

Air Reprisals Demanded by British Public

Latest Raid on London Raises Cry for Vengeance

Government Scored for Weak Defences

German Reports Say but One Aero Was Lost; Docks Bombarded

London, July 8.—The outstanding result of yesterday's air attack upon London, aside from the death and destruction caused by the German bombs, is a crystallization of British sentiment for reprisal measures.

The example set by the French, who on Friday night retaliated on the Germans by dropping thirty tons of explosives on enemy cities as far within hostile territory as Essen, is urged as an argument to move the British government to order attacks on German cities. It is pointed out that the government adopted a reprisal policy in the case of the raid upon Freiburg, which was an answer to the torpedoing of hospital ships. But, though the British fliers have been exceptionally active back of the German lines, all their raids have been directed at military bases in Belgium. Naval planes bombed the air-drome at Ghistel last night, while during yesterday sixteen German fliers were accounted for along the fighting front.

The temper of the people has reached a high pitch. Many ministers advocated reprisal measures in the churches today, quoting Scripture in justification. Undoubtedly the majority of Londoners favor reprisals. Harsh criticism of the country's defences is heard on every side, and the fact that the raiders flew so low is expatriating the people as much as the damage they accomplished.

Defences Held in Contempt

It is felt that the boche held the British defences in perfect contempt, and viewed the French retaliatory flights by a raid through the more vulnerable defences of England.

There will certainly be a debate in Parliament on the issue, and a long discussion is sure to follow. There is flat contradiction in the German account of the raid with the British claim that three German machines were brought down. Berlin declares that only one German plane was driven down over London.

Official German references to the French raids also differ from unofficial reports received from Amsterdam, which say that five persons were killed and several houses destroyed in Essen.

The German official statement follows: "On Friday night, in addition to bomb dropping near the front, there were encounters in German territory. Enemy raiders dropped more than 100 incendiary bombs in the Westphalian industrial region, on Treves and the neighborhood, and also on Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Rodalben."

"No Military Damage"

No military damage was caused. One enemy airplane fell into our hands. On the morning of July 7 one of our station squadrons attacked London. At

Germans Keen for Democracy, But Won't Give Up the Kaiser

Bulk of People Want Peace "With Honor," Realizing Victory for Armies No Longer Is Possible; Economic Conditions Not Serious

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER
(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, July 8.—The seeds of democracy planted in Germany in the last few months are growing into a vigorous plant, but it is wholly unlike the Russian plant. If the war lasts a couple of years Germany may become a democracy, but it will almost certainly have the Kaiser as a constitutional monarch, in a somewhat similar position to that of King George.

But that is certainly the maximum to be expected of Germany, if the information as to her domestic situation which I have received is even approximately correct. In considering the internal position of the enemy it is well to devalue his strength rather than to delude and hypnotize one's self into the belief that he is on his last legs.

Want Peace with Honor

First, as regards peace, the Germans as a whole no longer expect a military decision, but neither do they believe it possible that the Allies will defeat them. The bulk of the people, the working classes and the big manufacturers, desire an early peace. But it must be a "peace with honor."

Economically the country is not suffering nearly as much as imagined. The country will pull through the summer without experiencing anything worse than the present privations, and in the fall people expect conditions to improve. There have been food dis-

turbances frequently, but no signs of starvation. Militarily Germany is still strong. Her reserves are not nearly exhausted, and her ammunition supply, though limited, is still plentiful. Her soldiers are utterly sick of the fighting, but their morale is not bad. Germany's resources of raw materials will last for a long period.

As a whole the German people discount America's entry into the war and think it impossible for the United States to send a sizable army to France and maintain it. But even if we do they believe it impossible to win a military decision.

The Germans still worship the Kaiser and laugh to scorn the Entente references to peace without the Hohenzollerns. To them the war has become normal and they are prepared to stick to it for a long time. That is the gist of the German optimism.

Fear for World Trade

On the other side, the Germans want peace because they have lost hope of "swift march" world power. They consider further war a poor business proposition. They fear for their future international trading. They no longer fight for the mere glory of fighting and they are beginning to wonder whether the democratic form of government has not some advantage over the autocratic form. There are a few of them who are keen for another war.

