

THE WEATHER

Local showers Tuesday and possibly Wednesday.

THE MORNING STAR

WILMINGTON, N. C. TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1915

ADVERTISING.

The man who does not advertise because it costs money should quit paying salaries for the same reason.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 120.

WHOLE NUMBER 39,266

PREVENTING FALL OF WARSAW TASK OF THE RUSSIANS

Military Critics Regard it as A Feat Well Nigh Impossible

IS NEARLY SURROUNDED

Austro-German Forces Gradually Drawing Their Lines Together

ORDER TO EVACUATE WARSAW, IS REPORT

London, July 20.—The Morning Post's Budapest correspondent reports that the gradual evacuation of Warsaw has been ordered by the Russians.

London, July 19.—Can Warsaw be held? With the German field marshals, Von Hindenburg on the north, and Von Mackensen on the south, whipping forward the two ends of a great arc around the city, it is realized in England that Grand Duke Nicholas, commander-in-chief of the Russian armies, has the most severe task imposed on him since the outbreak of the European war.

There was sustained confidence that Germany's previous violent attacks along the Bzura-Rawka front would never pierce the Russian line, but the present colossal coordinate movement was developed with such suddenness and carried so far without meeting serious Russian resistance that more and more the British press is discounting the fall of the Polish capital, and while not giving up all hope of its retention, is pointing out the enormous difficulties Warsaw must go through under the attack by the existence of such a salient.

Unable to Straighten Lines. Having been unable to straighten out their line by an advance through East Prussia, in the north, and Galicia in the south, the Russians have perpetually faced the pincers of the Austro-Germans and if these can now be sufficiently tightened Warsaw must go and with it the entire line.

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According to the latest advices, the Austro-German forces advancing from Przasnysz were within 40 miles of Warsaw; while to the south Von Mackensen's center was, at certain points, within ten miles of the Lublin-Chelm railroad.

PAPER MAKES ANOTHER PLEA FOR COTTON AS CONTRABAND. Editorial in London Times Says American Has No Right to Object.

London, July 19.—In an editorial today the Times makes another plea for making contraband of cotton. The newspaper refers to the statement of a correspondent's report that the American government refuses to admit the legality of the British blockade and that the British government's objection is not to the slight effect in changing American opinion on the right of exports to neutral countries.

Arguing at considerable length that Great Britain acquiesced in the American government's extension of the blockade during the Civil War the Times says:

"Surely the Americans will not dispute that we have the right of extension which they have so widely asserted and exercised themselves. If cotton could be regarded as contraband in the 60s merely because it enabled the belligerents to buy ammunition, how much more certainly can it be so regarded now that it has become a necessary ingredient in the manufacture of explosives?"

"It cannot be doubted that cotton is finding its way into Germany in large quantities. Arrangements ought to be practicable under which cotton growers would suffer no loss. We cannot for any consideration refrain from keeping back indispensable material for the dead list of weapons with which the Germans are slaughtering our sons."

ROOSEVELT EXPECTS TO SAY SOMETHING OCCASIONALLY. But, He Says, It Will Not Be for "Sap Heads or Molluscoides."

Portland, Ore., July 19.—"From time to time I shall have something to say on affairs of vital interest to the nation, but it will not be for sapheads or molluscoides," said Theodore Roosevelt here today when a large cheering crowd compelled him to acknowledge greeting. Colonel Roosevelt warned his hearers not to believe any reports regarding him which they might hear at second or third hand. His train then left for San Francisco.

FEARS AGAIN FELT FOR MEXICO CITY

Another Battle by the Zapata Forces is Imminent

FOOD BEING CUT OFF

Zapatistas Are Menacing Railroad Communication Between Capital and Vera Cruz—Villas Marching on Capital

Washington, July 19.—Mexico City is again threatened with attack, and the Carranza forces under General Gonzalez who drove the Zapata army from the capital ten days ago have marched hurriedly northward to engage an advancing Villa guard, believed to be planning a junction with the Zapata troops, now menacing communication with Vera Cruz.

