

MICHAELIS HINT OF COMPROMISE REPLY TO POPE

Details of Chancellor's Speech in Reichstag Show He Is Less Rigid.

PEACE HOPES GROWING Germany May Yield in "No Annexations or Indemnities" Position.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 23.—Further details received here of the speech made by the Imperial Chancellor on Wednesday before the Reichstag Main Committee show that Dr. George Michaelis's attitude toward the Pope's peace proposals is less uncompromising than at first was reported.

Michaelis, now quoted as saying that the German reply to the note from the Holy See would aim at peace by compromise, in line with the Reichstag resolution, which declared for peace without annexations or indemnities.

The same disposition toward peace by right instead of might was voted by several Parliamentary leaders. Matthias Erzberger, member of the clerical Centre, who had preceded the Chancellor, declared himself in a sharp speech in favor of the Reichstag peace resolution. The whole resolution and nothing but the resolution, which he said had had a good effect in enemy countries and now had found noteworthy echo in the Pope's proposal.

"A policy based on might alone and not on right is doomed to failure from the first," said Dr. Michaelis, who, according to the Reichstag report, declared that the war would end within a year.

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"To seek further detection of important neutrals is an extremely serious and important task confronting us," said Dr. Michaelis. "We can only solve it successfully by observing the principle that in politics might makes right, and that only if we base our conduct on both can we hope to achieve lasting results."

"Public opinion is not bound by frontiers made by our guns and trenches. Our newspapers reach enemy countries, and we study enemy journals. Every official remark, even though uttered in confidential conversation, reaches our enemies in some form or other, or goes to echo."

"It is our important duty to study the psychology of our enemies, to follow their intrigues and the changing currents of public opinion, so that our hand may not be proffered when the other side is melting and conciliatory feeling is beginning to be shown."

"There is also the factor of relations between the German Federal States and the Reichstag, which the Reichstag to give me its confidence."

"Now, when we probably are beginning the last year of the war—and I say it with mature confidence and as far as my department is concerned, to begin with the firm intention of holding out until a satisfactory end has been reached, we must not lose sight of the fact that Germany in future against a recurrence of the sufferings of these times."

"The Committee on Ways and Means, sometimes called the Finance Committee, as it sits when the main body is not in session, has proved too large and cumbersome to maintain quick and constant contact with the Government. It will be replaced by a small sub-committee. The Chancellor has accepted the plan, and the task of replying to the Pope's note probably will be entrusted to this smaller body."

"The Reichstag majority organization has shown life in connection with the peace resolution. The Finance and Ways and Means Committees, Advocates of Parliamentary control are much encouraged by the decision of the National Liberals to send a peace resolution to parliament in the deliberations of the Reichstag. Socialists, Radicals and Clericals. It has explained that the National Liberals are willing to go into the caucus to facilitate parliamentary action, notably regarding questions of foreign policy, in respect to which they still are opposed to the viewpoint laid down in the Reichstag peace resolution."

"Would Retain Free Hand." The Pan-German Deutsche Kurier says that Dr. Michaelis in yesterday's remarks asserted that he did not intend by his declaration on the Reichstag peace resolution to bind himself to any particular conditions, because he must retain an absolutely free hand for the peace negotiations. He hoped, however, to bring about peace within the limits of the Reichstag resolution.

"The disclosure by the Chancellor of the alleged Entente war aims caused the Cologne Gazette to say: 'Here stand revealed the true aims of the Entente's anti-German encircling conspiracy. Here is a huge robber scheme, the like of which never was before. Yet they talk of German conquest and domination!'"

"The mask is now completely torn down. Naked stand the Entente criminals, whose every word is an appeal to the defence of the rights of humanity turned against them and convicts them. With such robber schemes one cannot treat offers that they wanted more. But such offers are unattainable unless and until they definitely give up their robber schemes."

MICHAELIS BLAMES U. S. Charges America Increased Enemies of Germany. LONDON, Aug. 23.—What purports to be a verbatim report of the speech of the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, received by the British Daily Wireless Press and through Reuters' correspondents, is as follows: "As regards our enemies, their number has increased since the adjournment of the Reichstag by three, namely, Liberia, China and the United States. These have not only convicted themselves against us. They acted solely under the pressure of the Entente and the United States, the latter having great influence over Liberia. China has made it clear to these countries

that we shall bring them to account for the damage done under international law by their intervention."

