

# WILSON GIVES OUT RULES FOR DRAFT

President Insists on Equality in the New Army.

BE FEARLESS AND IMPARTIAL

Admission to Exemption Boards Asks Greatest Impartiality and Least Personal Hardship—Each Case on Its Merits.

Washington, D. C.—Regulations to govern the next step toward selecting a national war army from the millions registered for service on June 5, were issued at the direction of President Wilson. They leave to be prescribed later the manner of determining the order of liability of the men registered, but set forth in great detail the method of arriving at exemptions and the work generally of the local and district boards already named to carry out the task.

Exemption regulations add little to the terms of the draft law, the question of whether a man between the ages of twenty-one and thirty is entitled to exemption because of dependents, the nature of his occupation or physical fitness being for the boards to decide after proper investigation. It is made clear, however, that there are to be no class exemptions and that each individual case must be decided upon its merits. The local boards—one for each county of less than 45,000 population or city of 30,000, with additional boards where necessary for each additional 30,000 population—will pass upon claims for exemption, except those based upon industrial or agricultural occupation, subject to appeals to the district boards. All cases involving agricultural or industrial exemptions will be passed upon by the district boards—one for each federal judicial district—which also will decide appeals from decisions of the local boards.

**To Fix Date for Board Meetings.**  
In the near future a date will be set by Brig. Gen. Crowder, provost marshal-general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is expected that the selection regulations will be promulgated so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1.

In a statement accompanying the announcement of the regulations, the president called upon the boards to do their work fearlessly and impartially and to remember that "our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

**All Forces on Equal Footing.**  
The statement follows:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the National guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces."

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men of military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls upon the requisite number for service."

**Urges Boards to Act Impartially.**

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation."

"Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in the mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

**Methods of Making the Draft.**  
Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the National Guard or regular army), each board will prepare a list of persons designat-

## MEN WHO ARE EXEMPT

Officers of United States, states, territories and District of Columbia.

Ministers of religion and students of divinity.

Persons in military or naval service of United States.

Subjects of Germany and all aliens who have not taken out first papers.

County or municipal officers.

Customhouse clerks and workmen in arsenals and navy yards.

Pilots, merchant marine sailors.

Married men with dependent wives or children.

Sons of dependent widows, sons of dependent, aged or infirm parents, or brothers of dependent orphans under sixteen years of age.

Men morally deficient.

Members of recognized religious sect existing prior to May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war.

ed for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press, and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, hearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

**Those Entitled to Exemption.**

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include:

Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, customhouse clerks, workmen in federal arsenals, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under sixteen years of age), those found morally deficient, and any member of any well-recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

**Man or Wife May Make Claim.**

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents when the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

**Local Boards are Required, Subject to Appeal, to Pass upon Claims for Exemption or Discharge within Three Days after the Filing of Affidavits.**

