



Victory Near, Lloyd George Predicts; Hindenburg Beaten on 30-Mile Front

CLOAK STRIKE SETTLED; MEN GET INCREASE

Peace Made After Long and Bitter Session.

COMPROMISE ON THE UNION ISSUE

Men Reserve Right to Go Out if Agreement Is Broken.

The manufacturers and garment workers reached an agreement just before midnight last night after a long conference in the Metropolitan Tower. The agreement will be presented to the general strike committee, where there is practically no doubt of its acceptance, and by the members of the committee will be presented to their various groups for ratification.

Union Issue Handled.

In the final agreement which will be presented to the strike committee there is no reference to this last dispute. It is declared that union men shall receive preference in employment and that union members are to determine the standing of new employees. As to the non-union employees already at work there is not a word. This was taken to mean that on that point at least the employers had won.

The employees reserve the right to strike in case of any violation of the agreement by the employers. The manufacturers assume full responsibility for their contractors, both as to wages and shop conditions. Both Mr. Hillquit and Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the union, regard it as a victory for the workers.

"The right to strike is a radical departure from the settlement under the old protocol," said Mr. Hillquit. "It is in the nature of an experiment. No one can tell how it will work until he has seen it in practice. It seems certain, however, that the employees and the employers take equal chances. The union has every right to feel well satisfied with the result. Not only has it gained material advantages, but the educational effect on the community cannot be overestimated. I believe it will be a lasting peace."

Mr. Schlesinger said he thought the workers would be back in the shops tomorrow.

"It is a great victory," he said. "Both sides made important concessions in the contract. The union gained a basic increase in wages, while the employers succeeded in simplifying the existing methods of arbitration and determination of disputes. The matter of 'preferential shops' was conceded by the employers in so far as it relates to the hiring of union workers. No provision was made, however, to entice it."

Manufacturers' Claims.

The Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, the employers' organization, through its counsel, Louis S. Levy, claimed a victory for the manufacturers in the agreement. Mr. Levy pointed out that the union lost not only the principle of arbitration for which it has been contending, the protocol and council of conciliation, but in addition the preferential shop principle would be restricted to the act of employing.

Little doubt was expressed that the condition of the workers had practically forced them to accept the agreement, although there were many who would be dissatisfied with its terms.

15 KILLED BY GAS IN TUBE UNDER LAKE

18 Others Reported Overcome in Cleveland Tunnel.

Cleveland, July 24.—Fifteen men are reported killed and eighteen overcome by gas in the new waterworks tunnel extending from shore to the west side crib to-night.

HATS MAKE MEN BALD? NO, SAYS GIRL STUDENT

Hairless Women Often Fool Bachelors, She Asserts.

Washington, July 24.—Miss Dorothy Osborn, of Ohio State University, has made a study of baldheaded men—and women—and makes her somewhat cynical report in the August "Journal of Heredity." Hats are no more to blame for bald heads than is the wool of sheep responsible for horns, she found. She reached the definite conclusion that baldness cannot be achieved; the bald are born and not made.

In support of her anti-hat theory Miss Osborn asserts that baldness in women is more frequent than most bachelors will believe, "because women can conceal their baldness much more easily than men."

Through heredity, however, a man stands twice the chance of being bald than a woman does. A man, Miss Osborn says, falls heir to falling hair if either of his parents had that tendency, while a woman becomes bald only if both parents were.

"This peculiar mode of inheritance," she explains, "is called sex limited, the quality being dominant in males and recessive in females. It was found by Dr. Thomas R. Arkell to hold good for the horns of sheep."

FRIEND LEAVES INCOME TO 'ANGEL OF TOMBS'

W. G. Wood Rewards Woman Who Panned Gems for Him.

The final accounting by James Nash Webb, as executor of the estate of William G. Wood, which he filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday, reveals the provisions made for Miss Mary M. Kellard, formerly known as the "Tombs Angel," because of her missionary work there.

Wood, whose father was the founder of the Wood Memorial Church, in The Bronx, inherited an estate of \$750,000 from his uncle, George T. Laird. When that fortune came to him he had already dissipated one fortune of like proportions which he inherited from his father. It was while doing this that he met Miss Kellard, upon whom he lavished jewelry whose value she estimated at \$240,000. Then came a time when Wood needed money immediately. Unhesitatingly, the "Tombs Angel" pawned the fine collection of gems Wood had given her. He promised to reimburse her in his will.

