

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Generally fair to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy; gentle south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on page 6.

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ONE CENT In Greater New York TWO CENTS Elsewhere

TIGER REVOLT GROWS; MAY CUT OUT HYLAN; WILSON BEHIND RUSH

Tammany Said to Be Preparing to Back Hearst for Mayor.
PETITIONS FOR HIM Sentiment Being Drummed Up to Name Him as Independent.

REBELLION IN THE BRONX

It Also Develops in Queens, Where Battle Rages Against Connolly.

Notwithstanding the heartfelt advice given by Arthur Brisbane to William Randolph Hearst that running for Mayor of New York was not much of a business for an editor person, there is every indication that Tammany Hall is getting ready to turn down Judge J. P. Hylan and get behind Mr. Hearst for the fight against John Purroy Mitchel.

There was talk in some quarters of the Wilson-Hearst feud beginning afresh in the local campaign. Color was given to this by the fact that the petitions for the nomination of Rush were circulated by Dudley Field Malone and Stewart Gibbons, two of the straight Wilson men. The wisecracker asserted that Wilson with Tammany when he learned his organization would support Hearst and that Washington took up the cudgels for him immediately.

The Hearst attitude was said to be entirely typical. It was pointed out that he would not have any objection as the straight candidate of Tammany, following the experience he had in 1906, when the late Senator Thomas E. Brady did not get the nomination of his life. In bringing about the nomination of Mr. Hearst as the official Democratic-Tammany candidate for Governor, it was asserted that Mr. Hearst was perfectly receptive toward an independent nomination, provided he was assured that he would have Tammany support in his candidacy.

This information came from a statement that open revolt against Tammany was in progress in the Bronx and in Queens, made the "Regular" fight for the nomination of Hylan last night. In the Bronx, it was urged, State Senator John J. Dunningan, one of the most active workers in the section, had been elected to the position of President against Henry Bruckner, with the support of Eugene McGuire and Louis Haffen, both of whom have cut their figure in the political work of the upper division.

Rebellion in Queens. The Queens rebellion brought a regular fight into the race for the nomination of many of the best workers of the Tammany fold in that borough. Martin Mazer was picked to run against Joseph P. McKee, who was the official candidate of the Tammany faction. William H. Hays, Senator for District Attorney against State Senator Peter M. Daly, and Judge Burt J. Humphrey was slated to make the fight for Supreme Court Justice against Richard Newcomb.

In addition to the bolting of Surveyor Hush, Tammany's oldest district leader, who left the executive committee of the party to enter the race for the Supreme Court against Tom McAvoy's son, seriously worried the sachems.

The big interest in the situation centered about the race for the nomination of Hylan. It was reported that Hylan had made up his mind to run as an independent candidate. The manner of the making of the Hearst boom was generally conceded to be the work of the Hearst school of politics. It was in keeping, said the old timers, with his form, which called for an apparent unwillingness to take any part in the very time when his agents were busy making sure that he got into it.

The speculation took the turn of insinuating that the race of 1906 had been shown in Queens, the Hearst school of politics, it was in keeping, said the old timers, with his form, which called for an apparent unwillingness to take any part in the very time when his agents were busy making sure that he got into it.

As the story runs in political circles, Tammany knows very well that it hasn't a chance of putting through the Hylan candidacy. With this assurance, the Hearst men have looked about for somebody who could be brought into the fight with a chance of beating Mayor Mitchel, or at least the Fusion Board headed by the late Mayor Hylan, and Aldermen, under the cover of a three-cornered fight.

To Produce Slaves of War. In this emergency Murphy is reported to have estimated that the Hearst boom being the one most likely to produce the slaves of war that would give it some standing in the local contest. Hearst, said the old timers, is a bit chary of taking anything that came from Murphy, even on a silver waiter, having in mind the developments that immediately succeeded the race of 1906 in the State. But they were quite confident that the advice given by his chief editorial writer under the guise of a neutral report to the Assembly would be used as a saucer for Tammany, and that Mr. Hearst was all the while busy with his own personally conducted boom.

It was shown that the Hearst political organization had recently broadened its scope, and that servitors in fine lines were shaking up cold ones in a brand new clubhouse in Westchester, crowded with all the energy of persons who were trying to convince the public that now is the time for all good men to come to the aid of the independence of the State. Other striking evidences, all of which cost more or less money, that the Hearst boom is making headway.

