

Your Money Back If You Want It. See Editorial Page, First Column.

WEATHER RAIN AND WARMER TO-DAY, TO-MORROW, RAIN. Yesterday's Temperature: High, 31; Low, 19. Full report on page 12.

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First to Last—the Truth: News - Editorials - Advertisements

Use Foreign Labels in Domestic Hats

Trademark Says the Headgear Was Made in Budapest or England, but Union Label Often Proves It Was Made in Danbury or Newark.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS ADAMS.

NO. XIII.

Anonymous advice usually goes into my waste basket. But I recently received a "tip" which was stimulating to action by virtue of its remarkable and admirable brevity.

"Look into men's hats," wrote my nameless correspondent, and, having said his say in four words, said no more.

Well; I have been looking into men's hats, as unobtrusively as possible wherever I have had opportunity, and have been impressed with one peculiarity—whether it is the one which my adviser had in mind I do not know—viz., the large proportion of foreign labels in the crowns. Now, American hats, for style and quality, have nothing to fear from foreign competition. If there is one branch of trade in which "Made in the U. S. A." means value, it is in headgear. Intrinsicly there is no more reason why a sensible American should roof himself over with an English derby or a German felt than there is for his investing in a Patagonian toothbrush or a billiard cue from the Shetland Islands.

Knowing this I appealed to an old friend, who is at the head of a large wholesale hat and glove concern, to tell me why so many Americans wore foreign hats.

"They don't," said he briefly.

"They do," I insisted. "I've been looking at the labels. Fully 30 per cent."

"If you believe all you see inside a hat," interrupted my friend, with a pitying smile, "you need a new head. Go out and try to buy an imported hat at the next store you come to—I don't mean one of the big, reputable hat stores, but any other store—and see what you get."

"How can I tell what I get?"

"Look under the sweatband."

Armed with this suggestion I set out about my wanderings in Hatdom, in the course of which I not only collected some interesting curiosities of headgear, but also enriched my geographic lore by several unsuspected items, such as, for example, that Newark, N. J., is now an Austrian dependency, and that Danbury, Conn., has been annexed by England.

IMPORTED DERBIES? WHY CERTAINLY!

My first port of call was at the Irving Hat Company's store at 36 East 23d Street. This company operates a string of stores about the city.

Did they have imported derbies? Indeed, they had; specially imported for their own trade! They pointed out convincing evidence in the form of a most impressive label, nestling in the depths of the hat's interior:

CLAYTON & CO.; IMPORTED BY IRVING.

While admiring the design, I contrived to turn up the sweatband. Underneath lurked a second label, not so impressive artistically, but more so in substance, the little circle of the United Hatters of North America; No. 25, which being interpreted, means that the Irving Company's "specially imported" hat was made at the factory of John W. Green, in Danbury, Conn. This was my first intimation that Danbury had moved out of the United States, presumably taking Connecticut with it. Corroboration was to follow, later.

As I walked downtown with my purchase a sign in Kaufman's window at Broadway and Bleecker Street projected itself through the eye into the imagination.

\$5.00 VELOUR HATS FOR \$2.75; SPECIAL SALE

It announced. Within, a gentlemanly Professor of Geography disguised as a salesman offered for my inspection a shapely model sporting, in its deepest recesses, the label:

FELIX — BUDAPEST, AUSTRIA — IMPORTED FOR KAUFMAN.

Budapest, Austria? Here, indeed, was news from the seat of war! I at once engaged the pundit in learned discourse.

"When did they capture it?" I inquired.

"Capture what?" countered the expert on the other side of the counter, looking at the hat and then at me as if he thought I were casting aspersions upon its tameness.

"Budapest?"

"When did they capture it?"

"The Austrians."

"Say; you've got this war-thing mixed," he explained kindly. "The

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CHAMP CLARK WINS AGAIN FOR SPEAKER

Democratic Caucus Nominates Kitchin for Floor Leader to Succeed Underwood.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Democrats who will compose the House of Representatives in the next Congress in a noisy caucus to-night chose Champ Clark as their candidate for Speaker and Claude Kitchin, of North Carolina, for floor leader to succeed Oscar Underwood, who will go to the Senate.

Speaker Clark never received greater applause on the House floor than that which was given him after he had been nominated by Representative Lloyd, of Missouri, and elected by a unanimous vote. When the noise had died away he warned his colleagues, who will have but a slim majority in the next House, that "the future of the party was tied up in the 6th Congress." He gave them a warning against the absenteeism which has marred the record of the present majority.