Wood provided in his will that Miss Kellard was to receive the income from a \$40,000 trust fund. But the accounting filed in the Surrogate's Court shows she also received outright from the estate \$18,000 as a compromise on a note for \$25,000 which Miss Kellard had from Wood for "services rendered."

Wood left his residuary estate to his wife, Mrs. Virginia Wood, and his daughter, Miss Mary E. Wood. After his death Miss Wood learned she had been adopted by Wood from an orphan asylum. Several relatives of Wood attacked the will in court, but the instrument was sustained, and Miss Wood received her share of the property.

CURED OF ANTHRAX BY 'BRANDING IRON'

Patient Who Thought He'd Die Goes Back to Farm Work.

Riverhead, Long Island, July 24.—Thanks to an old-fashioned cauterizing iron and a stout constitution, Alexander Waupenski has recovered from anthrax, the disease which proved fatal last winter to George F. Stackpole. In contrast to Mr. Stackpole, who kept up a cheerful conversation with his family and reporters to the day of his death, Waupenski had small hope of recovery. His physician, Dr. Allen G. Terrell, remembering that serum treatment had failed with Mr. Stackpole, borrowed the cauterizing iron.

"The remedy was a harsh one, but the exigencies of the case warranted its use," said Dr. Terrell to-day. "I cauterized the pustules good and deep three times and the patient responded nicely to the treatment. To-day he is completely cured."

Waupenski, who went back to his farm work to-day, declared that almost anybody would respond to the "branding iron" treatment.

LAYS ALLEGED THEFT TO HER LOVE OF LUXURY

Cashier, Arrested, Said to Have Admitted Taking \$5,000.

Miss Dorothy Barnholtz, thirty years old, of 508 West 136th Street, arrested yesterday charged with larceny of \$5,000 from her employers, Klauer Bros. & Co., 867 Broadway, is said by the police to have confessed that her love of luxuries led her to take the money.

HOME RULE DEAD; IRISH CRY 'TRAITOR'

Redmond Charges Bad Faith—Lloyd George May Resign.

QUESTION MAY GO TO VOTERS

Jeers Greet Announcement That Cabinet Will Not Amend Act.

By ARTHUR F. DRAPER.

London, July 24.—In a debate marked by extreme bitterness, the Irish settlement bill was wrecked to-night in Parliament. During the debate Premier Asquith hinted at an appeal to the country, and there are reports to-night that Lloyd George has threatened to resign.

"Amid cries from the Nationalists of 'You've betrayed Ireland as you did Belgium!' 'Scraps of paper!' and other heated comments, Premier Asquith and his Cabinet to-day faced the storm aroused by the feeling among the Redmondites that they were betrayed by the obstructionist movement of the Unionists. As a result, the government is further than ever from a settlement of its greatest domestic problem. Where the present situation will lead no one here cares to state to-night, although all admit that the gravity of the Irish crisis cannot be exaggerated. It is probable that martial law will continue with some form of civil administration as well.

To the threats of Redmond and Dillon that the Irish party henceforth, though still supporting the war, will attack the government whenever they think necessary, Mr. Asquith replied that he deplored the situation and hoped a settlement might still be reached. He asked Redmond to help in this. The Premier added that Ireland now had a chance which if lost might never return.

His appeal apparently fell on deaf ears, for the Nationalists are thoroughly aroused by what they regard as two obvious clauses which were introduced in the draft bill. Mr. Redmond asked an explanation this afternoon, charging a breach of faith and a violation of the pact. Redmond obtained leave of his appeal.

Lord Lansdowne may quit the Cabinet, but even this is doubtful, as the Premier has opposed any concessions to Ireland do so simply because they feel that the war is now won. This is the main contention which in the last few days, skillfully furthered by the Nationalists not to throw away the opportunity for bringing Home Rule into immediate operation, Mr. Asquith has been assailed.

"I ask the House, and will ask the country if necessary, if the Government's proposals are not fair."