SUFFS SAY JAIL MEALS ARE BAD

Workhouse Prisoners Stick to Bread and Water—Picketing Will Go On.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The six suffrage pickets in Occoquan workhouse are undergoing the same experiences as before. The former batch of suffrage prisoners before they were pardoned, according to the negro women, she said, and tonight by Mrs. Dixon, the mother of Ed Dixon of Washington, one of the prisoners. A party of sympathizers, including Miss Lucy Hurst, Gilson Gardner and Mrs. Dixon visited the workhouse this afternoon to learn the condition of the prisoners, but found that they were being kept strictly uncommunicated except in the case of near relatives.

Mrs. Dixon was allowed to see her daughter for half an hour and then in the presence of one of the keepers. Gilson Gardner insisted that he represented Miss Ewing of Chicago in a legal capacity, but was told he would have to have permission to visit her from the District Commissioner.

Mrs. Dixon said her daughter reported all of the prisoners in as good a condition as possible under the circumstances. They are sleeping in the same room with the negro women, she said, and the food was so bad that they were subsisting on bread and water. Also they were made to wear brand new prison clothes which caused them torture, being too stiff for comfort.

Miss Lavinia Dock of Lafayetteville, Pa., is 60 years old. Only one of the workhouse prisoners is married. She is Mrs. Madeline Taylor of Chicago, who has a 10-year-old child.

A council of war was held at Cameron House last night and it was decided to go on with the picketing and if necessary fill the Occoquan workhouse to capacity as a protest. Volunteers, it was announced, were offering themselves from all parts of the country. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis of Philadelphia, sister of Dr. Howard Kelly, who was one of the prisoners locked up for three days in the district jail, wired: "If you need me for picketing, I am ready."

The suffragists, it is understood, intend to consult Dudley Field Malone and decide whether or not to attempt to picket the workhouse. Sentences imposed on the six pickets.

GERMAN ATTITUDE UNCHANGED

Reichstag Member Discusses Prospects for Stockholm Parley.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Friedrich Ebert, a member of the Reichstag, in discussing the prospects for the Stockholm peace conference here today, throwing the Entente Governments to issue passports to delegates, said, according to a despatch to Reuters, limited, from Amsterdam, that the Dutch-Scandinavian committee had not yet announced its attitude toward the changed conditions and that "even if for the present the conference is impossible this is no reason for us to change our attitude toward it."

Continuing, Herr Ebert said: "If the Dutch-Scandinavian committee believes that the conference intended for September should be held, it is our duty to support it without Entente representatives then the German Socialists will come."

CROWDER CUT AND BRUISED. Provost Marshal General Dashed Against Automobile Top. FREDERICK CITY, Md., Aug. 19.—Provost Marshal General Charles F. Murphy was cut and bruised about the face when he was tossed against the top of his automobile as the machine was being driven by a man on the side of the road in an effort to avoid an obstruction. The General's eyeglasses were shattered, the fragments lacerating his nose.

The injuries are not serious. Gen. Crowder and his party were en route to Harper's Ferry.

LEADER AND 25 I. W. W. JAILED IN NORTHWEST

Rowan, Who Ordered the Strike, Says Fight Is for Eight Hour Day.

PREDICTS MORE TROUBLE. Arrests Made to Prevent Property Destruction and Hampering of Industry.

SPokane, Wash., Aug. 19.—James Rowan, district secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, and twenty-six other members of the organization were arrested here today and probably will affect industry in which no strike has been called. Even though all the officers or employees of the organization are put in jail and all the halls closed arrangements have been made to handle the movement.

Rowan had ordered the general strike of I. W. W. labor in the Northwest to begin to-morrow. Strike orders advising farm workers "to let the fruit rot on the ground" and calling on construction workers to lay down their tools have been signed by Rowan. "Lumber workers in the four States already are on strike," Rowan said while he was awaiting his turn to be searched and booked. "I think the strike will spread here and probably will affect industry in which no strike has been called. Even though all the officers or employees of the organization are put in jail and all the halls closed arrangements have been made to handle the movement."

