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AUSTRIA EXPECTS BREAK WITH U. S.

Reply to Washington Will Make Breach Inevitable, Paper Says

WILSON IS CALLED "PAINFULLY EXACT"

Asserts He Never Warned British Against Torpedo- ing Teuton Ships

Berne, Feb. 22.—Austria's reply to the United States denying her position in the submarine war is known in Berlin, according to the "Frankfurter Zeitung," which predicts that a breach of relations between Washington and Vienna is inevitable. The paper's Berlin correspondent says:

"The memorandum which President Wilson has sent to the Vienna government leaves no doubt that the breach of relations between the United States and Germany will soon be followed by a breach with Austria-Hungary. President Wilson wishes to be clearly told whether the Austro-Hungarian government has withdrawn its earlier declaration regarding the conduct of submarine warfare.

"Really, one ought to think that the explanation given by Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the unrestricted submarine warfare, to the effect that from February 1 all ocean traffic in the blockaded zones will be prevented by all means, should not be capable of misconception. But in his dealings with the Central Powers President Wilson is always painfully exact.

"It is true that we have not heard that he ever sent cautions, let alone warnings, to the Entente for torpedoing Austrian or German ships without warning, but when Germany or Austria does the same thing President Wilson raises his voice in the name of humanity and civilization.

"The Austro-Hungarian government will answer President Wilson's memorandum, and what this answer will be is known. Mr. Wilson will be able to draw his conclusions therefrom and will break off relations."

SWISS, CUT OFF BY U-BOATS, SEEK GENOA AS ENTRY PORT

Will Ask Italy's Permission; Certe Only Harbor Open Now

Berne, Feb. 22.—A Swiss delegation, it is reported, will soon go to Italy to discuss with the Italian government the possibility of utilizing Genoa for importations for Switzerland. This step was decided upon after a conference between the heads of the political and military departments, at which it was concluded that the single French harbor of Genoa, left open by the Germans, was insufficient.

"The 'Neue Zürcher Zeitung' doubts the advisability of this attempt, and suggests Rotterdam or any neutral harbor, even a Scandinavian harbor that has been left by the Germans within safety passage.

BERNSTORFF'S AIDS LOSE PAJAMAS AND GOLD COIN

British to Seize Clothing That Might Be Made Into Explosives

Halifax, Feb. 22.—One of the German Embassy secretaries returning to Germany with former Ambassador von Bernstorff on the steamship Frederick VIII, which is being examined here, is reported to have 200 suits of pajamas in his possession.

In the baggage of nearly all the other members of the former ambassador's party cotton goods, known to be scarce in Germany, are plentiful, the customs inspectors have discovered.

In view of the close association between cotton and explosives it is understood that the examiners will take some of the excess clothing.

TRAMP STEAMER ARRIVES WITH 161 SACKS OF MAIL

British Seize Some, but Pass Missives Going to Canada

Baltimore, Feb. 22.—The first mail to be brought here from Europe on a tramp steamer arrived today on the Swedish steamer Ocean, Captain Gothard, from Gotenburg.

A total of 161 sacks were delivered here, but Captain Gothard said that was only about half of what was placed on the Ocean, the rest having been taken off at Kirkwall.

As much of the mail was for Canadian delivery, it is supposed the British took occasion to let the Ocean continue as a mail steamer. The cargo comprised 14,000 bags of wood pulp.

WIDE NEUTRALITY ACT TO BE KILLED

Spectacular Grant of Power to President in Crisis Slated for Shelf

Washington, Feb. 22.—The spectacular grant of power to the President contained in one of the group of neutrality bills, to which so much attention has been directed recently, is not a part of the President's plan for dealing with the present international crisis, it has been learned. The bill will probably never leave the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Secretary of State Lansing and Assistant Attorney General Warren, it developed today, did not voluntarily appear to urge action on the measures in the Senate Judiciary Committee after this particular bill, the attacks on which were reported and then passed by the Senate. The officials were sent for by the committee to explain the measure.

Mr. Lansing admitted that he thought the power granted in the bill was "very broad, indeed." He denied any hand in the authorship of the measure. As a matter of fact, the bill was drafted by Justice in connection with other neutrality bills for the purpose of dealing with the bomb plots, the attacks on munitions ships and the other warlike activities of the neutrals.

Just why the language of the bill was made so broad no one, not even the representatives of the Department of Justice, could explain. The satisfaction of members of the Judiciary Committee. Senators of both parties are agreed that nothing like it could be passed without radical amendment.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER BROUGHT DINERS TO BLOWNS

Man Arrested Declares He Punched Accuser Who Refused to Rise

William Purtell, of 211 West 104th Street, was arrested last night at Healy's restaurant, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, on complaint of Bertram Trauerman, of 24 Hamilton Terrace, who told Magistrate Grocholski last night that he had punched him in the eye. Trauerman asserted that Purtell had left his table to go to that at which Trauerman was sitting with Jerome Rosenberg, of 118 West Seventy-second Street, and directed them both to accompany him to the street, that he might knock their blocks off. When he refused he was struck, Mr. Trauerman declared.

