

CONGRESS VOTES FOR CONSCRIPTION

BOTH HOUSES OVERWHELMINGLY PASS DRAFT MEASURE.

MEN TO BE CALLED SEPT. 1

Bodies Differ On Age Limit—War Department Heads Will Handle Exemptions—Bill to Deport Enemies Soon.

Washington, D. C.—The United States will raise its army of 2,000,000 by selective conscription.

The draft army bill passed both houses of congress shortly before midnight last Saturday, the house by a vote of 397 to 24, and the senate, 81 to 8.

The vote came after the volunteer system advocates had fought fiercely against the overwhelming current for the draft.

Senators voting against the bill were:

Borah (Idaho), Gore (Okla.), Gronna (N. D.), Hardwick (Ga.), Kirby (Miss.), La Follette (Wis.), Thomas (Colo.), and Trammell.

In the house eight republicans, fourteen democrats and London (N. Y.), socialist, and Randall (Cal.), prohibitionist, voted against the bill.

The others voting against in the house were:

Bacon (Mich.), Burnett (Ala.), Church (Cal.), Clark (Fla.), Claypool (Ohio), Dill (Wash.), Dominick (S. C.), Gordon (Ohio), Hayes (Cal.), Hilliard (Colo.), Huddleston (Ala.), Keating (Colo.), King (Ill.), La Follette (Wash.), Lunden (Minn.), Mason (Ill.), Nolan (Cal.), Powers (Ky.), Sears (Fla.), Sherwood (Ohio), Sisson (Miss).

Many details of the draft bill, including exemptions, are up to the war department to decide.

Joint conferences must settle differences between the two measures. The senate bill authorizes the Roosevelt division which the house rejected. The senate voted the army and congress dry, while army prohibition was thrown out by the house.

The senate bill would draft men between 21 and 27; the house between 21 and 40.

Other minor differences pertaining to exemption and the like will have to be smoothed out.

Speaker Clark, Minority Leader Kitchin, Representative Jeannette Rankin and others who voted against the Kahn amendment, lined up for the bill.

Will Call Men September 1. The war department announced officially that the first 500,000 men will be called to the colors by conscription, about September 1 next.

Should the war last another year, two out of every five of America's able-bodied men will be called out.

The war machine will begin formation with voluntary registration of men eligible.

Slackers will be gone after later. Of the 7,000,000 who will register, between 600,000 and 800,000 will be drawn by the jury wheel system.

After physical, industrial and other exemptions are allowed, it is expected 500,000 will remain to be placed in training.

Construct New Guns. The second 1,000,000 men raised will be provided with the British Enfield rifles. It was announced that the government is constructing two new foreign types of field pieces.

Chairman Webb of the house judiciary committee announced that in the near future a bill will be introduced in congress providing that all citizens of allied countries, who are of military age, shall be rounded up and turned over to their respective governments.

Fear World Famine. Washington.—The French war mission has informed the American government that the things France needs most from the United States are money, food, fertilizers, coal, steel, oil and transportation equipment, especially ships in which to carry goods from the new to the old world.

One of the foremost purposes of the French mission, it has become known, is to impress upon the American government and people the serious food situation in Europe.

Members of the economic section of the mission believe there is serious danger of a world famine and are prepared to submit evidence that all the world is seriously threatened with famine because of the withdrawal of men from agriculture, the lack of fertilizers and the derangement of transportation facilities.

Russian Generals Replaced. Petrograd.—As a result of the visit of War Minister Guckhoff to the southwestern front, twenty-three generals, including some generals of divisions, have been replaced. On all fronts 114 officers holding headquarters commands have been removed.

Workers in munitions factories, who were sent to the front under orders issued under the Romanoff regime for participation in strikes, are being recalled. Gorky, Andreef and other writers are doing propaganda work.

Rolling stock of railroads in Europe is rapidly being worn out through the lack of lubricants, it is declared, and more railway supplies are urgently needed. The growing scarcity of transportation facilities on the seas makes it imperative, the Frenchmen believe, that the United States carry out quickly its plan for a large fleet of wooden ships to assist in the struggle against Germany.

The mission believes it a fallacy to assume that even peace would greatly alter food conditions, for those now on the verge of starvation will need great quantities of food before they can produce it themselves.

