

# KAISER BACKS DEMAND FOR INDEMNITY



## The



## World.



To-Day's Weather—SHOWERS.

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# MAKE GREAT ARMY DRAFT SATURDAY; FEAR AVALANCHE OF EXEMPTION PLEAS

## AUSTRIAN EMPEROR SUPPORTS DEMAND FOR END OF WAR; KAISER CALLS CROWN COUNCIL

### Wilhelm Drops Mask and Proves He Wages War for Conquest—"Graver Issues" Than Hollweg at Stake—People Urged to Keep Heads.

THE HAGUE, July 10.—All doubt as to the extreme gravity of the internal situation in Germany has been dissolved by the plain statements made in the German press.

The Weser Zeitung of Bremen has a despatch from Berlin which says the question of Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's political existence is at stake, and adds that "far graver issues" have been raised by the speech of Matthias Erzberger, the Catholic Centrist leader, who demanded sweeping electoral reforms and peace without indemnities or annexations.

Word comes from Berlin that on Sunday the Kaiser arranged to hold a Crown Council, which always precedes the decision on some momentous question.

The gravity of the situation, too, is shown by the fact that the official German Press Bureau ordered German correspondents of the semi-official press, such as the Cologne Gazette, to send out urgent appeals to the German people to "remain calm and keep their heads."

KAISER PROVES HE IS FIGHTING A WAR OF CONQUEST. Not only is von Bethmann-Hollweg's position endangered, but apparently the hold of Admiral von Capelle, who succeeded the infamous von Tirpitz as Minister of Marine, has been shaken by Erzberger's scathing denunciations.

A sharply censured Berlin special despatch says the Kaiser at Sunday's audience expressed confidence in Hollweg and approved his course in opposing the Reichstag's demand to commit Germany to peace without annexations and indemnities.

The Berliner Tageblatt says that the all-day conference of the Reichstag Middle Parties and the Moderate Socialists brought the parties near to an agreement on the questions of peace terms and internal reforms.

Hollweg is slated to deliver to-day his twice postponed speech, but what he will say is unknown, though it is believed that, strengthened by the Kaiser, he will refuse to outline Germany's war aims, the understanding now being plainly that Wilhelm has "showed his hand" and is making war for just what he can get out of it—money and lands—and is not fighting a defensive war, as he has vainly sought to have the world believe.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR IS BACKING UP THE PEACE DEMANDS. The outstanding feature of the news from Germany to-day is the assertion in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung that Emperor Charles of Austria is taking a strong hand in the peace proceedings in the German Reichstag.

The paper asserts that Matthias Erzberger had a long conference with Emperor Charles in Vienna last week, and that his present attitude is believed to be the result of his talk with the Austrian ruler.

In his speech Erzberger denounced the Pan-Germans and the Admiralty as the chief obstacles to peace, advocated a peace without annexations or indemnities and championed parliamentary reform.

Erzberger's speech was not isolated outburst, for following it, according to the Fremdenblatt of Hamburg, the entire Clerical party in the Reichstag, with the exception of three members, voted to support his stand.

There are indications that the Catholic strength in South Germany

## American Patriots All Over World Are Eager to Fight

WASHINGTON, July 10. PATRIOTISM of Americans abroad has been shown by the application for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps of 194 Americans living in all parts of the world, as announced at Marine Corps headquarters to-day.

In the last month letters have been received from twenty-six foreign countries offering service to the "Soldiers of the Sea." Every continent on the face of the globe was represented—New Zealand, China, Japan, Egypt, five each of South and Central American countries, four West Indian islands, several British colonies and others.

## WOODS PUTS FIVE ON TRIAL TO-DAY IN CRUGER CASE

Detectives Shift Blame for Cocchi Escape to His Motorcycle Cop Friends.

Five members of the police force will be placed on trial to-day at Headquarters for failure to do their duty in the Ruth Cruger case. They are Lieutenants William Browne, John J. Flannery and Francis A. Stainkamp and Detectives John L. Lagarens and Francis McGee. The trial will be conducted by Commissioner Leon G. Godley and the complainant will be Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger.

The Grand Jury is expected to complete to-day its investigation into the perjury charge against Lieut. Browne. An indictment is predicted. An unverified rumor early to-day was that Gov. Whitman is preparing to call an extraordinary session of the Supreme Court to sit on the Cruger investigation, and has decided to name Justice James C. Cropper of Brooklyn as presiding officer. Justice Cropper declines to affirm or deny the truth of the report.