State Department dispatches today announced that General Gonzalez with most of his army had evacuated Mexico City yesterday, turning the government over to the civil authorities. This was just preceded by advices that General Villa's flying column which circled Obregon's forces after the battle of Aguas Calientes and captured Queretaro, had taken possession of Pachuca within forty miles of Mexico City and was marching on the capital. Simultaneously with the latter report came the news that General Zapata had taken possession of the reconstructed railroad east of Apizaca, a junction point south of Pachuca and had ordered that it be held exclusively for transportation of troops and ammunition, thus preventing further shipment of provisions from Vera Cruz to the needy thousands of Mexico City.

Officials here make no effort to conceal their belief that the situation surrounding the Mexican capital was a grave one. With another battle for possession of the city imminent, and with much needed food shipments from the east coast cut off, further suffering among the civil population was feared.

General Gonzalez's sudden evacuation of the city in an effort to head off the invading Villa forces, together with Carranza's action in closing the railroad to freight and passenger traffic, it is feared here, will make further relief work at the capital practically impossible until some other climatic development in the situation has occurred.

ADQUATE PROTECTION DOUBTED

Gonzalez's Forces Outside Capital Probably Not Strong Enough.

Washington, July 19.—A summary of dispatches from Mexico issued tonight by the State Department, contained an announcement by General Gonzalez that sufficient garrison had been left in the city and surroundings "in order to afford proper protection to the people," but notwithstanding this assertion of Gonzalez, officials here were inclined to doubt that the forces were sufficient to prevent trouble or to maintain order in the capital.

Pachuca is on the direct line of the railroad between Queretaro and Mexico City, though east of the former city and north of the capital. Villas' forces are reported to number 1,000 men. Private advices reaching Washington declare that this army left Queretaro after attacking Carranza's forces in the capital, expected to seize Pachuca as a base of operations and affect a junction with Zapata.

Secretary Lansing tonight would not discuss the recall from Mexico City of American Consul General Arnold Shanklin, further than to say that he was returning to Washington. It is understood, however, that differences arose between Mr. Shanklin and the Brazilian minister at the capital who has charge of American affairs, and that Mr. Shanklin was recalled to avoid embarrassments.

CONDITION OF FRANK CONTINUES CRITICAL

Possible Blood-Poisoning is Greatest Danger.

Green Says He Believes He Was Called "From on High" to Perform the Deed and Wishes He Could Have Killed Frank.

Milledgeville, Ga., July 19.—The condition of Leo M. Frank, suffering from a serious knife wound in the throat, inflicted by William Green, a fellow life term convict at the Georgia prison farm here, remained critical tonight. Dr. G. D. Compton, the prison physician, announced, however, that he was hopeful of Frank's recovery. Possible blood poisoning from infection is one of the chief dangers, he said.

Green, questioned further by prison officials today, said he believed that he had been called "from on high" to kill Frank, whose death sentence for Mary Phagan's murder recently was commuted by Governor Slaton, now retired. He indicated no remorse, as he had done immediately after the attack Saturday night.

"I only wish that I had had more strength," Green said. "I think I have done my duty in this matter as well as my strength allowed. I believe that my strength would have allowed me to do more."

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AMERICAN TROOPS ALREADY AT NAGO

Will Protect Lives and Property of Americans

SKIRMISH ON STREETS

Carranza Followers Occupy the Town. Eleven Villa Civil Guards Arrested Across Boundary by U. S. Cavalry—Damage.

Naco, Mex., July 19.—The Villa loss in the skirmish today in the streets preceding the occupation of the town by Carranza followers, was one killed and seven wounded. The Carranza force lost one wounded. Eleven Villa civil guards who fled across the international boundary were taken prisoner by United States cavalry.

