

WEATHER
Partly cloudy and somewhat warmer
to-day; to-morrow fair; gentle
north to northeast winds.
Full Report on Page 12



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

THURSDAY, AUGUST 30, 1917

ONE CENT In New York City

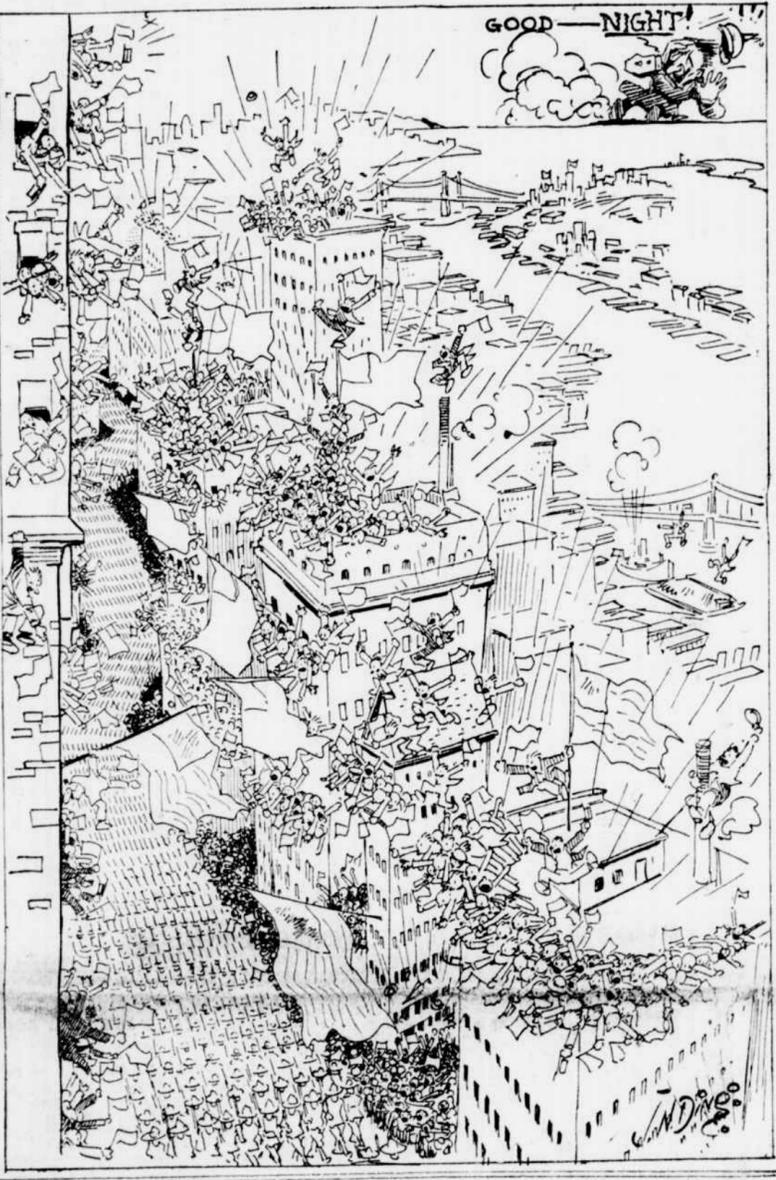
City's Cheers To-day Will Speed 30,000 Of Her Guardsmen to Camp and France

Troops Will March Down Fifth Avenue in Seven- Hour Parade

22d Unit to Board Trains After Review

90,000 of Soldiers' Relatives Will Line the Streets

AU REVOIR, NATIONAL GUARD!—GOOD NIGHT, BILL!



Busy hands worked late last night in every armory and camp in the city, burnishing bayonet and buckle and other war equipment for the greatest military spectacle in New York City since the Spanish war.

For seven hours to-day Fifth Avenue will resound with the measured tread of uniformed men and the blare of military bands. There will be seven hours of cheering, smiling, and, perhaps, a little weeping. During that seven hours 30,000 khaki-clad men, comprising the Twenty-seventh Division—New York's National Guard contribution to America's expeditionary forces—will troop from 119th Street, through the Washington Arch and on to the high road that leads to France.

