

WEATHER
Showers late today and probably
tomorrow; slightly cooler;
moderate southeast to
south winds
Full Report on Page 12

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1917

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ONE CENT

When They Shall Have Learned How to Say Restoration, Then Peace By Negotiation Will Be Morally Possible. The Word in Their Tongue Is Wiederherstellung

Illinois Moves To Seize All Its Coal Mines

Drastic Action May Follow Refusal of Owners to Lower Prices

City Operation of Public Utilities Also Pledged in Platform

Call Conference of 16 Governors

Democratic-Fusion Plank Promises to Fight for Home Rule

Concerted Steps to Protect Consumer Will Be Taken Aug. 16

William B. Ellison, ex-Corporation Counsel, is the choice of the Democratic Fusion Committee for Mayor. The selection of Mr. Ellison and of candidates for other offices was made last night and is said to be only tentative, but members of the committee, which represents both Tammany Hall and the "Independent Democrats" who acknowledge allegiance to William F. Schneider, were said to be in complete agreement.

Other men named with Mr. Ellison for office are: Controller—John J. Fitzgerald, Democratic Representative from Brooklyn and chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House.

President of the Board of Aldermen—Sheriff Alfred E. Smith.

President of the Borough of Manhattan—Frank L. Dowling, now President of the Board of Aldermen.

The platform adopted savors of radicalism, and follows in general the proposals made by the Democratic County Committee with headquarters at Tammany Hall.

Municipal ownership and operation is given the first place in the platform pledges. Without telling how they propose to go about it, the Democratic pronouncement declares that "specifically we are in favor of the public ownership and operation of all public utilities, including traction, gas, electricity and the telephone."

The impracticability of such a general proposition without details of how it is to be accomplished has been pointed out by the Mitchell Fusion Committee, and it is the plan of that committee, when its platform is announced, to endorse municipal ownership with more practicable limitations.

Indicts Mitchell Regime

The Tammany indictment of the Mitchell administration includes all the expected campaign issues, and some that may not be issues, that the "Tammany investigators" could come up with.

The lamentable condition of the city's financial affairs is largely due to the unwise and reckless administration of the present Fusion officials," the indictment charges, "and that the people of the city are charged with extravagance, incompetence and surrender to favored interests."

Then follow the specific counts under this general indictment, including the purchase of the city's telephone plant, the city's central office, the South Brooklyn municipal railroad scheme, the land deals with "realty favorites" at Dreamland and Rockaway parks, the Rockefeller Foundation "sneaking control of the public schools," telephone wiretapping, "violation of the spirit of the Civil Service law in order to install personal favorites in high-salaried positions," "extended standardization of duties and salaries as a cloak to advance so-called efficiency experts;" in fact, "an administration which responds only to the promptings of self-seeking financial interests which exploit the people of the city and have definite policy of government which will be of benefit to the masses of this great metropolitan city."

Appeals to Staten Island

A play is made for all the votes on Staten Island by the city's garbage disposal plan in that borough.

"They deposited Staten Island for the benefit of profit and the city's garbage disposal plan in that borough."

The Police Department is dealt with as follows:

"In the Police Department the splendid rank and file has been diverted from the line of plain duty—the protection of life and property and the detection of crime—to the irritating surveillance of private business and unwarranted espionage of law-abiding citizens."

"Time and energy have been wasted in the tapping of telephone wires of labor unions and private citizens and in the exhibition of diet squads designed to show the people how little they can eat and live. In the meantime crime has alarmingly increased, has sought to abolish borough or county wards undetected."

Unusual Pledges in Platform

The Tammany pledges in the platform are comprehensive as some of the proposals are unusual. Under legislative proposals, "the power and influence of the administration will be exerted to bring about legislation to bring about amendments to the Public Health Commission act so as to provide for the election of five commissioners, one from each borough; an amendment to the city charter making the office of Corporation Counsel elective; an amendment to the state constitution which will guarantee complete emancipation from state control and interference in the management of affairs that are purely local."