The assertion of the District Attorney's office that Alfredo Cocchi had police aid in hiding and taking ship after the murder of Miss Cruger has received unexpected support by the voluntary statement of several Fourth Branch detectives. These men have gone to District Attorney Swann and declared their unwillingness to be made scapegoats any longer. They confess having paid little attention to Cocchi, and say they were persuaded to take this attitude by the assurances of certain motorcycle policemen who were Cocchi's friends.

Henry D. Cruger, father of the victim, spent two hours before the Grand Jury telling of rebuffs he received from members of the department and of their efforts to make it appear his daughter was "just another girl gone wrong." Mr. Cruger was followed by the Rev. Harold Pattison, pastor of the Washington Heights Baptist Church, who testified concerning the treatment the case received at Headquarters.

A third witness was Detective Will, who was called in reference to the charge against Lieut. Browne. The three testified at the Waitestein inquiry. Browne is accused of failure to enter the Cruger girl's disappearance in the daily record and of perjury; Flannery is accused of having failed to ascertain that the complaint had not been entered and Stainkamp of having entered the complaint as having been reported at 9:43 A. M. whereas it had been received at the previous midnight.

Lagarens and McGee are accused of failing to make a proper search of the Cocchi premises.

## EMMA GOLDMAN AND BERKMAN ON WAY TO PRISON

She Goes to Jefferson City, Mo., He to Atlanta; Each to Serve Two Years.

Convicted of conspiracy against the Draft Law and given the maximum penalty of two years and \$10,000 fine each, Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman started early to-day for Federal prisons to begin their terms. Berkman left at 12:30 o'clock this morning for Atlanta, and the woman at 1:30 for Jefferson City, Mo.

After pronouncing sentence, Judge Mayer ordered a record of the case sent to the Commissioner of Immigration with a view to having the prisoners deported at the end of their prison terms. If Miss Goldman and Berkman serve their fines, it will keep them in prison for many years. But under Federal law, thirty days after expiration of their sentence they may take the insolvent debtor's oath, which will release them from the fines if they can prove they have no money.

The trial moved rapidly toward the close. It had been on ten days. The jury, after being out only 26 minutes, reported its verdict at 5:57 P. M. Only one ballot was taken. In five minutes after the verdict was in, sentence had been passed. The defendants have ninety days in which to file an appeal.

In passing sentence, the Judge said there was no place in this country for those who believe the laws may be disobeyed and broken by the choice of the people. The Judge in his charge to the jury had instructed them the case was not a question of free speech.

The request of the prisoners for two days in which to wind up their affairs was refused. "I consider their further presence in New York a menace to the community," said Marshal McCarthy. "This is the beginning of the end of the Anarchists in New York."

When asked why sentence should not be passed, Berkman said: "We are innocent of the charge and are convicted as Anarchists through prejudice and bigotry."

"The fact we were refused two days' delay in sentence," Miss Goldman said, "shows the Court is prejudiced because we are Anarchists. We are going to stand by our opinions." She said she would fight deportation at the expiration of her term. One of her woman companions kissed her. Several young Anarchists wept.

The prisoners and a dozen Anarchist Reds camped in the Federal Building until 10 P. M. Then Deputy Marshal John Whalen and Mrs. Whalen, the latter specially deputized, took Miss Goldman to the Jersey Central Station at Communipaw. Deputies M. F. Bowler and John McQuade took Berkman to the Pennsylvania Terminal. Before this their pedigrees were taken.

Berkman's was: Born in 1869 at St. Petersburg; single; an alien; both parents dead.

Emma Goldman's was: Born at Kovno, Russia, in 1869; single; father dead; mother living at Rochester, N. Y.; a citizen of the United States.

## AMERICAN AIRMAN HAS NARROW ESCAPE

PARIS, July 10.—Walter Lovell of Concord, Mass., narrowly escaped death on Friday, falling from a considerable height in a new machine, but managing to right himself just before reaching the earth. The American aviator alighted in a wheat field and suffered bruises and lacerations of the scalp, beside being rendered unconscious. French soldiers revived him.

Friday being the anniversary of Victor Chapman's death, his father sent a thousand francs for distribution among the mechanics who were connected with the American Escadrille when his son was killed.