In replying to the speech of Mr. Redmond, Lloyd George, Secretary for War, disagreed chiefly with the Irish leader on his view of the alleged exclusion of Ulster.

Mr. Redmond interrupted by saying that the form of the words had been carefully considered and had been drafted by skilled lawyers and approved by Sir Edward Carson.

Secretary Lloyd George emphasized the difficulty of embodying heads of agreement in a bill, and insisted that it was only a question of phraseology. He was made to depart by a demand in the matter of Irish representation in the House of Commons, because the Unionist members of the Cabinet found it impossible to secure their followers to the maintenance of an undiminished Irish representation after a general election and after Home Rule had been set up in Ireland.

The proposal, he said, therefore was modified as follows: "Until dissolution Irish members of Parliament remain undiminished." The provisions of the Home Rule act should become operative, but Irish members should be summoned in undiminished numbers whenever Parliament considers the final settlement."

VALOR OF AUSTRALIANS PRAISED BY GEN. HAIG

London, July 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig, commander in chief of the British forces in France, sent the following telegram to-day to the Australian government: "Part of the First Australian Division made a very gallant, skilful and successful attack on Pozieres village, a very strong point in the enemy's line, and captured two guns and some prisoners, with slight loss."

MOVE TO TRAP DEUTSCHLAND

Enemy Ships Get Up Steam to Pursue Submarine.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

Baltimore, July 24.—There was a sudden breaking down of barricades on the piers of the Deutschland this evening and the sharp, gray nose of the submarine was thrust out preparatory for its final dash for the Atlantic.

At a late hour to-night the dash had not yet been made, but an ominous movement among numerous boats up and down the Patuxent River proved that the perilous cruise of the U-boat would be started under many hostile eyes. Members of the Deutschland's crew made a mental inventory of the enemy boats that had penetrated thus far into neutral waters to watch their movements and repeated the conviction voiced before that their dash would not end in triumph, but in death.

The Deutschland submerged late this afternoon to test the submerging tanks and air pumps. The mechanism was found in satisfactory order.

Service for Submarine Crew.

To-night a farewell religious service was conducted for the captain and crew of the submarine aboard the liner Neckar, by the Rev. Otto Apitz, immigrant missionary at this port. Each man of the crew received communion and prayers for a safe return voyage were offered.

Later Captain Frederick Hinch, master of the Neckar, and officials of the Eastern Forwarding Company, were the hosts of Captain Koenig and the crew at a dinner, at which farewells were exchanged.

At the dropping of the Deutschland's barricade of boxes and barges to-day smoke began to curl from the funnels of the Russian tramp freighter Naomi. There was much activity on board the Italian freighter Aetoria, whose dark hull has cast a shadow over the super-submarine for more than a week, and a miniature fleet of launches prepared to get into motion.

Allies' Warships in Readiness.

From off the Virginia Capes, at least twelve hours' sailing away, came the disquieting news that the three Allied cruisers on guard there had moved slowly out from their customary positions, leaving a horde of small but swift moving launches to guard the seas just beyond the three-mile limit in which the German craft may claim the protection of the United States Navy.

Just where this large number of Allied craft came from is not known. It is generally admitted, however, that each boat is armed with a small gun just large enough to send the Deutschland to the bottom if it can get within range before the submarine makes its dive below the water.

That Captain Paul Koenig, of the super-submarine, had decided to risk everything to carry his valuable cargo back to the Fatherland was shown by

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CZAR'S WEDGE CUTS 12 MILES INTO RIGALINE

Kaiser Rushes to East as Armies Fall Back.

RUSSIANS WIN TOWN ON LIPA

Increase Their Gains in the Salient Southwest of Lutsk.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 24.—While the German lines along the Dvina were crumbling up before one of the greatest and most furious attacks of the war, the Kaiser and his chief of staff were to-day rushing with all speed toward the scene of the latest German disaster, oblivious for the time being to all developments on the western front.

London to-night recalls nothing of more significance in the last year of fighting than this sudden move. The German war lord has at last given notice that the great Russian menace overshadows all else. To many military critics he has given fresh proof that Germany believes the war will be decided in the East rather than on the Somme. In his hasty departure for the Russian battle line London reads a tacit acknowledgment of the danger which is confronting the Teutonic Allies at almost every point along the wide-flung front from Riga to the Carpathian wall.

