

DRAFT WARNING GIVEN STRIKERS

President Tells Machinists They Must Fight if They Refuse to Work.

MUST ABIDE BY DECISION

Wilson Notifies Men at Bridgeport, Conn., That Unless They Return They Will Be Ordered Into Army.

Washington, Sept. 16.—Striking machinists at Bridgeport, Conn., have been notified by President Wilson that unless they return to work and abide by the wage award of the war labor board they will be barred from employment for a year and draft boards will be instructed to reject any claim of exemption from military service based upon their alleged usefulness on war production.

The president's warning went in a letter addressed to the machinists replying to resolutions forwarded to him announcing the strike because of dissatisfaction over the war labor board's award and a later interpretation by a trustee.

The war department also has taken over the Smith & Wesson company of Springfield, Mass., and will operate the plant and business to secure continuous production and prevent industrial disturbance.

The company recently gave notice that it would prefer to have the government operate its plant rather than abide by a decision of the war labor board enforcing collective bargaining.

Mr. Wilson's letter was addressed to the Bridgeport district lodge of the International Association of Machinists and other striking workmen of Bridgeport, Conn.

"PEACE NEARER"—HERTLING

German Chancellor Declares Government and Army Chiefs Are Opposed to All Conquests.

London, Sept. 16.—Notwithstanding the allies' declaration of Germany's peace offer, Count von Hertling, the Imperial German chancellor, is convinced that peace is nearer than is generally supposed, according to an address made by the chancellor before the trades unionist leaders in Germany, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

The chancellor declared both the German government and army leaders desired an understanding and peace and that the government and the army leaders were against all conquests.

As soon as he was convinced of the impossibility of an agreement with the upper house on the suffrage question, the chancellor said, he would dissolve the lower house.

U. S. TO FIX COTTON PRICE

President Will Act After Committee Investigates the General Situation.

Washington, Sept. 16.—President Wilson announced that a fair price for raw cotton will be fixed if that should be deemed necessary after the committee to be appointed by the war industries board has completed its inquiry into the general cotton situation.

During the investigation a separate committee of three, soon to be named, will buy cotton for use of the United States government and the allies at prices to be approved by the president.

Since most of the cotton of the country is required for war uses, this government buying is expected to stabilize prices.

HOUSE PASSES BOND BILL

Designed to Aid in Sale of Liberty Securities by Making Them Exempt From Federal Tax.

Washington, Sept. 16.—The house on Friday passed the bill designed to aid the sale of Liberty bonds by making them exempt from federal tax when sold to individuals and corporations. There was not a dissenting vote.

TWO FLYERS DIE IN TEXAS

Lieut. C. R. Janes of Chicago and Enlisted Man Killed When Plane Crashes to Earth.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 16.—Lieut. C. R. Janes, Chicago, was killed instantly and an enlisted man named Lantz, was fatally injured here when their airplane crashed to earth in a spin. Lantz died shortly after the accident.

Deserters Fill Cologne.

Amsterdam, Sept. 16.—"Fleeing deserters recently have been repeatedly fired at in the busy streets of Cologne," said Herr Oserfeld, member of the reichstag, in a message addressed to Chancellor Hertling.

Premier Lloyd George Ill.

Manchester, Sept. 16.—It was officially announced that Premier Lloyd George is suffering from a chill. He has a high temperature and may be prevented from fulfilling all his engagements in his present tour.

WILLIAM THORNE



William Thorne, M. P., one of England's biggest labor authorities, founder of the National Union of General Workers in 1889 and general secretary ever since, has been discussing labor problems with Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. At the age of six Mr. Thorne worked in a barber shop and at eight in a brickfield. He has been a member of the Trades Union Congress and has written numerous labor articles.

FIRST TO BE CALLED

MEN 19-21 AND 32-36 TO GO AHEAD.

General Crowder Says These Registrants Will Be Sent Questionnaires at Once.

Washington, Sept. 12.—Provost Marshal General Crowder announced on Tuesday that the first call to the colors of men who register Thursday will include men in the nineteen and twenty-year-old classes and in the classes from thirty-two to thirty-six years inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and local boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the nineteen and twenty-year-old classes, General Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the students' army training corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps is only 150,000 men, whereas the total number of registrants below twenty will be over 3,000,000.

The general refused to discuss further the educational plans, saying they were not within his province. He pointed out that the total number of fit men which he expected to be secured from the classes over thirty-two was only 601,000, and repeated the statement that class 1 of men now registered would be almost completely exhausted by October 1.

CITIZENS OF ALLIES HELD

Subjects of Britain and France Thrown Into Prison by Bolshevik Officials.

