UNIONS TO SEEK GERMAN AGENTS IN WAR STRIKES

Leaders Arrange for Investigation as to Secret Propaganda Here.

SPIES IN OWN RANKS POSSIBLE, THEY ADMIT

Leaders of organized labor in New York decided yesterday on an exhaustive investigation of the reported efforts of German agents to bring about strikes in the factories of the United States where munitions of war are being turned out.

Ernest Bohm, corresponding secretary of the Central Federated Union, who will head the investigating commission to be appointed by the labor unions, said yesterday:

"We have decided on this investigation because we want it to be established that organized labor if it is going to promote an international strike against war or carry out the resolutions adopted at the mass meeting in Cooper Union favoring strikes in munition plants and arms factories to stop the European war is going to conduct such a strike campaign without any assistance or interference on the part of any Government whether it be the United States or any other Government.

"Organized labor is not going to allow the German Government or any other Government to meddle in an anti-war strike, and the investigation which will be conducted will ascertain if any labor leaders or representatives are acting in collusion with the German Government in any anti-war strike matter. If any labor leaders or members of unions have entered into a plot with the German Government to tie up arms factories or munition plants we want to know it, and any labor men taking such action will be properly disciplined in accordance with the rules of the unions.

No Effort Toward Secrecy.

"So far no authentic information has come into my possession that agents of Germany are contemplating the promotion of strikes. It will be the duty of the Central Federated Union to take the first steps in this matter. There is no desire on the part of the labor leaders promoting an international anti-war strike, or a strike in munition plants, to keep such a matter secret. It was openly discussed at the meeting of the Central Federated Union in Cooper Union, and the public was invited to this meeting.

"German agents, if there are such at work, have not acquainted any of the officials of the labor unions in this city with their plants for arms factory strikes. If there had been any such move I would have known of it I think. I do not dispute, however, that there may be a conspiracy, and I will not deny that such a conspiracy exists. I will know more and the labor leaders generally will be better informed after an investigation has been made.

"It is our intense desire that the United States shall keep out of the war, and for that reason the labor unions of this country would not enter into any arrangement with any military Power, no matter how big or how small.

"If there is to be an international strike to stop the present war, or if there is to be any national strike in arms plants in this country, such strike movement will have to be entirely under the auspices of organized labor, and such action will have to be absolutely neutral and free from any connection with any political or military Power in the world.

Labor Committee in Charge.

"The committee which is at present in charge of the national peace and anti-war propaganda in this city consists of Robert P. Brindell, delegate of the Dock Builders Union; General Organizer Rudolph Modest of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of America; William Holder, president of the Central Federated Union; Morris Brown, treasurer of the Central Federated Union, and myself.

"It may be possible that Germany is making an effort to gain the support of the labor unions of the country by means of spies taking part in the proceedings of the labor unions; but our official investigation will have to establish this, and if any such spies are found they will be promptly weeded out of the unions and compelled to cease their activities in the labor movement.

"Our national appeal to keep the United States out of war is meeting with indorsement on all sides. The United States Mine Workers of America organization has indorsed our campaign, and so has the Chicago Federation of Labor. We have received also an official communication from the Journeymen Bakers and Confectionery Workers International Union indorsing our agitation."

POSSIBLE, SAYS LONDON.

Socialist Member of Congress Discusses German Strike Move.

Meyer London, Socialist member of Congress, said yesterday that he would not be surprised if agents of Germany were seeking to start strikes in the different factories now turning out munitions of war for the Allies.

"This war has proved that the impossible is possible," he said. "Ideas of right and wrong have been cast aside.

"I have not heard anything, however, that would prove to my mind that German agents are attempting a strike propaganda in the factories now working on war contracts. But if there is any such move I do not believe it will be successful. There might be several sporadic attempts to influence workers in different plants to go out on strikes, but that would be merely temporary and would last for only a day or so.

"The leaders of the labor movement in this country are able, wise men. It would not be possible for German agents, or other men employed by these agents, to approach them with suggestions as to what they ought to do. The leaders themselves know the labor situation better than any other men and they know what to do.