Penetrates Twelve Miles.

Driving a wedge of steel through the breach he made yesterday in the enemy's lines south of Riga, General Kuropatkin to-day swept Von Hindenburg's forces back along a front of thirty miles, and to a depth, at one point, of twelve miles. Not since the great Russian offensive began have the Czar's troops won such a wide stretch of territory at one stroke.

That reports of this important advance have reached London only through unofficial channels and are not confirmed in any way by the Russian official communiqués is regarded here as only natural. At the present stage of the drive in the north, when the German lines have not yet been vitally crushed in and the real crisis of the battle is still to come, the policy of the Russian command, it is pointed out, would be to maintain strict silence.

The Czar is not claiming any victories until he is certain they will not suddenly be turned into routs. It is not necessary to feed the Russian people on imaginary successes when tangible successes are almost at hand—that is the manner in which army men here explain the paucity of official statements from Petrograd on the new drive.

Admiration for Russia Grows.

Despite the successes of the British troops in France and the interest which naturally attaches to all their movements, the English people are now dividing their attention between the two great fronts. Admiration for the Russians' success is growing daily, because it is realized here that the Czar's armies are facing assaults along a front many times longer than the lines held by the British and French soldiers, and that, despite the multiplicity of at-

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Yankee Fliers Fool Enemy by Diving into Cloud Bank

Rockwell and Hall Escape from Hot Battle by Trick—Four American Drivers Cited for French War Cross.

By FRED B. PITNEY.

Paris, July 24.—Two pilots of the American escadrille—Sergeant Kiffin Rockwell and Adjutant Bert Hall—finding themselves trapped by five German machines over hostile territory last Friday perpetrated a Yankee trick on the enemy and slipped back to the safety of their own lines.

Rockwell and Hall during the afternoon spied an aviatik flying alone and immediately rose in their Niéperts, eager for battle with this latest type of German aeroplane. It was a new model of an old aviatik, capable of high speed and carrying two men and two machine guns.

Rockwell arrived near the enemy first and, circling, riddled him with machine gun fire. Although it did not kill the pilot, it pierced the aviatik in a vulnerable spot and forced the German to descend. Rockwell, watching the machine fall, did not realize that two Fokkers were behind him until the wings of his Niépert were riddled with bullets.

Hall immediately joined battle, but a few minutes later a third, then a fourth and a fifth Fokker closed in on the pair of Americans, who found the battle growing too hot for them, with no chance of reinforcements and far from the home lines.

Then came the Yankee trick. The Americans were fighting about 8,000 feet in the air and a heavy cloud bank was near them. Manoeuvring into this bank, they dove out of sight, leaving the enemy machines on the other side of the thick veil, unable to reach their prey.

Eventually the pair arrived home, their machines wet with mist and scarred with bullets, but safe.

Another American, Paul Pavelka, has just been ordered to join the escadrille and leaves for the front to-morrow.

Four American ambulance drivers are cited to receive the Croix de Guerre—John W. Clark, of Flushing; L. H. Wheeler, of Yonkers; Everett Jackson, of Colorado Springs, and Thomas W. Potter, of Westchester.

To-day's French official report on aerial operations says: "During the night a German aviator dropped bombs on Luneville. One person was wounded. Sub-Lieutenant Chaput brought down yesterday his eighth enemy aeroplane, which fell near Fresnes-en-Woevre. A second German machine which was attacked fell near Fort Vaux."

"On the night of July 22-23 and during the day of July 23 our aeroplanes dropped eight shells on the railroad station at Confans, forty on the barracks near Vignelles and twenty-five on the aerodrome at Dieuze."

BRANDEIS LEAVES JEWISH SOCIETIES

Justice Retires from American Relief Board and Hebrew Congress.

Boston, July 24.—Justice Brandeis, of the United States Supreme Court, to-day tendered his resignation from the executive committee of the American Jewish Relief Organization and the Jewish Congress. In explanation his secretary, Jacob de Maas, said that the justice's judicial duties prevented him from giving the necessary time to the work of the committees.

Mr. De Maas said that a report that Justice Brandeis was considering retirement from all Jewish activities was incorrect and that he still retained interest in various organizations.

