

EXEMPTION RULES ARE MADE PUBLIC

Directions for Registered Men Given Step by Step.

ALL CLAIMS UNDER OATH

Industrial Needs and Dependents Are Chief Basis on Which Draft May Be Avoided—Make Claims in Person.

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued complete instructions for the men registered under the selective conscription law. So that everyone will understand just what is to be done, he gives the directions, step by step, as follows:

1. LOCAL BOARDS.—In every county in the United States and for every city of over 20,000 there are one or more local exemption boards. Each of such boards is in charge of the registration cards of persons registered in the area, over which the board has jurisdiction, and has jurisdiction of all claims for exemption, except those based on industrial grounds. FIND OUT WHAT BOARD HAS YOUR CARD AND WHERE THE OFFICE OF THAT BOARD IS.

2. DISTRICT BOARDS.—In every federal judicial district there are one or more district boards, having appellate jurisdiction over a number of local boards and having original jurisdiction of claims for exemption on industrial grounds. IF YOU INTEND TO MAKE A CLAIM ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS, INCLUDING AGRICULTURE, LEARN WHAT DISTRICT BOARD TO APPLY TO.

3. RED INK SERIAL NUMBERS.—Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction. Lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each are open to inspection at the office of each board. INSPECT THE LIST AND INFORM YOURSELF OF YOUR RED INK SERIAL NUMBER.

4. ORDER OF LIABILITY.—These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. GO TO YOUR LOCAL BOARD AND FIND OUT THE ORDER IN WHICH YOU STAND FOR CALL.

As soon as quotas are assigned to each state and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the office of the local board and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed to you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of presenting yourself. The law therefore makes it your duty to inform yourself when you are called. The mailing is for your convenience, but if the letter never reaches you you cannot make that an excuse.

Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

Physical examination—you must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

If you are found physically disqualified the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

5. WHEN CLAIMS ARE DECIDED.—Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

6. CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.—If your claim is allowed, a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

7. EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.—No claim or discharge on account of the industry in which you are engaged can be decided by a local board. (See Par. XV, below.)

8. WHETHER YOU FILE A CLAIM OF EXEMPTION OR NOT, YOU MUST PRESENT YOURSELF FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON THE DAY NAMED IN THE NOTICE.

From the day notice that you are called is mailed and posted you have seven days in which you may file a claim of exemption or discharge. The form for filing this claim is simple. If you wish to file such a claim—

Go to the board and get Form 110 made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

9. CARRYING UP APPEALS.

10. HOW TO CLAIM APPEALS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.—Claims of appeal may be made by a person within ten days after the day when notice has been posted and mailed that such person's name has been certified to the district board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

If you desire to appeal—

(a) Go to the local board and get or copy form 153 or 154 for filing your claim of appeal.

(b) Get or copy also form 151 or 152 for notifying the district board of appeal.

(c) File your claim of appeal (153 or 154) with the local board.

(d) Send your notice of appeal (form 151 or 152) to the district board.

(e) Do this within ten days from the day when notice that your name was certified to the district board was posted and mailed.

Remember:

(a) You can only appeal the final order of the board exempting or discharging you. You cannot appeal other orders or actions of the local board.

11. PROVING YOUR APPEAL.—You have five days after the district board receives your notice that you have filed a claim of appeal in which to file evidence additional to that filed by you in the local board, but all such evidence must consist of affidavits.

12. RECEPTION OF DECISIONS.

13. DECISIONS ON APPEAL.—The decision on your appeal must be made within five days of the closing of proof, and you will be notified by mail of the action of the board on your appeal.

14. CLAIMS FOR DISCHARGE ON INDUSTRIAL GROUNDS.—Only the district board can receive claims for discharge on the ground that they are engaged in industry, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency.

Such claims must be filed with the district board on or before the fifth day after the mailing and posting of notice that you have been certified by the local board as one who has been called for service and not exempted or discharged.

If you desire to file such a claim:

(a) Get a copy at the local or district board of form 161 or 161a.

(b) Fill the form out properly.

(c) File it with the district board within five days after the mailing and posting of notice that your name has been certified from the local board to the district board. See section 44, regulations.

15. PROOF IN SUPPORT OF INDUSTRIAL CLAIM.—Only affidavits can be used in filing proof before the industrial board of a claim for exemption on industrial grounds. All such affidavits must be filed within five days after the filing of the claim.