Representative Kitchin, nominated by

Representative Robert N. Page, of North Carolina, made a sweeping promise when he said:

"I intend to be present on this floor during every hour of the next session."

Although Kitchin to-day voted against the President's veto on the immigration bill, voted against free tolls and is opposed to another administration bill, the ship purchase measure, he mentioned the President in glowing terms in a speech in the caucus.

Representative Fitzgerald, of New York, pledged the New York Democratic delegation to support the Speaker and the new leader.

The starting feature of the election of new members of the Ways and Means Committee was the preponderance of the vote for John J. Casey, of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., over that for John J. Leshar, of Sunbury, Penn. Leshar was backed by Representative A. Oldfield, of Pennsylvania, while Casey was backed by the anti-Palmer element. Other new members of the big committee chosen were Charles R. Crisp, Georgia; William A. Oldfield, Arkansas; Alfred G. Allen, Ohio; R. J. McGillicuddy, Maine; and Guy T. Helvering, Kansas.

E. W. Saunders, of Virginia, was chosen chairman of the caucus after a hot contest with M. D. Foster, of Illinois.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, Equal to the finest Havana cigar.—Adv.

FEE FOR KISSES, \$5 PER

Wife Accuses C. D. Levey of Thus Paying Another.

Five dollars a kiss is what Clarence D. Levey paid Alma Rose, according to an affidavit filed in a suit brought by his wife, Mrs. Warrina D. Levey, before Justice Kelly, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn.

Clarence D. Levey was formerly Tax Commissioner and Superintendent of Parks in Manhattan. Some months ago he locked his wife from their apartments, at 259 West 57th st., according to an affidavit of Edward Bronson, superintendent of the apartment house, and went to Long Branch with his "friend" Alma.

At Long Branch the \$5-a-kiss exchange was frequently effected, says the affidavit of a coachman.

Levey, who has a suit for annulment pending in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday received notice of a motion granted by Justice Kelly calling on him to show cause why he should not pay alimony to his wife. Levey is sixty-four and his wife is twenty-two years old.

H. C. COE, JR., LOST; FOUL PLAY FEARED

Son of New York Physician Missing from His Home in Boston.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.) Boston, Feb. 4.—Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., local representative of the Standard Oil Company and son of Dr. Henry Clarke Coe, a New York physician, left his home, at 1209 Commonwealth av., last Saturday morning, to go to his business at 50 Congress st., and has not been seen since, nor has any word about him been received. Police and detectives working on the case believe he is a victim of foul play, and a reward of \$250 has been offered for any information which will lead to a discovery of his whereabouts.

There was no apparent reason for the disappearance of Mr. Coe. He was in the best of spirits, very cheerful, and his prospects were of the finest. Mr. Coe is seriously ill, and it is feared the mystery of her husband's disappearance will have an injurious effect.

Henry Clarke Coe, Jr., was married on June 19th, in Arlington, N. J., to Miss Helen Virginia Ainslie. The wedding occurred at the summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ainslie, who live in New York in the winter.

Young Coe is only twenty-three years old. In circulars, 6,000 of which have been sent out by the detectives, he is described as five feet nine inches tall, weighing 160 pounds, with brown hair and blue eyes. He is of athletic build and dresses well. At the time of his disappearance he carried about \$100 in cash and wore a three-stone diamond ring and an amethyst scarf pin. He was of good habits.

Dr. Coe is one of the most prominent physicians in this city. He is chief surgeon at Bellevue Hospital and has an extensive private practice. His wife is president-general of the National Society of New England. Their home is at 8 West 70th st.

McCall Defends Railways.

It was with the greatest astonishment that Mr. Hayward heard the witness make the voluntary statement that he believed the officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company were doing all in their power to give good service. This was in spite of the record of repeated violations that appears in the files of the commission.

Of this record the chairman knew nothing. Frequently McCall lost his temper, but held himself back from an actual outburst. He will go on the stand again to-day, when the committee meets in the Aldermanic Chamber.

It was because he thought a crisis existed in the commission that he consented to take the chairmanship of that body at the instance of Governor Sulzer, the chairman said. He went into office on February 8, 1913. Things were at a standstill because of the discussion over the dual contracts, and he devoted five or six weeks to studying these, he declared. From that time until well into 1914 he devoted all his time to construction work. It was physically impossible, he asserted, to go into the details of the commission and learn anything about the regulatory side of the commission.