Most Germans now believe that the war will end by diplomatic negotiation. Even the strongest optimist cannot foresee peace this year by fighting if what I have reported is an accurate presentation of sentiment in Germany—and I have considerable confidence in it.

11 o'clock in the morning bombs were dropped freely on docks, harbor works and warehouses on the Thames. Fires and explosions were observed. One British airplane was shot down over London. Bombs were dropped at Margate, on the east coast of England. Our airplanes all returned, except one, which was compelled to make a descent to the sea and could not be saved by our naval forces.

"In aerial encounters at the front and by anti-aircraft fire the enemy yesterday lost nine airplanes."

Demand More Airships

All the Sunday newspapers declare the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defence as it was revealed yesterday.

The Sunday "Times" says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes, as it was for shells in 1915, and declares the government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands must be built, with the help of America, to carry the war into enemy territory. An aviation expert says in an article in the "Times":

"There is a huge output to be had from America if our new ally will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe, and not insist on wanting to do her own experimenting."

"News," also demanding greater airplane production, says: "The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise the importance of our defences."

"The Observer" asserts that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the City's defences. "The Weekly Dispatch" contends that the people are in the ugliest temper

and no longer in a mood to endure official obstinacy.

"The Journal" quotes the Lord Mayor as saying that the case of reprisals has been enormously strengthened by yesterday's happenings. "Reynolds's Newspaper" suggests it would have been well if members of the War Cabinet and the government had gone among the people and heard their comments on the defenceless state of the capital.

"The man who would attempt to justify yesterday's defensive operations by the requirements of the army in France could rejoice if the crowds left him unfazed," the newspaper declares. "Among street groups as well as at clubs the feeling is one of enlightened and unanimous bitterness."

French Flew Over Fortress at Cologne

Amsterdam, July 8.—On Friday night Allied airmen flew over the fortress region of Cologne, but no bombs were dropped, according to a semi-official statement received here from Berlin. Ludwigshafen and its environs were attacked by the airmen, but the material damage there was very slight and no persons were injured.

On their return, the statement adds, the raiders approached Karlsruhe, but were driven off by artillery fire. They then dropped bombs on Treves without an apparent objective, and most of the bombs fell without effect in the open country. Others caused damage to buildings and one child was killed and a man injured. A French machine, the statement concludes, was forced to land near Saarburg, in the Rhine Province, by fire from anti-aircraft guns. The two occupants of the machine were made prisoner.

All U. S. Troops To Be Behind the Line in a Week

One Battalion Now Under Intensive Training at the Front

Pershing Issues Order Asks Men for Perfect Deportment Toward French People

Paris, July 8.—Major General John J. Pershing, commander of the American forces in France, spent today conferring with his staff concerning plans for the permanent training camp in France and American participation at the fighting front. The permanent camp already has been established, and one battalion is undergoing intensive training. It is expected that the remainder of the first expeditionary force will be in camp behind the fighting line within a week.

General Pershing expected to confer this week with Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the British commander, but because of the news of other business he was compelled to send a member of his staff to British headquarters. General Pershing will visit General Haig later.

Pershing Asks Troops To Abide by French Laws

Paris, July 7 (Delayed).—Major General Pershing has issued the following general order to his troops: "For the first time in history an American army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command.

"It is of the gravest importance that the soldiers of the American army shall at all times treat the French people, and especially the women, with the greatest courtesy and consideration. The valiant deeds of the French armies and the Allies, by which they together have successfully maintained the common cause for three years, and the sacrifices of the civil population of France in support of their armies, command our profound respect. This respect must be expressed on the part of our forces by uniform courtesies to all the French people and by the faithful observance of their laws and customs.

"The intense cultivation of the soil in France under conditions caused by the war makes it necessary that extreme care be taken to do no damage to private property. The entire French manhood capable of bearing arms is in the field fighting the enemy, and it should, therefore, be a point of honor to each member of the American army to avoid doing the least damage to any property in France. Such conduct is much more reprehensible here. Honor them as those of our own country."

Would Mean Decisive Victory

"Whereas, decisive victory against Germany can only be achieved through major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases, to be conducted at the same time as major aerial operations are conducted against the German military centres, military bases and railroads on land, steps should be taken immediately also to provide for training and equipping the 10,000 aviators needed for the major operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases.