"In the next place, strikes are not organized so quickly. It takes a long time to prepare for a strike—months, even years. These spontaneous strikes you read about are worthless, just because they are spontaneous."

As for German agents being interested in the propaganda now being waged by Representative Buchanan of Illinois, one of the labor leaders in Congress, Representative London said he did not know whether the report was true or not.

"I hope it is true," he said, "because I do not believe America will go into the war. The more persons we have working for peace the better it will be. Anyway we have no microscope which will distinguish between sincerity and insincerity. Furthermore agents of the armament firms were working in different societies before the war."

UNION LABOR DEBATES.

Executive Council of A. F. of L. Branch Talks Peace.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 10.—The big event of the executive council of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor to-day was the plea of Congressman Frank Buchanan, Democrat, of the Seventh Illinois district, himself a former leader in the Federation and at one time international president, to have the body urge the Federation, representing 3,000,000 unionized laborers, to record itself against any act which would involve the nation in the European war. He declared that he favored an embargo on shipping if there was no other way to avoid war.

Buchanan viewed the European war as a conflict in which the laboring man had no interest. There was no issue at stake in which personal liberty was involved or any infringement of national privileges, he said. He supported the President in his efforts to preserve peace, but would not follow him in his present course, which, he declared, was leading to the jaws of war.

Resolutions were prepared to determine the views of the council and will be voted on to-morrow. There is a division among the delegates. No one to-night ventured to say just how the council stood, but the belief existed that it would decline to express an opinion.

POWDER PLANT COST $50,000.

Lewis Nixon Bought Works of Bankrupt Concern.

Lewis Nixon paid $50,000 for the property at Metuchen, N. J., for the manufacture of explosives, as was disclosed yesterday by a report of Jesse Watson, receiver of the International Praposit Company of 45 West Thirty-fourth street, which owned the property.

The plant comprised 134 acres, with eleven one story corrugated iron buildings. The purchase price was payable by Mr. Nixon as follows: Five thousand dollars cash, $12,000 in 120 days, $12,000 in 150 days, $11,000 in 180 days and $10,000 mortgage which had been on the property.

Mr. Nixon has already paid $17,000, the amount of the first two instalments, but title does not pass until all the payments are made.

The International Praposit Company was put into bankruptcy on October 28, 1914, and the liabilities were reported to be $200,000.

Cotton Ship Has $50,000 Fire.

Fire in the hold of the three-masted barkentine Brunhilda did damage estimated at $50,000 yesterday. It was discovered yesterday morning in a cargo of cotton—3,500 bales consigned by Harris & Irby to a firm in Archangel, Russia. The vessel, moored at the foot of Warren street, Brooklyn, was to have sailed at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The ship is owned by the Bull Insular Company of 27 Bridge street, Manhattan.

Red Cross Ambulances Burned.

LONDON, June 10.—The motor works of Brian, Highes & Strachan at Park Royal were burned to-day. One hundred Red Cross motor ambulances and 100 motor vans were destroyed. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

GERMAN SUBMARINES SINK NINE VESSELS

Two British Torpedo Boats, One Steamer and Six Trawlers Go Down.

LONDON, June 10.—A German submarine torpedoed two British torpedo boats early this morning off the east coast of England. Both boats sank immediately, twenty-nine men of the total crews of seventy losing their lives. The survivors were landed this afternoon.

The Admiralty announced the loss in the following words:

"The torpedo boats No. 10 and No. 12 were sunk this morning. Each had a complement of thirty-five men. Number 10 had a displacement of 244 tons and a speed of twenty-six knots. Number 12 had a displacement of 253 tons and a speed of twenty-six knots. Both were built in 1908."

The British steamer Erna Boldt has been torpedoed and sunk off Harwich. The crew was saved. The following six trawlers have been sunk by German submarines without loss of life: Velocity, Nottingham, Qui Vive, Edward, Tunisian and Castor.