Lorenzo Coronado, commissary of the Villa customs department, was killed near the international boundary line where a small group of officials made their last stand against the invaders. The dead and wounded were brought to the American side where order was maintained by the 10th cavalry. About \$25,000 worth of property and liquor was destroyed by the Carranza troops.

U. S. TROOPS AT NAGO.

Are There to Protect Lives and Property of Americans.

Washington, July 19.—Under the agreement entered into last January, by General Hill, the Carranza commander, and Governor Maytorena, Naco was to be a neutral port with civil police and customs officers appointed by Maytorena. No contraband of war was to be sent through the port by either side.

The agreement was negotiated through Major Gen. Hugh Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, who undertook the role of mediator to put an end to fighting on the border and the consequent falling of bullets and shells into American territory.

Just before Hill's evacuation, both sides had been warned that further firing across the border would result in action by United States troops stationed on the American side. The 10th cavalry is now at Naco, and Col. Guilfoyle, commanding, has general instructions to protect American lives and property in any emergency.

No report on today's development had reached the War Department tonight.

THREE BROTHERS SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR MURDER. Charged With Killing Mr. and Mrs. Weisman, Near Milton, Fla.

Milton, Fla., July 19.—James, Percy and Brady Roberts, brothers, were sentenced here today to be hanged for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weisman, who died a month ago while asleep in their cottage near here. Weisman was 82 years old and his wife 80. Robbery is believed to have been the motive for the crime.

Two other men are to be tried in connection with the killing.

SIMMONS AND GODWIN AT WHITE HOUSE TODAY

Neither Thinks Extra Session of Congress Necessary

Report in Washington That Tar Heels of All Parties Have Great Faith in Wilson's Ability to Handle Situation.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, D. C., July 19.—United States Senator Simmons and Representative Godwin, who are here on departmental business, told officials of the administration that North Carolinians, irrespective of political affiliations, have great faith in the ability of President Wilson to handle the delicate foreign situation and approve of his policy so far.

Neither Senator Simmons nor Representative Godwin believes that it will be necessary to call Congress in extra session before December 1. They are not among those senators and congressmen who are urging the President to have Congress meet before the regular term to take action to prevent the shipment from this country of arms and ammunition to the warring nations. A movement was started some days ago by the New York American and a few senators to urge the President to take this course.

EIGHT SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES TO NAME SIXTEEN MEMBERS

Will Serve With Edison on Advisory Board for Navy Invention Bureau.

REQUEST OF DANIELS

The Secretary Asks for Two Members From Each of the Societies.

Washington, July 19.—Sixteen American scientists to form, with Thomas A. Edison as chairman, the advisory board for the proposed bureau of invention in the Navy Department, will be selected by leading scientific societies of the country. Secretary Daniels announced today he had written to the presidents of eight societies asking that two members be selected by each organization to become members of the board.

Following are societies addressed: American Chemical Society, President Charles H. Hart, Chapel Hill, N. C.; American Institute of Electrical Engineers, President Paul M. Lincoln, Pittsburgh; American Institute of Mining Engineers, President Benjamin E. Thayer, New York city; American Mathematical Society, President E. W. Brown, Yale University; American Society of Civil Engineers, President Hunter MacDonald, Nashville, Tenn.; American Society of Mechanical Engineers, President James Hartness, Springfield, Vermont; American Aeronautical Society, Acting President Fredrick W. Barker, New York city; Inventor's Guild, President Edward Weston, Newark, N. J.

About Men in Country. "Much depends on the personnel of the committee," Mr. Daniels said, in announcing his plan "and I have been desirous first of all that it should be made up of the ablest men in the country who have demonstrated their leadership in their professional."

"After consulting with eminent men in the navy and civilian life, I have decided to ask eight societies having lasting memberships, each to select two men which will make up the advisory committee."

In this way I feel sure we will have the hearty co-operation of thousands of trained experts who make up their membership. The members of these societies are the ablest men in the country, their most eminent representatives are chosen. We will therefore obtain for the navy the direct advice of those selected to serve on the committee and also the interest of all the members of the societies who make the selection."