Relatives in Places of Honor

Lining the flag-draped avenue, in places of vantage and honor, will be 90,000 persons wearing little white badges. They are the Guardsmen's families. Give them a smile and the best places, the Mayor's committee urges.

Behind them will be countless other thousands—men drafted in the new National Army, men too old to fight, boys itching for the chance and hoping the war will last long enough, and women who must stay behind and keep stout hearts—all come to cheer themselves hoarse and say good-bye to the vanguard of the soldiers of state and city.

It will be a gala day. The Guardsmen have been accorded the freedom of the city. Their uniforms will serve as passes to every moving picture theatre in the five boroughs.

The department stores and other business houses will be closed during the parade, to give the employes a chance to witness one of the greatest military spectacles in the city's history. It is figured that almost every man, woman and child in town will see a portion of the parade at some time during the day.

Parade to Start at 10 o'Clock

Major General John F. O'Ryan and his staff are expected to start from 119th Street at the head of the procession at 10 o'clock. It will be about noon when they pass through the Arch at Washington Square, nearly three hours before the last contingent of the division will have left the starting point. Military experts have figured that the last troops will not reach the end of the line of march before 5 o'clock.

The column will be halted on the even half hours for five-minute periods to give the soldiers a rest and so that cross-town traffic will not be entirely held up. Each troop will be preceded by a man carrying a sign bearing the name of the organization, for the information of those not so well posted as to military insignia.

With Division Headquarters will be the armored reconnaissance car for the use of Major General O'Ryan, and the headquarters office truck. The latter vehicle was designed by Major Edward O'Connell, chief of staff, and has been adopted by the army for the use of various field headquarters. It is a fully equipped office on a motor chassis. It has a table, a desk with compartments for typewriter, mimeograph machine, filing cases for maps and papers, telephone connections, electric lights and all conveniences for the conduct of the paper work of a division in the field.

The band, directed by Lieutenant Floyd Pitts, bandmaster, will lead the musical divisions of the parade.

Troops Lack Equipment

The troops will march or ride with full war equipment, as far as the supply of equipment will permit. The orders of the parade prescribe that dismounted troops will march with fixed bayonets, but as nearly every unit is short 50 per cent of its equipment of bayonets only the leading units of each company will have bayonets on their rifles.

Only a small portion are equipped with the new infantry pack, so most will carry their kits in the old familiar blanket rolls of Civil War days. Many other articles, such as gun slings, belts, knapsacks and canteens also are lacking. It is expected that all these articles will be supplied immediately upon the arrival of the Guardsmen at Camp Meigs, at Spartanburg, S. C.

Due to the shortage of horses, the cavalry and field artillery will parade in the usual formation of having a mounted section followed by the dismounted units. There are only thirty horses for each troop of cavalry and the battery of field artillery. The heavy transportation and ambulance will not appear for the same reason, but in the case of four regiments which have been equipped with draft mules.

Only about 3 per cent of the motor trucks have been provided, so each truck company in the ammunition and supply trains will be represented by only one, or possibly two, trucks instead of the eighteen prescribed.

Camouflage Unit Of Army Seeks Men

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—For the first American "camouflage unit," the army chief of engineers to-day issued a call for enlistment of "ingenious young men looking for special entertainment in the way of fooling Germans."

It is planned to organize a company of camoufleurs largely from among iron and sheet metal workers, sign and scene painters, carpenters, cabinet-makers, stage carpenters, property men, plaster moulders and photographers. These men will devote their wits to devising means of deceiving enemy observers, particularly aviators. The literal meaning of camouflage, a French music hall term, is "faking."

Ragged Verdun Heroes Reviewed by Poincaré

By The Associated Press
GRAND HEADQUARTERS OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 29.—Ragged and mud-covered heroes of the Verdun victory, comprising delegations from all the regiments which participated in the brilliant advance of the French troops, to-day passed in review before President Poincaré and General Pétain, the commander in chief, while hundreds of guns thundered near by. A heavy rain and a tempestuous wind made the scene more impressive.

General de Fonclaire received the decoration of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Generals Francais and Martin, commandership, while hundreds of officers and men were awarded the war cross or medals.