The further pledge is made to oppose legislation which sought to impose further direct taxes upon the people of the state for state purposes, and legislation that sought to abolish borough or county lines or in any way to impair local autonomy.

As a general proposition, if placed in power, Tammany pledges to give clean, economical, businesslike administration of all the city's affairs, the elimination of extravagance and waste and an end of all fads and fancies."

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—The State Council of National Defense today recommended to Governor Lowden that the State of Illinois seize the coal mines in the Commonwealth and operate them during the war.

It further called the Councils of Defense of fifteen other states—Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, Kentucky, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, North Dakota, South Dakota and Tennessee—to meet in Chicago August 16, at 11 a. m., to consider the feasibility of joint action by all coal producing states to reduce the price of coal.

This drastic action was taken following a report to the Council from its committee on law and legislation that the constitution conferred on the governor the power to seize and operate coal mines without calling a special session of the Legislature.

The opinion was written by Levy Mayer, as chairman, and signed by the other members of the committee, David E. Shanahan, Speaker of the Illinois House, and Lieutenant Governor John C. Oglesby.

Vote Was Unanimous

The full membership of the Council was in attendance, with the exception of Dr. Frank Billings, who is in Russia, and Joseph C. Bowen, who is in the United States but is opposed to adopting the recommendations was unanimous.

After calling attention to the critical situation in Illinois the opinion of Mr. Mayer says:

"Though not heretofore invoked there are available fundamental principles of law that furnish means of relief."

"Salus Populi supra lex is a principle as old as government itself. There is an implied agreement on the part of every member of society that his own individual welfare and property shall in case of necessity, yield to that of the state. The seizure of the coal mines can be effected without the institution of judicial proceedings and thus cost delays be avoided. The right of the state in cases of this kind has for its foundation the security of sovereignty itself, and the doctrine of eminent domain and the police powers support the right."

"If the state operates the coal mines during the war, it is a public utility, and the coal mined can be established by the state, and changed from time to time to meet various conditions. The existing wage scale can, if conditions require it, be increased by the state."

As to Price Fixing

"The coal can be sold at such prices above the cost of production as will allow for a proper charge for the cost of the coal, and a reasonable margin of profit with which to pay such just compensation as the court of claims may grant the operators."

"The course here indicated, if pursued, will, in our opinion, constitute no interference with interstate commerce."

"Second, call an immediate meeting of representatives of the state councils of the neighboring coal producing states so that an adequate and uniform measure of relief can be at once contemporaneously adopted and enforced in all these states."

"Third, either separately, or in conjunction with the state councils of the neighboring coal producing states, take immediate steps to bring about the adoption of a Federal law which will give full and sweeping Federal powers of control over the production and distribution of coal."

"The action of the council spread panic through the ranks of the dealers and mine operators, who, for the first time, seemed to realize that the state means business."

Apaches on Warpath In Arizona Hills

GLOBE, Ariz., Aug. 7.—Apaches Indians in the Pinal Mountains, fifty miles northwest of Globe, are on the warpath.

The two largest asbestos mines in the district have suspended operations, according to a telephone message from the Sheriff's office to-night.

A forest ranger, who rode twenty-five miles over rugged mountain trails to reach a telephone, informed Sheriff Armer that forest fires were being started in the vicinity of the mines, and that attempts to burn mine buildings were prevented only by prompt action of guards.

According to the ranger, two industrial workers of the World organizers have been active among the force of 150 Mexicans and Indians employed in the district. The ranger's statements were corroborated by Manager Tiffany of the mining companies, who telephoned to the Sheriff from Rice, Ariz.

More men left Globe to-night by automobile for Rice, where they will obtain horses for the ride to the mines to assist in subduing the uprising and extinguishing the forest fire, which the ranger said, were gaining considerable headway.