Later Rowan dictated a statement and signed it. He said: "The principal object of the strike of the lumber workers is the eight hour day and sanitary conditions in the camps. We are not unpolitical. We are not against the lumber workers' strike which has been contributed by the working class from all over this country and some from workmen of other countries who have not yet got any from the Kaiser."

Major Clement Wilkins, Idaho National Guard, who directed the troops, said he did not have specific orders, but made the arrests under general orders "empowering me to take such steps as appeared necessary to prevent destruction of property and hampering of industry."

While the large majority of the German language editors did not make any reply at all to the request of the league, there did come a number of very courteous replies to the request that the editors subscribe to the profession of faith that was prepared by Secretary Herbert Barry.

The National Security League announced yesterday that it had received little encouragement in its campaign to get expressions of loyalty to the United States from the editors of German language newspapers. The favorable replies that came to the league were even fewer than those which followed a like campaign among the distinctively German organizations of the country.

Eight More Seized in California. LONG BEACH, Cal., Aug. 19.—Eight members of the I. W. W. were arrested as they stepped from a Los Angeles train here today, the arrests were made by the police, assisted by several national guardsmen.

Two were released after examination by Department of Justice officials, who said they trailed the men from an I. W. W. meeting in Los Angeles last night. The others were held for investigation. Some of the arrests came from the mining districts of Biabe and Jerome, Ariz.

ARRESTS A PRECAUTION. Government Directs Steps Necessary to Save Industry. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Officials here were interested in the news of the arrest of I. W. W. leaders, but there was no formal comment.

It was suggested that the order for the arrests probably was issued by the Commander of the Department of the Army.

The Government has directed that any necessary steps be taken to prevent interference with industries essential to the prosecution of the war.

Soldiers Wreck I. W. W. Office. PORT ANGELES, Wash., Aug. 19.—A number of National Guardsmen, including men from the coast guard cutter Siskiwit, wrecked the I. W. W. headquarters here today, throwing the furniture and papers of the organization into the bay, from which they were recovered later. Corporal Egan, alleged leader of the men, was arrested. An investigation is being conducted.

Loew Theatre to Aid Smoke Fund for Week. WARNING! THE SUN Tobacco Fund has no connection with any other fund, organization or solicitor. It employs no agents or collectors.

Costs U. S. \$156.71 to Equip Each Soldier for the Campaign Abroad

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—According to a statement made public by the War Department to-night it costs \$156.71 to equip an infantryman for service in France. Clothing cost \$101.62, eating utensils, &c., \$7.73, and fighting equipment \$47.36.

Items included under "clothing" are:

One bed sack	.....	89	Two flannel shirts	.....	7.28
Three wool blankets	.....	118.75	Two pairs shoes	.....	10.20
One waist belt	.....	25	Five pairs wool stockings	.....	1.50
Two wool breeches	.....	8.50	Four identification tags	.....	.02
Two wool service coats	.....	19.20	Summer undershirts	.....	1.50
One hat cord	.....	.08	Four winter undershirts	.....	4.88
Three pairs summer drawers	.....	1.50	One overcoat	.....	14.92
Three pairs winter drawers	.....	3.88	Five shelter tent pins	.....	.20
One pair wool gloves	.....	.61	One shelter tent pole	.....	.26
One service hat	.....	1.70	One poncho	.....	3.55
Two pairs extra shoe laces	.....	1.05	One shelter tent	.....	2.95
Two pairs canvas leggings	.....	1.05	Total	.....	\$101.62

Items included under "eating utensils" are: Food issued to each man to be carried in his haversack during field service, canteen and canteen cover, cup, knife, fork, spoon, meat can, haversack, pack carrier, first aid kit and pouch to carry it, costing \$7.73.

Items under "fighting equipment" follow:

One rifle	.....	\$19.50	One steel helmet	.....	\$3.00
One bayonet	.....	2.15	One gas mask	.....	12.00
One bayonet scabbard	.....	1.13	One trench tool	.....	.50
One cartridge belt	.....	4.08	Total	.....	\$47.36
100 cartridges	.....	5.00			

GERMAN PRESS U. S. SHIPS MUST DON WAR PAINT

Security League's Loyalty Queries Bring Small Response. McAdoo Orders Camouflage and Guns on Merchantmen After October 1.

Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Merchant ships sailing from American ports to Europe and the Mediterranean coast of Africa must be armed and painted after October 1 so as to reduce visibility, according to an announcement made today by Secretary McAdoo. The penalty for non-compliance will be an increase in Government insurance rates.

All merchantmen must be armed in accordance with the instructions of the Navy Department, or in the event of the Department being unable to furnish such armaments, owners must furnish to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance satisfactory evidence that such armaments cannot be obtained. An additional rate of 1 per cent will be charged for each voyage on vessels failing to comply with the requirement.

Each vessel shall be painted in accordance with one of the systems recommended by the chairman of the Naval Consulting Board and the Ship Recommendation Committee of the Emergency Fleet Administration at the port of loading. War Risk Insurance.

Ship owners are free to select any of the approved methods and also to follow methods of their own provided the latter are approved by the Naval Consulting Board and the Ship Recommendation Committee of the Emergency Fleet Administration at the port of loading.

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League Is Assailed. One of the most abusive articles directed toward the league and its patriotic fight appears this week in *Jessica* and *Frontier*, published in New York and edited by Francis J. Lori. The article is by Frederick F. Schrader, formerly dramatic critic of the *Washington Post* and now editor of the *Washington Post*. It is difficult to write with becoming moderation," says Mr. Schrader, "of the intermeddling policy of the National Security League, which, relying upon the prestige given it by the names of prominent old men connected with it, took the lead, at an early date, to inflame public sentiment in behalf of the League to prevent the United States from entering the European war, and, after accomplishing its object, is now devoting itself to sowing discord among the American people."

The *German Herald* uses as its reply to the call from the league an editorial published in the *Washington Post* from the New York edition of faith whose efforts to prevent the United States from entering the European war, and, after accomplishing its object, is now devoting itself to sowing discord among the American people.

There have come, however, a number of abusive articles directed toward the league and its patriotic fight appears this week in *Jessica* and *Frontier*, published in New York and edited by Francis J. Lori. The article is by Frederick F. Schrader, formerly dramatic critic of the *Washington Post* and now editor of the *Washington Post*. It is difficult to write with becoming moderation," says Mr. Schrader, "of the intermeddling policy of the National Security League, which, relying upon the prestige given it by the names of prominent old men connected with it, took the lead, at an early date, to inflame public sentiment in behalf of the League to prevent the United States from entering the European war, and, after accomplishing its object, is now devoting itself to sowing discord among the American people."

Receives Hearty Support. "This organization," wrote Charles B. Thompson of the *Baker's Review*, "subscribes most heartily to the sentiments expressed in your circular."

"The people of German birth and parentage in this country will stand by you to the last," said Louis C. Fitzgibbon, editor of the *Deutsche Zeitung* of Memphis, Tenn.

Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American League for the Peace, wrote as follows: "I congratulate you upon the splendid manner in which you have supported the American League for the Peace, and I believe that this should have been done three years ago. The Germans who came to this country came here to make it their home, and the Germans born here should certainly make it their country."

SAMMIES ABOUT TO FIGHT. Returning Ambulance Driver Saw Them at Work. W. N. Wells, an American ambulance driver who returned yesterday from France to enter the Benjamin Harrison Camp at Indianapolis for the training of officers, was stationed recently only about 500 yards from the American troops in France, and noted the fervor with which the poilus greeted and took care of the boys of Uncle Sam. He said the American boys were then preparing to enter the trenches on the firing line.

BRITISH IN 2 BIG OFFENSIVES, NOW GAINING IN WEST

Advance Line 500 Yards on Mile Front Near Ypres. Poelcapelle Road.

BOILING OIL TRAPS FOES. New Attacks Begun by Allies on Somme Front—Take 2,114 Prisoners.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 19.—Activity of the allied forces on the western front is increasing and is being extended over a much wider area. In Flanders the British drove forward near the Ypres-Poelcapelle road, east of Langemarck, advancing their line fully 500 yards on a mile front, taking all their objectives. At the same time they began new attacks on the Somme front, which has been comparatively quiet for some time. Early this morning they stormed German trenches between Lemphre and Bony. Last night they took German positions southwest of Havrincourt. The number of prisoners captured in the fighting northeast of Ypres on Thursday has risen to 2,114.