"Realizing the importance of producing aircraft in large numbers in the shortest time possible, manufacturers all over the country offered their facilities, and for the last month there have been waiting for orders factories that within ninety days after the placing of orders will be able to produce 3,000 aeroplanes a month and two months later 6,000 aeroplanes a month. If orders are only to be placed now for 22,500 aeroplanes then these aeronautic manufacturing facilities will be lost, since it is a costly proposition to hold factories idle waiting for orders.

Pershing Impressed Englishmen by His Democratic Ways

London, July 8.—The impression made by General Pershing on Londoners, and particularly on the representatives of the London newspapers who went to meet him "at an Atlantic port," will be amusing to Americans. They all liked the clean-cut, energetic little man, but they were impressed by the things which Americans would find most commonplace.

For example, one British newspaper man was "tickled to death" at the idea of General Pershing asking a private in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers (who composed the guard of honor when the general landed) how he earned the two gold stripes on his sleeve. The general knew that two stripes indicated wounds in battle, but he asked the boy where the wounds were received.

"By Jove," said the correspondents, "this will make him popular in our army!"

On the way back from the landing stage the Americans who had come up to receive General Pershing told stories about "Blackjack." "Why do you call him by that name?" asked one British correspondent, and, after he was explained, he failed to see the connection between Pershing's straight-from-the-shoulders methods and the common or garden variety of "Blackjack."

At the Euston Depot in London General Pershing again made himself popular by shaking hands with the fireman and engineer of his train. "He's ruined his glove," was one comment. "But what an original idea!" No one who saw the speaker that shaking the engineer's hands was a regular item in America.

But in one respect the average Briton found General Pershing decidedly to his liking. The general at not "talk big," he talked at all. He didn't say "well" for "well," and he didn't say "By heck." That was only half a disappointment. Bill and Bert, of London, expected the American commander to be like a certain Uncle Sam. And this little man with the queer eyes and the close-thin lips was ever so much better. "He looks like business," said a taxi-driver at Euston. "Right you are," said another; "American business."

General Pershing made a hit by sitting tight and saying nothing. Englishmen who are solicitous about American prestige over here are glad that such a good example has been set.

Socialists Rebuke Grimm

Stockholm, July 8.—The Zimmerwald international committee, appointed to investigate the attempt of the Socialist, Robert Grimm, to act as peace-maker in Russia, has today brought about the resignation of Dr. Hoffmann from the Swiss Federal Council, has censured Grimm's actions, but cleared him of the charge that he acted in the interests of German imperialism. The committee also finds that Grimm's activities were not directed toward a separate peace.

The report states that Grimm acted without asking the advice of his associates, and that the Zimmerwald organization assumes no responsibility for his efforts, which the committee considers were calculated to give opportunity for attacks by the enemies of the Zimmerwald group. The report adds: "To proceed by diplomatic channels to bring about peace, as did Grimm, is opposed to the nature of the Zimmerwald movement."

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Aero Club Urges Wilson to Provide 40,000 Aeroplanes

Alan R. Hawley, in Letter, Declares Programme for 22,500 Is Too Small

A letter urging that the appropriations for aeronautics be increased to \$2,000,000,000 and that the proposed aerial programme be extended to provide for the building of 40,000 aeroplanes, instead of 22,500, was sent to President Wilson yesterday by the Aero Club of America. The letter was signed by Alan R. Hawley, president of the club.

"The seriousness of the situation, emphasized by the extensive German air raids on Great Britain, and the continuous sinking of ships by U-boats," the letter reads, "make it our duty to bring to your attention the following facts:

"The proposed aerial programme only aims to provide 22,500 aeroplanes, and that is not sufficient to train and equip the 10,000 aviators needed for major aerial operations on the Western front, since it will take an average of one aeroplane to train each aviator and three aeroplanes to equip each aviator, making a total of 40,000 aeroplanes that should be provided for the major aerial operations on land.

"Whereas, decisive victory against Germany can only be achieved through major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases, to be conducted at the same time as major aerial operations are conducted against the German military centres, military bases and railroads on land, steps should be taken immediately also to provide for training and equipping the 10,000 aviators needed for the major operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases.

