

THOMAS E. RUSH LEADS REBOLT IN TAMMANY

Oldest District Leader to
Enter Primaries Against
John V. McAvoy.

RESIGNS EXECUTIVE POST

He Is Said to Have Support of
Majority of Wigwam's
Chiefs.

The first open revolt in the inner circle of Tammany's ranks came yesterday when Thomas E. Rush, the Wigwam's oldest district leader, fled the reservation and filed a petition with the Board of Elections for his candidacy for the Supreme Court bench.

More surprising still is the action of the leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, when it is taken into consideration that he is to oppose in the primaries John V. McAvoy, son of Thomas E. McAvoy, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee, of which Rush himself is a member.

Mr. Rush's petition contained 2,800 names and it was announced yesterday that a similar petition, with an equal number of signers, will be filed to-morrow.

It was only natural to suppose that since Rush so openly defied the Wigwam officials and the county committee, in particular he would sever his connection with the executive committee.

He hereby tendered his resignation as a member of the executive committee of the county committee of the Democratic party of the city of New York for the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, now known as the Twenty-ninth assembly district, to take effect at once.

Reason for His Action.
"I take this action in view of the fact that I am advised that at a recent meeting of the executive committee, when I was not present, a resolution was adopted designating various candidates for the primary as a candidate for the office of the Hon. J. V. McAvoy, the candidate for Supreme Court Justice, in the Twenty-ninth Assembly district, now known as the Twenty-ninth assembly district, to take effect at once.

It was not his first clash with Murphy, the first having taken place during the McEllen administration, when with the support of the majority of the district leaders, he sought the nomination for the Supreme Court bench caused by the death of Justice Whitney. It is said that he is the only Tammany candidate for a seat on the bench that the Bar Association ever endorsed.

When Rush thought that everything was clear for his candidacy Murphy at the eighth hour nominated Corporation Counsel Pendleton, who was elected. Rush was appointed attorney to the state comptroller in 1911 and three years later, the City Bar Association, of which he was a member, elected him Surveyor of the Port of New York.

Other rumors that flew around in political circles yesterday had it that Tammany leaders were having a talk with Murphy's commitment to Hyman for the Mayorality nomination and that there is a possibility that he (Hyman) yet will be selected. Support was lent to this rumor when it was learned that Alphonse Tobler, who leaped into prominence some time ago as a propagandist, was circulating a petition for William H. Hearst, Democratic candidate for a seat on the bench that the Bar Association ever endorsed.

It is generally conceded in political circles that Hearst is behind the candidacy of Edward P. O'Loughlin for the presidency of Brooklyn and that whatever steps O'Loughlin takes he is fully advised by Hearst and his political cohorts.

Two developments in Queens yesterday strengthened the chances of Fusion victory in that borough. In the Long Island City section, Peter J. Campbell, Republican leader in the Executive Board, retired as Alderman candidate of the Sixteenth district in favor of James H. Brown, who is a Democrat. In the Steinway section, Prowse was a candidate for Democratic endorsement, but went to Samuel J. Burden, the present Alderman. This move will make an interesting fight in the Long Island City campaign.

In the Rockaway section it was announced that William Weiner will endorse the Fusion ticket for the Fifth Assembly seat at Albany. Failing to get the party endorsement Weiner will run independently.

Determined to prevent a Socialist victory at the Brownsville polls this election, the local Republican and Democratic organizations have agreed upon a coalition ticket with extra pairs of eyes on that section, which constitutes the Twenty-third Assembly district.

The step taken is unique in city and county politics, and is the result of the election law near of A. J. Shipplough, Socialist Assemblyman, and the fear of a Socialist victory.

I. W. W. MENACE GROWS IN SPOKANE

Officials Unite in Appeal to
Governor for Action.

SPOKANE, Wash., Aug. 18.—James Rowan, district secretary of the I. W. W., who is the instigator of the general strike in Montana, Oregon, Idaho and Washington, to begin Monday unless members of his organization who are held in jail are released, continued today to perfect arrangements for the strike.

