

## U. S.-JAP PACT OVER SIBERIA

Plan to Send Joint Expedition to Russia Said to Be Agreed Upon.

### WASHINGTON STILL SILENT

Tokyo Newspapers Publish Terms of an American Proposal to Send U. S. Troops and Japanese.

Tokyo, July 20.—Japanese newspapers publish the terms of an American proposal to send American troops to Siberia. The newspapers declare that the Japanese government has decided to accept the suggestion made by the American government that Japan also send troops.

There is great activity in Japanese official circles and the newspapers devote columns to the subject of intervention. They dwell on the great extent of the expedition and speculate regarding the number of divisions Japan will send to Siberia.

The newspapers also say that Emperor Yoshihito has postponed his departure from Tokyo for his summer villa on account of important developments which have taken place.

According to information in Tokyo the plans of the United States in Russia are twofold: First, military assistance to the Czech-Slovaks, and second, giving general economic help to Russia.

The United States is described as feeling that the Czech-Slovaks should not be abandoned while they are striving to reach their aim.

The impression here is that Japan, in a spirit of co-operation with her allies, will follow the suggestion and, like the Americans, send troops. Great Britain and France, it is said, also will send small contingents so as to make the movement inter-allied.

Many Japanese leaders, however, favor more extensive military movements in Siberia than have been suggested by the United States. Their ideas are based on combating the eastward extension of German influence and the safeguarding of Japan's interests.

Czech-Slovak forces have followed up their military successes in Siberia by requesting assistance and especially military aid from the allies.

Washington, July 20.—American government officials declined to comment in any way upon the report from Tokyo that Japan has accepted a proposal of the United States that American and Japanese troops be sent into Siberia. It is known that important developments in the Siberian situation are impending, but officials indicated that the time was not ripe for an announcement.

### NEW DRAFT CALL FOR AUG. 5

46,000 Men From All States Ordered to Camps by Provost Marshal General Crowder.

Washington, July 19.—Forty-six thousand men from all states and the District of Columbia were called on Thursday by General Crowder. Movement to camp will be between August 5 and 9.

The program provides for entrainment of 300,000 men during August. Among the quotas to be furnished are the camps to which the men go are:

Illinois, 1,000, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Indiana, 1,000, Fort Thomas; Iowa, 800, Jefferson Barracks; Kansas, 1,000, Fort Riley; Kentucky, 800, Fort Thomas; Michigan, 1,000, Fort Thomas; Minnesota, 1,000, Jefferson Barracks; Missouri, 1,000, Jefferson Barracks; Nebraska, 100, Camp Fremont; Montana, 300, Camp Fremont; Ohio, 2,500, Columbus Barracks; Oklahoma, 1,200, Camp Fremont; Texas, 1,800, Camp Cody; Wisconsin, 1,000, Jefferson Barracks and 350, Camp Shelby.

### 2 TRANSPORTS SUNK BY 'SUBS'

Carpathia and Barunga Torpedoed in War Zone—No Lives Lost.

New York, July 22.—The transport Carpathia, former Cunard, 13,603 tons gross, has been sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast while outward bound from a British port. It was learned here. So far as known no lives were lost. The Carpathia has been used as an American troop transport.

London, July 22.—The transport Barunga, outbound with unfit Australian troops, was sunk by a submarine July 15, the admiralty announced. There were no casualties, the statement said.

### Potato Rate Is Too High.

Washington, July 22.—A commodity rate of 70 cents per 100 pounds applied by railroads to potatoes from Minnesota and Wisconsin to Texas, was declared excessive and the rate fixed at 65 cents.

### Arrest Alleged Blackers.

Milwaukee, July 22.—Twelve suspected draft evaders in company with two women who claim to be wives of two of the men were rounded up by detectives in a raid on a South side carnival.

### LIEUT. QUENTIN ROOSEVELT



Lieutenant Roosevelt, who fell to his death during an air battle behind the German lines near Chateau Thierry, was the youngest son of the former president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt.

### ROOSEVELT SHOT DOWN

SON OF FORMER PRESIDENT SLAIN IN BATTLE, REPORT.

Last Seen in Fight With Hun Airplane—Companion Believes He Landed Unhurt.

London, July 19.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, son of former President Roosevelt, was shot down and killed on the Chateau Thierry sector of the Marne front on Sunday, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Paris. According to the dispatch Philip Roosevelt, from his station in the trenches, saw the young American aviator fall victim to a German air squadron.