Pacifists Will Meet at Fargo, N. D., At Governor Frazier's Invitation

Executive Guarantees People's Council Constitutional Rights—"We Are Loyal and Patriotic and Believe in Freedom of Speech," He Says—Delegates Leave Here To-day

By invitation of Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota, the peace conference of the People's Council, which was prohibited by Governor Burnquist of Minnesota from meeting in Minneapolis, will open Saturday at Fargo, N. D., it was announced at the council's headquarters here late yesterday.

Pacifists' Statement

They issued a joint statement declaring that the peace movement would continue. The statement says:

The action of Governor Burnquist of Minnesota in prohibiting the contemplated meeting of the People's Council is without any warrant in law and is a flagrant violation of the constitutional rights of the citizens of the United States.

Woman Then Arrested

A woman, madly shrieking that she was a suffragette, leaped to the platform, tore off her hat and began waving the flag. As she left Margaret T. J. Curley, a stenographer, of 166 Eighth Avenue, mounted the platform, shrieked "This was the signal for the crowd to cheer the police. Miss Curley was arrested, and by this time the crowd was milling about in such a threatening manner that Lieutenant Weeks sent calls for reserves.

Labor Conference To Be Held at Minneapolis

There will be no change in the plans of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy to hold its annual convention in Minneapolis on the date originally set, it was announced by that organization last night. The action of Governor Burnquist in preventing the meeting of the People's Council, which was to have been held in Minneapolis on the same date, will have no effect on the labor meeting.

Ouch!

Very sore corns have been trod on by Samuel Hopkins Adams in recent articles, with resultant very loud squeals of distress.

In his article this coming Sunday, Adams sums up his tour of investigations of advertising conditions in fourteen cities. A story with names and a kick!

Tell your newsdealer to-day to reserve your copy. Sunday Tribunes, you know, leave the stands early.

Continued on Last Page

3,000 in Riot As Police Raid Peace Meeting

8 Arrested, Heads Broken and Women Trampled in Soap Box Gathering

John D. Moore Among Prisoners in Court

Friends of Irish Freedom Fight When Patriots Take Favorite Street Corner

Heads were broken, women trampled upon and eight persons arrested last night in two riots which followed the attempts of the police to disperse a crowd of three thousand persons attending a soapbox meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom at Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street.

It was not until the police reserves, with drawn clubs and in automobiles which they drove up on the sidewalks, had charged the crowds again and again that they finally moved, shouting and singing, up Broadway, filling the street from building line to building line.

Five persons were arrested at the Thirty-fifth Street meeting, and a crowd of two thousand men and women followed the prisoners to the Men's Night Court in East Fifty-seventh Street, where they indulged in another outbreak, until Magistrate Brought sent a second call for the reserves and the street was cleared. Three more arrests were made there.

Another Meeting Dispersed

Eight hundred or more of the rioters marched up Eighth Avenue to Columbus Circle where they attempted to hold another meeting, but were quickly dispersed by the police, who followed in automobiles and kept them moving.

One of those arrested was John D. Moore, a consulting engineer and national secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, who on Tuesday issued a public defy to Mayor Mitchell and Chief City Magistrate McAdoo. Another was Stephen Johnson, of 229 West Forty-eighth Street, who organized the meeting of the Friends of Irish Freedom in Thirty-fifth Street.

The trouble started shortly before 8 o'clock, when several hundred of the Irish sympathizers gathered at the seventh Street and Broadway, which corner has been in the limelight for the last two weeks as a soapbox storm centre. They found the site occupied by a wagon, from which a returning meeting was being held under the auspices of the American Defence Society. The wagon bore the legend: "Timothy Healy, chairman."

Angered at Ejection

The "Friends" were in no mood to listen to recruiting speeches. After much grumbling, one of them shouted that the meeting would be held in Thirty-fifth Street and the crowd moved two blocks south. Johnson, the first speaker, he declared that the recruiting meeting in Thirty-seventh Street was a part of the Anglo-Saxon plot of Mayor Mitchell and the Board of Magistrates to throttle free speech.