City and county officials joined in an appeal to Governor Lister to-day to take action against the I. W. W. Mayor Charles Fleming refused to agree to demand for Federal troops and this was eliminated from the appeal.

The appeal states that the I. W. W. situation is rapidly becoming a serious menace. Crops may not be harvested because of the activities of the organization, which appear to be headquarters here, the petition reads.

"Sufficient evidence is not obtainable under existing State laws to prosecute the criminal element of this unpatriotic organization, and the position of this section of the State has been aroused to such an extent that sooner or later there may be bloodshed," said the appeal.

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DRAFT BOARD CHARGE ROUSES CONKLING'S IRE

Dooling's Grilling of Ex-emption Body 156 Is
Denounced.

MEMBERS ARE UPHOLD
Story of Bribery Called With-
out Foundation—Prosec-
cutor Assailed.

Roscoe S. Conkling, Deputy Attorney-General, who is in charge of the draft in Greater New York, denounced with violent anger yesterday the action of James T. Dooling, Assistant District Attorney, in calling members of Local Exemption Board 156 to his office, subjecting them to a humiliating cross-examination and then announcing to reporters that he had "a definite complaint that money was passed in this district."

The whole proceeding was infamous, Mr. Conkling asserted. The board is one of the few whose members he knows personally, and it is above any fair man's suspicion. It is not, he said, he would expect some intelligence to be used, but would expect a discreet investigation, not exploited in the newspapers until it had some tangible foundation for charges. And anyway, he added, it is not exactly the District Attorney's affair, since the whole draft is under the Federal law, and cases of delinquency of boards should be dealt with entirely by the United States courts.

Amused by Allegations.
"I was amused to find in two or three morning papers statements by Mr. Dooling of the District Attorney's office that members of Board 156, consisting of Alexander Flaynick, Dr. Calman and Simon Levin, were suffering from delinquency of bribery," Mr. Conkling said yesterday. "Without saying one word to me this board was dragged from its home and taken to the office of the District Attorney, where they were put through a grilling. Worst of all, just through and without any justification it was placed under a public investigation, and the story published in newspapers."

"All such cases are Federal affairs and naturally come under the United States Attorney's jurisdiction. Both Mr. Knox and myself have welcomed the cooperation of the District Attorney's office. However, it would seem well for intelligence to be used, and before boards are taken from their work or any newspaper accusations made one could expect some quiet, dignified and thorough investigation. By chance it so happens that I am very familiar with Board 156 and its work and know all three of the members personally, and I can state that they are clean, free of any delinquency, and their work has been of high order. But to-day they are under a cloud of suspicion that in the sight of many men will mark them as disreputable. It is likewise placed all the other boards under a slur."

Board Was "Manhandled."
According to the descriptions of Mr. Conkling and the board members, the manner in which the investigation was handled—"or rather manhandled," is one member put by Assistant District Attorney Dooling, is unusual, to say the least.

"The board was only nicely settled Friday morning on its long daily grind," Mr. Conkling said. "The board is in the whole affair, when a messenger from the District Attorney's office came to their headquarters at Public School 72, Lexington avenue, and they were told that they were to be taken to the Criminal Court Building with their records and with full reports of two particular cases. These two special records demanded were for two young men, Lewis Spiegel, 18 East 110th street, and E. J. Brooks, 72 East 110th street, both of whom had been marked certified for service."

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BRITISH RAILROAD STRIKE SUPPRESSED

Government Involves War
Powers to Prevent Tie-up.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—The strike ordered yesterday by the Associated Engineers and Firemen, involving about 50,000 engineers and firemen, half of those employed on British railroads, has been suppressed abruptly by a drastic order of the Government, which invoked its war powers.