Lieutenant Roosevelt was last seen in combat on Sunday morning with two enemy airplanes, about ten miles inside the German lines in the Chateau Thierry sector.

New York, July 19.—Lieut. Quentin Roosevelt, reported missing after an aerial engagement over the German lines, probably landed unhurt and is a prisoner in the hands of the Germans, according to a cable message received Thursday night by his father, Col. Theodore Roosevelt.

On his arrival here from Saratoga Colonel Roosevelt said that he had just received from his son-in-law, Surgeon Maj. Richard Derby, who is now in Paris, a cablegram which read: "Companion aviator confident Quentin landed unhurt."

### HOOVER IS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Arrival of the American Food Controller Is Reported by London.

London, July 22.—Herbert C. Hoover, American food controller, arrived at a British port from America.

Washington, July 22.—Announcement from London on Friday of the arrival in England of Herbert Hoover, United States food administrator, brings nearer the inauguration of a new food conservation program for all allied countries. Hoover will meet the food administrators of the allied nations at a round table in Europe, where each will lay down the requirements of his country for the coming year and the estimates of what his country can produce.

At this table the entire resources of the allies will be pooled and the deficits of every foodstuff shown by the European nations will be assumed by the United States.

### U. S. SHIP SUNK; TEN LOST

American Army Supply Vessel Torpedoed in the War Zone, Says Admiral Sims.

Washington, July 20.—The American steamer Westover, an army supply ship manned by navy men, was torpedoed and sunk in the war zone July 11 while bound to Europe, the navy department was advised on Thursday by Vice Admiral Sims. Ten officers and men of the crew of 90 are missing. They are: Assistant Paymaster Robert Herbert Halstead, Lansing, Mich.; Ensign Ralph Dillingham Caldwell, Woodsford, Me.; Chief Machinist Mate Frank Willard Holloway, Washington, D. C.; Seamen James Brown Estis, Hartwell, Ga., and Austin Clyde Wilson, Muncie, Ind.; Harvey Harrison, Noblesville, Ind., and Edward Lewis Griffin, Baltimore, Md.; Mess Attendant John Cole, Brentwood, Md.; Water Tender Wilfred Joseph Serey, Ashland, Ky.

### New Loan to Italy.

Washington, July 22.—A loan of \$100,000,000 to Italy, bringing her total credits to \$700,000,000, and one of \$9,000,000 to Belgium, bringing her total to \$145,250,000 were announced by the treasury department.

### Quits Trade Board for Army.

Washington, July 22.—W. T. Chantland of Iowa resigned as chief examiner for the federal trade commission to accept a commission as major of infantry. He formerly was colonel in the National Guard.

## U. S. CRUISER IS SUNK OFF N. Y.

San Diego Blown Up by Mine or U-Boat—Crew of 1,114 Saved.

### TANKER RESCUES 300 TARS

American War Craft Goes Down Ten Miles Off Fire Island—Navy Department Warns Shipping of Submarines.

Washington, July 22.—A total of 1,187 officers and men are known to have been saved from the armored cruiser San Diego, which was sunk off Fire Island, New York. There were no casualties and none was injured, according to latest advices to the navy department. Statements by survivors who were landed on Fire Island said the San Diego was struck by a torpedo on the port side of the vessel. The explosion blew up the boilers and put the wireless out of commission. A moment later the powder magazine exploded. The San Diego floated 15 minutes. Some of the seamen said they were sure they saw a submarine and some said they saw a shell hit it.

Washington, July 22.—The United States armored cruiser San Diego was sunk ten miles off Fire Island at 11 o'clock Friday morning at the entrance to New York harbor. There is believed to have been no loss of life.

The cause of the sinking is not yet known to the navy department.

A tank steamship arrived at quarantine and reported it had 300 men aboard. They are presumed to have been rescued when the cruiser San Diego was sunk.

Pending full investigation, the department is understood to have sent out a warning to shipping to watch out for possible submarines operating along the American coast.

The San Diego is an armored cruiser of 13,000 tons displacement.

An aviator, flying along the Long Island shore at the time the San Diego was sunk, noticed the vessel suddenly list and was instrumental in having an S. O. S. call sent out from the wireless station on Fire Island, according to unofficial reports from civilians along the shore.

Civilians said that the aviator reported nearly a thousand men appeared to be struggling in the water when he circled over the cruiser.