Mr. Daniels explained that the selection of the eight societies did not exclude other organizations of the same character which he would be glad to call upon later. He said that societies of marine engineers in many cases composed largely of present and former navy officers had already been included for the reason that navy officers would constitute the new bureau within the department which the committee would aid. In his letter to the presidents of the societies he wrote:

"I am writing to ask the membership of your society to give practicable and valuable aid and needed co-operation in selecting representatives of your body to serve as members of the advisory committee. . . . I am going to ask you by a poll by letter of your members or in whatever way seems to you most certain of securing the desired result. . . . I am going to ask you to choose two of your members to serve on this board, and it will give pleasure when you have furnished me these names to extend the general invitation of the department."

"We are anxious to begin as soon as possible and if your society can furnish the names at an early date it will help the prompt organization of the advisory board very much. In adopting this course I have the emphatic approval of Mr. Edison and he agrees entirely with me that your society should be the first to respond. . . . No better method of getting the kind of men could be devised."

ACCOUNT OF ATTACK. Italian Squadron Runs Into Bee Hive of Austrian Battleships.

Rome, July 19, via London, July 20.—An Italian cruiser squadron comprising the Varese, Francesco Ferruccio, Giuseppe Garibaldi and the Vettor Pisani, proceeded to the harbor and the Adriatic coast near Cattaro, an Austrian seaport in Dalmatia and opened fire.

During the course of the operations the Italian commander discovered that a number of Austrian battleships had taken refuge in the harbor and that, although not of modern type, would have been able effectively to face the somewhat slow Italian squadron. Hence, the Italian cruiser retired. As the cruisers were withdrawing, Austrian submarines were sent out to attack them. According to the official report the Giuseppe Garibaldi was torpedoed and sank. The crew jumped into the sea and the majority of them were saved.

ITALIAN CRUISER SUNK. Successful Attack of Austrian Submarine Reported.

Berlin, July 19 (By Wireless to Sayville).—The following official communication was received here today from Vienna under date of July 19:

"An Austrian submarine, this morning torpedoed and sank south of Ragusa the Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi. The cruiser foundered within 15 minutes."

BRITAIN FOLLOWS DANIELS' EXAMPLE

Will Mobilize English Inventive Ingenuity.

IDEA OF LORD BRYCE

London, July 19.—The appointment of an invention board of scientific men, with Lord Fisher, recently first sea lord of the admiralty, at its head, to assist the British navy, was largely the result of a suggestion made by Lord Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, to the house of lords and followed upon a discussion in which similar proposals were made by Sir William Ramsay and the other eminent scientists.

Lord Bryce pointed out that the country needed not only fighting men, but should mobilize its inventive ingenuity in the whole range of science. While the American navy was a few days ahead of the British in launching this plan, according to the cables, its inception in both cases was due to the lessons of the war.

The admiralty received 18,000 offers of new scientific devices during the first five months of the war. Many were from Americans. Another 16,000 doubtless came under the stimulus of the stimulus of the last 18 months. Of the last 16,000 a board reduced to 25 the number which in the board's judgment were worthy of attention. Another board has scrutinized these 25 more rigidly and reduced them to just two. These two are being worked out with every precaution of secrecy and every prospect, it is declared, of giving a surprise in mechanical warfare exceeding anything produced by German ingenuity.

Elaborate trials have been made of one of these devices in English waters and in actual service at the Dardanelles. It is said the trials give promise of rendering a battleship immune from the submarine torpedo.

"It is the scientific men who first use their brains in thinking out all the remarkable devices which are revolutionizing modern warfare and then the ordinary agencies of the government merely carry out and apply what science has devised," said Lord Bryce.

