

DRAW CAPSULES FROM BIG BOWL TO DRAFT ARMY

Plan Submitted to Baker Believed Likely to Be Adopted in the Selection of Those Called.

Twenty Men on Watch Every Effort Will Be Made to Keep Out Taint of Suspicion of Favoritism.

Washington, July 9.—The fate of 9,329,928 men of military age will be held in a huge glass bowl, filled with gelatine capsules. Numbers on paper squares contained in the capsules will designate the men drawn. This method has been submitted to Secretary of War Baker. Unless a shift is made in the plan, this will be the method used in making the draft.

The paper squares will be inserted in small gelatine capsules and put in a transparent glass globe. Slips of paper in the globe, are the key numbers for every man registered on June 5, and each slip drawn will indicate the drawing of over 4,000 men. The slips will be numbered from one up to the highest number in the largest district in the country.

Every action of the men making the draft will be open. The drawing will probably be held in some large room in the war department building. A committee of responsible men will be appointed to witness the drawing, testifying to the fairness of the entire procedure.

Although General Crowder has urged every local board to complete their laboratory, no official officials assist in the drawing until some time next week by reason of resignations from numerous local boards.

It has not yet been decided whether the first drawing will cover only the number needed in the first contingent, or whether the entire 9,000,000 will be drawn. In the latter case the numbers of every man will be listed in the order drawn, and will be eligible for service on subsequent calls for men.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN GERMANY SOON

Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Peace Speech Held Up Until Monday—Others to Speak.

London, July 9.—The report that political developments of exceptional importance are awaited in Berlin in connection with the session of the reichstag now in progress is reiterated in a Berlin dispatch to Amsterdam as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph.

The dispatch says that Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg will deliver his speech to the reichstag on Monday, and that addresses will be delivered on the same day by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, Vice Chancellor Hefferich and Vice Admiral von Capelle, minister of the navy. The vote of credit will then be taken.

Cable dispatches yesterday said the chancellor would deliver today, and that he was expected to make declarations which would serve as a basis for peace negotiations.

DEMOCRATIC GERMAN JOURNAL SUPPRESSED

Copenhagen, July 9.—Maximilian Harden's publication, Die Zukunft, of Berlin, has again been suppressed.

Herr Harden's brilliant and decidedly outspoken journal has enjoyed a considerable period of freedom from suppression, the last reported action by the government against it being in October, 1916.

After this suspension was lifted his characteristic articles again freely attacked the government's policy. In one article he eulogized President Wilson; in another appealed for democracy in Germany.

LOOK TO GERMANS AS CAUSE OF GRAIN FIRES

Washington, July 9.—Burning of a large number of grain elevators in the middle west recently has prompted the government to start an investigation to determine if German influences are responsible.

The national board of fire underwriters has suggested to grain exchange presidents a set of strict regulations for protection of elevators, which provide among other things for stockades and armed guards. The regulations were accompanied by a letter from Herbert C. Hoover, urging the exchange presidents to comply with the instructions.

JAPS EVEN OLD SCORE BY FIGHTING GERMANY

Tokio (by mail).—By her participation in the war on the side of the entente, Japan has avenged herself upon Germany for wresting Japan's rightful trophy—the Liaotung peninsula—from her after the Japan-China war, in the opinion of Viscount Takaki Kato expressed in an article on the war and Japan's position in the world, published in the Central Review.

GEN. SCOTT AND STAFF VISIT RUMANIAN CITY

Jassy, Rumania, July 7.—Maj. Gen. Hugh E. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army with other military members of the American mission to Rumania, has arrived here from the Russian front. The Americans were welcomed formally at the house of parliament. General Scott said he had received from Rumanian ministers and the Rumanian general staff a report concerning the needs of the Rumanian army and that his mission would use all possible energy to see that these needs were satisfied.

ALERTNESS FOILS GERMANS' PLAN

Puzzling Silence Causes Investigation and Aid to Soldiers Cut Off by Fire Exceeding Verdun Cannonading.

By the Associated Press. French Front in France, July 5, (delayed).—Personal initiative, combined with bravery and tenacity, won for the French a splendid victory when the Germans attempted last Tuesday night to retake Chemin Des Dames by a furious attack. The commanding general, after inspecting the entire 11-mile line where the battle occurred declared to the Associated Press today:

"The German crown prince had arranged a surprise party for us in order to offset the Russian victory in Galicia, but he knocked at the wrong door and received disagreeable reception."