Soon after the S. O. S. call had been sent out, seven or more vessels raced to the scene and, circling around the San Diego, began a systematic search for survivors. Hundreds of these were taken aboard the rescue ships, which included several tankers and one naval vessel.

### BASEBALL A "NONESSENTIAL"

Secretary Baker, Makes Ruling in Eddie Ainsmith Case—Players Must Work or Fight.

Washington, July 22.—Professional baseball players of draft age must work or fight immediately, and the draft regulations may be changed soon to include theatrical performers and moving picture players and employees among those to seek new jobs or face induction into the army.

Secretary Baker settled the question on Friday, so far as baseball is concerned, in an unqualified decision holding the game a nonproductive occupation and saying, so far from amending the regulation to exempt ball players, he believed the scope of its provisions "should be so enlarged as to include other classes of persons whose professional occupation is solely that of entertaining."

The decision was given on appeal in the case of Eddie Ainsmith, the Washington American catcher recently ordered to work by a local board, which came up to the secretary with a suggestion from the board that the regulations should be changed to exempt ball players.

### ORDERS 2 LIGHTLESS NIGHTS

U. S. Prohibits Use of Any Light for Illuminating Advertisements on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Washington, July 22.—The fuel administration on Friday night ordered lightless nights in effect again beginning July 24. The order prohibits the use of any light for illuminating or displaying advertisements, announcements or signs, or for the external illumination of any buildings on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and District of Columbia and on Mondays and Tuesdays in any other states.

### Nitrate Plant Blown Up.

Marquette, Mich., July 22.—Three men were killed and damage estimated at several hundred thousand dollars was done by an explosion at the nitrate plant of the Aetna Explosives company, near Ishpeming.

### Again Deport Belgians.

Amsterdam, July 22.—The German military authorities are again deporting Belgians. Word was received that the Germans are taking 10,000 from the Ghent district, 500 to 2,000 being carried off daily.

### SERGEANT WEBB



Sergeant Webb of a field battalion of the signal corps was decorated with the Croix de Guerre for bravery under fire. He was wounded in the fight and is shown wearing his well-earned honor decoration.

### BACKS WILSON TERMS

BURIAN PRAISES PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Foreign Minister Says Austria-Hungary Is Ready for Peace on Pre-War Basis.

Amsterdam, July 18.—Baron von Burian, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, announced on Tuesday that Austria-Hungary is ready for peace on the basis of its territorial limits in 1913.

The baron in a paragraph of his discourse, made in a report to the Austrian and Hungarian premiers, but evidently intended for consideration by the allied powers, paid a remarkable tribute to President Wilson.

"There is hardly any difference between the general principles enunciated by the statesmen of both belligerents," he said. "President Wilson's four new points of July 4 shall not, apart from certain exaggerations, arouse our opposition."

"On the contrary, we are able to approve them heartily to a certain extent. Nobody would refuse homage to this genius, and nobody would refuse his co-operation. This, however, is not the main point, but it is what can also be understood in the interest of mankind. Both groups should certainly honestly attempt to clear this up and settle it by mutual agreement, but not in the same manner as, for instance, our peace treaties in the East were judged."

### FRENCH TRAITOR IS EXECUTED

Editor of Paris Bonnet Rouge Shot to Death for Spreading Pro-Hun Propaganda.

Paris, July 19.—M. Duval, director of the Germanophile newspaper Bonnet Rouge was executed for treasonable action against the government. The execution was carried out promptly in the forest of Vincennes. The condemned man died almost instantaneously with the command to fire.

The execution of M. Duval is the second growing out of the German propaganda of "Bolshevism" or "defeatism" in France. The first to face the firing squad was Rolo Pasha. Soon after his execution the trial of Duval and six other defendants was begun.

### WILSON ABANDONS VACATION

Announcement Is Made That the President Will Stay in Capital During Summer.

Washington, July 18.—There will be no vacation this year for President Wilson. With matters of tremendous importance demanding his attention every day the president has decided that he cannot leave his desk, and it was definitely announced on Tuesday at the White House that he will remain in Washington throughout the summer.

### Huns Murder Ship's Crew.

London, July 19.—A French steamer has been attacked and sunk by a U-boat, according to Reuters. The crew succeeded in getting away from the ship in two boats, but both of them were rammed by the underwater craft. There was only one survivor of the disaster, who was in the water for 14 hours.