Although the strike was ordered yesterday, negotiations still were in progress to-day, but the outlook for a settlement was not good. The men were standing out for an eight hour day. If not now, then after the war. It was the recognition of the principle they demanded, a principle for which they have fought unsuccessfully thirteen years. The transportation of troops and supplies to the ports was jeopardized seriously and Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, and George N. Barlow, labor minister of the Government, addressed delegates of the society to-day, urging them to let the controversy rest and put patriotism ahead of interests, but spoke without success.

Negotiations had reached a deadlock when the Government issued a proclamation applying the munitions war act. This law provides that the conveyance of troops and supplies to the ports was jeopardized seriously and Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, and George N. Barlow, labor minister of the Government, addressed delegates of the society to-day, urging them to let the controversy rest and put patriotism ahead of interests, but spoke without success.

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DRASTIC MOVE EXPECTED SOON ON COAL COST

President Sees Necessity for
Quick Solution of
Problem.

MAY INVOKE FOOD ACT
Government Could Fix Prices
or Requisition Output
at Collieries.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Drastic action by President Wilson to end the hazardous situation which exists in the coal industry, reduce prices to the consumer and bring about a better distribution is expected here within forty-eight hours. Just what form the President's action will take is known only at the White House. The President has before him a report of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, submitting a plan to take care of the situation.

The President conferred with the Trade Commission to-day on the costs of coal production. These costs, embodied in the report of the commission, which has been investigating the coal industry, are said to be in complete shape, and the commission is reported to have recommended immediate action to reduce prices.

The gravity of the reports which have reached him in the last two days caused the President to forego his usual week-end rest at the White House and he even shelved the Papal peace note as a subject of Executive consideration.

Before going to the Trade Commission the President called on Herbert Hoover, secretary of the War Industries Board, which are provisions for control of coal, and later he went to see Attorney-General Gregory. He also called at the office of James H. Lovett, director of the War Industries Board, who is expected will receive powers vested in the Executive in a recent law covering priority of railroad shipments.

Gets Commission Report.
The Trade Commission's report was to go to the White House this afternoon, but when the President learned it had been completed he suggested a conference with the War Industries Board, which is expected will receive powers vested in the Executive in a recent law covering priority of railroad shipments.

The fact that several Governors are threatening to issue orders in the industry in this State is prompting early Federal action.

Three courses are open to the President. Under the food bill he may fix prices at the mines and at the consumer, and under the coal law he may requisition the output of all mines, selling it to the public. The third course would constitute a voluntary agreement by operators to sell at a fair price, with the Government distributing coal. Officials who have followed the situation most closely believe that the second course is the most desirable, and that the requisitioning of all coal mines.

Fund Bill Powers Clear.
This, it is understood, is the recommendation of the Trade Commission. The food bill provision authorizing this procedure empowers the President to direct any Government agency to requisition a quantity of production that the Government would control shipment, distribution and apportionment.

The requisitioning plan, if adopted, would call for a complete plan for price fixing in the event the President does not believe the situation requires commandeering. This programme would be put into effect immediately, and the operators would be required to sell their output at the price fixed.

For some time the country's anti-trust sentiment has been operating on a suggestion suggested by the Trade Commission, but enforced by voluntary agreement. The system, however, never has been extended to cover shipping and distribution. Every operator would be paid for his product on a basis of cost of production plus a definite percentage of profit. The whole would be paid for his product on a basis of cost of production plus a definite percentage of profit. The whole would be paid for his product on a basis of cost of production plus a definite percentage of profit.

Two Mexican Boats
Sunk by Explosions
Craft Lost Off St. Louis—
Twenty Hurt.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.—Two steel tongs bought by the Mexican Government for lightness tugs were destroyed in a series of explosions when the boats were on the Mississippi River opposite Washburn street to-night. Twenty men were hurt, several of them Mexican members of the crews. Two of the injured, it is thought, have a slight chance of recovery. The loss is estimated at 20,000.

VENICE HAILS OVERSEA ALLY.
Demonstration Celebrates Entry of
America Into War.