Stockholm, Sept. 15.—Eleven Englishmen and eleven French citizens have been arrested and imprisoned in the fortress of SS. Peter and Paul in Petrograd, according to apparently reliable information received here today from the Russian city.

The Englishmen incarcerated include R. H. B. Lockhart, the British consul general at Moscow, who was condemned to death by the bolshevik government, but who escaped execution as the result of the intervention of all the neutral diplomatic representatives. (The fortress of SS. Peter and Paul is one of the most famous dungeons in the world. Under the regime of the czar political prisoners were confined there and its rigors often meant that they never came out alive.)

PEASANTS TAKE PETROGRAD

Many of Population Join Invaders and Opposing Force Fight in Streets—Fires Rage in the City.

London, Sept. 14.—Russian peasants who revolted against the bolshevik government a few days ago are reported to have entered Petrograd and to have been joined by a large part of the population, says a dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency. Severe fighting is proceeding in the city and fires have broken out at some places.

Plan \$50,000 Liberty Bond Gift.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14.—Friends and admirers of Cardinal Gibbons have completed plans for the presentation to the cardinal of a \$50,000 Liberty bond on the occasion of the golden jubilee of his consecration as a bishop.

Says Beware of Assassins.

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.—The soviet government has issued a significant order to the all people's commissaries to take precautions for their personal safety, according to a dispatch to the Rheinische Westfalleche Zeitung.

24,000,000 MEN NOW REGISTERED

13,000,000 Names Are Added to 11,000,000 Already Enrolled.

STATEMENT BY CROWDER

Provost Marshal General Says Great Problem Now Is to Classify Registrants Justly and Wisely.

Washington, Sept. 14.—With assurances from every section of the country that the registration of America's millions of men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one and thirty-two to forty-five, inclusive, had been accomplished with precision, Provost Marshal General Crowder turned his attention to the great task of classifying this vast army.

Thirteen million names, approximately, have now been added to the 11,000,000 already registered, making a total man-power census of about 24,000,000.

The great problem now, General Crowder said, is to classify the registrants justly and wisely both for the welfare of the army and for the economic and industrial good of the nation.

"An erroneous impression," General Crowder said, "is current that the nonproductive list of occupations contained in the provost marshal general's work or flight regulation of last May corresponds to the group of industries omitted from the preference list announced by the chairman of the war industries board on September 9.

"Because the former list was brief (only five classes of occupation), while the latter group is very large (including all industries except the 70 priority classes enumerated), and because the announcement of September 9 stated that the 'preference list' is the 'basis for industrial exemption from the draft,' some persons have formed the impression that the small list of five 'nonproductive' occupations has suddenly been enlarged by the provost marshal general to include the extensive group of industries omitted by the chairman of the war industries.

"This impression is so erroneous and misleading that it calls for prompt repudiation. The 'nonproductive' list of five classified occupations has not been enlarged, and it will not be enlarged without the amplest and most explicit notice.

"An industry omitted from that list is in the position of not being omitted to a priority privilege. The relation of that list to the selective service system is that an industry included in it is thereby recommended to the district boards as being a 'necessary' industry, and the district boards may take advantage of that recommendation in determining whether an indispensable man in such an industry should be placed in a deferred class on that ground.

"But there are, of course, many scores, perhaps hundreds, of industries not positively essential to the war program nor to the maintenance of national interest during the emergency. In those industries are, or will be, millions of registrants deferred on grounds of dependency, and many others in class 1 without deferment.

"At this point the 'work or flight' order comes into play, but only a few classes of occupations—five in all—expressly enumerated in that order, and to a relatively small number of individuals.

"Among this extensive and unlisted group of 'nonpriority' industries, it finds a few which it designates as 'nonproductive.' The policy involved is that those men of draft age would serve the country best by getting out of those occupations, either into the military forces or into some other occupation.

"Thus the war industries board is concerned merely with strengthening the priority position of a limited number of industries at the top of the scale, so to speak, in relation to war needs; while the provost marshal general's regulation is concerned mainly with strengthening the army by taking the registrants who choose to stay in a small number of occupations at the bottom of the scale."

EUGENE DEBS FOUND GUILTY

Socialist Leader Convicted Under Spy Law—Faces Sentence of Twenty Years and Fine of \$20,000.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 11.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, charged with violating the espionage act, was found guilty by a federal jury.

The maximum penalty is 20 years' imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000.

Deport Fifty Mexicans.

Toledo, O., Sept. 16.—Fifty Mexicans from Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, in charge of immigration officials, left here on Friday afternoon for the international line, where they will be deported.