It is felt that the seriousness of the situation is increased by the almost universal crop failure.

It is said that the Germans recently have made extraordinary efforts to send to the bottom vessels carrying grain to the allies. Second choice for sinking is said to be boats carrying steel and after them the Germans have tried to sink coal-laden ships.

U-Boats' Success Alarms. Evidence of growing success for the ruthless German submarine blockade has forced the problem of supplying the entente quickly with food and other necessities sharply into the forefront of the war program.

Aroused by information brought to this country by the British and French war missions, the administration has set about to launch with its full force as speedily as possible their campaign to break down the blockade.

Although details of the steps to be taken have not been made public, indications are that more energetic measures might be expected soon to speed up the work of relieving the food situation in the entente countries. Those measures, it was predicted, would be the first to take form as a result of the international war conferences here.

Acceleration of the shipping board's program for a great fleet of wooden ships to carry foodstuffs is regarded as certain. Officials are convinced that it is imperative to get the ships into the water much sooner than had been planned.

To increase the Trans-Atlantic tonnage the board also is striving to put the German and Austrian ships into service as quickly as possible, and to transfer to foreign trade many coastwise and Great Lakes steamers.

Early action on food control legislation is forecasted.

Think War Will Last Long. While definite ascendancy over the German war machine has been established by the allied forces in France, both in personnel and equipment, and eventual victory is in sight, many months of bitter fighting still are ahead.

This is the view of military experts attached to France's war commission, as gathered by officers of the American general staff, during informal conversations at the war department.

May Need Half Billion Monthly. Preliminary reports to the Treasury department, upon which Secretary McAdoo will base his recommendations to the president as to the size of the first bond issue under the \$7,000,000,000 war finance law, indicate that the United States will be called upon to finance the allies to the extent of at least \$400,000,000 and possibly \$500,000,000 a month.

The tentative program also calls for the expenditure of virtually every dollar of the borrowed money in this country for foodstuffs, clothing, railway equipment and other supplies.

Government to Aid Farmers. To aid the farmers of the nation in meeting the food situation, the government has taken steps to throw resources approximating \$100,000,000 into the breach.

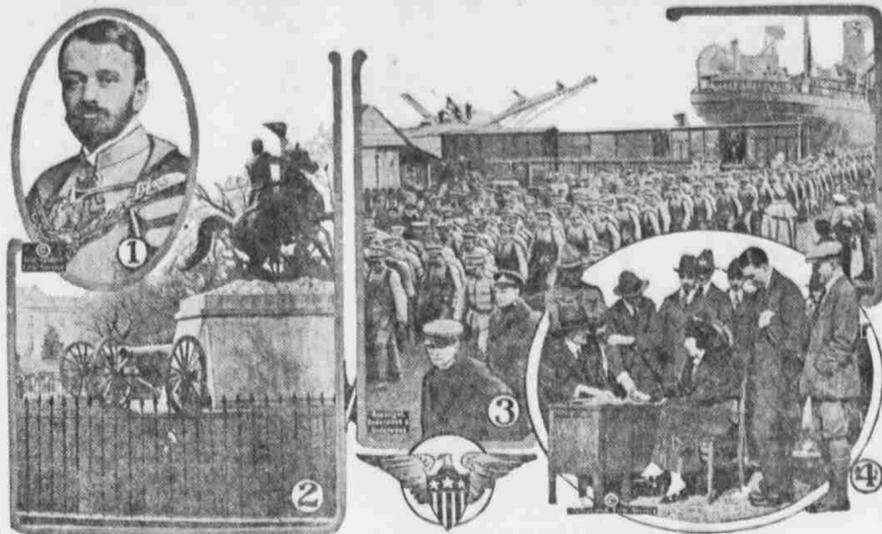
The action was announced by the treasury department that all postal savings departments would be made available for loans to farmers.

No Hope for Entombed Miners. Hastings, Colo.—Hope of saving any of the 120 miners entombed in the Hastings mine of the Victor American Fuel Co. here has been abandoned.

Sixty hours after the explosion only eighteen bodies had been brought out and only three more had been located in the mine. One hundred and forty-one orphans and sixty-two widows is one result of the explosion. In some families as many as ten children were left fatherless. Representatives of the state industrial commission and of the insurance company in which the company carried employers' liability insurance, have begun a survey of the needs of the dead men's families. Definite figures on the amount that will be distributed are not available, but unofficial estimates place it at between \$150,000 and \$175,000.

