

Mrs. Klopsch received capital stock in the company, which issued $350,000 preferred stock at par, with an annual dividend of 8 per cent. This was reduced in 1913 to 7 per cent. The common stock was not sold.

Dr. Klopsch had $255,827 cash in bank and in his office. There was due him from Webb & Prall, brokers, $62,414, and from the Rev. Stephen Merritt, $3,634. He carried $174,712 life insurance.

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