72 Russ Rebels Executed.

Stockholm, Sept. 16.—As a result of attempts to kill Soviet Commander Berzian and Military Councilors Smilgin and Goloskin, 72 counter-revolutionaries have been executed in Petrograd.

GENERAL FAYOLLE



General Fayolle is in immediate command of the French troops that are taking part in what may be the greatest battle of the war—the contest for control of the forest of St. Gobain, which protects Laon.

U. S. TROOPS SAVED

WHITE STAR LINER PERISC IS TORPEDOED.

Destroyers Rescue 2,600 American Soldiers—Not a Man Lost or Even Injured.

Washington, Sept. 13.—The navy department announced on Wednesday the receipt of a dispatch from Vice Admiral Sims stating that a British liner carrying American troops was torpedoed September 8 off the English coast. All on board were saved.

London, Sept. 13.—An American troopship with 2,500 men on board has been torpedoed. All hands were saved. The ship was beached.

(The United States navy department announced that the vessel was the White Star liner Perisc of 12,043 tons.)

In order to save time, instead of launching the boats the men clambered down ropes to destroyers which surrounded the stricken vessel. The troopship was one of a large convoy approaching the English coast and was about 200 miles out. The torpedoing took place Friday at 3 p. m.

There was no sign of panic on board. Many of the troops were from Chicago and Cleveland. No one was injured.

Something had gone wrong with the troopship's engines, which compelled her for a time to lag behind the rest of the convoy, but the trouble had been fixed up and she was fast catching up with the other transports when a torpedo hit her just forward of the engine room.

RED SOX WIN WORLD TITLE

Boston Americans Defeat Chicago Nationals in Battle for Championship—Score, 2 to 1.

Boston, Sept. 13.—Max Flack, by mugging a line drive in the third inning, gave Boston a 2 to 1 victory in the deciding game of the world series of 1918. Boston wins the title, four to two. Tyler and Mays had been pitching beautiful ball with the margin in favor of the Chicago southpaw. He had wavered in the third, passing two of the enemy. Then he had gamely pitched himself out and two were gone when Whitteman, the flux of the Cubs during the whole series, lined to Flack. It looked as if the inning was safely over but the ball popped out of Max' mitts and two runs raced over the plate.

U. S. ARMY AT ARCHANGEL

American Troops Land in Siberia to Assist Allied Forces in Northern Russia.

Washington, Sept. 13.—American troops have landed at Archangel to assist the other allied forces there in their campaign for the re-establishment of order in northern Russia. This announcement was authorized by General March, chief of staff. For military reasons the number of soldiers landing was not revealed, nor was it made clear from whence they had embarked. It was assumed, however, that the soldiers had been sent from English camps, where Americans are training.

Accepts Crown of Finland.

Stockholm, Sept. 13.—Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse has accepted the Finnish crown. The Finnish diet will meet soon to confirm the acceptance.

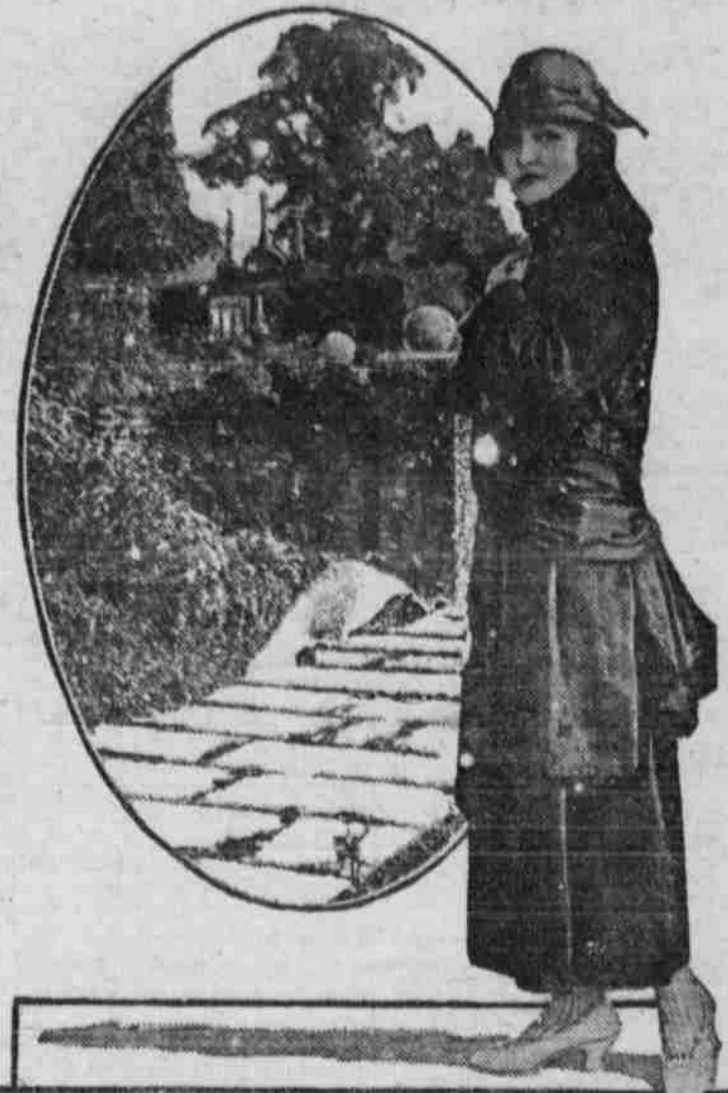
Admits Hun Position Is Serious.