WHISTLING TO KEEP UP THEIR COURAGE



U. S. May Buy Big Bombing Aeroplanes

Consider Manufacture Here of British Type Able to Cross Ocean

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Plans for the manufacture in this country of powerful British type bombing aeroplanes, to be used by the American flying corps, were discussed today at a conference between W. H. Workman, British aero expert, and members of the Aircraft Production Board.

The British aeroplanes are described as being capable of a flight across the Atlantic. One machine of the type which it is proposed to manufacture has made a flight from London to Rome. Only the need of the British government for all its military machines at home and at the front, Mr. Workman said, had prevented an attempt before to make a transatlantic flight.

One of the machines, Mr. Workman told the Aircraft Board, has a record of having carried twenty-two men at an altitude of 7,180 feet. These machines on the German bases at Ostend, Zeebrugge and Bruges, Belgium.

Liberia Declares War on Germany

Change Not Prudent Now

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Liberia, the negro republic on the coast of Africa, has declared war on Germany. Some time ago Liberia broke off diplomatic relations.

The declaration of war now gives opportunity to intern German merchants and others who have been accused of unneutral activities. The United States was advised today of the little republic's action.

The active military forces of the Republic of Liberia consists of about 400 men, including militia, volunteers and police. The most efficient portion of this organization is the frontier police, formed to keep the uncivilized Africans out of the plantations of the Liberians. This is commanded by an officer of the United States Army.

The republic was organized in 1818 by the National Colonization Society of America as a refuge for emancipated slaves. The population is said to be in the neighborhood of 2,000,000. Only about 50,000 of these, however, are civilized. Theoretically, all men between the ages of sixteen and fifty are liable for military service.

May Spare Hospital Ships

LONDON, Aug. 7.—"The Evening Standard" says it has high authority for stating that negotiations are in progress, with every expectation of success, toward securing immunity for hospital ships from submarine attacks.

According to a dispatch from Madrid, published by "The Standard," it has been arranged that a Spanish naval officer will go aboard every hospital ship to guarantee that the ship is used only for the transport of sick and wounded.

First Draft Man Lucky

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Harry C. Gilbert of this city, the first drafted man to qualify in the National Army, has been appointed by President Wilson as a provisional second lieutenant of cavalry and confirmed by the Senate.

German Press Finds No Hope Of Democracy in New Cabinet

"The Only 'Kultur' People Has No Control Over Servants," "Tageblatt" Complains—Other Newspapers Cool to New Ministers

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—Germany's press is decidedly lukewarm today in its welcome to the new occupants of the ministerial bench, and characterizes the fourteen newcomers to executive and minor posts as a Cabinet constituted to make a transatlantic flight.

"It cannot be denied that the events occurring in our internal politics lack historic dimensions, as compared with our present military achievements," says the "Tageblatt." "The great German nation, which is the only 'kultur' people in the world, exercises neither direct nor indirect influence in the selection of its servants."

"The present reorganization of the governmental personnel, which is of little moment as regards the internal development of the empire, shows Chancellor Michaelis for the present facing the question of democratization or parliamentarization with the same bewilderment as though he stood in the presence of some exotic sea monster. With us the making of history appears to be the sole privilege of the army."

Radicals Are Dissatisfied

While the Radical and Socialist press is dissatisfied at the absence of any marked concession to parliamentarism in the new cabinets and at the failure to consult the Reichstag on the appointments, newspapers of the opposite camp are aggrieved at the shelving of Dr. Beseler, Prussian Minister of Justice, Count Loebell, Prussian Minister of the Interior, and Baron von Schorlemer.

The "National Liberal" "Boerser Zeitung" in its comment says:

"Is the result which we now contemplate that which we and many others have looked forward to? The question may promptly be answered in the negative. We have again a Simon-pure ministry of officials. Two parliamentarians, Dr. Spahn and Dr. Krause, cannot be considered an evidence of a cannot be desired for parliamentarization. While their appointments are a compliment to their parties the fact remains that the widely-heralded change in personnel is not satisfying."

