

Fair to-day and to-morrow; not much change in temperature; gentle northwest winds.

Full Report on Page 12

Wilson's Plan Is Victory or Another War

A Draw With Germany Would Be Treated Only as a Truce

Might Join Trade Fight on Teutons

President's Determination Shown in Paragraph of His Reply to the Pope

By C. W. Gilbert

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A good idea of the determination with which the Administration will carry on the war was conveyed to-day in the official intimation that if the war ended in a draw a combination would be made against Germany of which the United States would be a member.

In his note the President says: "To deal with such a power (the German government) by a way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness Pope Benedict would, so far as we can see, make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people."

Alliance Would Continue It would only be by keeping the present combination of powers intact that any member of it would feel safe for the future with the present militaristic government of Germany remaining in the ascendant.

The same authority explained, also, that the part of the President's note which declares that this nation deems inexpedient "the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues" must be read in the light of the previous paragraph, which declares a hostile combination against Germany to be necessary if its present dangerous militaristic masters remain in power.

Might Favor Trade War

There has been a good deal of talk about the President's disagreement with the policy of the Allies, adopted in the Paris conference a couple of years ago, of an economic war upon Germany after the war.

The disagreement is more seeming than real. That policy was adopted with a view to precisely the situation which the President declared would make necessary a hostile combination against Germany.

Allies May Explain

The Allies in their notes may take up more fully this question of an economic combination against Germany and make it clear that one is to be formed only if conditions in Germany after the war is over make it necessary for the rest of the world to band together for self-protection.

Nothing is known certainly here in Washington as to when the Allied notes will be sent. It is expected that they will go in a few days. They will probably be general in their terms and emphasize the great issue Mr. Wilson has raised of freeing the world forever from the German menace rather than to discuss from this rule by urging its special claims for reparations, just as she filed a special and impressive answer to the last peace proposal.

Vatican Receives The President's Reply

ROME, Aug. 30.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals were presented at the Vatican to-day by Count De Sais, the British Minister.

Comment of London and Paris Press on Wilson's reply to the Pope, on Page 6.

Navy Convoying Merchant Ships Across Atlantic

Loss of Vessels Under Escort Less Than One-half of 1 Per Cent

Figure Compromise; Criticism Expected

Farmers Urged to Realize They Are Part of War Machinery

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—American naval forces are convoying merchant craft across the Atlantic, it was disclosed officially to-day at the Navy Department. Examination of the records show that the loss of convoyed ships by submarines has averaged less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Details of the convoy system are withheld. It was stated, however, that American war vessels are regularly escorting fleets of British, French and other Allied merchantmen across, the protection being supplemented when the danger zone is reached by the destroyers and other patrol craft.

Rear Admiral Benson, acting Secretary of the Navy, in the absence of Secretary Daniels to-day gave a clear-cut summary of the submarine warfare as Germany has extended it and of the efficient part the American navy is playing in offsetting it.

American Fleet Intact

One thing he made clear especially was that if the ultimate solution of the submarine menace has not yet been devised, at all events the flocks of patrol craft in constant quest of the submarines have the present situation in hand.

Even with more and larger submarines on the ocean, the Germans cannot count on increasing their percentage of shipping destroyed, Rear Admiral Benson indicated, because, as the winter approaches, the weather will be against them. He said:

"There are two theories. One is that the submarines have the better of it because the days are long, and the other that the rougher waters of the colder months make it harder to locate the submarine. On the whole, the submarines seem to operate more effectively when the days are longer and the waters smoother."

"We do not expect the coming months to help the submarines as much as they will help the patrols. On the other hand, the seasons also play an important part in the work of the patrol craft."

The American torpedo boat force in European waters is rendering excellent service and is holding up to expectations the employment of airplanes and other means of attack, Admiral Benson stated. He said no American torpedo boat had been lost.

American naval officials believe that an effective system for checking the submarine menace is being built up gradually, but certainly, many devices and many methods enter into the task. Among other things depth bombs are proving effective. Official reports indicated that American destroyers have accounted for several U-boats with their weapons. No announcement of such incidents will be made, however, unless absolute proof is available.