After referring to the solidarity of Germany and her allies, the Chancellor read a telegram from Field Marshal von Hindenburg desiring that the military situation was more favorable for Germany than ever.

"The Chancellor added: 'Our success on land corresponds with our success on the sea. In the month of July according to the latest reports received, 81,000 tons of shipping were sunk. When we take into consideration our results on the one hand, and the fatalities of which we are on the other it appears to be incomprehensible that our enemies show no disposition to prepare the way for consideration of peace, and to mention peace which includes renunciation.'

"I was able to show recently by information regarding a Franco-Russian secret treaty that far-reaching war aims France had and how England supported French desires for German land. Only recently a member of the British Cabinet said that the Germans would be peace-loving if the Germans were not thrown across the Rhine. I am now able to show that further arrangements were made by the enemy regarding their war aims, some of the details of which were already made known to the committee on an earlier occasion. I proceed in chronological order."

"On September 7, 1914, the enemy coalition decided only to conclude a local peace. On March 4, 1915, Russia made the following peace demands, of which the German reply, by note on March 12 and France by note on the same date, namely: Russia to receive Constantinople with the European shore and the islands in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the islands in the Sea of Marmara, the islands of Imbros and Tenedos on the Asia Minor side, the peninsula between the Black Sea and the Bosphorus and the Gulf of Issmalia (Ismid) as far as the River Salurich in the east. This basis was laid down and the negotiations continued until the end of the year."

"In the course of them Russia obtained the promise of the Armenian vilayets of Trebizond and Kurdistan and the islands in the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles as far as the River Salurich and Kharpout. England's share was to be Mesopotamia, and the rest of Turkey in the East was to be divided into English and French spheres of influence. The rest was to be internationalized, and the other districts inhabited by the Turks and Arabs, including Arabia proper and the holy places of Islam, were to be formed into a special federation of States under British suzerainty."

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ALLIES WINNING FAST, MAURICE SAYS

Maps Prove Objectives Are More Than Gained on All Fronts.

RUSSIA FIGHTING WELL No Sign of Rout by German Local Successes, British Expert Asserts.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Aug. 23.—One of the most confident statements of the Allies' expectations of great, sweeping military achievements ever issued was put forth to-day by Gen. F. B. Maurice, the British Director of Military Operations.

Surveying the entire field of operations on the British, French, Italian and Russian fronts and illustrating his remarks with maps, he generalized the entire military position by holding up a large detailed map of the Verdun front and saying: "A few days ago I visited French headquarters. The brown lines on this map were actually drawn for me by a French staff officer before the present offensive began; they indicate the intended objective. The green line parallel to the brown shows exactly what the French have already accomplished."

The lines showed that the French had attained all the objectives of their objectives as originally planned, while in one sector they had advanced considerably beyond the point set. Explaining this, Gen. Maurice said: "The French had planned for a later advance. However, the German lines weakly held in the attack and they took the territory shown and established themselves."

"The German attitude throughout the half-hour illustrated that they showed complete confidence that great results were in sight, although avoiding carefully a direct expression of each of their objectives. The British and French are operating on precisely similar methods, selecting the particular objective for each attack, preparing thoroughly, attaining the objective and attempting no more."

ALLIES' GAINS ARE BIG. Maurice Predicts Bag of 40,000 Prisoners Soon. LONDON, Aug. 23.—"In the last three days the Entente Allies on the western front have taken 25,000 prisoners, and since July 31 they have taken 23,500 prisoners," said Major-Gen. Frederick B. Maurice, chief director of the War Intelligence Department, in a statement to-day with the Associated Press. "I am confident," he added, "that before the end of August we will have topped the figure of 40,000 prisoners, and we will have taken in a month on the Russian front, although their total undoubtedly is composed by at least half a million of men, and the enormous and disorganized Russian units."

"The temporary disorganization on the Russian front has not been as serious in effect as the Entente Allies and feared as the Germans had hoped. A German break through in Moldavia and in south Galicia would have had strategic results, for it would have involved certain strategic retreats on other parts of the line, but the Germans made no progress here and the Russians are fighting well."