Military sources here point out that radical changes are taking place on the battlefield in France and Flanders which are likely to develop into an entirely new phase of the war. The British are preparing for the first time conducting two offensives of the first order at the same time in the Ypres and Lens sectors but they have such an abundance of troops on the ground now that they can indulge in important attacks on other parts of the front without detriment to the main operations.

Altrician activity on both sides has been great in the last two days. Three German machines were brought down by the British to-day and four others were dropped out of the sky. British aeroplanes are missing. On the French front eleven German planes were driven down in flames on Saturday and six others were forced to land in a damaged condition.

Raiding German Trenches. It is noted also that the British raiding parties are apparently able to enter the German trenches at any time or place they desire and to bring back prisoners and valuable information. It is perhaps the greatest significance of the recent development that although the Germans evidently know where an attack is to be delivered, as is shown by the repeated reports of their efforts to forestall the blow, every British operation in Flanders recently has been successful and in a general way the gains have been made after the capture of Messines Ridge, but were rarely used afterward until last week.

Reports from the front describe the advance of a weapon which heaved great quantities of boiling oil into the ranks of the enemy. The British are using new weapons and new methods to excellent advantage. In the previous Somme offensive the British used the gas which the Germans brought out even more horrible weapons of destruction. These were first mentioned after the capture of Messines Ridge, but were rarely used afterward until last week.

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Terrific Barrage Fire. When the Germans moved out of Lens in dense formation on Friday to attack the British, a terrific barrage fire struck them from the front and worked its way down a sunken road. British snipers hovering above them directed an artillery fire that cut them off from reinforcements. The British were practically roasting all the time. The new engines belched forth death; it is estimated that 300 litres of boiling liquid were hurled into the ranks of the Germans, practically roasting all the time.

Another development of the Flanders battle, perhaps the most important of all, is that the trench system, so highly prized by the Germans, is being abandoned by them, at least in this section, as it has fallen into the hands of the British. The trenching superiority of the British artillery fire the elaborate trenches are quickly rendered untenable and the famous dugouts, connected with the trenches, are being blown up. The British are under ground become gassy man traps in which the Germans have perished by the score.

The Germans are giving up the trenches and employing in place of them a new scheme of fortifying in a concealed way chains of shell craters, of which there are now two in the line. The trenching seems almost obsolete. The British are under ground become gassy man traps in which the Germans have perished by the score.

Impregnable "Pill Boxes." Those concrete "pill boxes," as the British have dubbed them, upon which the Germans now chiefly depend, hold out at one time and in some cases, have the stronghold taken by the French yesterday east of the Steenbeke, they are practically impregnable to infantry assaults and must be reduced by artillery, but in many other instances they are fatal to their garrisons which are isolated and encircled by the attackers.

In one case a post of this kind held out until the British brought up a machine gun and played it through the loop hole; this was too much for the twenty German within and they surrendered. Another machine gun post of this kind was enveloped with smoke until the Germans hoisted a white flag.

Many of the shell hole nests have been unmasked and the British have taken what is called the first five lines, a few yards behind the shell hole nests and situated halfway between them are machine gun emplacements, which command the opening between the lines. Thus, if the attacking troops force their way through the nests they are met by a deluge of machine gun bullets. Still further to the rear is the first line, which may be some sort of a trench or merely a chain of shell holes connected to form a more or less solid front. The British troops are often sheltered in the shell holes.

The villages which present an easy mark to the British artillery are being avoided by the Germans. An illustration of this was to be seen at Langemarck. The defenses about that place were most complete, but when once the British had

WILSON INSISTS ON CRUSHING DEFEAT OF GERMAN AUTOCRACY

MICHAELIS TO ANSWER POPE. Expected to Address Main Committee of the Reichstag To-morrow.

First Basis of Peace Must Be Guarantee for the Future. COMPROMISE BARRED. Russia Now Believed to Have Been Unified by Pope's Plea.

PACIFISTS WORK HARM. Cause Tents to Think They May Get Terms Other Than Those Already Stated. Special Dispatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Eussia will be guided by the United States in its attitude toward Pope Benedict's peace proposals. This fact and the growing conviction that the Pope's action will consolidate and help Russia mark the developments to-day in the international situation.