The justice started to-day for a vacation of ten days, leaving instructions that he was not to be disturbed meanwhile by telephone calls, according to his secretary.

Justice Brandeis, it is said, considers that it would be unwise for him in future to expose himself and his high office to the sort of criticism with which he met at the Hotel Astor recently. It was recalled that at that meeting one person called at Justice Brandeis, in a derisive tone, "There are higher things than the Supreme Court of the United States" whereupon the justice left the meeting amid hisses.

Friends of Justice Brandeis admitted last night that the idea of his retirement from Jewish activities was not new to them, but uniformly they refused to believe that he had actually severed the many threads that bound him to the larger social and religious movements in Jewry.

"We have all heard something about it," said Abraham S. Schomer last night, "but you can say for me that I do not believe it."

Former Judge Leon Sanders was equally emphatic in refusing to give any credence to the report. "I do not believe it," he said. "I can see no reason why a man, because he has been appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to any other bench, should withdraw from all his former social activities and withhold his support from great religious and philanthropic movements."

FEW MONTHS WILL SEE END, LEADER SAYS

Anzac Men Win Ground in Fierce Pozieres Struggle.

GUNS BATTER WAY FOR NEXT ATTACK

Germans Admit Drawing Troops from Verdun to Meet British Drive.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, July 24.—Victory in a few months was promised Great Britain by David Lloyd George, Kitchener's successor, in the House of Commons this afternoon. His promise was published in the same papers that carried the news that the Somme offensive had again come to a comparative standstill after gains which, while important, leave much to be done before the way even to Bapaume is cleared.

"British resources and British intelligence are going to snatch victory in a few months," the new head of the War Office declared. "The prospects are good. Our generals are more than satisfied, and proud of the valor of the men they are leading. Great as the British infantry was in Wellington's and Napoleon's day, it has never been greater than now."

"One thrills with pride when one thinks one belongs to the same race. Our men are pressing back the formidable foe who devoted his best brains to the study of war for generations. I feel confident that victory is assured to us."

Last Fear Dispelled.

"Numbers and all other resources are on our side. There was only one fear—that years of training and thought on the part of a great military power might be something that was insuperable. Our men have demonstrated that this is not so and that British intelligence and resourcefulness, just as in the fields of commerce in the past they have been able to snatch victory out of what appeared to be complete commercial disaster, now are going to snatch victory again in a few months from what appeared at one moment to be something that was invincible."

"There is no doubt that the lesson of this battle is that we have simply to press on with all our resources and with the material at our command, and victory will be ours."

Artillery Pounding Again.

Except at Pozieres, where the Australians are slowly winning the way from house to house, the Somme battle has again been taken up by the artillery. The infantry seems deadlocked on the lines won by the British Saturday night—lines which failed to clear the crest of Albert ridge, but are too near the top for German comfort, as is shown by a series of fruitless counter attacks. Now again the guns have taken up the fight, the British preparing the way for a new onslaught that will sweep the heights clear, and the Germans trying to make impossible the gathering of forces for the drive."

In Pozieres the Anzac men, who won the chief glory on Saturday night, are slowly pressing forward, and seem certain to clear the village and this portion of the ridge. Curtains of fire from both sides have made it impossible to reinforce the men inside the fortifications, but from wall to wall and cellar to cellar of the ruined houses the Australians are driving their foes. Last night they were along the main street; to-night they have won their way far across it and are nearing the further side of the town. They have captured six officers and 145 men and have won "important advantages." General Haig reports.

Great Forces Used.

A little more ground has been gained and the positions consolidated along the rest of the line. The British have advanced a few yards toward Guillemont, the town which they once won, but from which they were driven by a terrific counter attack. More counter attacks have followed, but these have

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Sunday Sport

Among the sports of all nations one indoor sport ranks high. That's the Sunday morning sport of reading The Tribune's Sporting Section.

You find the results of Saturday's many contests accurately reported—of course—but you find much more than that. You find the comment of experts, each in his special field, on the week's doings or the season's prospects.

Speaking of prospects, your prospects for enjoying this sport next Sunday are poor unless you tell your newsdealer where you are and what you want.

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