Several U-Boats Sunk, Belief

No U-boat has been captured by the Americans. It is the best judgment of high officials, however, that several have been sunk by Admiral Sims's destroyers, and they are more confident of the success of the anti-submarine marine force than ever before. The submarine menace will be substantially abated as the number of destroyers and other craft available for the work is increased.

From London that the submarines are working further at sea than formerly were confirmed by the Navy Department. It may be that new boats of greater size and better seaworthiness are being built up in the zone of activities, but it is regarded as more probable that the increased vigilance of the anti-submarine forces is mainly responsible.

The effect of the increasing patrol, of the employment of airplanes and of the addition of new devices to the anti-submarine weapons has been to force the U-boats under water to a greater and greater degree. Their effectiveness is limited in proportion. They cannot run down a merchant ship of average speed. They can operate only against ships that almost stumble upon them.

And all the time they are under water they are consuming the stored power of their storage batteries, decreasing their range of underwater action and compelling them to come up at night and lie idle on the surface, while their engines are used to recharge the batteries.

Destroyers To Be Rushed

The decision of the Navy Department to spend \$350,000,000 on new destroyers and destroyer-building facilities, approved yesterday by President Wilson, is held up for effectiveness by his approval of fighting machines as proven by Admiral Sims's forces. Every effort to speed the new programme, as well as the old, will be made. Destroyers, now under construction are being rushed to completion.

American experts have developed a depth bomb for use against submarines that is deadly at considerable range. The bomb, containing high explosive, is dropped from a destroyer over a spotted area. The presence of a U-boat is indicated. It is timed to explode at a certain depth. If the explosion occurs below the U-boat, and within a reasonable distance, the hull of the underwater craft is crushed like an egg shell.

Signs of destruction in this way appear on the surface in the shape of oil and wreckage. It is very difficult, therefore, to be certain of a hit.

\$2.20 Wheat Price Fixed By President

28c. Under Record, but 20c. Higher Than Allowance.

Figure Compromise; Criticism Expected

Farmers Urged to Realize They Are Part of War Machinery

(By The Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A price of \$2.20 a bushel was fixed for the 1917 crop of wheat by President Wilson to-night on the recommendation of the Wheat Price Committee, headed by Dr. H. A. Garfield. The basis will be No. 1 Northern spring wheat delivered at Chicago.

The committee finally agreed late this afternoon, after several days of voting. Representatives of the producers began by voting for a price of \$2.50 and labor's representatives for \$1.84. The two extremes eventually narrowed down until the votes were only a few cents apart. Both factions appeared uncompromising at the start.

On the basis of \$2.20 at Chicago the food administration worked out to-night differentials for the various grades and classes and for the several terminals. Under this the New York price will be 10 cents above the Chicago figure.

Higher Than 1918 Figure

The price fixed to-night is 20 cents higher than that named for the 1918 crop by Congress in the food control bill. The \$2 price set by Congress was taken into consideration by the committee in considering a fair valuation for this year's crop.

Members of the committee said to-night they expected a great deal of criticism from farmers, but they felt every farmer should consider himself a part of the war machinery of the government and willingly relinquish a part of his profits in the interests of the common good.

Great pressure was brought to bear on the committee from many quarters to set the price at a higher figure than that named, but the final decision, members of the committee declared, represented a majority opinion of what is fairest to all the interests of the country.

In its statement to the President the committee recites the factors considered in its discussions. Chief among them was the mounting cost of living. The condition of world markets also was given careful thought, as was the probable effect of an early termination of the war, which would loose great stocks of wheat in other countries now tied up because of lack of shipping.

The cost of production came in for considerable attention. Experts of the Department of Agriculture were asked for production cost figures, and the committee studied data supplied by growers' organizations. It was realized that some growers would be forced to sell their wheat at a loss, while many others would make a high profit.