The inventive genius of men like the late Professor Langley, of the Smithsonian Institute—the pioneer of aviation—and Bell and Edison and many of the great men, points the way to some great system of controlling the forces of nature and after that it remains only for the ordinary branches of government or commerce to apply what the scientific brain has conceived."

Ashville, N. C., July 19.—The Missionary Conference of the Southern Methodist church which has been in session at Lake Junaluska for ten days closed tonight with an address by Bishop J. W. Bachard, of the Methodist Episcopal church, with headquarters at Peking, China. The bishop declared that war between the white and yellow races in his reach unless the white race allows the nations of the east more territory.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT ASKS INVESTIGATION

Activities German Sympathizers in This Country.

State Department Has Called Upon Department of Justice to Make Inquiry as to Conduct of Certain Persons.

Washington, July 19.—At the instance of the British government, the State Department has called upon the Department of Justice to investigate the activities of certain German sympathizers in the United States who are alleged to have been employing unlawful means to strike at Great Britain and her allies.

Until the inquiry has been completed, whether there is sufficient evidence to warrant prosecutions, no names will be made public and officials of the departments as well as those of the British embassy are reticent about discussing the matter. It is known, however, that some persons have reached the embassy concerning all kinds of plots, ranging from schemes to wreck bridges over which railroad trains were carrying volunteers to the British army to the incitement of strikes at American industrial plants making war supplies for the Allies.

All evidence furnished by the British embassy will be turned over to the Department of Justice, which will conduct the inquiry throughout its bureau of investigations. This bureau and the United States secret service as well have been conducting widespread investigations on their own initiative and several prosecutions already have resulted. It is understood that stories of plots to blow up British ships at sea have been carefully looked into and that scores of suspects have been under surveillance in various parts of the country.

According to reports today in official circles, some persons of high repute in American business circles have been mentioned in reports transmitted by the British government, but their names are being jealously guarded, pending the outcome of the investigation.

TAKES STEPS TO BRING PEACE AT BRIDGEPORT

Leaders Announce 500 Employees Will Lay Down Tools at Noon.

OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

Strike Will Exist Throughout Plant Within a Week, It is Said.

Bridgeport, Conn., July 19.—Negotiations to bring about a settlement of the difficulties between the machinists of Bridgeport and the Remington Arms & Ammunition Company, engaged on a gigantic scale in the manufacture of war munitions for the allied armies, have failed.

Labor leaders announced tonight that the first of the machinists would throw down their tools and walk out at noon tomorrow and that within a week all work in the Remington shops and in the shops of sub-contractors would be at a standstill.

Just how far the strike might spread in other manufacturing communities of New England the labor leaders were unable to estimate.

The announcement was made by John A. Johnston, vice president of the Structural Iron Workers, after a meeting in the machinists' hall, which was attended by members of the machinists' union and by most of the heads of international labor organizations. Mr. Johnston said that at 4 o'clock this afternoon "the last moment of the time we agreed to allow the man I conferred with in Bridgeport in which to arrange a settlement, if he possibly could, I was called on the telephone. The man said this to me:

"I cannot do anything. I have tried my best. You can suit yourself as to any action you will take."

Mr. Johnston refused to divulge the name of the man, stating that had he brought about a peaceful settlement he was prepared to give him a dollar credit, but that as he has failed it was best that his name remain unknown.

"The strike will start at noon tomorrow," Mr. Johnston said. "We will call all of the men in the Remington plant. That includes all machinists, die sinkers, die makers, drop forgers and tool makers."

It was said that it was planned to have a strike in the neighborhood of 500 men walk out at first. Then one after another of the various shops would be emptied of machinists. The hod carriers working on the new buildings being erected by the Remington Construction Company for the Remington Company have already taken a strike vote to follow the machinists out.

In addition there is one sub-contracting shop which the leaders declined to name, where the machinists will walk out tomorrow. In this shop, they said, one or two men had been discharged and the rest of the workers were disabled.