See No Real Menace. "The Germans now have begun offensives on the Riga front, but the operation has only just started and thus far has not been entirely aware of the prevailing unjust situation and utterly indifferent to its cure. On this point we call your attention especially to the exhibit."

"We would, however, specifically urge you to direct Mr. Conkling and his subordinates to perform immediately the following actions: (1) To examine the exemption claims to all who can furnish reasonable proof that their failure to perform military duty is due to a disability which was not caused by their own part to supply the necessary force."

"The institution of proceedings against (a) such members or clerks as have used intimidating methods with men wishing to claim exemption or file disability claims, and (b) such persons as have wilfully misinformed drafted men in regard to their rights in filing claims to exemption and taking appeals."

"The thorough reexamination of the local boards of all those who feel that they have been insufficiently examined and taking appeals."

"We urge your Excellency to give this letter your immediate attention in order to remedy an unjust situation, and particularly in order that the local board may be instructed by you to see that scrupulous justice is rendered in cases which have been unfairly dealt with by the local board."

"In closing may we say that we make this appeal to you in full confidence that you will give it the attention which the words of President Wilson that 'our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be completely freed from any artificial sense of injustice in the media of their selection. Very respectfully yours, Winter Russell, general counsel; Roger N. Baldwin, directing committee; Fannie M. Witherspoon, secretary."

Enemy Fears the Truth. "In conclusion I might say a word about the German communiques of the past fortnight. It is unnecessary to draw any further attention to their painfully obvious lack of veracity, which is so completely demonstrated by the Langemarck fiasco. But for us all there is a note of encouragement in the tone of these daily statements. Their tone shows that the German command feels strongly the necessity of coloring all recent operations with a brush which will buck up and encourage the faltering German people. It is necessary to use any means to assure the Germans that everything that happens is a victory. You Ludendorff claims a victory every day, whichever way the army is moving or is being moved."

Nothing Heard of KURZ. Whereabouts of New Yorker Since Release in France Unknown. PARIS, Aug. 23.—American aviation headquarters has heard nothing of Harry Kurs of New York, who recently was sentenced to a month's imprisonment by the criminal court on a charge of being in France although he previously had been expelled from the country because his parents were Austrians.

Since the expiration of his term of detention on August 18 Kurs has not been on duty as medical examiner for candidates for the flying corps.

Kurs, a graduate of Columbia University, New York, was expelled from France June 1916, but later returned there with a number of American aviators. Mrs. Kurs, who lives at No. 435 West 119th street, New York city, has been endeavoring to get in touch with her husband, but the hollow reassurances of the War Department ever since the news of his arrest and subsequent release was received in this country. There has been no response to the inquiries which she has sent in to him in the past week.

Bernstorff's Reward a Prisoner. PARIS, Aug. 23.—Among the 600 prisoners taken by the hollow reassurances of Dead Man's Hill was a battalion commander with his staff, including Count Eugene Bernstorff, the nephew of the former German Ambassador to Washington.

CONKING ASSAILED BY ANTI-DRAFTMEN

Allege Local Boards Not Properly Informed of Their Duties.

APPEAL TO WHITMAN Plans for Mobilization Here—Red Postal Cards Will Notify Men to Report.

The Bureau of Legal First Aid, recently organized for the purpose of helping men get exemption from the draft, stung by its lack of success, launched an attack last night against Joseph S. Conkling, Deputy Attorney General, who is in charge of the draft machinery in New York city.

The bureau, which is in no way to be confused with the Legal Aid Society, despite the similarity of titles, attracted attention a few days ago when it announced that members of the "Constitutional League" would be on hand during the box meetings to offset the patriotic work of the Vigilantes. Its general counsel is Winter Russell, who defended Owen Catton, the famous Canadian student, and the boys convicted of conspiracy against the draft. Roger N. Baldwin, of the directing committee is a director also of the Civil Liberties Committee of the American Union Against Militarism. Fannie M. Witherspoon, secretary, is not so well known.