Law Claimed Much Time. This was all in the morning. Then in the afternoon Mr. Hayward brought out the facts that two days after he to office he had become the trial lawyer in the case of Conklin vs. The United Construction Company, and spent that day in court. For twenty-two more days after this, up to March 15, he was in court in this case. During this time he missed three stated meetings of the commission, at which a considerable amount of important work was done. These were the five or six weeks in which action on the important dual transit contracts was held up pending the completion of Chairman McCall's study of them.

To-day the chairman will have a chance to explain why he did this. Continued on page 5, column 2

ART WRECKS YALE MOTTO

Hebrew Letters Read "Blasphemers and Farmers."

New Haven, Feb. 4.—Many Yale alumni associations, who have reproduced the university seal on their stationery, will be surprised to learn, through carelessness of artists, the Hebrew characters of the motto "Light and Truth" have been made to read "Blasphemers and farmers."

"The Yale Alumni Weekly" calls attention to this "lamentable error" in its issue to-day. The mistakes were made because the artists failed to observe the distinction between the Hebrew characters "wan" and "resh."

"The Weekly" prints a reproduction of the correct characters, in order that mistakes may be corrected and avoided.

BILL TO FREE STILWELL

Cotillo's Measure Would Allow Ex-Senator's Parole.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.) Albany, Feb. 4.—The efforts of friends of ex-Senator Stephen Stilwell, serving a term at Sing Sing for extortion, to obtain his freedom are seen in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Salustio A. Cotillo, of New York. A similar measure was introduced last year.

It provides that persons convicted of felonies, with the exception of those of a more violent character, may be paroled after serving one year if they have never been convicted before. Should it become a law Stilwell could be immediately placed on parole instead of serving out the rest of his sentence.

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Private Cases in Which M'Call Appeared While Chairman of P. S. Commission

Partial record of Chairman McCall's private legal activities and Public Service meetings he ignored for personal work:

Conklin vs. United Construction Co.; counsel for defendant. Tried case in court February 10-14, 17-21, 24-26, 1913; March 3-7, 10-15. Case settled March 19. Missed meetings on February 14, 21, 25. No meeting held on March 7; no reason recorded.

Levy vs. Lewis (partition suit); appointed referee by Justice Donnelly August 2, 1913. Took testimony at P. S. C. offices August 14, 27; Sept. 9, 16, 23, 30; Oct. 7, 14 and 21, when it was closed. Property was sold March 23, 1914. Missed meetings September 9, 21, 23, 30.

Lord & Taylor vs. Hatch; appointed referee by Justice Donnelly about August 5. Number of hearings not given.

Cotting vs. Schermerhorn; appointed referee by Justice Guy July 9, 1914. No record of case given.

Russell vs. Russell (divorce case); appointed referee by Justice Platzeck August 27, 1913. Record sealed.

John P. Everett vs. Margaret Crearand (action for professional services); appointed referee by Justice Brady March 17, 1913. Took testimony April 2, 14, 21, 29; May 6, 12, 19, 28; June 3, 7, 20, 26; July 1, 8, 15. Missed meetings on April 29 and June 3.

Guardian of estate of Ida M. Flager, incompetent; appointed by Justice Blanchard April 14, 1914. Devoted considerable attention to case, as shown by bill.

Lieber vs. Shubert; counsel for defendant. Tried case in court April 22-25, 29, 30, 1913; May 1, 2. Missed meetings April 25 and 29. Argued same case in Appellate Division February 7, 1914. Missed meeting of same date.

People vs. Park Row Realty Co. Argued case for defendant in Albany October 8, 1914. Missed meeting of the day before.

M'CALL IN P. S.

JOB KEPT UP HIS LAW PRACTICE

Admits He Missed Important Hearings to Carry on Private Cases.

DEFENDS B. R. T. AND INTERBORO OFFICIALS

Chairman Bares His Ignorance of Commission Proceedings.

PLAN TO STUDY WORK BY PROXY FAILED

Hayward's Trap Snares Official in Maze of Contradictions at Inquiry.

Judge Edward E. McCall, chairman of the Public Service Commission, was caught in the skillfully placed net of William Hayward, counsel of the Legislative Investigating Committee, at the hearing in City Hall yesterday. After he had been led into excusing himself for not knowing anything to speak of about the regulative side of the commission work up to sixty days ago, because he had been devoting his entire time to the dual subway work, he was forced to acknowledge that he had spent much time on private law practice.