ADMITS RITTER OFFERED PEACE' WITHOUT AUTHORITY

Berne Paper Defends Minister, Saying War Will Hurt Swiss

Berne, Feb. 22.—The "Bund," in a leading editorial, admits that that portion of the Swiss press which has been criticizing Dr. Paul Ritter, Swiss Minister to Washington, for his action in unofficially offering to reopen negotiations between Germany and the United States.

"The 'Bund' admits that Dr. Ritter's action was not authorized by the Foreign Department and thinks he may have conceived the idea a little too liberally, but it asks whether it is not in the interests of the Swiss to prevent a final and irrevocable breach between Germany and America. Such a breach, it contends, would mean the destruction of many ideal and material advantages enjoyed by Switzerland.

PHILADELPHIA IN; EVADED U-BOATS

American Liner Sailing Through German Zone Brings U. S. Citizens

PASSENGERS HEAR CELTIC HIT MINE

Captain Denies Report of Wireless from White Star Ship Telling of Damage

The American liner Philadelphia arrived yesterday afternoon with more than a score of Americans aboard from Liverpool. She sailed from Liverpool at midnight on February 19 and is the first American liner vessel to sail after the German submarine proclamation went into full effect on February 5.

Captain Candy said that no incidents marked the voyage, with the exception of a mine in St. George's Channel, indicating, he said, that shipping was little affected by Germany's submarine "blockade" of the British Isles.

Passengers said they heard that a wireless message had been received from the large White Star liner Celtic, saying that she had struck a mine and had been forced to put back to Glasgow and thence to Liverpool.

Among the passengers was Robert Bowman, of Lake Forest, Ill., who for the last fourteen months has been engaged in Red Cross work as an auto-garage driver with the American Ambulance. He has served on the Somme and Verdun fronts.

Won Cross of War

While at Verdun he was subjected to hostile shell fire several times and his ambulance was riddled with bullets. The Cross of War, with single star, was awarded to him in recognition of his conduct on the battlefield.

Another passenger on the Philadelphia was F. D. Pierce, who was one of the twenty-nine crew members on the Japanese Prince when the latter vessel was torpedoed, on February 10, sixty miles off the Irish coast. He returned yesterday with twenty-six companions.

Pierce said that the steamer Eastern, a cargo of 380 horses, as well as grain and steel billets for the Allied governments. He said that the large merchantman was torpedoed early in the afternoon.

The crew and horsemen had taken to the boats. They were later picked up by a trawler and taken to the nearest British port.

Witnessed Sinking of Steamer

The Balfour carried 5,000 bushels of barley and cleared for Falmouth, on February 3, when 120 miles off Cape Clear, the vessel became becalmed, during which time the crew witnessed the sinking of the steamer Eastern.

Benjamin said that the submarine signaled the Eastern to stop, and when the signal was ignored a shot passed across her bows.

Benjamin then stopped and her crew took to the boats. A few minutes later a torpedo from the submarine sank the Eastern. Benjamin said that he learned later that the captain and four of the crew had perished.

The same afternoon, about 2:30, Benjamin said that he saw the submarine approach a Norwegian bark. After an inspection the bark was allowed to proceed. Two hours later the submarine approached the Balfour, and, after examining the ship's papers, ordered the crew to take to the boats.

Eight sailors from the submarine then placed bombs in the hold, and as the crew of twenty-five was pulling away from their ship, several food explosions announced the destruction of the Balfour.

The submarine towed the three life-boats for an hour and a half. As they approached the Irish coast the boats were cast adrift and the submarine submerged. Benjamin said that a Canadian steamer picked up the crews, but later put them aboard a British trawler, in-bound.

Not Worried About Rochester

Henry F. Kerr, president of the Kerr Steamship Company, returned on the Philadelphia after an extended trip through England, France and Italy in the interests of his company. He said he was not worrying over the Rochester, owned by his company, which was one of the first American vessels to sail for a European port within the restricted area. He said that she was in the lane zone yesterday, but he expected no word from her until she was safely tied up at a Bordeaux pier.

During the last twelve months only two out of the hundred vessels sailing under the flag had been sunk, he said, and he had the utmost faith in Captain Hoertz, commander of the Rochester.

Also on board the Philadelphia were thirty-five of the crew of the Houston, the first American vessel torpedoed after Germany's new submarine edict. They corroborated Captain Enso's story that the Houston had been sunk by the U-33.

The Philadelphia carried more than two tons of mail, including many pouches of diplomatic correspondence from the embassies and consulates throughout Europe.

Japan Considers Abandoning Ship Lines to Europe

Risks Too Great for Possible Gains, Is View of Tokio Steamship Men

San Francisco, Feb. 22.—Reports are current in shipping circles here that the Japanese steamship companies may discontinue their European service on account of the submarine menace. While extremely few Japanese vessels have been reported sunk since the unrestricted U-boat campaign was launched, it is considered, according to these rumors, that the risk is too great and the possible gain too small for Japanese ship owners to keep their vessels in the service.

The question of arming Japanese merchantmen is being seriously debated, but as yet no decision has been reached.

