

Britain Gets Check for \$200,000,000

U. S. Steps Into the Role of Banker for the Allies

McAdoo Receives England's Note

Aid Also Planned for Italy, France, Russia and Belgium

Washington, April 25.—The United States to-day stepped into Great Britain's former role of banker for the Allies with a \$200,000,000 loan to Great Britain herself and the promise of other speedy financial relief to Italy, France and Russia, and probably more to Belgium. In return for the Treasury certificate, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, gave Secretary McAdoo Great Britain's note, bearing interest at 3 per cent.

The British loan was notable for the celerity with which it was negotiated, less than twenty-four hours after the \$7,000,000,000 war finance measure had become a law.

Whether Great Britain, Italy, France, Russia or Belgium—for Belgium is to have money if she wants it—is to get the next loan had not been decided to-night. Secretary McAdoo expects to spend the next ten days or so in studying the situation in each country.

\$2,000,000,000 "Shock Absorbers"

The two billions of short term certificates, authorized in the \$7,000,000,000 credit bill, in addition to anticipating tax receipts, are to be used as "shock absorbers" for the floating of the five billions of long term bonds. Mr. McAdoo announced to-day, the certificates will be floated, in such amounts as may seem desirable, and later refunded by long term bonds if the buyers wish to make the exchange.

The next loan will hardly wait for the bond issue, but probably will be made upon the proceeds of another subscription to Treasury certificates of indebtedness, as in the case of the loan made to-day. There yet remains \$50,000,000 of the \$250,000,000 subscribed to the first offering of certificates. Should there arise need for quick financing for Italy or any other Entente government, it was said to-night that this sum could be made available without loss of time.

The \$200,000,000 furnished to-day is said authoritatively to be only in the nature of preliminary financing of Great Britain to enable her to meet payments due or about to fall due for munitions and other supplies purchased in the United States. The money was transferred by the largest single warrant ever issued by this nation, and probably in the history of the

FRANCE'S WAR ENVOYS WELCOMED TO UNITED STATES



Members of the French commission met by reception committee at Washington. Left to right the picture shows the Hon. Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Secretary Lansing, General Joffre, General Scott, René Viviani and Ambassador Jusserand.

world, and after indorsement was turned over to John Burke, Treasurer of the United States, by the Ambassador, with the request that the money be deposited in Federal Reserve banks to Great Britain's credit.

As the funds already had been deposited in the Reserve banks by financial institutions subscribing to the certificate, it was simply a matter of bookkeeping to transfer the amount from the credit of the American government to Great Britain. It will be withdrawn as needed.

On June 30 the certificates probably will be replaced with bonds and the British note will be withdrawn and British 3 1/2 per cent bonds placed in the Treasury in its stead. Almost before the ink was dry on the contract Secretary McAdoo was deep in discussion with Mr. Balfour, head of the British commission, and Lord Cunliffe, head of the Bank of England, of a programme looking to meeting England's further financial needs during the next few months. The \$200,000,000 loan will suffice to pay for less than one month's purchases in this country, as England is buying American goods at the rate of \$8,000,000 a day. Within four months she will need \$1,000,000,000, and it is not unlikely that she will receive approximately this sum as a loan.

Italy has presented an urgent plea for consideration. Her needs are said to be pressing and immediate, and indications are that a loan will be ex-

Russian Radicals Join Hands with I. W. W. in America

Violent Protest Against Reported Hanging of Mooney in San Francisco

One of the most surprising of recent incidents in distracted Russia was a demonstration this week against the American Embassy in Petrograd as a protest by extreme radicals against the reported execution of an American member of the I. W. W. named Thomas Mooney at San Francisco. The Mooney case evidently had attracted more notice in Petrograd than in New York.

The leader of the Petrograd demonstration, Nikolai Lenin, is an international socialist. His views coincide with those of the I. W. W. The welfare of labor is considered by Lenin to be an international matter. His aim in organizing the demonstration was to agitate for a social revolution. Only a couple of days ago Lenin demanded the overthrow of the Provisional Government in Russia and the setting up of a labor dictatorship in its place.

The Socialist and foreign language press of this country has devoted considerable space to the case of Thomas J. Mooney, radical labor leader, of San Francisco, who was arrested last summer on the charge of having thrown the bomb during the preparedness parade which killed and wounded more than fifty people. The "International Workers' Defence League" took an interest in the case, which accounts for its international prominence. The "league" and the other defenders of Mooney held that he was the victim of a "frame-up" because of his activities as a labor organizer.

Sentenced to Hang on May 17
The trial of Mooney began in January, lasting more than two weeks. The defence, represented by W. Bourke Cockran, contended that Mooney was the victim of a conspiracy and that the bomb outrage was the work of a maniac. The prosecution, led by District Attorney Fickert, demanded the conviction of Mooney of murder in the first degree. The star witness for the prosecution was Frank Oxman, an Oregon cattleman, who testified that he saw the accused place a suitcase on the sidewalk at the spot where the explosion occurred. Mooney was found guilty on February 3 and condemned to be hanged on May 17.

Since February a nation-wide agitation in labor circles has been taking place with the aim of saving Mooney's life. At a meeting in Carnegie Hall held on March 7 a collection was taken to help defray the expenses of defending Mooney. When a man in the audience shouted "He won't be hanged!" Eugene V. Debs, the speaker of the evening, responded:

"No, he won't be. We'll see to that. I am going out there, and if they hang Tom Mooney they'll have to provide another house for me."

The movement for a new trial gained powerful momentum last week when the sensational charge was made by one Rigall that Oxman, on whose testimony Mooney was mainly convicted, had feloniously tried to induce him to give perjured testimony against Mooney. Letters and telegrams written by Oxman to Rigall were delivered to the authorities. Oxman was arraigned on April 12, charged with framing evidence against Mooney.