The crew of the Velocity was landed at Hartlepool this morning after being in open boats for fifty-two hours without food or water.

GERMAN COLLIER SUNK.

Berlin Admits Loss in Russian Fight Off Riga.

LONDON, June 10.—Only one German ship was sunk in the recent engagement between German and Russian warships off the Gulf of Riga, according to information from Berlin, and it was a collier.

It is asserted in authoritative circles in Petrograd that a German collier and torpedo boat were sunk in the engagement off the Gulf of Riga.

The Gulflight Resumes Voyage.

LONDON, June 10.—The American tank steamer Gulflight, which was torpedoed by a German submarine off the Scilly Islands on May 1, sailed from St. Mary's to-day for Rouen under her own steam. When torpedoed she was en route from Port Arthur, Tex., for Rouen.

The World its Field

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TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

$16,000 FOR NAVY LEAGUE TO SPREAD ITS APPEAL

Funds Contributed at Luncheon—Idea of Preparedness Will Be Presented in Every Section of Country—More Men and Ships Asked.

The Navy League of the United States began yesterday a movement to increase the efficiency of its propaganda for a larger navy by raising $16,550 at its luncheon in The Recess, 60 Broadway. The first $4,000 of this amount was subscribed fifteen years ago and the initial subscriber was the late J. Pierpont Morgan. Since then the league has been urging more adequate naval defences, but with the lessons learned from the European war the organization plans now to extend its efforts into every section of the country.

On the fly leaf of the menu cards esterday was a statement of the league's purposes, in one paragraph of which the Carnegie and other peace foundations were referred to as organizations which aim to make this country defenceless. Col. Robert M. Thompson, who presided, asked that this statement be stricken out and it was. Jacob H. Schiff, in addressing the gathering later, said that he hoped this action really was taken because of a conviction that the Navy League and the peace foundations are at bottom working for the same thing, which is peace. He gave substantial expression to his belief by subscribing $1,000 to the league.

While the purpose of the luncheon was to raise money to enable the league to increase its efforts, Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow directed the attention of the members present to the personnel of the navy rather than to its material needs. He said very plainly that there has got to be an elimination of men who are above 50 years of age and that there must be more practical experience for the men who occupy the higher positions in the service. He declared further that after this country obtains such a navy personnel as he had outlined the navy must be placed in the hands of navy officers if the highest efficiency is to be obtained. This particular sentiment was warmly applauded by those present.

Called the Best Peace Society.

Col. Thompson outlined briefly the purpose of the gathering. He said that the Navy League was the best peace society in this country and that it stood for peace at any price within the borders of the United States, but its feeling is that unless we have a navy strong enough to hold the seas we might just as well have no navy at all. He pointed out that the United States is so favored by its position that to attack her the foe must come across the seas and that in such circumstances her strongest bulwark is an adequate navy.

"As for a war of aggression," he continued, "if I thought there was any chance that our navy would ever be used for such a purpose I would never raise my hand to help it."

Col. Thompson explained the present situation, which he said is that the United States spends $150,000,000 a year on its navy and gets virtually nothing in return. He urged that $500,000,000 be raised at once to put the navy into a state of efficiency, and said that the proper way to do it is to issue bonds for that amount. The charges for interest and sinking fund on this amount would be $30,000,000 a year. The ships that would be built would have a life of twenty years and the amount subscribed would enable the Government to build a sufficient number of them and also to increase the personnel of the navy by adding 26,000 men and 2,000 officers. He declared that nothing less than this will make this country's position secure and enable it to insure peace.

Outlining what the Navy League purposes to do he said the present expenses are met by the dues of the members, but that it is desirable that the programme of education be very much extended. The league feels that the people of the South and the West and all the remote country places should become so interested in this problem of national defence that the pressure of their opinion will touch every man who seeks political favor at their hands. He assured his hearers that every cent subscribed would go toward forwarding the propaganda for an adequate navy.

Schiff Favors Bigger Navy.