16. INDUSTRIAL CLAIM RULINGS.

17. DECISIONS ON INDUSTRIAL CLAIM.—Within five days after the closing of proof in any industrial claim the district board must decide the claim.

If the decision of the district board is in favor of the claim the board will issue a certificate of discharge. If the decision is against the claim the district board will so notify you.

Remember that you have been called for military service and that the certificate of the district board is only conditional on your remaining in the kind of industrial service on account of which you were discharged. No such exemption shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists and your certificate of discharge may be withdrawn or modified by the district board at any time that the district board shall determine that the circumstances require it.

18. APPEALS TO THE PRESIDENT.—Only decisions of district boards on industrial claims for discharge can be appealed.

If you desire to appeal the decision of the district board to the president, you may do so within seven days of the date of mailing to you of the decision of the district board. To perfect your appeal:

(a) Get or copy from the district or local board Form 163.

(b) Fill out the form and file it with the district board.

(c) Do this within seven days after the mailing of notice to you of the decision of the district board in your case.

19. HOW YOU WILL BE NOTIFIED.—As soon as your case is finally disposed of, the adjutant general of your state will notify you by mail that you have been selected for military service.

Your local boards will post a list of all persons selected for military service in a place at the office of the local boards accessible to public view. The local boards will also give lists of persons selected for military service to the press with the requests for publication.

Notice that you have been selected for military service will not necessarily order you into service.

The notice to report for military service will come when the government is ready to receive you.

Naturally.

"The last time I saw Jones he looked to be going down hill very fast."

"Has he fallen in bad health?"

"No; he was coasting on his wheel."

The Main Point.

Young Lawyer—How do you think I acquitted myself in that trial?

Old Friend—Much better than you did your client.

for exemption or Form 121 for discharge. If the board has not the printed forms ask to consult the form pamphlet and copy the form shown there.

Fill out the proper form and file it with the board.

Do this within seven days of the posting and mailing of notice to you to present yourself.

The following are the only grounds for exemption:

That you are an officer, legislative, executive or judicial of the United States, a state or territory, or the District of Columbia.

That you are a regular or duly ordained minister of religion.

That you were on May 18, 1917, a student preparing for the ministry in any recognized theological or divinity school.

That you are in the military or naval service of the United States.

That you are a subject of Germany, whether you have taken out papers or not.

That you are a resident alien who has not taken out first papers.

In addition to claims for exemption claims for discharge may be made on any of the following grounds, which are the only grounds for discharge by a local board:

That you are a county or municipal officer.

That you are a custom-house clerk.

That you are employed by the United States in the transmission of mails.

That you are an artificer or workman employed in an armory, arsenal or any yard of the United States.

That you are employed in the service of the United States (under certain conditions). See paragraph (c) of section 29, Regulations.

That you are a licensed pilot regularly employed in the pursuit of your vocation.

That you are a mariner actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States.

That you are a married man with a wife or child dependent on you for support.

That you have aged or infirm parents dependent upon your labor for support.

That you have a widowed mother dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are the father of a motherless child under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a brother of an orphan child or children under sixteen dependent upon your labor for support.

That you are a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization organized and existing May 17, 1917, and whose then existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or principles of said religious organization.

These are the only grounds for exemption or discharge by a local board.

Another person can file a claim in your behalf, but must use different forms in filing the claim.

8. Proof of claims.—Your claim of exemption or discharge must be filed within seven days of the day on which notice to you that you are called was posted and mailed. But after you have filed your claim for exemption or discharge you have ten days within which to file proof.

The method of proving claims is very simple, but it is rather exact. If you follow the rules given below you will have done what is required of you:

(a) Go to the local board and consult the regulations to find out the form number of the affidavits that you must submit for your particular claim.

(b) Ask the board for the blank affidavits that are necessary in presenting your proof; if the board has not the forms, ask to consult the pamphlet of forms.

(c) Have the affidavits properly accomplished and return them to the board within the time limit assigned you—ten days from the filing of your claim.

Remember:

(a) You must submit your proof in the prescribed form and the board has no authority to exempt or discharge you unless you submit all the affidavits required by regulations.

(b) There will be no argument before the board and no proof other than the prescribed affidavits, unless the board calls for other proof, which it will do in only a limited number of cases.

9. ACTION AS TO CLAIMS.

Every claim for discharge or exemption will be decided by the local board within three days after your affidavits have been filed.