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"For major aerial operations against the German fleet and U-boat bases there will be required thousands of aeroplanes of the largest type, and to manufacture these will be required a large amount of lumber, which requires months to dry properly, and other materials which require months to treat. While there is an abundance of green lumber and raw materials, there is hardly any seasoned lumber to be had. Therefore there should be placed immediately the orders for the thousands of aeroplanes needed, so that the manufacturers can get the lumber and dry it immediately.

Plan Would Save Billions

"It is an accepted fact that the aircraft is to be the most important weapon with which to obtain decisive victory against Germany. It is also a fact that aircraft can be obtained in less time than any other type of weapon. We also know that if the war should only be shortened by one week through our spending \$2,000,000,000 in aircraft, although we believe that with sufficient aircraft the war can be shortened by a year—there would be a saving of tens of thousands of lives and tens of billions of dollars."

Lansing Angles for Bass

Waterbury, N. Y., July 8.—Secretary Lansing devoted his time today to an "afternoon black bass." He arrived at his summer home, Henderson Harbor, yesterday, and early this morning was out on Lake Ontario. Owing to a recent illness he was not accompanied, as in former years, by his father-in-law, John W. Foster, former Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing will remain until August 1.

When asked regarding his conference with Ambassador Henry P. Fletcher while en route, the Secretary said that the possibility of Mexico's entry into the war as an ally had not been discussed.

"I cannot say anything about that matter, except that we talked about Mexico," was the only reply he would make.

The Lansing cottage is connected by private telephone wire direct with Washington.

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War Pension Bill For Dependents of Soldiers Planned

Workmen's Compensation Experts Draft Legislation for Defence Council

Judge Julian W. Mack, Samuel Gompers, August Belmont, Warren S. Stone and other experts on workmen's compensation and insurance had a preliminary discussion yesterday in the Metropolitan Tower on proposed legislation to provide separation allowances for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, compensation for the wounded and pensions for widows and other dependants. Judge Mack is chairman of a sub-committee of the body which is finally to draft such legislation.

Many suggestions were made and it was resolved that those which survived the conference should be sent to the draft committee. It is hoped that a tentative draft of the bill will be ready soon and that within ten days the bill will be in shape to be presented to the Council of National Defence, preparatory to Congressional action.

Urges Lump Sum Insurance

Mr. Belmont argued for a plan of insurance that would pay a lump sum to disabled soldiers or sailors instead of monthly payments. Such a plan, he pointed out, would enable the recipient to establish himself in business or complete a course of education that might have been interrupted by the war.

Approval of Mr. Belmont's suggestion was voiced by Mr. Stone, who added that pensions should be sufficient to enable the beneficiaries to maintain a decent standard of living without resort to other means of livelihood. Mr. Gompers expressed the opinion that the entire cost of allowances, compensation and pensions should be assumed by the government without depending upon other support.

The importance of reeducation was emphasized by Dudley M. Holman, president of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards. Under the systems established in the other allied countries, he said, 80 per cent of the disabled were fitted for some gainful occupation.

Committee Appointed

The following committee was appointed to make a preliminary draft of the bill: P. Tecumseh Sherman, chairman; D. L. Cease, editor of "The Railway Trainman"; secretary, Frank V. Whiting, general claims attorney for the New York Central lines; Professor F. Spencer Baldwin, manager of the New York State Fund Industrial Board; P. Herbert Wolfe, consulting actuary, and J. W. Sullivan, of the advisory commission of the Council of National Defence.

Some of the others of the conference were V. Everit Macy, president of the National Civil Federation; Dr. Lee K. Frankel, third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Charles T. Terry, chairman of the committee on uniform state laws of the American Bar Association; Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician of the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and Ralph M. Easley and Hugh Frayne.

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- Shirts formerly \$4.95 Now \$3.95
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Burton Urges Patriotism

Stockholm, July 8.—In response to an inquiry by Ira Nelson Morris, American Minister, the Swedish Minister at Constantinople telegraphs to the Swedish Foreign Office that according to reports from reliable sources the tales of a massacre of Jews in Palestine are untrue.

Ex-Senator Speaks at Civic Orchestral Society's Concert

"Let it not be merely population and wealth that shall distinguish New York City after the European war, but a spirit of patriotism that will be ready for any sacrifice, even death, for country and mankind," was the plea made by ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, at the sixth concert of the Civic Orchestral Society at St. Nicholas Rink last night. Senator Burton spoke for the Mayor's Committee on National Defence.

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