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Menace of The Reptile Beer Fund
Same Powerful Interests Who Bought "The Washington Times" for Brisbane Financed Disloyal and Anti-American Propaganda

THE alliance between the brewing interests, whose members financed Arthur Brisbane's purchase of "The Washington Times," and the disloyal National German-American Alliance went into American politics and produced results. It has been shown that the United States Brewers' Association supported the German-American Alliance. Here is one case, open and plain, where the German-American Alliance pulled chestnuts out of the fire for the brewers. The community of interest between these two forces has been frequently stated by officials of the German-American Alliance. Beer and Deutschtum are joined in their philosophy. Said President Hexamer of the alliance: "The threat to personal liberty, which is becoming more widespread, is the principal weapon of the nativistic element, which is busily engaged in the effort to surrender the liberty of the United States to England. It is a weapon directed against German-Americanism, which will have none of it. We can gain influence and retain that which we have already won only by organizing ourselves more closely and by doing our duty at the ballot box." The "Chronological History of the National German-American Alliance of the United States," by Albert Godsho, secretary of the National German-American Alliance, says: "The National German-American Alliance aims to awaken and strengthen the sense of unity among the German people in America, to check nativistic encroachments." This is the story of how the Nebraska hyphenates were called on by the Nebraska German-American Alliance to rally to the cause of beer at the polls, and how they did it. The following excerpts are taken from a translation of "The Weekly Omaha Tribune" of November 2, 1916: "NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE Call to Action Omaha, Neb., Oct. 23, 1916. "To the members of the subordinate unions of the State League, and also the German citizens of Nebraska in general: "Worthy Citizens: You are waiting as in the past again in this year for suggestions from the political committee of the Nebraska German-American Alliance as to the candidates whom we are to support. The election on November 7 is the most important in the history of the state, because above everything else the pending prohibition amendment to our organic law must be voted. Prohibition above all other things assails the Germans and their life habits. Prohibition springs from alien-hating fanaticism and know-nothingism. "Regarding the Presidential election, we should take notice of our last convention in Grand Rapids, which expressed no choice of candidates. Since that time, however, the German-American conference, Dr. Hexamer (president of the National German-American Alliance), on his own account, and also the German pastors of Nebraska, have each taken position on the Presidential election, which we recommend to your most fundamental consideration. "Since most of the Republican candidates for state offices are outspoken prohibitionists, we recommend the election of most of the Democratic candidates, and, above all others, of Keith Neville, Democratic candidate for Governor. "Although our committee does not today have complete information which we can give regarding the candidates for supreme judge, the matter cannot longer be postponed, and we counsel our people to give heed to what the German press, and especially "The Omaha Daily Tribune," may publish the last week before Election Day regarding the Supreme Court candidates whom we are to support. "As it ever has been, so now again, it must be our chief concern to elect to the state Senate men of approved and liberal dispositions, since only such ones give us the guarantee that no nativistic or prohibitory laws shall pass the Legislature. We know that there will be a fight made against German instruction, and, therefore, it is of the most extraordinary importance to elect Senators who oppose the nativistic ideas. "The committee has gone to great pains to ascertain the standpoint of candidates in the twenty-eight Senatorial districts of Nebraska. We regret

Truce Terms Awaited, People Rule, Says New German Note to Wilson; French Reach Guise; Aleppo Falls

Hays Accepts Wilson's Challenge

Republican Chairman Urges Fight Against President's Appeal to Voters

Loyalty of Party Impugned, He Says

"Unconditional Surrender" Now Is Real Issue, Statement Asserts

President Wilson has impugned the loyalty and denied the patriotism of the Republican party. Republicans must accept his challenge and fight back.

This is the substance of the reply which Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, made yesterday to the President's appeal that a Democratic Congress be returned at the election this fall.

The President's accusation that Republicans in Congress have tried to usurp its proper functions is termed an untruth by the national chairman, who says concerning the charge:

"A more ungracious, more unjust and more mendacious accusation was never made by the most reckless stump orator."

Mr. Wilson demands the defeat of the Republicans, according to Mr. Hays, because they believe that a lasting peace can be obtained, not through negotiation, but only through Unconditional Surrender.

The Democrats, he charges, do not believe this. On these two beliefs, the national chairman says, hangs the issue of the campaign.

Mr. Hays's reply follows: TO REPUBLICANS: President Wilson has questioned the motives and fidelity of your representatives in Congress. He has thereby impugned their loyalty and denied their patriotism. His challenge is to you who elected those representatives. You owe it to them, to the honor of your great party and to your own self respect to meet that challenge squarely, not only as Republicans, but as Americans. I, as your chairman, call upon you to do it.

Despite That Fact

Mr. Wilson accuses the Republicans no credit whatever for having supported the "war measures" proposed by his Administration, although they have done so with greater unanimity than the members of his own party. Despite that fact, he accuses them of having tried to usurp his proper functions. That charge, as Mr. Taft declares in carefully measured words, is not true. At no time and in no way have they tried to take control of the war out of his hands. The President knows that. The country knows it.