VENICE, Aug. 18.—Venice to-day celebrated America's entry into the war in a demonstration organized by the General Committee of Venice to Assist in the War. An artistic illuminated address, signed by thousands of persons, including Count Giannini, the Mayor of Venice; Aldermen, Senators, Deputies and other civic authorities, was presented to B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul. The inscription on the address says: "April 2, the day of America's entrance into the war [President Wilson delivered it to the United States] was declared on April 6 already to be sacred Venetian liberty, as on April 2, 1849, the Venetian Assembly decreed to fight in a bitter and against Austria."

U. S. Army Must Be Prepared to Make Decisive Blows, Says Pershing

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The tactics employed by the British and French in the great battle of Flanders now in progress were alluded to to-day by Gen. Pershing as illustrating conditions that must be understood thoroughly by the people of the United States.

"Only by a succession of hard, decisive blows can this war be won," he said, "and our army must be made ready to bear its part in such a campaign. It is vitally necessary that our people should realize this and give the Administration at Washington that earnest and united support which will enable it to put an army on the battlefield fully adequate to cooperate with our allies."

"This is no time for halfway measures or lukewarm efforts; it is a time for big things done in the way that France and England have shown us. They have set an example that can be studied with profit to ourselves. The 3,000 miles that separate America from the scene of war render it less easy for our people at home to understand all that our entry into the war means to them and what the preparations of our army mean to our allies."

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Arrangements on a large scale are being expedited by the War Department to accommodate the steady flow of American troops to the battle zone of France. A new section has been created in the office of the Chief of Staff of the army to take charge of all embarkation of troops and supplies.

Work has begun on a large embarkation camp or cantonment on the Atlantic coast which will take care of 30,000 or 40,000 troops at one time. This will serve particularly for the national army. Steamer and transport facilities will be so organized that troops from the camp can be kept en route in a virtually steady stream. Naval forces will be assigned to protect the waters along the route and an elaborate plan will be put in effect to make any disturbance of this transport service impossible.

The American plan will have the advantage of experience which the cross Channel British-French transport service has had since the beginning of the war. Although in close proximity to the submarine zone, none of the U-boats has been able to operate effectively against this service.

Gen. Pershing, who is in command of the American Expeditionary Force, is expected to leave for France in a few days. He will be accompanied by his staff and a large number of his personal staff.

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GERMAN TROOPS IN 3 VAIN RUSHES STEADY STREAM

Terrific Attacks Borne by
British, French and Cana-
dians in Flanders.

Special Dispatch to THE SUN.
LONDON, Aug. 18.—Tremendous artillery fire on the coast and northeast of Ypres, which the German official report characterizes as "most extreme intensity" affords strong indication that another heavy blow is about to be struck by the British against this part of the German front in Flanders.

Belief in some quarters that the Germans were likely to evacuate Lens and St. Quentin without further desperate fighting received a shock today when the Kaiser's troops made three furious onslaughts northwest of Lens, near Hugo Wood, at the north end of the line, and east of Loos. None succeeded. They were repulsed with heavy losses. The Germans held strong positions in both cities and intend to hold out to the last drop to prevent as long as possible and at almost any cost these two positions from falling into the hands of the British and French. When Lens and St. Quentin were taken, the British and French would have a direct line of communication between the two strong bases upon which the famous Hindenburg line was anchored. She will lose also two important railway distribution points.

Of the three attacks delivered to-day by the Germans against the British front in Flanders that against the "Fleury" position north of Lens was the most spectacular.

Surging forward in heavy masses, the Germans went their way into the trenches of the "Fleury" position, which had been held by the British since the beginning of the war. The Canadians leaped upon them and hand to hand fighting of a ferocity seldom equaled in the front followed. Eventually the Germans were driven back to their original position, leaving a large number of their dead on the field.

In the Loos attack also the Germans advanced against the British position, which had been held by the British since the beginning of the war. The Canadians leaped upon them and hand to hand fighting of a ferocity seldom equaled in the front followed. Eventually the Germans were driven back to their original position, leaving a large number of their dead on the field.

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