Senator Pomerene Com- pares Them to Copper- heads, as Wilson Listens

PATRIOTIC THROUG CHEERS SENTIMENT

Ohioan Assails Bryan Plan for Referendum When War Threatens

Washington, Feb. 22.—President Wilson listened while Senator Alton Pomerene, of Ohio, scored the pacifists in a speech at a Washington's Birthday celebration here today.

"Washington has his Tories," said Senator Pomerene, "Lincoln had his Copperheads and Woodrow Wilson—well, he has the pacifists."

The President gave no sign of his feelings as the Senator brought bursts of applause from the audience at Continental Memorial Hall, where the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Sons of the Revolution had their joint celebration. Ambassador Jusserand, however, smiled through it all, and seemed particularly pleased when the crowd cheered a reference to the break in relations with Germany.

The only words spoken by the President were in presenting a medal to Harold P. Stone, a Washington school-boy, for a historical essay. Many members of the Cabinet and their wives were on the platform with the officers of the patriotic societies, the President and Mrs. Wilson and the French Ambassador.

Senator Pomerene's principal attack was on the Bryan propaganda for a referendum on war.

"Of course," he said, sarcastically, "I assume that when these gentlemen urge a referendum they have enough regard for American life and American institutions to make some arrangement with the enemy, whoever it may be, to refrain from shooting until the result of the referendum shall be known."

"I can imagine that I see those advocates of a referendum, if the enemy's fleets should approach, hoisting a white flag and crying out: 'Hold! Don't shoot! Our vote on the referendum is not yet taken!'"

"If there were a fire these same men would probably ask a referendum to determine whether to call out the hoocaust."

BRITISH DECREE MAY SAVE SHIPS

Vessels Calling at Halifax Are Enabled to Avoid U-Boat Zone

Washington, Feb. 22.—This morning's dispatch from Arthur S. Draper in London caused some amazement in State Department and diplomatic circles here primarily because it got by the British censor. While the dispatch interprets the new Order in Council exactly as it was desired to have it interpreted in England, friends of the Entente Allies here hold that it conveys a somewhat wrong impression here and in other neutral countries.

The American State Department does not appear to be officially interested. Shipping going from American ports to neutral ports has heretofore supplied guarantees of the consignee and the character of the cargo, and has put in to Kirkwall for examination.

The new Order in Council really changes nothing except to make Halifax a matter of choice as a port of call. Ships calling at Halifax, which is as easily approached as Kirkwall, may avoid the German submarine zone, ships that did not heretofore put in at Kirkwall were subject to seizure and the decision of a prize court.

The Scandinavian countries are not out of from all trade. The indirect blockade of German ports is held to be entirely consistent with the American doctrine of unbroken voyage established in the Civil War and subsequently becoming part of the body of international law.

The real reason for these latest British Orders in Council is reported to be the desire on the part of the Foreign Office in London to quiet the British fear that the submarine blockade has succeeded in terrifying neutral shipping and to mollify the radical element in Parliament.

tion's history. Congress ought not to shirk its duty. There is a feeling, too, that it is a distinctly had precedent to confer upon the President power that he may not use. The President does not want an extra session.

American Ships Are Still Tied Up; Franklin Silent

No action was taken yesterday regarding the sailings of the American Line vessels tied up at the North River piers. P. A. S. Franklin, president of the International Mercantile Marine, refused to make any statement on his return from Washington late yesterday evening. It was understood that he had gone to the capital to make a special appeal to Secretary Daniels for armament of the vessels.

Five Americans Aboard Skogland, Sunk by U-Boat

Washington, Feb. 22.—Sinking by a German submarine of the Swedish steamer Skogland, with five Americans aboard, after the crew had received ten minutes to take to their boats, was reported by Consul General Hurst, at Barcelona, Spain, to the State Department today. No one was injured, and the crew landed safely at Tarragona, Spain.

Man Claiming to Be an American Is Arrested—Sees German Consul

Paris, Feb. 22.—Details of the arrest by the police of Cartagena, Spain, of a man giving the name of Wood and calling himself an American, are contained in a telegram forwarded here by the correspondent at Madrid of "Le Journal." After his arrest Wood received the protection of the German Consul at Cartagena, who said that the presence of the man at that seaport was inexplicable, excepting in connection with the discovery of the coast of a ship's boat marked U-19.

The Cartagena police, the correspondent adds, supposing that Wood had disembarked from a submarine, searched the roads, and found several boxes covered with waterproof cloth and containing dynamite, gun cotton and gasoline.

The German submarine U-19 figured in the Sinn Fein rebellion in Ireland last Easter. It was the vessel which carried Sir Roger Casement, the supposed head and prime instigator of the revolt, to Tralee, where he landed on Good Friday with Daniel J. Bailey, a British private, and a third man named Monteith.

At the trial for high treason of Sir Roger Casement a statement from Bailey was read, in which the soldier said that after the submarine U-19, which took the party from Germany, revolt, to Tralee, where he landed on collapsible boat. The boat overturned as it reached the surf and Bailey had to wade ashore. He later went back to the boat, he said, for arms, which he, Casement and Monteith landed at Tralee.



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