10. CERTIFICATES OF EXEMPTION OR DISCHARGE.—If your claim is allowed, a certificate of exemption or discharge will be issued to you.

Remember:

(a) This certificate may be recalled at any time.

(b) If it is temporary or conditional it becomes of no effect when the time or the condition named is fulfilled.

(c) You have been drawn for military service and when the condition that has postponed your posting to the colors ceases you may be recalled at any time.

(d) Remember that your case may still be appealed to the district board by the government, and on this appeal your certificate may be withdrawn at once. When so withdrawn you stand precisely as though you had been selected for military service by the local board.

11. ADVERSE DECISIONS ON CLAIM.—If your claim is disallowed by the local board your name will be certified and sent by the local board to the district board as one who has been called for military service and not exempted or discharged. Within two days thereafter, if practicable, a list of those so certified to the district board will be given to the press with a request for publication, will be posted in a place at the office of the local board accessible to the public view, and notice will be mailed to the address on the registration card.

Therefore, if you have filed a claim for exemption and proof in support thereof watch the notices in the office of the local board, beginning about five days after you have filed your proof, to see what disposition was

made of your case and make arrangements for the prompt receipt of mail.

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Hampering Our Government.

As the United States swiftly approaches more active participation in the war, the German agents and spies and their friends in the country become more bold and enterprising in their efforts to hamper the government. These efforts range all the way from ridiculous stories of American soldiers dying like flies from disease in Europe, designed to discourage enlistment; plots to prevent the harvesting of crops in the West by doctoring corn plaster with tetanus bacilli; burning of elevators and warehouses and explosions in factories; killing of live stock; fomenting of strikes and riots, and through attempts to involve the country in international troubles with friendly nations, to deliberate blocking of much needed legislation by United States senators whose constituents number large numbers of German-Americans. The hyphenated term is used still because the people alluded to themselves seem unwilling to have it discarded. Their press and the actions and words of many of them make this clear.

An instance of the way in which legislation is delayed was supplied last week. The aviation bill appropriating \$840,000,000, passed by the house and admittedly of prime importance, came up in the senate, the government and all its expert advisers in the matter of aviation urging that it be made law before the week closed. But Hardwick of Georgia and Owen of Oklahoma proposed amendments that made certain a long debate, and La Follette of Wisconsin and Gronna of North Dakota aided in the blocking process in order to make attacks on the draft clause. No one will accuse these men of being personally disloyal to their country, but the course of action followed by them and others often is as effectual as if they were.

The professional pacifists and the socialists are singing smaller these days. The former meet with little sympathy and support, and the Socialist party is losing some of its choicest members because of its pro-German attitude.

More Trouble for Russia.

Russia's progress toward victory and a stable government met with two setbacks last week, though both it is to be hoped are only temporary. In the effort to check the great drive of the Slavs in Galicia, the Teutons rushed up large re-enforcements drawn from the French and Italian fronts, and these forces compelled the Russians to evacuate the important town of Kalusz, which had been the German army headquarters and the capture of which by them had threatened Lemberg. The fighting in this region was fierce all the week, and on the whole the Russians did not have much the worst of it.

It is interesting to learn that British armored motor detachments and Belgian troops are taking part in the Russian offensive in Galicia, and are doing good work.

At home the provisional government was attacked by Petrograd rioters led by agitators of the Bolshevik and Maximalist factions who demanded the removal of the "capitalist" ministers. Most of the troops in the capital were loyal and soon suppressed the new "revolution," though several persons were killed and many wounded. At the same time three or four members of the cabinet resigned and the premier, Prince Lvoff, announced that as soon as the disorders are ended steps will be taken for the formation of a coalition cabinet. The councils of the workmen and soldiers and of the peasants denounced the riots as the acts of traitors. The wonder is not that there should be such disorders in Russia, but that they should not be more and greater.

Michaelis With the Junkers.

Germany's new imperial chancellor, Doctor Michaelis, made on Thursday the address to the reichstag which had been awaited with intense interest. If the peace party in the empire had expected his support, it was disappointed, for he plainly took the side of the junkers and declared his adhesion to the submarine campaign as a lawful measure, justifiably adopted, and adapted for shortening the war. The majority parties in the reichstag, on the other hand, decided to introduce

their peace resolution at the first opportunity, and it was asserted the measure would get the votes of 221 deputies.