The bureau's attack on Mr. Conkling takes the form of a letter to Gov. Whitman, and among other things contains the accusation that "the 193 boards of the County of New York, in the performance of their duties or acting in accordance with a general policy dictated by a foreign source" (this last being the language of the law) have issued a paragraph reading: "We have every reason to believe that the latter explanation is the true one, and hereby wish to enter our protest against the action of Mr. Conkling, whom we believe to have been utterly aware of the prevailing unjust situation and utterly indifferent to its cure."

Nine Complainants. The letter to the Governor reads as follows: "The operation of the draft act in New York has given rise to an extraordinary number of grave injustices which have doubtless up to this time not reached the attention of your Excellency. We would ask you to take note of the following facts: (1) That before appealing to you we have made frequent appeals to the local board, but have received no relief from an unjust state of affairs through direct approach to Mr. Conkling, director of the draft for New York city. (2) That we have not collected isolated cases to bring to your attention, but in forwarding one or two affidavits in support of each type of case, we have included a list of typical cases of injustice which have come to our attention and the attention of other organizations by the thousands. (3) That a mistreatment of drafted men has not been confined to any one board or section of the city, but has been marked throughout all the boroughs of Greater New York, thus indicating that the board of directors is not very inadequately informed of their duties or acting in accordance with a general policy dictated from an authoritative source."

"We have every reason to believe that the latter explanation is the true one, and hereby wish to enter formal complaint against the action of Mr. Conkling, whom we believe to have been entirely aware of the prevailing unjust situation and utterly indifferent to its cure. On this point we call your attention especially to the exhibit."

"We would, however, specifically urge you to direct Mr. Conkling and his subordinates to perform immediately the following actions: (1) To examine the exemption claims to all who can furnish reasonable proof that their failure to perform military duty is due to a disability which was not caused by their own part to supply the necessary force."

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Few Draft Evasions. United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy declared last night that he believed there were fewer than 500 men in the city who intentionally failed to register for the draft.

"Why even the dope fiends registered," said the Marshal. "With New York's draft quota practically completed and with only about a week to pass before first mobilization orders are expected, State and Federal officials are busy lining up the men who are to start in operation. Last night the red postal cards that are to notify a registrant that he is to report for military duty were mailed to the different local boards."

From the date specified on the red card the man will be in the military service of the United States. The card is in the form of a return postal, upon which the registrant can ask permission to remain at home until the actual date of mobilization, but the local board orders of the local board, but must promise not to go more than an hour's journey at any time from the board's headquarters.

Reports from twenty-five boards on yesterday's or hitherto unrecorded work are summarized as follows: Examined, 2,000. Qualified, 1,500, or 75 per cent. Qualified and apparently accepted, 665, or 33 per cent. Suits filed in all work reported by the boards to date. Examined, 125,127. Qualified, 84,203, or 67 per cent. Qualified and apparently accepted, 27,854, or 23 per cent.

Haswell Herbert Awarded Cross. PARIS, Aug. 23.—To Haswell Herbert, an American boy, have come honors from France. He is now with the United States Aircraft Production Board in France, where he has received the Croix du Guerre for his previous work at the front with the American Ambulance Corps.

RUSSIA IS MENACED. Germans Seek to Force Nation Into Separate Peace. PETROGRAD, Aug. 23.—Gen. Alexieff, former commander in chief of the Russian forces, in an interview today at Moscow asserted that Germany's strategy aimed at driving the Rumanian army from all its positions in order to compel Rumania to conclude a separate peace or to enter into an alliance with the Teutonic allies.

The sent of the Russian Government, Gen. Alexieff continued, must be transferred to Moscow, although Petrograd at the present is not really threatened. The situation on the Russian front, he added, though serious is not hopeless.

GERMANS BOMB HOSPITAL. Wounded in Air Raid.

By GERARD CAMPBELL. Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN from the London Times. Copyright, 1917; all rights reserved. VERDUN FRONT, Aug. 23.—Twenty-two persons were killed and sixty wounded in the bombardment of the French war hospital near here on Sunday night by the one airplane, the victims for the most part were hospital orderlies, and there also were some wounded soldiers.

In one part of the hospital grounds were some German prisoners under the care of the orderlies who were killed. All the prisoners escaped unscathed. Several enemy airmen hovered overhead, but apparently took no part in the actual dropping of the bombs. The one airplane, which was seen to circle the buildings for some time. After dropping the bombs which fired the hospital, the airman turned his machine gun on the German escapees.