"Tim Healy could never address an audience of real Irishmen!" he shouted. "In the first place he is not capable of making an address, and in the second place no Irishman would listen to him."

Finally, he defied the police to break up the meeting. At this point a patrolman stepped up and whispered that he was under arrest. Johnson held up his hand, informed the crowd of his arrest, and exhorted them to remain peaceable. While Johnson was being escorted away Shaun Conway mounted the platform, but hardly had launched into his speech when a policeman escorted him down. He, however, was allowed to go.

Then Mr. Moore leaped to the platform waving a large American flag. He launched into an impassioned oration against everything in general and Irish in particular. He lasted only a few minutes before he was on his way to the Night Court. "Stand pat, John; stand pat!" James E. Cook, a Jersey City mining engineer, is alleged to have shouted. Mr. Cook became prisoner No. 1.

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A woman, madly shrieking that she was a suffragette, leaped to the platform, tore off her hat and began waving the flag. As she left Margaret T. J. Curley, a stenographer, of 166 Eighth Avenue, mounted the platform, shrieked "This was the signal for the crowd to cheer the police. Miss Curley was arrested, and by this time the crowd was milling about in such a threatening manner that Lieutenant Weeks sent calls for reserves.

They came and fought their way to the platform with drawn clubs. After stripping it of the flags they hurled it into a cellar. Then, on foot and in automobiles which abutted the crowds along, they gradually drove the throng up Broadway. There were nearly 1,000 women in the crowd, and many had their dresses torn in the riot. At this point John Watsenbach, of St. Nazaire, France, for the United States, has been sunk off the Spanish coast, according to a telegram received in Christiania from Santander. The Kongslui was a Belgian relief ship. She measured 3,663 tons.

Norwegian Ships Sunk

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Unionist Seceders Plan a New Party

LONDON, Aug. 29.—An attempt to establish a new political party in Great Britain was announced to-day in a long manifesto signed by twenty-seven peers, members of the House of Commons and others who have seceded from the Unionist party to take independent action "in which national consideration will be the sole concern."

Hearst Americanism

(From The Washington Times, Aug. 25)
One hundred millions more for the Russian revolution from the United States Treasury. It says to be a Russian revolutionist. How much of the money actually goes as far as Russia? How much stays here in the United States? Who signs the order that says these things? Is it Kerensky? Is it Wood? Is it...?

San Gabrielle Partly Taken By Italians

Austrians Forced Out of Mountain Strongholds

247 Airplanes Take Part in the Battle

Capello Renews Assault Against Retreating Enemy

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The renewed attack of the Italians upon the defeated Austrian army striving to hold the Bainsizza plateau northeast of Gorizia is in full swing. Enemy rearguards left behind to protect the disastrous retreat from the Isonzo River have all been driven back, and General Capello's forces are conducting a wide assault upon the newly prepared Austrian positions which have been thrown up near the eastern edge of the table-land. Though Rome reports that the Austrian troops are resisting "with desperation," a thousand more prisoners have been taken and a number of machine guns.

General Cadorna is also beginning to reap the fruits of his long-withheld victory upon Monte Santo. The Italian War Office merely reports some gains on the heights beyond Gorizia, but a Copenhagen dispatch says that, according to the "Cologne Gazette's" correspondent on the Isonzo front, Monte San Gabrielle has been partly taken by Cadorna's men and that the Austrians are deserting the stronghold.

Evacuation Is Sudden

Coming through the "Cologne Gazette," this amounts to semi-official information passed by the German censor. Ever since the green, white and red fluttered from the crest of Monte Santo it has been inevitable that the lower peak must be evacuated, but the Austrian retreat is coming more quickly than anticipated. There is a suggestion that the Italians have pressed far to the eastward on the Bainsizza highlands and that the enemy fears his retreat may be cut off from the rear.

The Austrians are attacking the new Austrian fortifications on the Bainsizza plateau with energy is indicated by the vigorous way in which they are using their combined air services. In yesterday's battle 247 planes were in the midst of the fighting and a squadron of forty Caproni machines dropped 7,000 kilograms of explosives on hostile batteries in the Panovizza Wood, east of Gorizia.