It is hard to guess what will come out of Germany's mess of internal trouble, for over here at least, it isn't known just what was put into it. Doctor Michaelis is something of an unknown quantity, though there is a strong suspicion that he will be found to be in entire accord with Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and that those military leaders will continue to be the real dictators of the empire's course so far as war and peace are concerned. The situation is complicated by the swift growth of the Socialists in numbers and influence since the drafting of Harden into the government service and the suppression of his paper, and by the opposition policy adopted by Herr Erzberger, the center leader, who however, is not followed by many of his faction.

Not to be out of fashion, Great Britain had a cabinet shakeup of its own last week. Sir Edward Carson joined the war cabinet without portfolio and his place as first lord of the admiralty was taken by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes. Dr. Christopher Addison was put in charge of reconstruction, and his portfolio as minister of munitions was given to Winston Spencer Churchill. Edwin Montagu was made secretary for India. Of these appointments that of Montagu was the most acceptable to the general public, and that of Churchill caused the most adverse criticism. John Dillon tried vainly to stir up a row in parliament because Foreign Minister Balfour will not dismiss Baron Hardinge, under secretary, who was one of those held responsible for the first Mesopotamia campaign.

Crown Prince Back Where He Belongs.

All up and down the west front there was violent fighting during the week. Trenches were taken and retaken but there was little real change of position except in the Verdun region. There the crown prince made desperate attacks on the French that were driven off with great cost of life to the Germans, who finally fell back to substantially the same lines they occupied before the drive on Verdun was begun more than a year ago.

Renewed activity on the Rumanian front indicated that the Rumanian army is ready to resume the warfare. Greece, it was announced, is preparing to put an army of considerable proportions in the field. Venizelos is in full control there.

The Scandinavian countries and Holland are making strenuous objection to the American embargo, as was inevitable, but it isn't likely to do them any good. Our government has the facts and figures that justify its course and those neutrals probably must cease to send supplies to Germany.

The report of the British admiralty on submarine activities showed little change from that of the previous week, but the people of England do not seem satisfied with the way in which the U-boat problem is being handled. They hope for different results under Sir Eric Geddes, the new first lord of the admiralty. Several big liners arriving at American ports reported having been attacked by submarines, in some cases as much as a thousand miles from the Irish coast.

Several American naval officers of high rank have been urging President Wilson to direct the United States navy to start a vigorous offensive against Germany by attacking her submarine bases in every way possible. They admit it would be a gamble as to result, but believe the chance is worth taking.

General Pershing's expeditionary force is now comfortably established in its intensive training camp back of the lines in France, and every man is working to the limit to get in shape for the real conflict. On Thursday General Sibert inspected the quarters and the men, and seemed in the main very well satisfied.

Suffragists are rejoicing over the news from Washington. Sixteen of their militant sisters were given 60 days in the workhouse for picketing the White House grounds, but were pardoned by President Wilson. Simultaneously came the report that Mr. Wilson is seriously contemplating making woman suffrage an administration war measure, which might mean that the Anthony amendment would be forced through.

retary announced that the reorganization plan involved the addition of another vice admiral to the fleet and that Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, now commanding the submarine force, had been named for the place.

Admiral Mayo, the secretary said, will remain in general command with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice Admiral Grant.

The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the superdreadnaughts and designated as "force No. 2," while Vice Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "force No. 1."

It is understood that the reorganization will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice Admiral Sims.

At the navy department it was indicated that there is little probability that either Admiral Coffman or Vice Admiral Grant will be sent abroad in the near future.

Woman Ticket Seller.

Kansas City.—A woman ticket seller is now employed at the Pullman company window in the union station here. Her appointment was one of the first steps to replace men who will be called to war.

Make Record Drives.