The mine is badly damaged beyond the fourth north entry and considerable rock has fallen.

Advocates Industrial Army. Sioux City, Ia.—Organization of an industrial army to increase the food production of the United States, which would receive the same recognition from the government as its army forces, was advocated in a resolution adopted here at a conference of food producers from Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. As a result of the conference the Interstate Increased Production Association of Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota was formed.



1—Count Julius Andrássy, former Hungarian premier, who organized a coalition party and caused the resignation of the cabinet. 2—Cannon in Lafayette park, Washington, near the White House, plugged to prevent any chance of their being fired. 3—Portuguese expeditionary force arriving at Brest, France, to help fight the Germans. 4—Mrs. Waldo Pierce enlisting students of Columbia college in the aviation corps she is organizing at Port Washington, La. I.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

First American Shot in the Great War Destroys a German U-Boat.

FIRED BY LINER MONGOLIA

Destruction of Shipping by Submarines Now Threatens England With Food Shortage—Great Britain Gets Money From Uncle Sam.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

America's first shot in the war with Germany was fired on April 19. It scored a direct hit and destroyed a German submarine. The shot was fired by the gun crew on the American liner Mongolia when a U-boat attempted to attack that vessel in the Irish sea. The first shell smashed the periscope and after other shells were sent there was an explosion and the submarine did not rise again. Capt. Emery Rice of the Mongolia told of the incident on arrival in an English port. It is interesting to note that the gun that got the U-boat had been named Theodore Roosevelt by the gunners.

The destructive work of the submarines is causing increasing anxiety in Great Britain. The latest weekly report of the admiralty shows a much larger number of ships sunk than did any previous report, and on Wednesday Lord Davenport, the British food controller, solemnly warned the British public that severe privations menaced the nation before the next harvest was reached. This aroused the London press to gloomy comment, the burden of which was that the submarine blockade was the most serious feature of the war now and that if Great Britain was to be saved from starvation and possible defeat something must be done mighty soon to counteract it. This something, obviously, is the turning out from the shipyards of a vast and continuous stream of tonnage, but though many ships are being built, the shortage of skilled labor renders it impossible to construct anywhere near the number required. The great British navy is powerless to relieve the situation. No one over there seems able to suggest any solution of the problem except to be careful of the food supply and prepare for the worst.

The food question is serious elsewhere. It was responsible in large part for the strikes in Germany and is the chief cause of demonstrations that are alarming the Swedish government. In France meatless dinners—except Sundays and holidays—began Wednesday, and already in the United States the hotels and clubs are cutting down their menus.

Plans for larger crops and more farm labor in America were carried nearer to completion during the past week. One notable incident was the departure of 500 students of the agricultural college of the University of Illinois to help raise Canada's wheat crop. They are to be well paid and the Dominion government will give to each of them a homestead of 160 acres. On a moment's thought such a movement as this must win approval, for a bumper crop in Canada will do the civilized world as much good as one in the United States, and the Dominion has been depleted of labor.

Great Britain Gets First Loan. Speedy work is being done in the way of supplying the immediate needs of the allies of the United States. In the first conferences with the commissioners from England and France the government was told that the most urgent of these needs were money, ships and food. It was agreed that the first allotment of the \$3,000,000,000 loan would go to Great Britain, and on Wednesday Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo handed to the British ambassador a treasury warrant for \$200,000,000. Arrangements for disposing of the immense bond issue are practical-

ly completed and France and Italy and Russia will get their share soon. Most of the money, it is understood, will be expended in the United States.

The commissioners agreed that, next to supplying money, America could give the best help by continuing to furnish food and by finding the vessels for its transport to Europe, and they were pleased with the plans for building a great fleet of wooden ships. General Joffre, however, expressed the hope that in the near future a large contingent of American troops would be on the fighting line under the Stars and Stripes, holding that the moral effect of that would be tremendous. All of the commissioners concurred in the statement that they were here not to attempt to dictate to our government, but to advise and assist it to the best of their ability and with their wealth of experience.