Michaels Lucky Up to Now

The Conservative "Taegliche Rundschau" has this comment to make: "Chancellor Michaelis up to this time has been noted for his fortunate selection of the men about him and his faculty of securing their close cooperation. Theoretically, all men between the ages of sixteen and fifty are liable for military service."

Helferich May Be Dominating Factor In Foreign Policies

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7.—Will Dr. von Kuehlmann or Dr. Karl Helferich, Vice-Chancellor, be the real director of foreign policies under the administration of Dr. Michaelis, the Imperial German Chancellor? This is the political problem of the hour in connection with the shake-up of cabinets in Germany. It is known that the versatile Dr. Helferich desires to have a hand in steering Germany's new course in world politics after the war, and it is rumored that the new Chancellor, unacquainted as he is with international affairs, desires to retain the former bank director (Dr. Helferich) as his special adviser and mouthpiece, particularly for this field.

In fact, one of the avowed reasons for Dr. Helferich's retention, despite his present unpopularity in the Reichstag, was that his services are indispensable in peace negotiations. Berlin "Tageblatt" and "Lokal-Anzeiger" and the "Vossische Zeitung" all refer to the possibility of a conflict, as Dr. von Kuehlmann, it is understood, is disinclined to permit himself to be relegated to a subordinate place.

A second feature of the shake-up is the consideration shown the Catholic Centre party, whose demand for representation in the imperial and Prussian cabinets for the Roman Catholic population was recognized by the appointment of three Roman Catholics—Spahn, Waldrath and Kuehlmann. With a revocation of the anti-Jesuit and Polish expropriation laws, also part of the new administration, that party is considered to have done very well as a result of the parliamentary crisis.

Russia Quiet, Republic Safe, Root Declares

Alarming Reports of Riots and Bloodshed Give False Impression

Mission Warmly Greeted, He Says

Praises New Government and Lauds Bravery of Women Fighters

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Elihu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, declared here today that Russia is as quiet as the United States. He said the alarming reports of riot and revolution in the Muscovite dominions were misleading, and asserted that similarly disquieting news might be sent out from this country were news agencies to devote their dispatches chiefly to strikes, race riots and other outbreaks.

Mr. Root and the other members of the mission reached Chicago on a special train, and left shortly after noon for Washington.

"We have made a thorough study of the Russian situation, and I am glad to be able to say that we can place the greatest confidence in the Russian people and their new government," Mr. Root said.

Country Generally Quiet

"There is not as much disturbance in all of Russia as there is in the United States. If all the telegraphic reports of riots, strikes and other disturbances in the United States were concentrated and sent over to Russia the people there would get an alarming view of the situation here."

"It is true that they have lost their government and are going through a change. They are totally unfamiliar with any government other than the one they have lived under for so long, but I believe that they are doing very well indeed."

"Any reports, if there were such, that we were not given the warmest kind of reception are entirely false. The greatest hospitality was extended to us, and the spirit of cooperation was extremely encouraging."

Lauds Women's Spirit

"The women who have gone to the front are shaming the men who were holding back. The spirit they exhibit is laudable. I hope that the American women will do the same if the men fall down on the task set for us."

When asked about the attempt to blow up the train carrying the commission through Siberia, Mr. Root smiled as though it was a pleasant little incident.

"Well, at any rate, we were not on the bridge," he said, as though he were dismissing a trifling subject.

Mr. Root, despite his age, was an active, almost youthful, figure as he stepped from the train. He walked briskly from the station, conversing spiritedly with the group that surrounded him. He was dressed in a gray suit and hat, and carried a cane. Only the network of wrinkles in his face betrayed his seventy-two years.

Peace Radicals At Wilson's Ear

"Call" Editor Tells Why He Quit Socialists

Anti-War Attitude of Party a Menace, Chester M. Wright Declares

Why Present Is Not "The Proper Time"

Re-Statement of War Aims Would Be Misunder- stood, Is Fear

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The situation with respect to peace is this: We are just beginning to feel the force in this country of a world-wide radical movement whose programme is "no annexations, no indemnities."