Artillery Fights in Carso

On the Carso only artillery actions and patrol encounters are reported, but all its objectives in the Bainsizza region have been anticipated. There is a suggestion that the Austrians are springing up near the coast again.

From the Trentino Rome reports a reverse which, as yet, has little military significance and may be merely an Austrian attempt at a diversion. The enemy attacked an Italian advanced post on a glacier in the Stelvio Pass and succeeded in penetrating the position, but the defenders withdrew to a summit near by from which they could hold the hostile force under fire. Some of the difficulties of Italian defence may be realized from the fact that the Stelvio Pass, on the border between the Tyrol and Italy, is the highest in Europe, being 9,055 feet above sea level at its summit and far above the line of perpetual snows.

British Plan Price Control on Imports

Rhondda to Regulate Entire Food Trade in Britain; U. S. Works in Harmony

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Lord Rhondda, the Food Controller, has decided gradually to take over control of the entire provision trade in the British Isles. The vital consideration in price regulation is control of imports, and Lord Rhondda is in constant touch with the American Food Control Department on this subject.

It is stated that the two governments are working in entire harmony to obtain a reduction in price of commodities from the United States.

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Britain Indorses Wilson Peace Note; Faith Is Quickened

U. S. Destroyers Bag Submarines By New Methods

Americans Introduce Novel Features in U-Boat Hunt

LONDON, Aug. 29.—From a friend aboard one of the first American destroyers in these waters I have learned some of the difficulties of catching submarines.

It is impossible to give details, but I can state that the Americans have bagged a number of U-boats, that the American navy has introduced several new features in the hunting of submarines and that their system of protecting merchantmen has reduced losses materially.

After several months' constant work my friend believes that the submarines are most successful in the spring and fall, in the early morning and late evening and in a choppy but not a rough sea. Most of the U-boats are working in pairs and reporting by wireless immediately after sinking a ship. Several huge submarines are being used to provision the others at sea. They are still laying many mines, but depend largely upon getting a torpedo home.

They are working over a wide area, but frequently concentrate on a given locality, showing that their secret sources of information remain good. As the anti-submarine devices have improved the U-boats have gone further to sea except at night, when they slip in and plant mines.

After several months of this work all the American sailors have the highest admiration for the work of the British navy. The British had to perform the feat of the attack developed, while the American navy has started just where the British were when the United States entered the war. The Americans have brought in many new and some extremely valuable ideas, which all the Allies are sharing.

18 British Ships Sunk by U-Boats; Six Others Attacked

LONDON, Aug. 29.—For the third week in succession the toll exacted from British shipping by German submarines has risen, and last week, according to the Admiralty figures issued to-day, there was a pronounced increase of destructiveness. Eighteen vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sent to the bottom and five vessels of less than that tonnage were sunk. No fishing craft were destroyed.

This marks a decided jump from the week previous, when fifteen ships in the 1,600-ton class and three smaller vessels were sunk, but, in the main, the submarines this month have not succeeded in bettering their record for July, when the total British tonnage destroyed, according to Lloyd George, approximated 175,000 tons. The waves of increasing loss usually last about three weeks, as in the present instance, and then a drop is noted, which is merely a lull in the campaign.

That the U-boats are becoming increasingly careful of their torpedoes is indicated by the fact that only six vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. During the week 2,629 ships of all nationalities arrived at ports in the British Isles and 2,580 departed. Most of the sinkings reported in to-day's totals occurred during the latter part of the week. The first part of the week was very favorable, but later British shipping had a streak of bad luck.

The fluctuations from week to week in British vessels sunk since the "black week" in April are shown in the following table:

Week ended:	Over 1,600 tons.	Under 1,600 tons.
April 21.....	40	13
April 28.....	35	15
May 5.....	24	22
May 12.....	18	5
May 19.....	18	9
May 26.....	15	3
June 2.....	15	1
June 9.....	22	10
June 16.....	27	6
June 23.....	15	7
July 1.....	15	5
July 8.....	14	4
July 15.....	21	3
July 22.....	18	3
July 29.....	21	2
August 5.....	14	5
August 12.....	14	2
August 19.....	18	5
August 26.....	18	5

The sinkings in the Mediterranean remain at a comparatively low figure, as the weekly Admiralty report from Rome indicates. Italy lost one large steamer, two small steamers and two smaller sailing craft. One steamer attacked escaped.