Finally the Commissioner did take on the question of the regulatory work, and the commission, two weeks ago, ordered mandamus proceedings against the Interborough for violations of orders extending over a period of four years. McCall declared on the stand he thought this mandamus proceeding would fail because the commission had failed to get proper proof of the violations.

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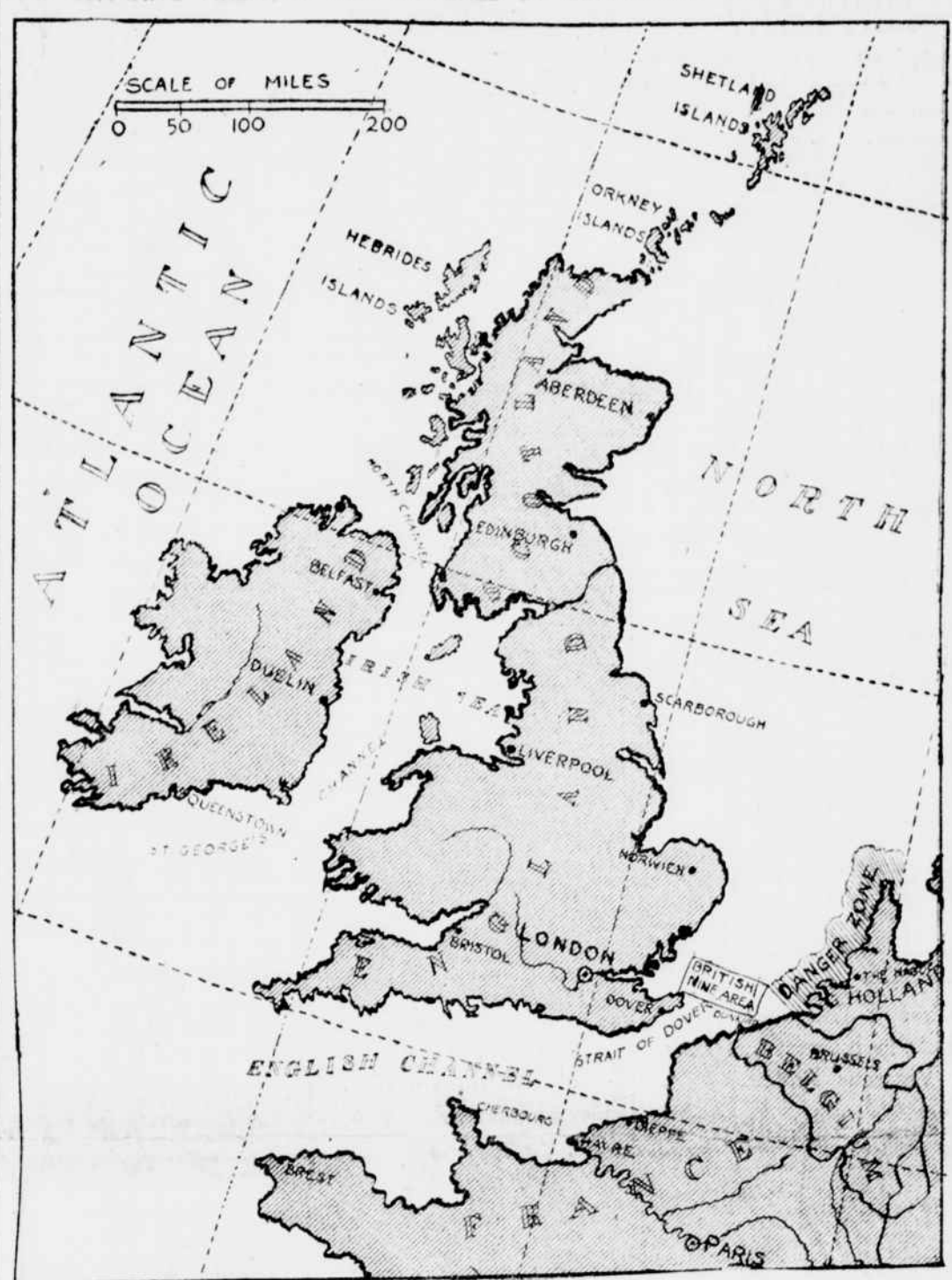
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New "Berlin Decree" Declares Waters Around British Isles War Zone On and After Feb. 18

MAP SHOWING AREA OF SEA COVERED BY GERMANY'S "PAPER BLOCKADE."