**Must Decide in Five Days.**

District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

**In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of national interest during the emergency.**

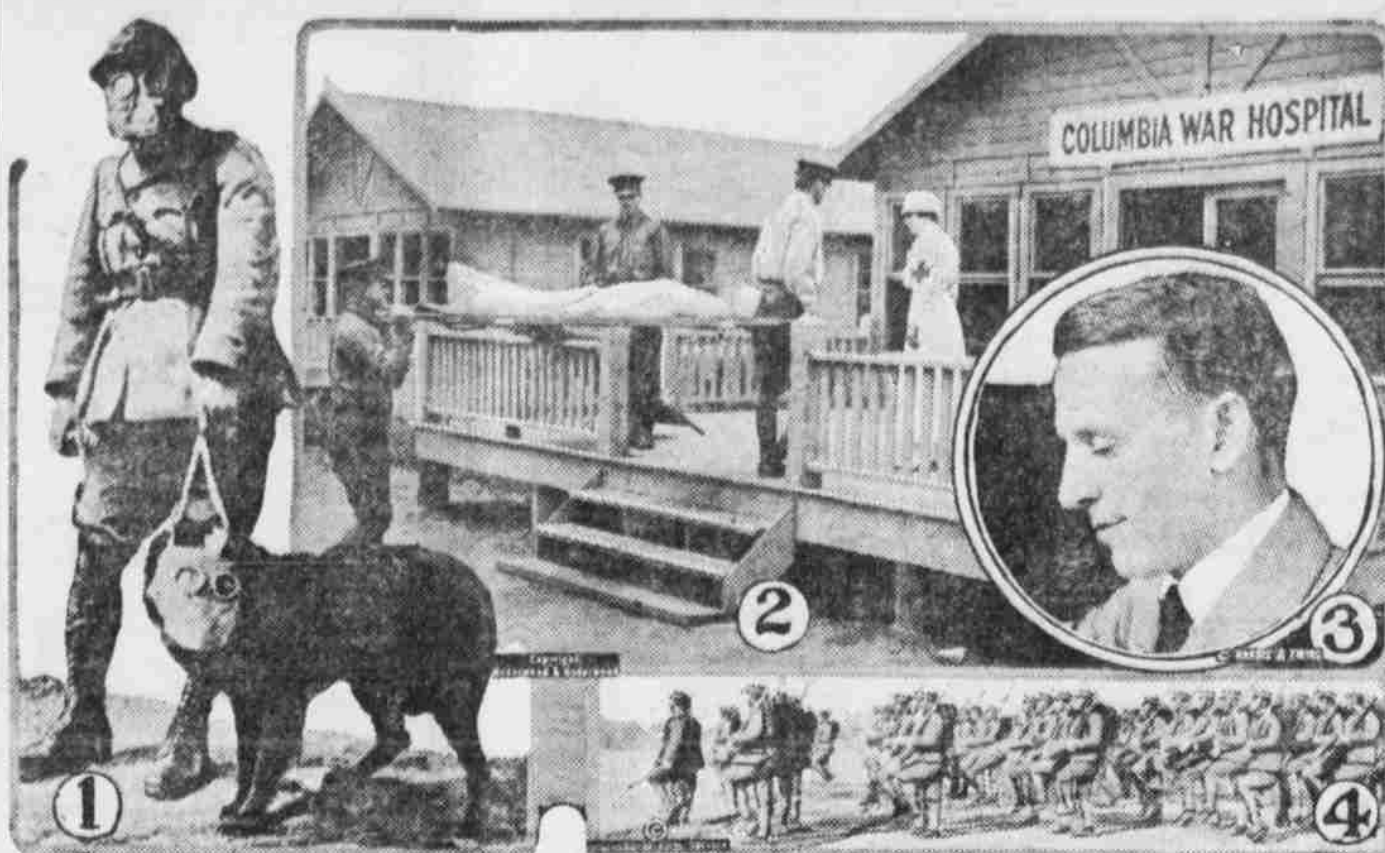
**"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."**

**May Designate Certain Industries.**

Later the president may from time to time designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for military service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

**"If, in the opinion of the district board," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial, material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued to him X X X."**

**Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.**



1—French officer and his dog both wearing gas masks while crossing a dangerous zone near the Chemin-des-Dames. 2—Stretcher bearers taking a practice case into Columbia war hospital, the first one built in the United States. 3—Sidney D. Walden, former president of a big motorcar company, who is giving all his time and knowledge to aid the aircraft production board. 4—Chinese troops likely to be involved in another civil war; they are doing the goosestep taught them by their German drillmasters before the war.

## NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

**Kerensky Leads Russia's Army in Renewed Offensive on Galician Front.**

**CHEERING NEWS FOR ALLIES**

**Work of German Spies in America Resulted in Futile Submarine Attack on Pershing's Transports—Attempt to Restore Manchu Empire in China.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Second in importance only to the arrival of the American army in France, in the eyes of the allies, is the successful resumption of the offensive by the troops of the Russian republic, led by the lion-hearted Kerensky himself, the Muscovite soldiers on Sunday began a fierce attack on the Austro-German lines in eastern Galicia near Brzezany. In the first two days the Russians drove the enemy out of a triple line of trenches and captured the town of Koutuchy and 18,300 men, this great number of prisoners indicating a breakdown of the morale of the Teutonic troops. The fighting continued all week and the losses on both sides were very heavy. The wonderfully efficient work of the Russian artillery in the preparatory bombardment shows this arm of the service is better equipped than ever before.