Mr. Schiff said the purpose of the league appealed to him as a banker. He said:

"We need a strong navy just as much as we need a reserve in our banks in time of panic. We need it, not for war, but for peace. The peace societies are just as much needed as the Navy League is needed, and I hope that this conviction prompted you to withdraw the statement concerning the Carnegie and other foundations, and I hope that one part of your programme will be to work with them for this end, which is peace, at least so far as the United States is concerned."

Col. Thompson then announced that the auditing committee, which will watch over the expenditures of the league in promoting its campaign, will be composed of Lewis L. Clarke, R. Fulton Cutting, Isaac N. Seligman and Charles A. Fowler.

Rear Admiral Winslow, in opening his remarks, said that he believed the recently revived interest in the navy was a most excellent thing. He considered the discussion of the navy and its needs as a part of the education of the public.

"And the public," he said, "should know the navy thoroughly, whether it is good or bad. If it is not good it is the business of the public to see that it is made better. If it is good they have the satisfaction of knowing that. I don't believe navy men should be put in a position where they cannot be criticised. We are not perfect and a little criticism will do us no harm.

"It is a difficult thing to get the highest efficiency of the navy personnel. The system of promotion in the navy is a ruinous one. We go up in the order of seniority and promotion is largely a matter of good health. There should be competition all along the line. With competitive examinations the proper men will get into the positions where they will be most efficient."

Urges Practical Training.

He then went on to say that a man of 60 in the navy cannot compete with a man of 45 or 50. In the army, he said, it is different. There a general can be miles from the firing line, can live in good quarters and conserve his strength. When a ship goes into action the commander must be on the bridge and he can't stand that kind of work unless he is young. He urged that there be more practical training, saying that what a man learns in the Naval War College at Newport is of no avail unless he can apply it when he gets aboard ship.

"We must have men who know their trade on the sea, and when we get a personnel made up of that kind of men we must put the navy into the hands of navy men. Otherwise you will not get an efficient navy. In your criticism of the navy don't charge everything to the civil officers of the service or to Congress, but insist that the men in the navy shall know their business."

Subscription lists were then passed around among the diners and the following contributions were made: Frank Tilford, $2,500; Estate of J. Pierpont Morgan, James Gordon Bennett, $2,000 each; Robert M. Thompson, Charles A. Fowler, John Markle, George F. Baker, Jr., R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob H. Schiff and Elbert H. Gary, $1,000 each; Bernard M. Baruch and J. Horace Harding, $500 each; Allan B. Forbes, William Guggenheim, Allan Ryan and William J. Matheson, $250 each; J. G. Ward, $200; Julius Kruttschnitt, Ogden L. Mills, Clarence A. Shearn, Cornelius Bliss, Seward Prosser, R. B. Strassburger, A. De Navarro and William F. McCombs, $100 each; D. A. Loring, $50.

Noted Men Present.

J. P. Morgan was to have sat at the speakers' table, but was unable at the last moment to attend. With Col. Thompson sat Judge Gary, Rear Admiral Winslow, R. Fulton Cutting, Jacob H. Schiff and George F. Baker, Jr. Among those at the tables were Theodore P. Shonts, Herbert L. Satterlee, Edmund L. Baylies, William J. Schieffelin, Ogden M. Reid, Elihu Root, Jr., Frederic R. Coudert, Charles Steele, Lucius K. Wilmerding, R. A. C. Smith, Charles D. Hilles, James F. Brady, Perry Belmont, D. D. Pomeroy, James A. McCrea, George Harvey, James M. Beck, Montgomery Hare, Poultney Bigelow, George C. Boldt, S. Stanwood Menken, Benjamin Strong, Jr., Charles R. Flint, F. P. Delafield, Robert J. Collier, F. E. Frothingham, Evans R. Dick, Ralph B. Strassburger, Frederick D. Underwood, Samuel T. Peters, Philip W. Livermore, Robert L. Bacon, G. L. Boissevain, Royal P. Carrol, W. H. Childs, Charles A. Munn and A. C. Humphreys.