A more ungracious, more unjust, more wanton, more mendacious accusation was never made by the most reckless stump orator, much less by a President of the United States, for partisan purposes. It is an insult, not only to every loyal Republican in Congress but to every loyal Republican in the land. It fully merits the resentment which rightfully and surely will find expression at the polls.

What U. S. Stands For

Mr. Wilson grudgingly admits that the Republicans have been "pro-war." Then why does he demand their defeat? Because they are still pro-war? Hardly that. No, it is because they are for peace through, not without, victory; because they do not believe lasting peace can be obtained through negotiations; because they consider that "U. S." stands for unconditional surrender as well as for the United States and Uncle Sam. The Democratic Congress does not. Mr. Wilson does not.

There is the issue, clear as the noon-day sun. The country will decide. Mr. Wilson want only rubber stamps, his rubber stamps, in Congress. He says so. No one knows it better

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GHOSTS



Former Dean Of U.S. Senate, Hale, Is Dead

Maine Statesman Succumbs at Age of 82 in Home in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Former Senator Eugene Hale, of Ellsworth, Maine, died to-night at his residence here. Senator Hale, who was eighty-two years old and served thirty years in the Senate, had been in declining health for some months. The body will be sent to-morrow to Ellsworth for interment. Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Senator Hale, who up to the expiration of his term, in March, 1911, was the dean of the Senate, was born in Oxford County, Maine, June 9, 1836. He began public life as attorney for Hancock County and held the job nine years. After serving in the Maine Legislature from 1867 to 1888, he went to Congress for three terms. In 1874 President Grant wished to make him Postmaster General, but Hale declined. Another term in Congress followed. Then President Hayes offered to appoint him Secretary of the Navy. This he also declined. He was elected United States Senator to succeed Hannibal Hamlin, took his seat in 1881, and was reelected continuously until 1907. Senator Hale belonged to the "Big Six" group who were called: Senators Aldrich, Hale, Spooner, Platt of Connecticut, Hanna of Ohio and Allison of Iowa. With the gradual retirement of these men, through death or political exigency, the "Big Six" was reduced to two—Aldrich and Hale. The dean of the Senate announced in April, 1910, that he would not seek reelection.

Tax Committee Investigates Warburg Estate

Inquiry, Extended to Westchester, Said to Show Banker Benefited by Lien

Nathan Hirsch, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation, announced yesterday that the investigation of land shark activities had been extended to Westchester, and said that Felix M. Warburg, the banker, appeared to have been the direct beneficiary of one of the tax sales. Mr. Warburg and his brother, Paul M. Warburg, have estates valued at \$500,000 each at White Plains, Mr. Hirsch explained. "One parcel of land, on Central Avenue, White Plains, according to a certified copy of the deed we have," said Mr. Hirsch, "was transferred to Felix Warburg on April 14, 1916, by Ambrose F. McCabe, a lawyer, of 55 Liberty Street, this city, for a consideration of \$1 after McCabe had bought it from the town of Greenburgh, now White Plains. "The original owner of the property was R. C. Popham. The town of Greenburgh acquired the property about 1913. It was sold for the amount of the tax to McCabe on January 6, 1916. The amount of the tax was \$4.02, the interest charge 48 cents and the advertisement cost \$2, making a total of \$6.50. The property, formerly known as Lot 149, Central Avenue, now as Lot 11, Block 42, Ward 1, did not appear on the tax roll for 1915-'16, and was assessed to Mr. Warburg at a valuation of \$900.

Turks' Defeat Decisive as Base Is Lost

Crowning Victory of Allies by Cuts Sultan's Armies Off From Capital

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The city of Aleppo was occupied by British cavalry and armored cars Saturday morning, says a British official statement issued to-day on operations in Syria and Palestine. The statement reads: "Our advanced cavalry and armored cars occupied Aleppo on the morning of October 26, after overcoming slight opposition." The Turks at the beginning of last week were defending Aleppo with 12,000 men, but these retired to the north. No news has yet been received that the railway junction, six miles beyond Aleppo, has been captured, but it is not believed that the Turks will attempt to defend it, and the fall of the railway junction will mean that a vital artery of the enemy communications has been cut. The fall of Aleppo is expected to be a decisive factor in determining Turkey to sue for peace. Turks' Flight Continues An official communication on the operations in Mesopotamia says: "Our troops continue to pursue the

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Germany's Answer

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Germany's answer to President Wilson's latest communication says:

"The German government has taken cognizance of the answer of the President of the United States.

"The President is aware of the far-reaching changes which have been carried out and are being carried out in the German constitutional structure and that peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government, in whose hands rests, both actually and constitutionally, the power to make the deciding conclusions.

"The military powers are also subject to it.