Lemberg is the immediate objective of this Russian advance, and at the same time an attack is in progress further north which threatens Kovel.

While vast importance attaches to the result of this battle, it is the renewed willingness and even desire of the Russian troops to fight the Teutons that is most cheering to the allies. The army at least on that front now is well in hand and is better supplied with munitions than at any previous time. All the regiments that took part in the fighting of Sunday and Monday have been officially designated "18th of June regiments," that being the old style date. Kerensky's presence inspired the men to almost unanimous action, the few laggards being punished by being removed from the ranks and sent home.

General Scott, American chief of staff, was fortunate enough to be at the front and to witness the Russian attack from a vantage point.

A by-product of the successful Russian offensive was the granting by Emperor Charles of Austria of amnesty to all civilians convicted of high treason and other offenses. This attempt of the emperor to win all parties to the support of the government, it is predicted, will not succeed for the Czechs especially are still obstinate, and the opposition is becoming stronger daily.

**Work of German Spies in America.**

With the safe arrival in France last week of the last transports of the American expeditionary force, carrying the horses and ammunition, the government let it be known that the previous sections, carrying the troops, were twice attacked by German submarines. The U-boats were driven off before they could do any damage, and at least one of them was sunk by gunfire. The successful combating of these attacks enhances the feat of the navy in transporting the expedition without loss, but the fact that the submarines waylaid the transports far outside the war zone has aroused the authorities at Washington to the truth that German spies in this country must have told Berlin when the expedition was to sail and by what route. Secretary Daniels and Admiral Benson were the only persons, supposedly, who knew the route selected. Admiral Gleaves sailing with sealed orders which he did not open until he was out several days. When the expedition was well on its way a wireless was sent to Admiral Sims, in command in European waters, to pick up the transports at a specified rendezvous outside the war zone. This message was in the navy's most secret and recently revised code.

Many persons on the Atlantic seaboard knew when the vessels sailed, and that information presumably was sent the Berlin by a German agent by wireless in some roundabout way, but how the route was discovered seems to be a mystery.

President Wilson has given orders that the German spy system be wiped out before any more troops sail, and many a Teuton is likely to be interned for the period of the war. Until now the government has been unexplainably lenient in its treatment of Germans and their sympathizers, in the country generally and in the city of Washington. We are not at war, officially, with Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and the diplomatic representatives and agents of these countries are still free to serve their ally in any way they can. The German press of America also is still unmolessted and continues its sinister campaign against the successful conduct of the war. In view of the confidential information from their Washington correspondents available to the German-American editors, and despite their protestations of loyalty to America, it is not beyond the bounds of reason that some of these editors should be doing spy work for the Kaiser, to whose cause they have shown themselves devoted.

German plotters and their friends also are credited by the government with devising and in part executing a plan to cripple shipping on the Great Lakes by sinking or disabling vessels. The federal officials, aided by those of Canada, are getting after these miscreants.

Having received their munitions, General Pershing's troops were promptly moved forward to their intensive training camps back of the fighting lines, where they can hear the roar of the great guns. The official review of one battalion was the chief feature of the Fourth of July celebration in Paris, and the people of that city went wild with enthusiasm over the American fighters.

**British Again Advance.**

Field Marshal Haig again swatted the Germans on Thursday, beginning a resumption of the offensive in Belgium, where there had been comparative quiet for a week. The British made a considerable advance southwest of Hollebek.

The Germans made a tremendous attack on the French lines east of Cerny Tuesday, but were repulsed by Petain's men with great slaughter. While they were demoralized by this defeat the French made a clever counter-attack, capturing a strong salient.