It is the purpose of the Navy League to hold similar luncheons in the large cities of the country. It is hoped that the membership will be increased to a million and that when such a membership has been attained the league will be able to urge its adequate navy propaganda by bringing political pressure to bear in its behalf. The league is nonpartisan and has no other object than to keep up the agitation for a larger navy.

CARNEGIE PLANS GIVEN.

Dr. Lynch as Spokesman Denies Disarmament Efforts.

Speaking directly as the representative of Andrew Carnegie, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Lynch, secretary of the Church Peace Union, denied yesterday that the Carnegie foundations advocate disarmament or are working toward that end. Dr. Lynch replied with some acerbity to criticisms of the Carnegie Peace Foundations which were made recently by Col. Robert M. Thompson and Representative Augustus P. Gardner of the Navy League.

"Neither of the two Carnegie peace foundations, the Carnegie Peace Foundation with its $10,000,000 endowment or the Church Peace Union with its $2,000,000 endowment, is working for national disarmament," said Dr. Lynch yesterday at the offices of the Church Peace Union. "If Col. Robert M. Thompson and Representative Gardner see fit to attack these foundations they simply show that they do not believe in a world court, in a league of peace to come after this war, or in the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Evidently the Navy League people believe that war is the best way to settle all disputes. That is not the belief of the directors of the Carnegie foundations.

"The annual income of $700,000 from these foundations is being spent not to advocate disarmament or to agitate against reasonable preparedness, but in advocacy of two great objects, a supreme court for the whole world, which will decide all disputes and make war impossible, and a league of peace to include all nations, if possible, after the present terrible war is ended. In this way the income of the Carnegie foundations is being spent and all other assertions are contrary to the facts. Let me mention specifically some of the big things we have in view for this summer along the lines I have indicated.

"On June 17 ex-President Taft will meet the leading men of the nation in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for the purpose of devising some suggestion as to bringing peace to the world, as to inaugurating the great league of peace. Lord Bryce is doing something of the sort in England, working along much the same lines.

"At Ithaca (Cornell) we will maintain a big students' camp for two weeks in this month, June 15 to June 30, in which lectures will be delivered before 200 or more students from all parts of the country. The camp is not to be held for the purpose of agitating for disarmament, but to study what can be done after this war is over toward preventing another war.

"All of the churches of the world are to be called together, either at The Hague or in Switzerland, to see if their influence cannot be successfully joined to persuade the nations of the world to form a league of peace. The Carnegie foundations are working earnestly through the colleges and the churches.

"Finally there is to be held a great congress of the neutral nations. This will be called before the war is over, but I cannot yet say what the date will be. The meeting place will be Philadelphia, probably. The neutral nations will be asked to throw their influence for a world court and a league of peace.

"I have outlined these various plans and objects so that the public may see clearly the real aims of the Carnegie foundations and understand how the money is being spent. I cannot repeat too strongly, as a spokesman for Mr. Carnegie, that we have no desire to agitate for disarmament."

POPE RECEIVES JANE ADDAMS.

Expresses His Admiration for Wilson to Peace Delegate.

ROME, June 10.—Miss Jane Addams, who has been here as a delegate from the women's peace conference at The Hague, left to-day for Madrid. She was received while here by the Pope and by Premier Salandra and Foreign Minister Sonnino.

The Italian authorities did not give her much encouragement, but the Pope expressed his admiration for the firmness of President Wilson and said that he hoped the initiative for peace would come from America.

Miss Addams Going to Paris.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, June 10.—Jane Addams of Chicago is expected in Paris shortly. She will be received by President Poincare and Theophile Delcasse, the Foreign Minister.

British Naval Losses, 6,409.

LONDON, June 10.—T. J. Macnamara, financial secretary of the Admiralty, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the total number of British officers and men who had been lost on naval vessels since the beginning of the war was 6,409. This does not include the complements of the mine layer Princess Irene and the battleship Bulwark, which were destroyed in Sheerness harbor.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN MOVE FOR PEACE

Meyer London Tells of Plans for an International Conference.