Verdun is Outdone. Before the enemy's attack began an uncanny silence reigned along this famous road where the hostile armies are facing each other at close quarters. Suddenly the German bombardment opened and its intensity impressed the French general as being greater than he ever before experienced on the Somme, at Verdun or in the Champagne, where he had taken part in all the battles since the beginning of hostilities.

The shell smoke was thick and the fumes from poisonous and lacrimous shells so heavy it was impossible to take observations. The French general attempted to communicate with his battalion and artillery commanders, but the wires had been broken by projectiles. Then, to his astonishment, he saw his own artillery, without awaiting orders, open a barrage fire. He learned later that his artillery colonel, suspecting something was about to occur had gone to a much exposed listening post between the opposing trenches and from this vantage point observed an unusual activity in the German lines. The colonel, therefore, ordered a curtain fire directed in front of the Germans.

French Gunners Take Chance. Meanwhile the French infantry in the first line swept the German front lines with rifle fire and hand grenades while the French trench mortars worked as never before. The German infantrymen, who could be seen waiting with bayonets fixed, now found it impossible to leave their trenches and go over the top. At this stage of the battle, on the line from Calonne plateau above Eronne to the Casematson plateau 2,000 yards westward, the greatest part of two German divisions joined in the attack. Their artillery, owing to the close proximity of the French and German lines, was unable to play on the French front lines for fear of hitting their own men. The French gunners, more accurate in firing, managed to shower shells on the German trenches.

Several strong detachments of German infantrymen, notwithstanding the severity of the French cannonade, succeeded in crossing the intervening space and obtained a footing in the French trenches at a few points. The defenders, composed of regiments from southern France who had originally captured the position, were determined to maintain their hold. The immediately counter-attacked and everywhere ejected the Germans. Then they impetuously advanced and captured several German trenches which they still hold.

Confident of Success. The whole action here as at other points in this battle on the 11-mile front was not a mere trench raid, but a fully planned attempt by the Germans to reconquer Chemin Des Dames, to whose loss they cannot reconcile themselves. The nature of the attack is proved by the fact that the German infantrymen carried into battle their whole equipment and several days' rations, and they evidently were confident of success.

Hundreds of their dead, many of whom were youths of the 1918 class, died with packs still strapped on their backs in front of the French lines and in the shell craters. The French commanding officers are enthusiastic about the undiminished dash of their men which they regard as largely attributable to the moral aid provided by the arrival of American troops in France and the Russian forward movement in Galicia.

The commanding general declared to the Associated Press that the presence of American fighting men not only encouraged the French soldiers in the ranks, but also their commanders.

PAYNE BENEFACTOR TO YALE AND CHARITIES

New York, July 7.—Cash bequests of more than \$1,000,000 to charitable and educational institutions are provided in the will of Col. Oliver H. Payne, who died in this city last week, it was announced tonight. The largest gifts are to Lakeside hospital, Cleveland; Yale university, and the New York public library, each of which will receive \$1,000,000.

TROOPS DISPERSE PARADERS.

The Hague, July 7.—A crowd of workmen led by a revolutionary socialist yesterday tried to start a demonstration in front of the parliament building in the Binnenhof, but were dispersed by troops.

MUNITION WORKERS AND SOLDIERS CLASH

Amsterdam, July 7.—One man was killed and 11 wounded when workers from the government munition works at Hamburg, a short distance from Amsterdam, and soldiers clashed last night in a continuation of the food riots, according to the Handelsblad. The munition workers were joined by strikers and were fired on repeatedly by the soldiers.

HE'S NEW CENSOR FOR WAR DEPARTMENT

Brig. Gen. Frank McIntyre, chief of the insular bureau of the war department, has added the duty of military censor to his job, relieving Major Douglas McArthur, who is believed slated for an important assignment with American troops in France. General McIntyre has been in charge of censorship on the Mexican border and had a similar capacity in the Philippines.



Brig. Gen. McIntyre in his office at Washington.

RUSS DRIVE ON PINSK IS BEGUN

Brussiloff Opens New Offensive 150 Miles North of Galicia and Strikes in South.

Petrograd, July 9.—Violent fighting has begun on the Russian front west of Pinsk. The city of Pinsk is in flames according to an announcement today by the semi-official news agency. The Russian artillery, the announcement says, is leveling all obstacles. The Russians have captured the fortified forest of Sianka with all the enemy's organized positions and also Hill 388. They have penetrated the village of Godov.