Another slump in the number of U-boat victims was shown in the weekly report of the British admiralty, and the naval officials of the allies are convinced that the submarine warfare has failed. The Germans are sending their U-boats far afield, one of them having shelled Ponta Delgada, a city in the Azores. An American transport helped drive the submarine away.

On Wednesday a dozen or more German air raiders appeared over Harwich, a seaport in Essex, and dropped many bombs, killing 11 persons. They were driven off with gunfire and airplanes, and two of them were brought down ablaze.

**German Unrest Increases.**

On the eve of the meeting of the reichstag its committees were told by spokesmen for various groups that further proffers of peace such as Germany is willing, even anxious, to grant will be harmful and that all the empire can do is to hold out and meantime "democratize" the country; that it might have peace this summer if it were willing to abandon all annexations and indemnities and to drop the idea of a separate peace with Russia; and that the peace formula of the Russian council of deputies was impossible. The so-called democratizing of the empire, it appears, will take the form of reforming the franchise so far as the reichstag is concerned, which means mighty little so long as the German senate, composed of appointed members, has full control over the lower house, and there is no cabinet responsible to the parliament.

Meanwhile unrest is increasing throughout Germany, displaying itself in food riots in Stettin, Dusseldorf and other cities, and in other forms elsewhere. Even some of the "intellectuals," like Professor Delbrueck, Privy Councillor Harnack and others,

have issued a call for governmental reform in Prussia. The pan-Germans, save for a few of the most rabid, are singing smaller day by day.

Serious riots occurred in Amsterdam last week in which armed women raided the market places. These disturbances were due to the exportation of potatoes to England, to which the government is committed under agreements to preserve its trade relations with both Germany and the entente nations.

Preparations for speedy participation in the war occupied Venizelos and his government in Greece last week. The premier has declared that the treaty with Serbia, disregarded by Constantine, shall be faithfully executed.

**Senate Discusses Taxes and Food.**

The revised war tax bill was reported to the senate on Tuesday. As it stands, it will raise a revenue of \$1,670,000,000—a reduction of \$130,000,000 from the house bill. The tax on war profits was increased so as to raise \$523,000,000. The discussion of the food control bill continued in the senate, the prohibition forces refusing to accept the plan of eliminating the provision for the commandeering of the existing supply of whisky for the manufacture of ammunition. The Southern senators, characteristically, rushed to the defense of cotton, to prevent its inclusion among the articles to be controlled.

The combat between the council of national defense and certain senators and representatives who have not distinguished themselves by broad-mindedness and patriotism, is deplored by those who desire to see the war needs of the country supplied in the quickest and best way. Accusations or hints of profiteering against members of the council, unsupported by facts, are foolish and gain little sympathy from persons of intelligence. It is a pity that so many of our national representatives are too petty to be able to grasp a great occasion.

**China Going Backward?**

While most of the civilized world is battling for the security of democracy, the republic of China, which never was a real republic, is about to relapse into its old state of monarchy. Out of the tangle of circumstances in the Orient has come a new revolution which aims to restore the young Manchu emperor, Hsuan Tung, to the throne he abdicated. With the guidance and support of Gen. Chang Hsun, the youth has established himself in the palace at Peking and is in a fair way to gain control of north China. President Li Yuan Hung took refuge in the Japanese embassy and ordered the vice president to assume the presidency and establish the government temporarily at Nanking. This was done, Baron Feng Kwo Chang being named president. Both sides have assembled large forces, and the latest advices indicate war will break out at any moment.

The general opinion is that Gen. Chang Hsun is endeavoring to set up a dictatorship, using the young emperor as a catspaw. So far Japan seems inclined not to interfere in this Chinese embroglio.