### Jap Battleship Blows Up.

Tokyo, July 18.—The Japanese battleship Kawachi, of 21,420 tons displacement, blew up and sank in Tokyo bay, 150 miles northeast of Nagasaki, on July 12. Five hundred members of the crew lost their lives.

### Malvy Charges Modified.

Paris, July 20.—Charges against Louis J. Malvy, former premier of the interior, were so modified by State Prosecutor Merillon that the greatest punishment that can be visited upon him will be life imprisonment.

# WHAT CAN WE DO?

The Stage Woman's War Relief is a large charity with many branches. Among its activities is a committee which has charge of the making of wind-proof vests for aviators and other fighting men who find it difficult to dress so as to keep warm. These vests are made of old gloves and pieces of leather and are warmer than sweaters. It is said they are a great protection against "beasties" that are sure to assault the soldier. Gusts of wind cannot get by them.

Everyone who has old kid gloves to spare should contribute them to the army or learn how to make the vests. The Stage Woman's War Relief has a large light loft, installed with electric sewing machines, where the vests are made. Many of the gloves are sent in already cleaned—and this is a great help—others are sent to the cleaner. Then they are cut to form flat pieces of leather. These are matched up for size and color. After they have been pressed out they are basted together and stitched on paper patterns.

The reverse side of the vest is made of cotton flannel or other cloth, provided with a practical and roomy pocket and then the vest is neatly bound with braid. Leather book covers and leather postcards can be used in these vests, as well as gloves, and some interesting—not to say amusing—vests result from the use of these. Any sort of usable leather may be commandeered for this purpose—pillow tops, table covers and book covers. The leather must be firm and whole, and contributions are doubly welcome when they come in clean.

It is easy to understand that better vests can be made where large contributions of leather are received and the pieces can be matched up, than otherwise. Also then the women making them become expert. Anyone wishing to do something useful in almost any community can undertake to accumulate leather for this purpose. Through the schools a great many gloves have been gathered, the pupils getting contributions at home that are brought to the teachers and sent by them to the collector. Stores will sometimes make contributions of old styles and cleaners give gloves that have never been called for by their owners. The collector may place her materials through the Red Cross or send them to the Stage Woman's War Relief at 18 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York.

## CORSETS FOUNDATION OF GOOD DRESSING



The problems of the makers of corsets are many and difficult, but the corsets of today are marvels of skillful designing. In the first place those who create corset styles must understand thoroughly the various types of figures and they must undertake to make each one of them shapely without the sacrifice of comfort. This is not at all easy; for the too-slender woman must be given pretty curves and the fat woman must have hers smoothed out. Besides, women demand corsets that are light in weight and have few bones or steels. Fashion decrees that women shall be so carefully corseted that they look uncorseted when they are dressed. The contour of the figure must conform to beautiful lines.

The new corsets are made of firm but very flexible materials and with the fewest possible number of bones. They are nearly all very low in the bust and give perfect freedom to the diaphragm. There are equally good models in front and in back-laced styles so that each woman must determine for herself which is best suited to her figure.

The corset is the foundation of successful dressing and should be fitted with the greatest care. We have all met women who achieve the best style in the simplest frocks and suits. It is all a matter of beautifully balanced lines and one must begin at the beginning to possess them, and the beginning is the corset that fits and shapes the figure. All good dressmakers understand this.

A front-laced and a back-laced corset are shown here. At the left the corset designed for a slender figure is

a trifle higher in the front and considerably higher in the back than the model designed for a fuller figure which is shown at the right. Corsets for stout women are very low in the bust; for it is their province to lengthen and straighten lines that are too much curved. When the corset has been properly fitted and the contour of the figure made as nearly correct as the corset can make it the way of the dressmaker is easy; all she has to do is to preserve the lines which result from good corseting.

### Length of Blouses.

It is evident that all blouses that bear the stamp of fashion will extend halfway between the waist and knees. These blouses are often sleeveless when worn under coats. They are built of colored chiffon that does not show the gown, or of linen, albatross, silk and woolen jersey and corded silks. Every effort is being made to put out of fashion the blouse that ends at the waistline and cuts off the figure.

### Neck Lines.

Both the high and extremely low neck line are introduced in one dinner dress. Over the slip of firmer material, which is very low cut, an overdress is used, of lace or tulle, which has the higher neck line and long sleeves. Another new type of these dresses is the gown, which is very high at the back of the neck and low in front.

Julia Bottomley