President Wilson, in a conference with Mr. Balfour, voluntarily gave assurances that the United States will fight until it achieves victory, and thereupon the head of the British mission declared that the entente allies would seek no treaty of alliance, no signature of the entente pledge not to make a separate peace with Germany.

Germans Resist Desperately. "This is the last and deciding push, for we soon shall be able to hold out no longer" reads the diary of a German officer who was captured last Monday, and that seems to be the opinion of the German commander in chief, judging by the desperate opposition he is putting up against the drive of the allies in northern France. Resuming their part of the offensive at the beginning of the week, the British have made considerable progress, especially along the roads from Arras and Bapaume to Cambrai. In the semi-open fighting their heavy howitzers were of little use, but their field guns and machine guns were handled with wonderful skill and rapidity and the Germans suffered enormously. Von Hindenburg threw his reserves into the battle with a prodigality that astonished his adversaries, and the Teutons gave ground slowly and made repeated and fierce counter-attacks, which, however, were of little avail and left the ground covered with their slain. The German line, thanks to the astounding numbers of men Von Hindenburg has been able to bring up, is still unbroken, but it is badly battered and is being pushed back further and further toward the frontier.

The superiority of the British in the air was demonstrated on Monday in the most spectacular manner. The men of the Royal Flying corps met the air squadrons of the Germans at an altitude of 15,000 feet and put them to rout, destroying 40 of their airplanes, with the loss of but two of their own machines. The young British pilots then carried out a series of daring bombing raids.

The French devoted much of the week to destructive artillery fire in preparation for their next part in the "see-saw" that is being carried on with such skillful co-operation by Haig and Nivelle, and by Thursday their infantry was again in action.

On the Italian, Macedonian and Roumanian fronts little of moment has taken place. In Mesopotamia the British are still advancing, but the expedition from Egypt that is moving up through Palestine has found the reinforced Turkish forces holding a strongly entrenched position extending from Gaza toward Beersheba. Portugal, having decided to take a more active part in the conflict in Europe, has sent a large contingent of troops to northern France.

There has been some stirring activity recently in the neighborhood of the Straits of Dover. Two British destroyers encountered a flotilla of six German destroyers and after a furious combat put the foe to rout. The German boats were rammed and torpedoed and raked by gunfire and at least two of them were sunk. The British vessels suffered severely but were able to return to port.

Wednesday morning a German destroyer flotilla bombarded Dunkirk but was driven off by the coast batteries and the allied patrol boats. One French torpedo boat was sunk.

Russian Situation Dangerous. The course of events in Russia is being watched with renewed anxiety.

The German and Austrian Socialist peace propagandists have taken from one of President Wilson's addresses the phrase of "a peace without victory" and are using it with some effect. The duma and the delegates representing the various classes in the councils are as firm as ever against concluding a separate peace, but they do not find the masses of uniformed people easy to control. Germany is reported to have started the expected movement to cut off Petrograd from the army, a large naval and military expedition having left Libau, presumably for Parnau or Revel, and at such an inopportune time a great many Russian soldiers are deserting. These deserters are peasant soldiers who are hastening to their homes in fear that there will be a distribution of lands of which, in their absence, they will not get their share. The old agrarian trouble is coming to a head and despite the assurances of the authorities that it cannot be settled until the constituent assembly acts, the peasants are in many localities taking the matter into their own hands.

As for the threatened German offensive, the leaders of the new Russian government assert that it will be a good thing for Russia even if the enemy should occupy Petrograd, for it will unite the nation in determination to fight the war to the finish and nullify the efforts of the Teuton Socialists. The Russian Baltic fleet and army sent a wireless message to the allied fleets saying they were in complete readiness to defend free Russia.

President Wilson has selected the members of a commission that will visit Russia to pay this nation's respects to the new government, and Elihu Root has consented to be its chairman. The other members will be Edward T. Hurley, Daniel Willard and Oscar S. Straus.

Spain Warns the Kaiser. On Tuesday Spain sent to Germany a note concerning submarine warfare, with the warning that Spanish patience was nearly exhausted. The imperial government consented to a parity for the "mitigation of the difficulties which have arisen in Spain." King Alfonso has tried diligently to preserve neutrality, but it seems as if his efforts were doomed to failure.