## WHISKEY SEIZURE CLAUSE ILLEGAL, SENATORS ASSERT

Steering Committee Makes Effort to Give "First Aid" to Smoot Amendment.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Democratic Steering Committee of the Senate meets to-day to give first aid to the Smoot amendment to the anti-liquor section of the Food Control Bill, which is admitted to be unconstitutional by even some of its friends.

The Smoot provision empowers the President to commandeer all distilled spirits in bond, paying an amount equal to cost, plus 10 per cent. This is held to be in violation of the United States Constitution, which says "nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

Those who assert the amendment violates the Constitution argue that Congress has no power to fix the price, and that if it had ought to be the market price and not the cost of production price. They contend that the owners of whiskey would go to court and that the legislation would not stand.

MATERIAL CHANGES ARE DEMANDED IN THE FOOD BILL. Because of this, and of opposition to some of the sweeping control powers granted by the measure, Senate leaders are convinced the Food Bill cannot be passed until material changes have been made, and the Steering Committee to-day will confer on redrafting some of the provisions. Leading Republicans also will meet to plan changes. An effort is to be made to bring the various elements together on some proposal that will not lead to a renewed filibuster.

Efforts will be made to cut away features not relating to the actual purpose of food control which have aroused such opposition as to endanger the whole measure.

Chief among these are the riders as to whiskey, and provisions relating to governmental regulation of the iron, steel, cotton and other industries.

Senator Chamberlain, after failing to get unanimous consent to close debate and vote on the bill, filed a motion last night for cloture. Under the rules it must be over until tomorrow, when it will be voted on without debate. The motion is the first of its kind ever made in the Senate.

SMOOT WHISKEY AMENDMENT IS A WHITE ELEPHANT. The Smoot amendment, directing the President to take over all distilled liquors held in bond, is a white elephant on the hands of Senate leaders. The President has made it known that he objects to this provision being tacked to the measure.

Senator Shields of Tennessee made a vigorous attack on the Smoot amendment yesterday. He said it is unconstitutional and should not be passed by the Senate.

"In fixing the price at which whiskey in bond is to be taken over by the President, this bill has become a judicial complication," said Mr. Shields. "The Senate has undertaken to arrogate to itself power that belongs to the court. Congress may legislate power to commandeer, but when it attempts to fix prices it encroaches upon the authority of the judiciary." To say that cost plus 10 per cent is a fair price for this whiskey in bond is arbitrarily to hit upon a price without any real attempt to arrive at a fair calculation.

Must Sell Out Bread. W. H. Collins, Chairman of the New York City branch of the War Emergency Committee of the Baking Industry, announced last night that to-day the practice of big buyers of taking back unsold bread from retailers will be discontinued.

## OPPONENT WHITMAN IS SAID TO URGE FOR HARDEST DRAFT JOB.



Justice SAMUEL SEABURY

## SCOTT SEES FIGHT AND RENEWS FAITH IN RUSSIAN ARMY

America's Chief of Staff Declares Advance of Slav Troops Will Not Halt.

PETROGRAD, July 10.—"The Russian Army is going to fight. The spirit among the troops everywhere is excellent. The advance so brilliantly begun has every chance for successful continuation."

This was the reassuring comment on the Russian military situation made by Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army, on his return from a ten days' tour along the southwestern front.

Gen. Scott described in detail and with the greatest enthusiasm the Russian advance of June 30, which he personally observed at close range from a point near Berezany.

"Few observers," said Gen. Scott, "have had such opportunity of viewing the active operations of a European army since the war began. When we arrived at Tarnopol the Russian artillery preparation had been in progress nearly forty-eight hours, but we were in time to watch the brilliant climax."

"We journeyed from Tarnopol to the firing line in automobiles and were escorted to the trenches. A tremendous bombardment was in progress and the Austrian lines were being attacked by a continuous torrent of shells. The point that struck me most forcibly was the accuracy of the Russian fire and the effective concealment of their batteries. The Austrian artillery was good but noticeably weaker."

"The precision and exquisite working of the Russian machinery was a marvel to me. Every man was in his place and there was not the slightest sign of insubordination or reluctance among the men. Each officer and soldier did eagerly and unhesitatingly what he was told. The spirit of the men themselves was in favor of an advance."