Besides Dr. Garfield, the chairman, other members present were: Charles U. Barrett, Georgia, president of the Farmers' Union; Eugene E. Funk, Illinois, president of the Corn Growers' Association; Edward F. Ladd, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College; W. Shortbill, Nebraska, secretary of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Associations; L. U. Tabor, master Ohio State University; Henry U. Waters, president Kansas Agricultural College; W. N. Doak, Resnoke, Va., vice-president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; James W. Sullivan, New York, the American Federation of Labor; F. W. Taussig, chairman of the U. S. Tariff Commission; and Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

President's Statement

A statement by the President regarding the price-fixing says: "Section 11 of the food act provides, among other things, for the purchase and sale of wheat and flour by the government, and appropriates money for the purpose."

"The purchase of wheat and flour for our allies, and to a considerable degree for neutral countries also, has been placed under the control of the food administration. I have appointed a committee to determine a fair price to be paid in government purchases. The price now recommended by that committee—\$2.20 a bushel at Chicago for the basic grade—will be rigidly adhered to."

"It is the hope and expectation of the food administration and my own that this step at once stabilize and keep within moderate bounds the price of wheat for all transactions throughout the present crop year, and in consequence the prices of flour and bread also. The food act has given large powers for the control of storage and exchange operations, and these powers will be fully exercised."

"The food administration now fixes for its purchases a fair price, as recommended unanimously by a committee representative of all interests and all sections, and believes that thereby it will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also."

"Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding this price."

In consideration of the foregoing facts and circumstances, this committee respectfully recommends that the price on No. 1 Northern spring wheat, or its equivalent, at Chicago be \$2.20 per bushel."

THE LEADER OF THE PACK



It will be remembered in Jack London's "Call of the Wild" that "Buck," the old sled dog, turned wolf, was more dangerous as leader of the pack than the wolves themselves, because of his knowledge of the ways of the white man.



Pacifists, on Way, Have No Place to Meet; Lochner and 4 Others Driven from Wisconsin

One Thousand Militants Put Five Emissaries on Truck and Escort Them to Station, Where They Board Train for St. Paul—Only Sixty-nine Leave Weehawken on Special Where Crew Is Anti-German and Pro-War

(Special Correspondence)

HUDSON, Wis., Aug. 30.—Louis P. Lochner, secretary of the People's Council, and four other members of the pacifist organization were run out of town by a mob this evening shortly after their arrival to look over the old prize fight arena here as a site for the convention which was barred from Minnesota by Governor Burnquist. Mr. Lochner's companions were William Charles Kruse, president of the New York Brotherhood Welfare Association; Miss Florence Margolies, president of the Workers' Council, her woman secretary and a woman stenographer.

Telegrams received late to-night from Governor Phillips by Mayor Condit denied granting permission to the National People's Council to hold its conference in this city, and asked local authorities to do as far as constitutional rights will permit in preventing the conference being held. He asked if the arena corporation cannot be stopped from leasing the building to the council.

The party that was driven from the city were not harmed, owing to an impassioned appeal from County Attorney N. O. Varnum, who urged the mob to let them go quietly and not commit violence. Action of the crowd was caused by a public meeting in front of the armory, where speeches were made, after adopting resolutions of protest against the peace conference.

Threatened With Tar

The mass meeting dissolved into a mob and jammed into the Chapin Hall, a leading hotel, where Charles Kruse, Miss Margolies and two other women were sitting in the lobby. Major Campbell shook a petition beneath the nose of Mr. Kruse, protesting against the conference, and demanded he sign it. Kruse held his ground and so did the women. He would not sign.

"Get a rope!" one man shouted. "Get the tar and feathers!" said another. "Hang 'em!" shouted a third. County Attorney Varnum, however, saved the now thoroughly frightened mob by appealing to the crowd's better judgment. He succeeded in calming the mob on the promise of Kruse and the women, given trembling lips, to leave town at once.

Go To Minneapolis

A way was made for them to get their stuff out of their rooms. They were given short time even to do this and five minutes later they were bundled into a big touring car and rushed to the Omaha station, where they arrived just in time to catch a train for Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—On his return from Hudson, Wis., Louis P. Lochner announced that plans for holding the People's Conference of America for Democracy and Peace in this city were abandoned. He said that the mob on the promise of Kruse and the women, given trembling lips, to leave town at once.