Turkey having severed diplomatic relations with the United States, the representatives of the two nations started for home.

Reports that came from Europe during the week told of a revival of the attempts to oust Bethmann-Hollweg from power because of his support of the plans of the Socialist Scheidemann for a peace without annexation and indemnities. The pan-Germans, conservatives and liberals all are opposing the chancellor in this. But Germany's foes should not count too much on such demonstrations, any more than on the strikes there, for there is no reason to believe any of them portend the overthrow of Prussian autocracy—the one thing, probably, that can bring the war to an early conclusion.

Mayor Thompson of Chicago succeeded on Thursday in attracting some attention to himself. He issued a printed statement on the food shortage in which he attacked conscription, argued for a ban on food exports and assailed the war policies of the administration. The same day he evinced a disinclination to extend to Marshal Joffre and the French mission an invitation to visit Chicago, saying he thought some of the people "might not be wildly enthusiastic about it." Mayor Thompson is overly careful about the stability of his Teutonic political fences, for Chicago is decidedly enthusiastic over the proposed visit by the French commissioners and will give them a splendid welcome. Plans for the event are being made, the mayor being ignored.

The Wisconsin senate gave a lesson to disloyal citizens by expelling from membership Senator Frank Raguse of Milwaukee, a Socialist, for refusal to retract alleged disloyal statements made by him on the floor of the senate.

At the hour of writing it appears certain that the government selective conscription bill will be passed by both houses of congress. Agreements were secured in both senate and house that assured a vote not later than midnight Saturday.

CURRENT WIT and HUMOR



LECTURE ON JOURNALISM.

"See here," snapped the city editor to the cub reporter, "you've crammed this obituary notice full of flowery compliments."

"But I thought—"

"This man didn't die in jail, did he?"

"No, sir."

"He was not killed while trying to rob a safe?"

"No, sir."

"And he wasn't shot down in a running battle with the police?"

"Of course not, sir."

"Well, when a citizen dies a natural death in bed, surrounded by his weeping relatives, the public takes it for granted that he had his good points."

Nothing But the Truth. "Yes," said Stormington Barnes, "we did well in the West. At a one-night stand in Arizona we played to a \$10,000 house."

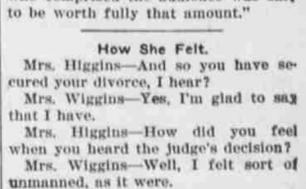
"Say, what are you giving me?" queried Walker Ties.

"Facts," answered the great and foot-sore tragedian. "The one man who comprised the audience was said to be worth fully that amount."

How She Felt. Mrs. Higgins—And so you have secured your divorce, I hear? Mrs. Wiggins—Yes, I'm glad to say that I have.

Mrs. Higgins—How did you feel when you heard the judge's decision? Mrs. Wiggins—Well, I felt sort of unmanned, as it were.

BIRD, BEAST OR FISH?



"He's a beast."

"He certainly is a bird."

"Well, at least he is a queer fish."

Ah, Yes. The wisest man sometimes rebels. At strict convention—and gets caught; There's many a foolish fancy dwells Behind a classic dome of thought.

Heartless Hortense. "Yes, I've had a dozen men at my feet during the season just past." "Chiropractors and shoe clerks, I suppose."

Strict Thrift. "Did that taciturn old miser do anything at the charity bazaar?" "No, he spent nothing; not even his breath."

As the Wind Blows. Heine—Breezily has retired from the prize ring for keeps. Omar—So? What's he doing now? Heine—Filling automobile tires.

Oh! "He is very loose in his habits." "Whaddye mean, loose in his habits?" "He gets tight."

The Condition. "I wonder if I could touch Guy for a fiver?" "Not if he's a wise Guy."

Easily Answered. "Pa, what is Easy street?" "It leads off Hard Work avenue, my son."

At the Club. "Has old Millions much of a family?" "Numerous—but not much!"

Realistic Story. "Have you reviewed that new book entitled 'The Editor's Purse'?" asked the critic's other half.

"I merely glanced through it," replied the masculine end of the sketch. "There's absolutely nothing in it."

Fitness of Things. "I suppose," remarked the friend of the newly created husband, "the usual shower of rice fell as you entered the carriage?"

"No, it rained beans," he replied. "I married a Boston girl, you know."