"The artillery preparations ceased suddenly, the order to advance was given and the whole Russian line swept forward in perfect unison. I was somewhat dismayed when, in a short time, I saw thousands of men pouring back again. But I soon discovered that these men were Austrian prisoners who came running with all speed into the Russian lines, apparently with a single thought—that of surrendering as quickly as possible."

"The Russian casualties were comparatively slight, as it was possible to judge by the small number of ambulances wagons which the Russians sent forward."

Public and official highly enthusiastic about "PARADE." BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE. BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE. BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE.

## THOUSANDS SEEK TO ESCAPE SERVICE WITH THE COLORS; MAY SWAMP LOCAL BOARDS

### Report Whitman Has Named Judge Seabury for Disagreeable Task as Chairman of District Board for Southern New York.

### DRAFTED MEN MUST KEEP INFORMED OF EVERY MOVE

By Martin Green. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.) WASHINGTON, July 10.—The force of the Provost Marshal General's office is bending every effort to hasten the drawing which will determine the order in which the men who have registered for the selective draft army shall be designated for examination as to their fitness to be called to the colors. There remains a faint hope that the draft may be held on Friday the 13th, but complications continually arising will probably cause delay.

Unofficially, it was stated to-day that preparations have been made to draw the numbers by lottery on Saturday, the 14th, at the latest. In case the returns from all the States have not been received by that time the drawing will be held next Sunday. All days of the week are alike in respect of legality when it comes to the question of raising an army.

It is reported here that Gov. Whitman has recommended to the President that Samuel Seabury—who was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor last fall—be named as Chairman of the most important District Board in the Southern Federal Judicial District of New York State, comprising the Counties of New York, Bronx, Westchester, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster.

The District Board is the Court of Appeal from the decisions of the local boards as to exemptions and is also the tribunal of original jurisdiction in the matter of claims for exemption on industrial grounds, including claims that a drafted person is needed in the pursuit of agriculture. President Wilson has not appointed the district boards in New York.

Politicians in Washington are deeply interested in the report that Gov. Whitman has selected for one of the most unpopular jobs in connection with raising the selective draft army his antagonist in the last campaign.

It is utterly apparent now that the draft will be the beginning of a series of widely scattered episodes connected with the selection of men to go to the front which will keep the country pretty well stirred up. Army officers admit that there is no general enthusiasm about joining the army.

About every male who wants to fight because he likes fighting or thinks his country needs him has already enlisted in the Regular Army or the National Guard.

Probably 3,000,000 of the selective draft law are not enamored of serving in the ranks. They registered because our country is in war and must have a great army. It is anticipated in army circles that claims of exemption will practically overwhelm the local boards, especially in the large centers of population, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit and Cleveland. There never was a law passed summoning an army by conscription which was so liberal in allowances for claims of exemption, and indications are piling up that in some parts of the country more attention is being paid to chances of getting out of the

WOMAN, IN ANTI-WAR TALK, IS MOBBED IN BROADWAY. Miss Bohan Arrested on Charge of Disorderly Conduct After Policeman Rescues Her.

A woman giving the name of Miss Agnes Bohan, forty years old, of No. 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, a professional nurse, was arraigned in the Women's Night Court early to-day on a charge of disorderly conduct. The charge was preferred by Patrick O'Connor of No. 42 West One Hundredth Street, who objected to remarks alleged to have been made by Miss Bohan to the effect that young men in America should not enlist until there is conscription adopted in Canada. She was held in \$100 bail for further examination Thursday.

According to the testimony, Miss Bohan was addressing a street meeting at Ninety-sixth Street and Broadway under the auspices of the Friends of Irish Freedom. When she advised young men not to enlist until Canada adopted conscription, O'Connor testified, there were cries of "Lynch her!" and a rush was made for the speaker.

Patrolman Rhine went to Miss Bohan's rescue and arrested her at O'Connor's request.

L. W. W. Leaders Deny They Are Under German Swear. GLOBE, ATL., July 10.—Categorical denials were made by L. W. W. representatives to-day that their organization was under German influence, that a revolutionary movement had been planned by them and that guns or ammunition were being cached in mining camps and elsewhere.

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Exceptional crowd here. BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE. BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE. BHALTO 10 A. M. PARENTAGE. Send the kiddies.—Adv.

(Continued on Second Page.)