SEES HOPE FOR EFFORT

Socialists in neutral countries are striving to get Socialists from the countries now at war together in an international conference at The Hague or in Switzerland to discuss possible ways of bringing about peace. The subject has been broached to the Socialist leaders of the different nations and all have agreed, excepting the Belgians and French. The latter refuse to send representatives except on the understanding that the Germans will evacuate both France and Belgium at the conclusion of peace treaties.

Meyer London, Socialist representative from New York, labor leader and lawyer, discussed the Socialist aims at length yesterday, gave his views on the war and said that he regarded it as quite possible that an international Socialist peace congress will be held.

"One of the fundamental principles of socialism," said Mr. London, "is the brotherhood of man. The idea on which the doctrine was founded was that the workman in one country is a brother of the workman in another. That was the reason that we chose the red flag, the red signifying that it is the same blood that flows through the veins of every man—and you must remember that almost every nation's flag has a bit of red in it. So, you see, socialism is internationalistic.

"Ever since the war began Socialists have been striving to work out a method by which peace could be brought about. The Socialists in England and the Socialists in Germany have been working for peace. The question of a conference of Socialists at war has been broached in the different countries. English and German Socialists want it. The Belgian and the French leaders have refused thus far to join in any such conference unless it can be understood that Germany will give up the captured French and Belgian territory at the conclusion of peace.

"You see, the problem is a difficult one, for the Socialists must be careful in their utterances that might be regarded as treasonable. The idea, however, is to have the Socialists of the warring nations assemble with the aim of discussing what they can do to further the aims of peace.

"In Germany for some weeks Socialists have been holding peace meetings. In Berlin and in Strassburg such meetings have been held and they must have received the sanction of the Government, otherwise they would not have been possible. So I would not be surprised if Germany is seeking peace at the present time. It is hard for a country at the end of its resources to announce that fact. Diplomacy requires that it should not be known that the peace movement comes from German sources. That country knows that ultimately she will be beaten. The best she can hope for is a draw.

"Many agencies supposed to make for peace have failed in this war. Perhaps socialism can do something because of its teachings. The war proved that religion has failed as a preventive of war. Every nation in this war has called upon God as its defender. So, you see, the people have national gods; they have gone back to the primitive times when there were admittedly many gods. It seems certain that socialism will come out of this war stronger and better than ever, for it teaches the brotherhood of man.

"Among Socialists there is a great influence against international hatred. Proof of this lies in the fact that the Socialists in the warring nations speak of the resumption of relations at the close of the war, and they keep on explaining their inability to have prevented the war."

CRISIS IN CABINET PRACTICALLY ENDED

Radical Liberals and Irish Nationalists Appear to Have Won.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, June 10.—The crisis in the coalition Cabinet has passed and the Radical Liberals and Irish Nationalists appear to have won a victory in securing the reappointment of Ignatius John O'Brien as Lord Chancellor for Ireland. James O'Connor remains as Solicitor-General, while Sir Edward Carson and the Unionists, who have been insistent upon a voice in Irish affairs, receive the appointment of the Hon. John Edward Gordon as Attorney-General for Ireland.

Except the bare announcement of the appointment, nothing was revealed officially to-day. It cannot be told whether the more insistent Unionist members of the coalition Ministry will accept the compromise or whether the Irish Nationalists and the Radical Liberals will accept Gordon, who is an ardent Unionist, another lieutenant of Sir Edward Carson's and for fifteen years a member of Parliament from South Londonderry. He was a member of Sir Edward's volunteer army.

The feeling is general, however, that with the elimination of J. H. M. Campbell from the Lord Chancellorship the gravest danger to the Cabinet has passed.

Mr. Campbell, it is understood, will receive an English Judgeship.

TO ASK NEW CREDIT.