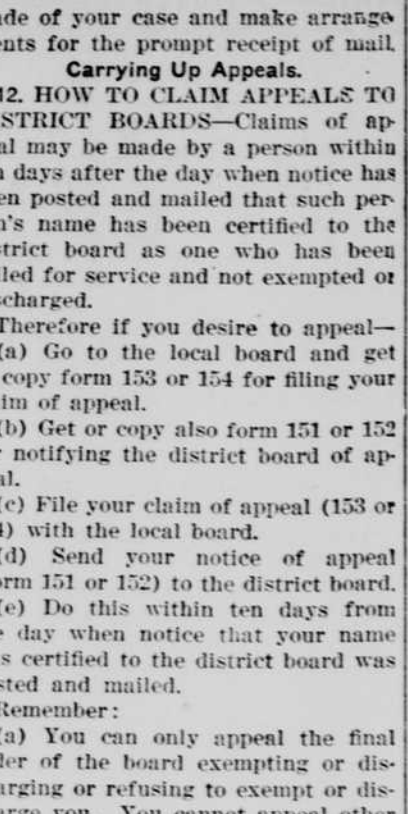
Chicago.—Fred Junk of Pittsburgh, driving a stock model automobile, is said to have set a new record for cross-country driving, covering a distance of 525.3 miles, which he traveled in fifteen hours and three minutes.

Plans Great War Record.

Englishman Launches Scheme to Form Complete Bibliography of Every Thing Published About Conflict.

A scheme to form a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war has been inaugurated by an Englishman, Alex J. Phillip, with the support of the central committee for national patriotic organizations.

This bibliography, which will be on



1—Prominent government officials at Washington taking physical training under the direction of Walter Camp.



2—How American soldiers in France will be equipped with the British type of helmet and shrapnel-proof body armor.



3—Battery of 7 1/2 centimeter French guns in the Champagne region.



4—Fung Kue Chang, the Chinese vice president who led the republican forces that suppressed the Manchu restoration.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

America's Great National Army Is Drafted, 1,374,000 Men Being Called.

HALF THAT NUMBER NEEDED

War Preparation Progresses Despite Many Rows and Schemes to Hamper Government—Chancellor Michaelis Sides With the Junkers—Crown Prince Beaten at Verdun.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America's war lottery, to determine the men who shall make up the National army, was held in Washington on Friday, July 20. The whole proceeding, as devised by Provost Marshal General Crowder and his aids, was calculated to make the draft absolutely fair and to give the young millionaire and the young laborer equal chances to serve their country, provided they are physically and mentally fit. All the names of the nearly ten million registrants were drawn, the element of chance determining the order in which they shall be called before the examining boards. Each local board has been informed of the number of men it must furnish to make up its quota of the 687,000 men needed on the first call, and has been told to call 200 per cent of the quota for examination, to provide for exemptions, in the order determined by the draft.

Northern senators and representatives have been making strong protests against the population estimates made by the census bureau for the purpose of determining the quotas for the draft. The South, it is asserted, has been unduly favored. The war department has admitted that the quotas for the draft were fixed in disregard of the provisions of the draft law.

An immense work of preparation is being carried on at Washington by the scores of experts in business and technical lines who are aiding the government and there is no doubt that all will come out right eventually. Meanwhile there are many annoying disputes and disagreements, perhaps avoidable. The row between Chairman Denman and General Goethals as to the building of a merchant marine reached the point where the intervention of President Wilson seemed necessary. The manner in which contracts are being let for the government through the operation of the advisory committee of the council of national defense have been severely criticized by Senator Kenyon and others and because these committees often are interested in great business concerns that are being called on to furnish supplies to the government, they are accused of seeking their own profit. In most cases such charges are manifestly unjust. While the senators were carrying on their interminable discussion of the food bill, a violent attack was made on Mr. Hoover by Senator Reed, who said Hoover had been gambling in food and clothing as chairman of the American commission for relief in Belgium. The swift denials of Hoover's associates and friends really were unnecessary.

The food control bill, as finally arranged in the senate, contained the compromise amendments eliminating from the operation of the measure cotton, steel, hides, lumber and all other articles except food, feed and fuel, and creating a board of food administration consisting of three men. The first of these amendments is in accord with the wishes of the administration, and the second is not displeasing to it, for Hoover will be made chairman of the board. He and his associates in the food conservation campaign are not depending too much on the actions of congress.

The federal trade commission began its inquiry into the costs of producing and marketing food commodities, starting with the Chicago packing industry. The investigation is to spread

to steel, iron, coal and oil costs, in accordance with the "fair profits" order of President Wilson and may be completed in six months. Francis J. Heney is in charge of the legal end of it.

Hampering Our Government.