Mooney Granted New Trial
Last Monday Superior Judge Frank Du Grenin, who convicted Mooney, declared his belief that Mooney should have a new trial. He stated that the District Attorney should confess error. If he failed to do so the court would personally order the Attorney General to take action. An order to this effect was addressed by Judge Grenin to the Attorney General last Tuesday, as Fickert did not respond to the judge's invitation to confess error.

Peasants Assure Russian Soldiers Of Share in Land

Alliance Tells Men That Seizures Will Only Cause Internal Quarrels

Petrograd, April 25.—The Grand Committee of the Alliance of Peasants has addressed the following petition to the peasants at the front:

Do your duty. Do not fear that the lands will be divided without you. This division cannot be made by isolated villages, for that would provoke internal quarrels by which the enemy might profit. Only the Constituent Assembly, wherein you will be represented, will decide this important question.

London, April 25.—Despatches from Petrograd report that the revolutionary spirit is manifesting itself in the rural districts of Russia, bringing the long-standing agrarian troubles to a head. Notwithstanding the organization of food committees, which are doing their best to make the peasants understand that the land question cannot be wisely settled until the Constituent Assembly is elected, the peasants are inclined to take the matter into their own hands.

Soldiers visiting their rural homes, with and without permission, spread the news of the revolution and lead the peasants against the land owners. This is chiefly the case in the Saratov government. The peasants here, after passing resolutions of confiscation, have proceeded to take possession of the lands and drive the land owners away.

The peasants announced that they will undertake the spring sowing themselves, but owing to lack of seed this is said to be impossible. In consequence the sowing is likely to be much delayed and a serious shortage of crops is feared. The authorities are taking the matter in hand.

Peasants' conferences are being organized in every province of Russia. Those already held have insisted on a proper distribution of land. One characteristic resolution demands that all land which private land owners cannot sow must immediately be surrendered temporarily to the peasants, soldiers' wives to receive shares free and others at moderate rent, to be fixed by the local community.

Ill-feeling is shown in some districts toward land owners. Bessarabian peasants in one instance sacked a country house and estates belonging to a rich family. The peasants of the Tambov government surrounded the houses of the land owners and compelled them to

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Large Part of British Loan Deposited with Morgan
A substantial amount of the \$200,000,000 loan to Great Britain has been deposited with J. P. Morgan & Co. for the account of the British government. These funds will be used to pay off demand loans obtained by Great Britain in this market since the cessation of gold imports and to meet purchases. Bankers estimate these obligations outstanding to range between \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000.

Financial Folly Charged To Britain by Cunard Head

London, April 25.—British war financing was criticized severely to-day by Sir Alfred Booth, chairman of the board of directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, at the annual meeting of the corporation.

"We have gone wrong from the start," he said. "The methods of financing we adopted might have been comparatively harmless for a short war, but in this long war they hang like a millstone around our necks and will surely hamper our powers of recovery after the conclusion of peace. We have borrowed where we should have taxed, and now when we have begun to tax we are taxing production and leaving consumption to run riot."

Niagara Defeats Rutgers
New Brunswick, N. J., April 25.—The Niagara University nine defeated Rutgers here to-day by a score of 9 to 1.

Elihu Root Takes Chairmanship of Russian Mission

U. S. Will Send Material Aid, as Well as Advice, to New Republic

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, April 25.—Elihu Root decided to-day to accept the chairmanship of the American mission to Russia. Other members of the mission will be selected as rapidly as possible, and the American envoys will make all speed to Russia. They will take material assistance, as well as advice.

Ambassador Francis called Petrograd to-day that all Russia had to defeat Germany are munitions, railroad equipment and credit. He urged that the United States expedite the supply of these things.

Ambassador Francis declared he was "pained and provoked" to hear that there was fear and suspicion in America of Russia making a separate peace. Of this he saw no possibility whatever, asserting that the Provisional Government and people of Russia would have no peace except that founded on justice and freedom.

Russia is not manufacturing a sufficient amount of munitions to supply her armies, and heretofore has been receiving large quantities from England, in addition to those she purchased in Japan. German submarine operations are understood to have reduced to a minimum the amount Russia has been receiving from Great Britain, and the supply from Japan is inadequate.

Because of a shortage of funds, and credits also, Russia looks of necessity to America to aid her in keeping her troops effectively equipped.

Resides the shortage in munitions, Russia's railroad problem is nearly as serious as any difficulty confronting the nation, and it is not conceded that she faces disasters unless the needs are supplied. It is not believed either here or by diplomats and government officials in Petrograd that temporary German successes would be anything more than ephemeral, but it is thought even these may be averted if Russia is properly assisted.

ter offered the bribe to her she asked him:
"Did Mr. Fickert send you to me?"
"No," answered Oxman, "the men higher up than Fickert sent me to you."
Oxman is now under arrest. District Attorney Fickert faces action for his recall, now proposed in the California Legislature. Some more sensational developments are expected in San Francisco in connection with the "men higher up." W. Bourke Cockran, the defender of Mooney, declared that the conspiracy against his client should now be completely exposed.

Who Discovered RICORO?

"I know," said the race driver, "My mechanic. After winning the Vanderbilt Race, we were having our picture taken by the newspaper boys."

"My mechanic produced a pair of cigars, saying, 'Have one—you'll look more like a winner.'"

"I lighted up—the cigar was a winner! I said, 'What's the idea, Arthur, spending your prize money already?'"

"He laughed, 'That's a Ricoro—price 6c!'"

"I was more surprised than if I'd been passed by a flivver!"

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