Five hundred and eighty-eight vessels of all nationalities and of a tonnage of 388,995 arrived, and 557 vessels, of a tonnage of 363,765, left Italian ports during the week.

Mine Field Drift Off Norway

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 29.—Steamships arriving from Bergen report hundreds of drifting mines off the Norwegian coast. It is believed that an extensive mine field is drifting. Many mines also are reported in the Arctic Ocean.

Peoples and Governments of Allies Are Drawn Together

Only One Issue Now, Washington View

Resentment by German People Expected; New Wilson Revealed

By Arthur S. Draper
LONDON, Aug. 29.—President Wilson has voiced the views of the majority of Britons as well as Americans; he has pulled together not only peoples but governments; he has cleared the political atmosphere; he has pointed the way toward a definite goal, and the people travelling that way will press on with renewed strength past determination.

The President's reply to the Pope was needed. It comes at a time when the air is filled with unrest and peace talks, when Europe is no longer thinking clearly, when little statesmen are differing among themselves regarding territorial frontiers and when Russia is almost in the midst of a maelstrom of anarchy, of material and moral collapse. President Wilson's reply will act as a rallying post.

Although published this morning in the American newspapers, only the American comments appeared in the afternoon newspapers here, but they were complete enough to give an idea of its tone and terms. As befitting a country which has come now to play a dominant part in the war, America's reply is first on the field.

Note Finds Many Echoes

Many consider it the equal of Wilson's declaration of war, which set the standard. The President was decided for uncompromising peace, for a fight to the finish, if necessary. That's the kind of peace Britain wants, France wants, Belgium wants. Mr. Wilson has not blocked the movement toward peace—he has given it added impetus.

If war aims are to be won only by fighting, then nations will fight stronger because of the note. It's the kind of peace men like Arthur Henderson are hoping Britain will get, the kind of peace that Albert Thomas is working for in France. It's the kind of peace labor wants; it's the kind of peace nine-tenths of the Socialists desire.

Only professional pacifists who honestly hate all war balk at the President's note because it means more bloodshed and not the immediate end of fighting.

There is also a small element which would go further. They do not differentiate between people and rulers; they hate both equally guilty; they have doubts about the advantages of democracy, and they consider armies and navies as the best preventives of war. They are only a small group, but powerful, it must be admitted.

The people as a whole support the President. Liberal newspapers like "The Daily Chronicle," "The Daily News," "The Manchester Guardian" and "The Westminster Gazette" have been preaching from just this text for months, so have "Nations" and the new statesman labor papers.

Liberal and Labor View

The Liberal and Labor leaders have expressed the same view. They do not want to crush the German people; they think that there is room enough in the world for all, but no place for a war machine liable to run amuck at the caprice of a vainglorious ruler.

Much bitterness has disappeared, but the same uncompromising spirit on the question of right and wrong remains strong and steadfast.

How will Germany take it? If Michaelis follows the advice of Hans Delbrueck, which the German publicist gives in the "Preussische Jahrbuecher," he will break away from the influence of the Junkers and come fearlessly into line with the Moderates, who are now in the majority in numbers if not in power.

Delbrueck says that Michaelis missed two opportunities; first, when he did not reply immediately to Asquith's question on the evacuation of Belgium, and, secondly, his action on the Reichstag peace resolution.

The Chancellor is certainly striving for peace, but he is on the wrong course, which certainly cannot be promoted by secret bargaining for peace. Can the Kaiser satisfy the German people by directing their attention to the war map? In the West the Allies have taken no wide strips of territory, but they have exacted a frightful toll of German lives and won positions

Stirred by Kerensky

Kerensky's remarks about German offers of a separate peace stir "Vorwaerter" to state:
"We declare that neither the German people nor the German press nor the Reichstag know a word about the whole affair. We may be allowed to demand from the government an immediate, thorough explanation of the German people's desires for a general peace on the basis of the Reichstag resolution, which certainly cannot be promoted by secret bargaining for peace."
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Continued on Last Page