The new Russian Government is understood to feel that nothing is now more important to the cause of democracy and lasting peace than to clear up the real issues of the war and draw a sharp line between the peace for which the Entente nations are fighting and the sham peace propaganda which Germany has been advertising so extensively. If the Entente nations and the United States use the Pope's proposals as a means of making this differentiation, a real service will have been rendered, it is said.

The indications to-night are that President Wilson will make the most of the opportunity. Diplomats point out that if the President defines the basic groundwork for the future peace which must be won by the war, he will not only define the German diplomatic peace intrigues, but will consolidate pacifist opinion in Russia and in all the Entente countries and the United States. He will also give the support of a large element of the pacifists who are sincere in their conviction, but have been misled into the belief that Germany's peace proposals were sincere or that the Entente nations were not sincerely opposed peace at this time as a matter of principle.

Guaranteed Peace. Nothing could be further from the truth, it is explained, than the belief that it can be said on the highest authority that the President and Secretary Lansing want peace the very moment they can get it. The United States and the Entente nations have already virtually agreed. Every Entente Government has the same view.

It is not unlikely, therefore, that the President will go to the aid of the joining in the Pope's plea for peace and will heartily endorse the basic idea for a lasting peace. The guarantee against repetition of war which the Pope makes the foundation of his proposals. But the President will then probably outline and here will be the important feature of the peace which the Entente nations and the Central Powers will be out of the question, whether the German Government has agreed to the terms now or in the future. In other words, the President's reply will probably inform the German Government and all parties at the same time of what the national guarantee is and that the Entente nations insist upon regarding as the only possible basis of real peace.

Changes in Situation. The military situation has changed greatly in the last few weeks. At the beginning of the war the British were penetrating further into Galicia, while the U-boats figured threatened to show a falling off in sunken tonnage. The food situation in Germany was not anything but condemned, owing to a shortage of potatoes and absence of new vegetables and fruit and reduced bread rations. Today the food situation is completely different. The arrival of a new potato crop, added bread rations and an improvement in the supply of vegetables, while the military situation has been completely changed, the official leaders, has been converted into an overwhelming rout of the Russians and Rumanians and a redemption of the British front.

The outstanding military feature since the quieting of the recent political storm, however, is found on the western front. In the offensive of the Entente in Flanders, in the German view, is again halted and the German U-boat base on the Belgian coast has been successfully defended.

Three Party Coalition. The new Chancellor and his newly appointed staff of secretaries therefore are permitted to enter into the initial conference with the Entente nations committee at a moment when the Central Powers are declared again to be in military ascendancy and the domestic situation is storm of frontiers. The Entente nations have the government on the eve of the crisis.

When the Reichstag adjourned its plenary sessions on September 26, proposals were made by the Entente nations to the need of Parliament and the Government keeping in active touch with each other, even while the new regime was being introduced into office. The decision of the Chancellor Michaelis is an opportunity to select new aids, to inform himself regarding the chief problems confronting the nation and to formulate his program, which has now come to an end with the summons of the main committee for Tuesday.

Inter-factional conferences will take place Monday. It is generally believed that the three party coalition, formed of Social Democrats, Centrals and the Progressive People's party, is still a unit and that it is likely to be augmented by defections from the National Liberals. The present acting chairman of the main committee is Dr. Althoff, a member of the Social Democratic party. The successor to Dr. Peter Spath, former leader of the Reichstag Central party, who has been appointed Minister of Justice, will probably also be chosen from the ranks of the Catholic Centre party.

LIEBERT'S PEACE IDEA. General Says Germany Must Have Flanders Coast. AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Gen. von Liebert in a speech at Rathenow, Prussia, is quoted by the *Deutsche Tageszeitung* as saying: "We cannot sign a peace before we have the Flanders coast, a colonial empire and maritime bases. Should we not realize this now, we must prepare to work for it after the war in view of the next war."

Gen. Liebert's speech was loudly cheered by his hearers, but it was criticized by the German press. *Vorwaerts* declared: "This may prolong the war until Germany has been so beaten that even our non-Germans cannot think of a 'next time.'"

Proposals Cause Fight Between Political Parties. COLOGNE, Aug. 19.—The peace proposals are now being dragged into the field of party politics in Germany and made the subject of contention between the non-German anti-socialists and advocates of a moderate peace. The *Zeitung* says the Pope's action has cleared up one of the mysterious questions which have troubled the peace campaign in the Reichstag and