Farewell to Guard Brings War Close To City Throgs

Troops of Draft Army Parade Tuesday on Eve of Departure

Each District Plans a Send-Off for Its Own Troops

Solemnity Marks Parade of 25,000 Troops Down Fifth Avenue

Impressive Spectacle Brings Tears to Many

Soldiers' Alignment Wins Praise of Roosevelt and Veterans

New York's drafted soldiers will parade through the streets of the city next Tuesday, September 4, on the eve of the departure of the first detachment of selected men to Camp Upton, at Yaphank, Long Island. As the former National Guardsmen marched through the city yesterday, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense formulated plans for a similar demonstration in honor of drafted men.

Captain A. L. Beyer, U. S. R., who has been in charge of the drills at Governor's Island, will be the marshal of the parade, it was announced. An appeal has been sent to the reserve officers who are in the city to take charge of the drafted men in the line of march. He will meet reserve officers in the drill ground on Governor's Island to-morrow afternoon and make assignments.

Selected men from the boroughs of Queens and Richmond will march with the men from Manhattan. Separate parades will be held in Brooklyn and The Bronx.

Besides the parade Tuesday, there will be other interesting features to the celebration. In the afternoon the 38,821 men, the full quota of the city, have been invited to attend the baseball game at the Polo Grounds between the Giants and the Braves. There will be music and the Mayor will deliver an address. The evening's entertainment will be localized, and nearly every executive district in the city is planning a send-off affair for its soldiers.

Five per cent of the first quota from this city, 1,942 men, will leave for Yaphank the following day. Rocco S. Conkling, director of the draft in this city, conferred with the adjutant general Wednesday night on the details of mobilizing these men, and will probably announce the complete plan to-day.

Conference of Allies Proposed by McAdoo

Purchase and Distribution of War Supplies and Foods To Be Considered

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—An inter-Allied conference, at which the United States will be represented, will be held soon, probably in London, it was stated at an Entente embassy to-day. It was said the conference was proposed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for better coordination in the purchase and distribution of war supplies and foodstuffs.

Political subjects will not be considered. The conference will devote its attention to measures for improving transportation facilities and arranging a better system for meeting the urgent needs of the belligerents.

It is considered probable that America will largely supply Great Britain to meeting the requirements of the Allied countries.

Alone Took 30 Germans

St. Louisian Exceeds Father's Hopes Sixfold

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Allen, son of Richard Blount, of St. Louis, who joined the Foreign Legion in April, has written his father that he has been proposed for the War Cross with Palm for taking thirty prisoners single-handed in the fighting at Verdun. He was wounded slightly in the hand.

Mr. Blount has considerably exceeded the expectations of his father, who said, at the time of his boy's enlistment, "I want my son to account for five Germans."

J. Ham Lewis Sets New Evening Style

At Reception in Dress Coat, Rainbow Waistcoat and White Trousers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Senator James Hamilton Lewis, of Illinois, spurned conventionalities to-night and appeared at the reception given by the Japanese Ambassador to the Japanese mission attired as follows: Dress coat, with velvet collar variation; white duck trousers, white canvas shoes, white kid gloves and rainbow waistcoat.

His appearance among the diplomats and statesmen created a sensation. Speaker Champ Clark, who recently swore he would never attend another hot weather social function unless he could go in a Palm Beach suit, saw the Senator.

"More nerve than I've got," he said.

Hearst Americanism

The New York American's editorial comment on President Wilson's reply to the Pope:

Wednesday, August 29: " " " Thursday, August 30: " " " Friday, August 31: " " "

Parade Starts on Time

At 10 o'clock on the dot bugles sang the call that set the parade in motion. Five hours and sixteen minutes after Major General John F. O'Bryan started down the avenue in a motor that trailed a platoon of mounted police, with the police band blaring "Over There" in his wake, the train of civilian ambulances that followed the last