That movement overturned the government of Russia. More recently it has threatened a Cabinet crisis in England. It is felt in all the Allied countries. As this country was the latest in entering the war, the radical movement has been slow in reaching our shores. There is none of the bitter war weariness to assist its progress here, but, nevertheless, it is formidable by reason of the temper of a large part of our people and by reason of the mental habits of the President and some of his most intimate and important advisers.

Much will be heard from it. There are obstacles to its making itself effective immediately, which I shall point out. The best opinion is that the President does not regard the present as "the proper time" to address the country again on terms of peace.

Senator Lewis's visit to him in regard to this subject is interpreted as a sign of the force of the radical propaganda. Mr. Lewis comes from a state with a good many German residents and a good many Ilerists voters. He evidently wished his constituents to know that he was talking to the President about peace.

The Goal of the Peace Activities

There will be activities in Congress beside those of Mr. Lewis in response to the peace movement. These activities will be partly radical and partly pro-German in their nature, for the German propaganda has seized upon the request for a new definition of war aims—as a means of either disrupting the Allies or of mitigating the terms offered to Germany.

But, ultimately, if the movement gains volume, the radical element in it will predominate that the pro-German cost of the later prize will be lost sight of. The support which peace has in the Senate is characteristic—Senators Stone, Vandaman, Norris, Kerby, Gore and Cummins will be its first spokesmen, most of them members of the "wilful twelve," all of them either anti-war or radicals.

Friend of German Cause

"By its attitude the Socialist party has placed itself in the position of being a friend of the German cause. It doesn't matter what the motives may have been; it is the fact that counts. And the fact is that the Socialist party of America is opposing the cause of America and helping the cause of Germany. To remain with an organization that fosters and further, however unwittingly, the most autocratic reactionary, bloodthirsty and criminal policy of the world, is to desert to a Socialist to proclaim his friendship for progress while helping such a cause of reaction as that of Kaiserism passes unopposed."

"Let me make this clear: I am heart and soul with America; I am heart and soul with the cause of labor and democracy, a cause so bound up in the fortune of America that to desert the cause of America would be to desert everything that the normal mind holds dear and that the normal mind clings to."

"The world today is psychologized for democracy. Democracy is the household word of the world. Any party held on the Allied front, as it were, erect the foundations for more democracy than earth has ever known. The Socialist party ought to know enough about psychology to perceive something of what this world cry for democracy portends; it ought to know enough about evolution to see in which direction we are moving. If it does not know it only proves what some have suspected—that the movement never has been a real Socialist movement; that it never has fitted American conditions and the American people; that sooner or later it would have to give way before some more native effort."

"In New York some of us tried to bring the party to the position in which we believed it belonged, but it was of no avail. I was convinced then that further relation with the party was impossible, but, hoping against hope, awaited the St. Louis convention. That convention blasted the future of the Socialist party in America finally and for good. It is feeding now in its last days upon the rotten Teutonic fester on our body politic, as grewsome a sight as American political history has ever afforded, I believe."

Exemptions May Force Call of Married Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Claims for exemption from the draft on account of marriage and dependents have become so numerous that Provost Marshal General Crowder today put the whole matter up to Secretary of War Baker for a ruling. The Provost Marshal's office is being flooded with appeals from exemption boards all over the country asking for specific directions. The impression was gained from General Crowder that Mr. Baker would lay the question before the Cabinet.

It was strongly intimated at the Provost Marshal's office that it will be necessary to draft married men, even those with dependents. It is said that there is a strong movement on foot among officials to draft married men and provide separation allowances as is the practice in England.

Pacifists, Pro-Germans and Intellectuals Have a Single Purpose

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Why Present Is Not "The Proper Time"

The time is not "proper" for a new definition of war aims, in that it is impossible to calculate what its effect would be. The demand for such a definition is based upon the theory that there is a large body of radical