As the United States swiftly approaches more active participation in the war, the German agents and spies and their friends in the country become more bold and enterprising in their efforts to hamper the government. These efforts range all the way from ridiculous stories of American soldiers dying like flies from disease in Europe, designed to discourage enlistment; plots to prevent the harvesting of crops in the West by doctoring corn plaster with tetanus bacilli; burning of elevators and warehouses and explosions in factories; killing of live stock; fomenting of strikes and riots, and through attempts to involve the country in international troubles with friendly nations, to deliberate blocking of much needed legislation by United States senators whose constituents number large numbers of German-Americans. The hyphenated term is used still because the people alluded to themselves seem unwilling to have it discarded. Their press and the actions and words of many of them make this clear.

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At home the provisional government was attacked by Petrograd rioters led by agitators of the Bolshevik and Maximalist factions who demanded the removal of the "capitalist" ministers. Most of the troops in the capital were loyal and soon suppressed the new "revolution," though several persons were killed and many wounded. At the same time three or four members of the cabinet resigned and the premier, Prince Lvoff, announced that as soon as the disorders are ended steps will be taken for the formation of a coalition cabinet. The councils of the workmen and soldiers and of the peasants denounced the riots as the acts of traitors. The wonder is not that there should be such disorders in Russia, but that they should not be more and greater.

Michaelis With the Junkers.

Germany's new imperial chancellor, Doctor Michaelis, made on Thursday the address to the reichstag which had been awaited with intense interest. If the peace party in the empire had expected his support, it was disappointed, for he plainly took the side of the junkers and declared his adhesion to the submarine campaign as a lawful measure, justifiably adopted, and adapted for shortening the war. The majority parties in the reichstag, on the other hand, decided to introduce

their peace resolution at the first opportunity, and it was asserted the measure would get the votes of 221 deputies.

It is hard to guess what will come out of Germany's mess of internal trouble, for over here at least, it isn't known just what was put into it. Doctor Michaelis is something of an unknown quantity, though there is a strong suspicion that he will be found to be in entire accord with Von Hindenburg and Ludendorff and that those military leaders will continue to be the real dictators of the empire's course so far as war and peace are concerned. The situation is complicated by the swift growth of the Socialists in numbers and influence since the drafting of Harden into the government service and the suppression of his paper, and by the opposition policy adopted by Herr Erzberger, the center leader, who however, is not followed by many of his faction.

Not to be out of fashion, Great Britain had a cabinet shakeup of its own last week. Sir Edward Carson joined the war cabinet without portfolio and his place as first lord of the admiralty was taken by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes. Dr. Christopher Addison was put in charge of reconstruction, and his portfolio as minister of munitions was given to Winston Spencer Churchill. Edwin Montagu was made secretary for India. Of these appointments that of Montagu was the most acceptable to the general public, and that of Churchill caused the most adverse criticism. John Dillon tried vainly to stir up a row in parliament because Foreign Minister Balfour will not dismiss Baron Hardinge, under secretary, who was one of those held responsible for the first Mesopotamia campaign.

Crown Prince Back Where He Belongs.

All up and down the west front there was violent fighting during the week. Trenches were taken and retaken but there was little real change of position except in the Verdun region. There the crown prince made desperate attacks on the French that were driven off with great cost of life to the Germans, who finally fell back to substantially the same lines they occupied before the drive on Verdun was begun more than a year ago.

Renewed activity on the Rumanian front indicated that the Rumanian army is ready to resume the warfare. Greece, it was announced, is preparing to put an army of considerable proportions in the field. Venizelos is in full control there.

The Scandinavian countries and Holland are making strenuous objection to the American embargo, as was inevitable, but it isn't likely to do them any good. Our government has the facts and figures that justify its course and those neutrals probably must cease to send supplies to Germany.

The report of the British admiralty on submarine activities showed little change from that of the previous week, but the people of England do not seem satisfied with the way in which the U-boat problem is being handled. They hope for different results under Sir Eric Geddes, the new first lord of the admiralty. Several big liners arriving at American ports reported having been attacked by submarines, in some cases as much as a thousand miles from the Irish coast.

Several American naval officers of high rank have been urging President Wilson to direct the United States navy to start a vigorous offensive against Germany by attacking her submarine bases in every way possible. They admit it would be a gamble as to result, but believe the chance is worth taking.

General Pershing's expeditionary force is now comfortably established in its intensive training camp back of the lines in France, and every man is working to the limit to get in shape for the real conflict. On Thursday General Sibert inspected the quarters and the men, and seemed in the main very well satisfied.