Kaiser Follows Napoleon's Famous Order Issued in 1806.

NEUTRAL VESSELS WARNED OF DANGER

Every Enemy Merchantman in Proclaimed Area To Be Destroyed.

PASSENGERS' LIVES MAY BE SACRIFICED

Zone Extends Even to Shetland Isles and to Strip Along Dutch Coast.

Berlin, Feb. 4. (By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The German Admiralty issued the following communication to-day:

"The waters around Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are declared a war zone from and after February 18, 1915.

"Every enemy merchant ship found in this war zone will be destroyed, even if it is impossible to avert dangers which threaten the crew and passengers.

"Also, neutral ships in the war zone are in danger, as in consequence of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government on January 31 and in view of the hazards of naval warfare it cannot always be avoided that attacks meant for enemy ships endanger neutral ships.

"Shipping northward, around the Shetland Islands, in the eastern basin of the North Sea, and in a strip of at least thirty nautical miles in breadth along the Dutch coast is endangered in the same way."

There has been published in Germany recently what purports to be a secret order, issued by the British Admiralty to British merchant ships, instructing them to make use of neutral flags. A characteristic comment thereon is found in the "Kreuz Zeitung," which says:

"What is this command but an admission by the English that 'we are unable longer to protect our flag'?" Furthermore, it is a gross violation of international law, and one of its consequences inevitably will be that neutral flags can no longer protect neutral shipping. For the reason that it will be impossible for German naval officers to tell whether it is borne rightfully or not. Consequently, German submarines will have to direct if neutral powers do not see to it that this misuse of their flags, ordered by the British Admiralty, does not take place."

Dutch Paper Proposes Neutrals Oppose Order

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—The "Handelsblad," protesting against the German decision, says:

"If Germany intends to destroy merchant vessels of whatever nationality without previous examination this will be not only in contradiction of all the principles of international law, but of humanity. The statement contains a 'Handelsblad' expresses the hope that the government will not fail to ask for a clear and satisfactory answer to the question what the Berlin statement means. If the statement contains a menace to neutral shipping then, adds the 'Handelsblad,' it will be necessary for all neutral countries to combine in opposing such methods of warfare."

Rotterdam, Feb. 4.—The "Nieuwe Nachrichten," of Leipsic, publishes a French outburst against Great Britain in an article headed "God Punish England." The article says:

"We are those who can decide the fate of England's trade," it says, "if we will only advance to the attack. Through an atrocious and greedy war we will only will. The blockade of England is effective. Any one directing his ship's keel toward England does so at his own risk. We shall stop the transport of men and war materials to France by every means in human power. The near future will be rich in wild events."

English Say Germany Cannot Fulfill Its Threat

London, Feb. 5.—The naval correspondent of "The Daily Chronicle" says:

"Germany can fulfil none of the conditions of the blockade, and any attempt, however wild, by the Germans to ignore, for example, the American flag on the strength of their paper blockade, would be a hostile act toward the United States. To sink an American liner, with her passengers and crew, would be an atrocious deed that would almost inevitably mean war."

French Think United States Unduly Favors Germany

Passengers who arrived here last night from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic brought over the report that a strong feeling is gaining ground rapidly in France and England that the government of the

AUSTRIA YIELDS TARNOW UNDER RUSSIANS' FIRE

GERMANS CROWDED BACK NEAR WARSAW

Grand Duke's Troops Win Village as Invaders Continue Assaults.

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—The Austro-Hungarian war press bureau has issued the following:

"Artillery and infantry fighting continues along the Nida River. 'We evacuated Tarnow (Galicia) after the Russians bombarded the place with heavy mortars.

"A decisive battle is being fought in the region of Dukla, where strong Russian pressure is felt in the direction of Dukla Pass and neighboring passes. The fighting in the Carpathians is being seriously interfered with by the deep snow."

(The evacuation of Tarnow by the Austrians means the retirement of the Austrian force which has been endeavoring to prevent a renewal of the siege of Cracow, fifty miles westward.)

(By Cable to The Tribune.) Petrograd, Feb. 4.—The Russians, crowding back the impetuous dashes of Field Marshal von Hindenburg's columns to open a path to Warsaw, have seized some of the German positions near Bolimow, and have occupied the village of Wola Szydlowiecka.