Unless the plans of the labor organizations miscarry tomorrow or there is some unexpected development which speeds up the settlement of the demands of the machinists, at least are likely to be on strike by tomorrow night.

No Attention to Gompers' Call. J. J. Keppler, international vice president of the Machinists' Union, when advised of the call for a conference issued tonight in Washington by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, said that he and other labor leaders here would pay no attention to any such call.

"Neither Samuel Gompers, nor the President of the United States can stop this strike now," he said.

Mr. Keppler said in his announcement that "this is the biggest job we have ever undertaken in this country." He then continued:

"At this point I want to make one statement most emphatic. I want it known that if there is a big argument in this town the people of Bridgeport have no one to blame but Major Penfield. We have tried in every way to bring about a peaceful settlement. We want peace, but it looks as if we can not have it. As for the statement made by Major Penfield that German influence brought about this situation, I want to say this: If anyone for an issue it was Major Penfield. We tried to confer with him. Even the United States government recognizes the right of the employe to confer with the employer. Major Penfield has denied us that right."

Mr. Keppler declined to say what other shops would be called out if the men in the new plant of the Remington company went on strike, but added that "within a week we will have all the manufacturers in the city tied up."

The Bridgeport Manufacturers' Association, at a meeting today, according to a statement given out by the secretary afterward, determined to stand as a body behind the Remington company in its decision to maintain an open shop. In regard to this statement Mr. Keppler said:

"There was no mention of closed or open shops in Bridgeport until the manufacturers' association made that statement. It is a matter of fact that in the Remington company or the Stewart company, or both, that started closed shop methods. They told the millwrights that they would have to join the carpenters' union or quit. That was what started all this trouble. "In the carpenters' union they would receive \$3.75 per day. In the machinists' union, where they belong, they would receive \$5. I should think that would be sufficient answer to the charge that German influences were behind the movement," added Mr. Keppler. "We did not start the thing. (Continued on Page Eight.)"

REMINGTON STRIKE AMONG MACHINISTS WILL BEGIN TODAY

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SAMUEL GOMPERS.

Samuel Gompers, head of organized labor in America, announced last night that he had called a conference of officers of the Machinists' union to meet with him in Washington to consider the strike ordered at the Remington plant. He reiterated the charge that foreign interests had sought to bring about labor troubles in the United States to check the exportation of war supplies to Europe.

DRAFT OF NOTE IS READY FOR CABINET

It is Understood Reply Will be Brief.

REITERATE POSITION

Conclusions of American Government as Result of Germany's Failure to Comply With Demands the Only Expression.

Washington, July 19.—President Wilson and Secretary Lansing prepared today the draft of a note on submarine warfare to be submitted to the Cabinet tomorrow and to be sent to Germany possibly before the end of the present week.

Beyond the fact that the position already taken by the United States in its previous notes will be reiterated, no information was forthcoming at either the White House or State Department concerning the probable contents of the new note.

The President cautioned those with whom he counseled to refrain from discussing the note in advance of its dispatch to Germany, and White House officials particularly requested the correspondents to avoid speculations in detail at this time because the character of the document had not been finally determined.

The note, it is understood, will be comparatively brief, expressing the conclusions of this government as a result of Germany's failure to give the assurances asked for in previous notes, namely that the lives of Americans traveling on the high seas bound on lawful errands aboard unresisting and unarmed merchantmen be not endangered.

At the case of the British liner Orduna, attacked by a German submarine, has not been brought officially to the attention of the State Department. Secretary Lansing said today he had expected word from some of the American passengers aboard but if this failed to arrive in another day or two, he would request one of the departments of the government to institute an investigation to obtain accurate information concerning the incident.

GERMAN GUN MAKERS STRIKE IS PROBABLE

Many Have Already Quit Work, is the Report.

Minor Cases of Disorder at the Krupp Works—100,000 Men Involved and Germany's Munitions Supply Would be Affected.

Geneva, Switz., July 19, via Paris.—An important meeting was held