Suffragists are rejoicing over the news from Washington. Sixteen of their militant sisters were given 60 days in the workhouse for picketing the White House grounds, but were pardoned by President Wilson. Simultaneously came the report that Mr. Wilson is seriously contemplating making woman suffrage an administration war measure, which might mean that the Anthony amendment would be forced through.

retary announced that the reorganization plan involved the addition of another vice admiral to the fleet and that Rear Admiral Albert W. Grant, now commanding the submarine force, had been named for the place.

Admiral Mayo, the secretary said, will remain in general command with the immediate authority under him divided between Vice Admiral Coffman, at present second in command, and Vice Admiral Grant.

The former is to have direct command of a division containing most of the superdreadnaughts and designated as "force No. 2," while Vice Admiral Grant will command the remainder of the fleet under the designation of "force No. 1."

It is understood that the reorganization will not affect the division of the fleet now in European waters under Vice Admiral Sims.

At the navy department it was indicated that there is little probability that either Admiral Coffman or Vice Admiral Grant will be sent abroad in the near future.

Woman Ticket Seller.

Kansas City.—A woman ticket seller is now employed at the Pullman company window in the union station here. Her appointment was one of the first steps to replace men who will be called to war.

Make Record Drives.

Chicago.—Fred Junk of Pittsburgh, driving a stock model automobile, is said to have set a new record for cross-country driving, covering a distance of 525.3 miles, which he traveled in fifteen hours and three minutes.

Plans Great War Record.

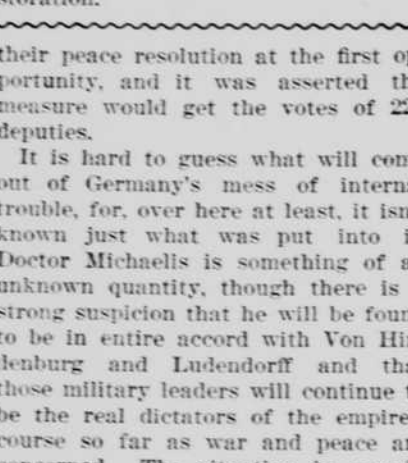
Englishman Launches Scheme to Form Complete Bibliography of Every Thing Published About Conflict.

A scheme to form a complete bibliography of everything published in relation to the war has been inaugurated by an Englishman, Alex J. Phillip, with the support of the central committee for national patriotic organizations.

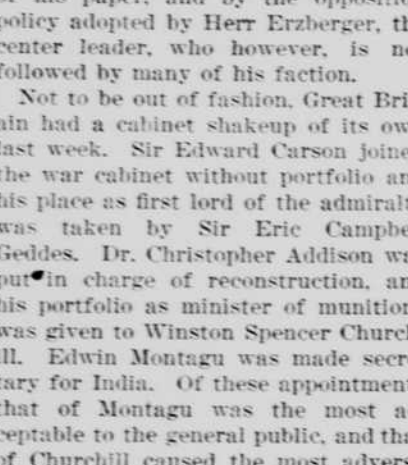
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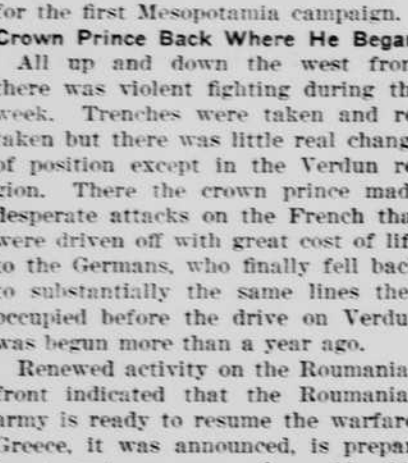
1—Prominent government officials at Washington taking physical training under the direction of Walter Camp.



2—How American soldiers in France will be equipped with the British type of helmet and shrapnel-proof body armor.



3—Battery of 7 1/2 centimeter French guns in the Champagne region.



4—Fung Kue Chang, the Chinese vice president who led the republican forces that suppressed the Manchu restoration.

FAVORS PEACE PLAN

REICHSTAG ADOPTS PROPOSAL OPPOSING ANNEXATIONS.

MICHAELIS JEERS AT THE U. S.

Declares Americas Entry Into the War of Little Concern.—Cannot Again Offer Peace.

Copenhagen.—After Imperial Chancellor Michaelis had declared that Germany would not continue the war a day longer if it could obtain an honorable peace, the Reichstag adopted the majority peace resolution fostered by the coalition of center, liberal and