The fighting around this place and the neighboring towns of Borjimow and Goumings has been in progress for several days, and, according to the Russian official report, the German losses have been enormous. In the last four d a these have reached total of 6,000 killed alone. However, in spite of their intrepid assaults, the Germans, by the loss of the village captured yesterday, occupy a position less advantageous than the one they held when the German commander last week began his latest effort to reach the Polish capital.

Hindenburg's Hand Forced. The swaying fortunes of the series of battles with the full strength of both sides, developing along the entire front, are immediately registered in the cockpit around the junction of the

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GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER—50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles.—Adv.

LOOKS LIKE ATTEMPT TO COVER ACTS OF WANTON VANDALISM, SAYS COUDERT

"Such a communication, if true, is very extraordinary and unprecedented," said Frederic R. Coudert, an authority on international law, when his attention was called last night to the communication of the German Admiralty declaring the waters around the British Isles a war zone.

"It would seem to be a notice to neutral shipping that if it goes in that part of the sea it takes its chances on being blown up. An inconvenience to neutral vessels can be considered an act of hostility.

"To interdict commerce on such a great scale is either a mere empty threat or a war against humanity. I can hardly believe such a thing possible. When Napoleon published the Milan decree, in 1806, declaring the British ports blockaded, our country held that no blockade was effective that could be disregarded.

"All nations are equal in the open sea. All that belligerents can do is to search a vessel for contraband or keep it out of port by a proper blockade. Any other action is an act of hostility.

"There is no justification for this action at all; it seems like an attempt to cover acts of wanton vandalism."

ALLIED POWERS AGREE TO POOL WAR FINANCES

Britain, France and Russia Decide to Issue Joint Loan and Share in Advances to Nations Aiding Them.

Paris, Feb. 5.—The following official statement has been issued here:

"The Finance Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia have met in Paris to examine into financial questions growing out of the war. It is stated that the three powers resolved to unite their financial as well as their military resources to carry on the war to victory.

"With that idea they decided to propose to their respective governments that they share equally in the advances made or to be made to the countries which are now fighting with them or which might be disposed to take the field shortly for the common cause.

"The amount of these advances will be covered both by special resources of the three powers and by the issue of a loan in the name of the three powers at the proper time. The question of the relations to be established between the issuing banks of the three countries has been the object of a special agreement.

"The ministers decided to make in concert all purchases for their countries from neutral nations. They have taken the necessary financial measures to facilitate the Russian export trade and to restore, as far as possible, parity of exchange between Russia and the allied nations.

"They also decided to meet again as circumstances require. The next conference will be in London."

It was reported on January 22 that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the British Exchequer, and Alexandre Ribot and P. Bark, respectively the French and Russian ministers of Finance, were preparing for a meeting in the French capital to consider a joint loan of \$3,000,000,000.

ARMAGEDDON MAY BE SCENE OF BATTLE

Cairo, Feb. 4.—Armageddon, on the historic highway connecting three continents, is passed through daily by Jews and Christians fleeing to the seacoast. A division of the 4th Turkish Army is encamped in the immediate neighborhood. The strategic position of Armageddon makes it not improbable that one of the battles of the present war will be fought there.

Postage to Germany Raised. Washington, Feb. 4. Postmaster General Burleson suspended the 2-cent postage rates on mails from the United States to Germany to-day, and announced that until direct transportation service was restored letters from this country to German destinations would be charged 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 for each additional ounce.

AMSTERDAM FEB. 4.—A despatch received from Hamburg says that Emperor William arrived at Wilhelmshaven this morning, inspected the German submarine U-21, and bestowed the decoration of the iron cross upon the members of the crew.

The U-21 is undergoing repairs at Wilhelmshaven, following her recent exploits in the Irish Sea.

The Emperor also inspected the units of the fleet at Wilhelmshaven. The men on the various warships lined the decks and cheered his majesty loudly as he made his appearance.

The town council of Wilhelmshaven to-night gave a dinner in honor of the Emperor.

CREW IRON CROSS

London, Feb. 4.—Although "The Morning Post" and other London daily newspapers have repeatedly urged a blockade of German ports, thus cutting off all cotton and foodstuffs, the British Foreign Office repeatedly has made it clear that such a step is not contemplated, and announces that its policy is the same to-day as in the past.

It is added that the British government has no thought of antagonizing neutral countries, whose shipping would be stopped by the closing of the Baltic Sea.

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Passengers who arrived here last night from Liverpool on the White Star liner Adriatic brought over the report that a strong feeling is gaining ground rapidly in France and England that the government of the