Rotterdam, Sept. 16.—"Our position is the most serious in German history," the Cologne Zeitung says. "We fight the world with only our own strength. It will not be long before we evacuate Belgium and suggest us nothing."

Brusseloff Reported Killed.

Copenhagen, Sept. 16.—General Brusseloff, former commander in chief of the Russian armies, has been killed at Moscow, near the Sabrin prison, according to dispatches reaching here from Kiev.

FORMAL SUIT IN RICH PILE FABRIC



Anyone who can remember all of the new names by which the various and beautiful new pile fabrics are called may go to the head of the class in memory culture. They are all plushes in reality, and they promise a season that will be memorable for the rich effects they make possible in formal suits and in afternoon and dinner gowns. No commonplace designing is worthy such fabrics, and they have inspired artists in women's apparel to such efforts of elegance as appears in the costume pictured above. Among many handsome suits this was the star at the recent style show at Chicago.

This suit is made of a black fabric resembling panne velvet but having a longer nap and therefore a sturdier appearance. Black is never sadder in these brilliant surfaces, and this fabric is both brilliant and rich. Its designer has acquiesced in the season's vogue for lengthened skirts, tunics, wide, soft, girdles, the straight-line silhouette, and incorporated all of them into an original model that handles them in a distinctive, individual manner.

The skirt in this suit has a tunic

that is uneven in length and a straight line, except for a bit of drapery at the back. The coat is more accurately described as a jacket, with high ruffler collar and fronts much longer than the sides or the back. The fabric is just the right background for very handsome cut steel buttons, used with just the right reserve, in two sizes, on the front of the coat. There are four of the smaller buttons at the back. Coat and skirt are wedded by the most clever of wide girdles, which loses itself in the novel back drapery. The lengthened skirt may not be accepted for practical cloth street suits, but it is most appropriate for this affair, with its air of limousines, conservatories, and grand opera.

Batiste Ruffling. Some of the prettiest white ruffling for collars is made of batiste of a fine sheer quality, combined with narrow Valenciennes lace gathered on in little frills. Fine rucks are run between the bandings of the lace.

Twenty girls from Hunter college, New York city, worked on furms in Burlington county, New Jersey.

LUXURIOUS COATS THAT DEFY COLD



"Where are you going, my pretty maid? I'm going to keep warm, kind sir, she said." This might be a new version of the old nursery rhyme if the maid addressed were muffled up in one of the new winter coats which now await her pleasure. In spite of difficulties that follow in the wake of war, manufacturers have made ready lines of coats that make comparisons with those of former seasons odious.

Here are two examples, among many others that set forth the styles displayed at the recent Style Show. They were part of the goodly company assembled recently in Chicago when the Woman's Apparel association presented the work of its members to an admiring audience of critics and buyers. It was an extensive show, with two features that made it especially noteworthy. They were the wearableness of the garments shown and the general excellence of their designing and workmanship.

At the right of the picture above a coat is made of one of the new sil-

ver-tone cloths in which tiny flecks of white appear in brown, taupe, gray, blue or Burgundy-colored cloths. It is a straight-hanging garment with plaits at the front and back, stitched down in accurate straight lines to the depth of the waistline and finished with arrow heads. Squirrel fur makes the convertible collar and deep cuffs on this coat and it harmonizes delightfully with the indistinct white flecks in the material.

The other coat is made of taupe-colored Yulama cloth, a new name for a smooth-faced heavy wool fabric. It is cleverly cut and machine-stitched and has large pockets cut in one with a panel at the front. Flying squirrel fur and very large taupe buttons finish off a coat that compels us to turn round and look again when it passes our way. It has the distinction of combining originality with beauty.

Julius Bottomley