**Shocking Riots in East St. Louis.**

East St. Louis, Ill., wrote itself on the roll of disgrace and dishonor last week with race riots in which more than 100 negroes were butchered and the negro quarter of the city was burned. Several white men met death in the rioting. The National Guard was called to suppress the grave disorder, but met with little success, and the brutal murders continued day after day. Thousands of negroes have fled from the city. Superficially, the cause of the riots was the importation from the South of great numbers of negroes to work in the packing plants and other industrial concerns, but the real cause lies deeper, in the disgracefully corrupt political mismanagement of the city for many years.

The decent citizens of East St. Louis have banded together to redeem the place, and already have forced the mayor to dismiss the chief of police, the fire marshal and other officials.

Death took two prominent men last week. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, the eminent British actor, died in London, and William H. Moody, former attorney general and former associate justice of the Supreme court of the United States, passed away at his home in Massachusetts.

## BAN PUT ON LIQUORS

STRONG DRINK GIVEN JOLT BY UNITED STATES SENATE.

## BEER AND WINE ESCAPE

President Given Power to Commandeer Bonded Goods.—Prohibit Sale and Manufacture of Such.

Washington.—The senate by an overwhelming vote went on record in favor of "bone dry" national prohibition during the war, so far as whiskey and other distilled beverages are concerned.

Liquor legislation was written into the food control bill in one of the senate's bitterest contests, which would strike at consumption of distilled intoxicants by commandeering stocks in bond in addition to prohibiting their manufacture or importation. The beer and wine industries would be left undisturbed.

In lieu of the section of the house bill to prohibit the manufacture of foodstuffs into beverages of any description, the senate substituted, by a vote of 45 to 37, a provision prohibiting the manufacture or sale of distilled beverages during the war, and added, 65 to 12, a further clause directing the president to take over all distilled spirits in government bonded warehouses and pay for it on the basis of cost, plus 10 per cent. While the final prohibition legislation will be evolved in conference between the two houses, it is generally regarded as possible that the house will accept the senate's change after a fight in behalf of the original section. The senate's action promises indefinite delay in enacting the war tax bill, further delay on the food control bill, and indefinite postponement of adjournment of congress. The revised \$1,670,000,000 war tax bill was withdrawn immediately following the final vote upon the liquor question to seek new sources of revenue in case taxation on distilled liquors is eliminated.

Distillers who have from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 gallon of brandies and whiskies on hand, are expected to take out their bonded stock in order to avoid the double tax, which the finance committee of the senate proposes to put on all distilled liquors remaining in bond when the war revenue measure becomes a law August 15.

**Germany Receiving Supplies.**  
Washington.—An official report just made to the American government showing the extent to which Sweden is furnishing supplies to Germany, reveals that the central powers are receiving enormous quantities of materials that go directly into the manufacture of munitions. In exporting iron ore to Germany, Sweden, it is shown, has supplanted shipments with imports from the United States. What this government will do to end this trade through operation of the export control act has not been announced, but some of the allies, it is known, are urging the United States to license no food exports to Sweden until a definite understanding has been reached with the Swedish government concerning its exports to Germany.

**Men Told to Be Ready.**

Washington.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has issued a circular notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the boards which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions. How or when the government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink and that "as soon as the drawing is complete lists will be shown in the press and will be posted at the office of each local board."

**London Bombed From Air.**

London.—The second descent upon London by a squadron of airplanes was made July 7, when the business section of the metropolis was most crowded.

Although the German contingent was larger, than on the visit of June 13, the number of killed and wounded was but one third as many. Thirty-seven persons were killed and 141 injured. It was officially announced.

**Export Law Into Effect July 15.**

Washington.—Government control of American exports, authorized in a provision of the espionage act, was ordered put into operation July 15 by President Wilson with the issuance of a proclamation requiring the licensing of shipments to all countries of the most important export commodities.

**Conspired Against England.**

San Francisco, Cal.—Preparations for war with England were being made in the United States by German agents and Hindu agitators more than a year prior to the outbreak of the European war, according to a statement made here by United States District Attorney John W. Preston.

This assertion was in connection with the filing of 139 indictments in the United States court here in connection with the alleged violation of American neutrality.