Even if the airman in the darkness had mistaken the buildings for barracks, though they must have been marked on the German war maps, he could have descended very low and one burning building lighted up the place.

FALL OF RIGA NEAR; PETROGRAD IN PERIL

Continued from First Page. Judging from present indications the Conference will take the form of a struggle of the Cabinet backed by the Socialist Left against the bourgeoisie consisting of Constitutional Democrats, discredited Maslov, business men under their president, M. Khabushinsky, and dismissed Generals who agree in severely criticizing the present Government and policy, demanding radical changes.

The view is taken by the Petrograd and Moscow press, which declare that if no agreement is reached between the Conference, they will take the form of a struggle of the Cabinet backed by the Socialist Left against the bourgeoisie consisting of Constitutional Democrats, discredited Maslov, business men under their president, M. Khabushinsky, and dismissed Generals who agree in severely criticizing the present Government and policy, demanding radical changes.

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U. S. AIRMEN RAKE GERMANS IN BATTLE

Willis, Brought Down in Verdun Fight, Avenged by Chum.

CHADWICK DIED A HERO Recruit Flier Drops Enemy on First Dash and Wins Cross and Stripes.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Aug. 23.—Reports of the death of Oliver M. Chadwick, the American aviator, in a battle with German airmen over the fight lines in Belgium last week, were confirmed to-day.

The Lafayette Escadrille is taking a prominent part in the new battle of Verdun. Practically the entire corps is out all day covering the French aviators who are bombing the German ammunition dumps and camps of reserve troops. They also took part in attacks made against anti-aircraft guns and, flying close to the ground, raked with their machine guns the German soldiers who were ordered to man the anti-aircraft guns. Stephen Higelow, while protecting a French bomber, was attacked by eight German flyers. His machine was crippled and he was wounded about the head, but not seriously. On the previous day he had had a similar narrow escape. He was fighting a single German on several other days upon which he was shot down, driving him down and riddling his machine with bullets, but that time he escaped unhurt.

Willis May Be Prisoner. It is feared that Harold Willis, who disappeared at the same time as Hiddle during the air fight on Saturday, is either dead or wounded in the hands of the enemy. Willis was a Harvard graduate, an architect, and was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. He was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille. He was a member of the Lafayette Escadrille.

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ARMY TEA PARTY IN REICHMANN PROBE

Pro-Germanism Is Issue in Colonel's Promotion.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Statements said to show a strong pro-German and anti-British leaning and attributed to Lieut.-Col. Carl Reichmann, U. S. A., were traced to a tea at the home of Col. and Mrs. S. L. Falson, U. S. A., in Chicago, in testimony given to-day before a sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, which is investigating Col. Reichmann's fitness for promotion to Brigadier-General. The hearings were behind closed doors.

It developed that Senator Pendergast's objections to the confirmation of Reichmann were based upon a letter received from Mrs. James Anderson, wife of a Canadian Colonel, repeating statements alleged to have been made by Col. Reichmann at Mrs. Falson's tea. Senator Pomerene also has received a letter questioning Col. Reichmann's loyalty from some one whose name is withheld.

Col. and Mrs. Falson appeared before the sub-committee to-day. Mrs. Falson declared she knew nothing about Col. Reichmann that showed unfitness for promotion. She said the remarks attributed to him were made at her home in Chicago and she believed that some mistake had been made in the interpretation. She declared she did not believe Col. Reichmann was pro-German.

Col. Reichmann notified his army life and entered a general denial that he is either pro-German or anti-British. He denied having defended the ravishment which were ordered in the submarine warfare. The committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Rome Announces Austrian Prisoners Have Reached a Total of 16,350. LONDON, Aug. 23.—The steady hammering and advances of the Italians against the Austrian lines along the Isonzo are beginning to have an immediate effect on the enemy, according to a despatch to-day to the Exchange Telegraph Company, which says the Austrians are removing everything of value from Trieste, the objective of the Italians in the southern wing. The terrible fighting is continuing, the Italian War office announces, and 16,000 men are being taken from the front as prisoners. Unofficial estimates place the Austrian losses at