LONDON, June 10.—A further vote for credit will be discussed in the House of Commons on Tuesday, according to an announcement by Premier Asquith today. It is understood that the new vote will be for £250,000,000 ($1,250,000,000) or £300,000,000 ($1,500,000,000). There have been 3,200,000 men sanctioned by Parliament for the army and navy, he also said.

"This number will not be exceeded without authority of Parliament," he said, thus setting at rest rumors that other forces had been mobilized without public knowledge.

It was announced that 79,946 women have registered for war work, and that of this number 1,916 have been utilized. This total does not include women who have registered at private labor exchanges.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE DOES IT.

When your shoes pinch or your corns and bunions ache so that you are tired all over, get Allen's Foot-Ease, the standard remedy for the last 25 years, and shake it into your shoes. It will take the sting out of corns and bunions and give instant relief to Tired, Aching, Swollen, Tender feet. Sold everywhere, 25c. *Don't accept any substitute.*

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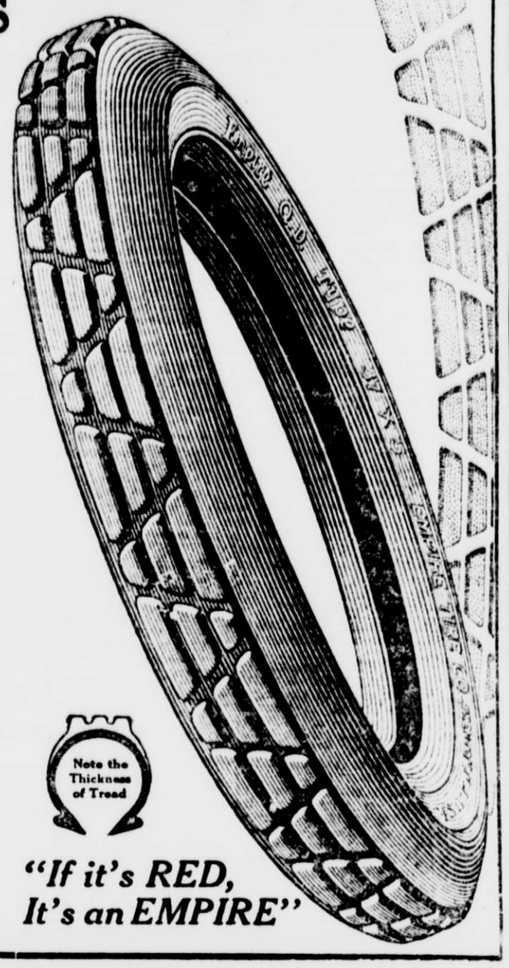

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NOT A. G. VANDERBILT'S BODY.

One Washed Ashore on Irish Coast That of Russian Pole.

LONDON, June 10.—A report was current here to-day that the body of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who was lost when the Lusitania went down, had been recovered on the coast of County Clare, Ireland. A representative of the family investigated and found that the identification was not correct and that the body was that of a Russian Pole.

The early reports said that a watch bearing Mr. Vanderbilt's initials had been found on the body.

A cable message to the Vanderbilt family read:

"Report circulated this morning that a body washed ashore near Doolan, County Clare, was that of Mr. Vanderbilt is not correct."

FAVORS LUSITANIA INQUIRY.

Asquith Defends Proposed One in House of Commons Debate.

LONDON, June 10.—Premier Asquith defended in the House of Commons this afternoon the proposal for an official inquiry into the sinking of the Lusitania.

Arthur Fell, Liberal member for Great Yarmouth, had spoken against such an inquiry, saying that it could serve no purpose, as the coroners' inquests already had covered the ground.

The Premier said that the proposal to place all the facts on record had seemed to meet with approval and that the fact that some evidence would be taken in camera would not affect the usefulness of the inquiry.

Several American survivors who had planned to return home will wait to attend the inquiry.

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ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Some of the Latest Names Placed on the Registers.

Laurelton—Harvey L. Johnson, Seattle; R. L. Skofield, South Norwalk, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Warner, Hartford.

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