"The German government now awaits proposals for an armistice, which shall be the first step toward a just peace as the President has described it in his proclamation. (Signed) "SOLF."

German Trick To Force Hand Of Allies Seen In Solf Reply

Hun Would Split America's Co-Belligerents Over Wilson's 14 Points

Ludendorff Out As Army Leader

Reichstag Takes Control From Army; Karl Rejects Separate Peace

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune) WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—In announcing that she is awaiting the armistice terms which will be granted her, Germany is believed here to have forced the hands of the Allies on the question of whether or not they accept President Wilson's fourteen peace terms, and his subsequent peace speeches. In his note of last Wednesday night, President Wilson told the German government he would submit the request for an armistice made by Germany to the Allies, with the suggestion that if they "are disposed to effect peace upon the terms and principles indicated, their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States be asked to submit to the governments associated against Germany the necessary terms of such an armistice."

German Propaganda Aided

It is pointed out here that Great Britain, France and Italy cannot very well, under the terms of this note, agree upon the terms of an armistice without approving or disapproving the Wilson peace conditions. Meanwhile, it is pointed out, Germany will be gaining the full propaganda benefit of her peace offensives while the note writing goes forward. Those who believe that the whole German move is insincere, declare that Germany's request for an armistice terms is obviously made merely for conversational and propaganda purposes. President Wilson's language as to the terms of an armistice leaves no doubt as to its intention to render Germany helpless from a military point of view while the peace negotiations are in progress.

Would Occupy German Cities

The President states positively that the terms must be such as will make a renewal of hostilities by Germany, after the armistice is in effect, impossible. He expressly points out that the word of the rulers of Germany cannot be accepted, and therefore the nations associated against Germany must be given a military advantage which would insure their ability to enforce such peace terms as might be agreed upon. The armistice terms decided upon some time ago by the Supreme War Council at Versailles, in which decision President Wilson voted by cable, provided for the occupation by the Allied armies of Strassburg, Metz and Coblenz, with other German towns. It has been reported also that the conditions included a surrender of part of the grand fleet and of the German submarines.

German Trap Suspected

Even these drastic terms would not fully comply with the President's language in his note of Wednesday, it is pointed out, since if any German army were left

Poilus Gain on 15-Mile Front

Ten Villages Liberated as Bag of Prisoners Is Swelled to 4,000

Counter Blows Are Repulsed by Haig

Italians and British Advance Three Miles in New Piave Attack

October 28, 2:30 a. m.

The German line yesterday rolled back under Foch's hammer blows.

The French smashed the tip of the enemy salient north of Laon and swept forward on a front of fifteen miles. They advanced five miles at some points after the beaten enemy, clearing the difficult ground between the Oise and the Serre and reaching the outskirts of the German base of Guise.

Ten villages and important heights were wrested from the enemy. Nearly four thousand prisoners have been taken in the terrific battle of the last three days in this sector.

Heavy counter thrusts against the British lines below Valenciennes and on the fringe of Mormal Forest were crushed by Haig's guns, without loss of ground, the War Office in London announced.

Diaz's armies on the Italian front launched a drive at a new point across the middle Piave and swept three miles beyond the river on a ten-mile front, capturing 2,000 prisoners and several villages.

On the mountain front the Austrians made desperate attempts to regain their losses of earlier fighting, but their attacks were everywhere beaten back. One thousand more captives fell to the Italians in this sector.

Aleppo, six miles from the junction of the Hedjaz and Berlin-Bagdad railways in Syria, has been captured by Allenby's army, after an advance of 185 miles from Damascus. The Turks' only sup-

Ludendorff Resigns; Is Placed by Kaiser On Unattached List

Action Interpreted in London as Foreunner of Acceptance of Allied Terms

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Official announcement was made in Berlin Saturday night that Emperor William had acceded to the request of General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general, that he be permitted to resign.

General surprise was caused in Berlin by the fact that the daily report from German headquarters was not signed, as usual, with the name of General Ludendorff. Later the following official announcement was issued:

"The Emperor, accepting the request to be allowed to retire of Infantry General Ludendorff, the first quartermaster general and commander in time of peace of the 25th Infantry Brigade, has placed him on the unattached list. The Emperor decided at the same time that the lower Rhenish Infantry Regiment No. 39, of which the general has long been chief, shall bear henceforth the name of Ludendorff."

His resignation, it is believed in London, will still further shake the faith of the German people in their military machine.

It is popularly interpreted here as heralding Germany's acceptance of the Allies' armistice terms.

ply line to his retreating armies in Mesopotamia has been rendered useless by the British.

French Pressure On Foe Unrelaxed After Three Months

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY ON THE OISE-AISNE FRONT, Oct. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Discussion of armistice proposals has had no appreciable effect upon military operations on the French front, which are being prosecuted with a vigor that has not slackened since the offensive began on August 8. The enemy's resistance also has not weakened, obliging the three French armies operating between the Oise and the Aisne to continue their

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