Further gains have been made by the Russian forces in Galicia. Advances from the front record the taking of first line trenches by troops of the Eleventh army, who also at some points captured second line positions.

The opening of the battle of Pinsk marks the second effort of the Russians after the long period of quiet, which followed the revolution. The point selected for this attack is about 175 miles north of the sector in East Galicia along which the Russians made their first onslaught resulting in the capture of about 18,000 men in two days. Pinsk is at the middle of the Russo-Galician battle line.

Pinsk had a population of about 30,000 before the war. It lies within the great marsh and swamp region of White Russia, about on a line east of Warsaw.

Pinsk, has been in German hands since the tide of the great invasion of 1915 swept Grand Duke Nicholas' armies far back into Russian territory. The city lies within a pronounced salient in the line, and the statement that fighting is occurring west of it may mean to the northwest, but the roads trend along the Oginski canal and the Jasliol-da river.

BRITISH GAIN IN BELGIUM.

London, July 9.—The British made an attack last night in Belgium east of Wytchachte. The war office announces that the British line was advanced slightly.

CROWN PRINCE GIVES UP.

Paris, July 9.—Germany has apparently been convinced of the fruitlessness of the counter-offensive south of Laon. Today's official French statement reported a cessation of fighting in that sector and a resumption of artillery activity east of Reims, in the Baroyers, Fandion and south of Moronvilliers. The night was calm elsewhere.

REPULSED, GERMANS SAY.

Berlin, July 9.—The war office announces the defeat of Russian attacks near Kontuchy and further to the north in eastern Galicia. Russian attacks in the Carpathians also were repulsed. The Russians are said to have suffered heavy losses.

ROOT GIVES CASH TO SOLDIERS OF MOSCOW

Petrograd, July 7.—Elihu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, has donated 5,000 rubles to the soldiers of Moscow. He was formally thanked for the gift by the mayor of the city.

Charles R. Crane and John R. Mott, of the mission, attended the election at Moscow, at which Archbishop Tikhon, formerly stationed in the United States, was named metropolitan of Moscow by popular vote. The metropolitan formerly was appointed by the emperor.

THE WEEKLY FORECAST.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—Weather predictions beginning Sunday, issued by the weather bureau today are: Plains States and Upper and Middle Mississippi Valleys—Fair except for widely scattered local thunder showers. Warm first part of the week; considerably cooler later half.

LONDON REPORTS WORST AIR RAID

Rain of Bombs From 20 Machines Lasts 15 Minutes in Metropolitan District.

London, July 9.—An official statement issued this afternoon by the British admiralty said that three of the German airplanes which had dropped bombs on London had been brought down at sea. Thirty-seven persons were killed in the air raid, and 141 injured, it was officially announced this afternoon. One enemy machine was brought down by the royal flying corps.

London, July 9.—About 30 enemy airplanes bombarded London today, it was officially announced. The raiders were attacked by artillery and a large number of British airplanes. The results were unknown at noon.

People Rush to Streets.

The raid occurred at about 9:30 o'clock this morning. Thousands of persons crowded the streets, many of them women and children. The police and soldiers had difficulty in holding back the people. Many persons were seen at windows. Anti-aircraft guns throughout the city and British airplanes immediately engaged the hostile craft, and for a time the sound of exploding bombs and the vicious reply of guns was deafening. Straight over the city flew the raiders, pursued by bursting shrapnel.

The sun was shining brightly, but the sky was overcast with a haze such as is so favorable to raiders. Notwithstanding the haze, however, the Germans were visible plainly to the people in the streets.

The raiders appeared most suddenly and few persons realized that a raid was in progress until the sound of bombs began to be heard. The Germans were traveling at tremendous speed. They appeared to be at a lower altitude than in the last raid, when they exacted such a heavy toll of life in London.

Damage was done in the heart of London by the raid which was one of the greatest, if not the greatest ever attempted by the Germans over the metropolis.

The west end and fashionable northern residential suburbs had a superb view of the approach of the visitors. From the further northern fringes of the metropolis the raiders swept onward in fairly close formation, more than a score in number.

Drop to Near Ground. The squadron, which had been flying high, then began a swift toboggan downwards, its speed increasing tremendously under the assistance of gravity, and the planes soon reaching a level evidently less than 1,000 yards in their swoop toward the central objectives.

Meanwhile from all directions anti-aircraft batteries were working like machine guns. Bursting shrapnel dotted the air around the oncoming raiders with snarling, vicious black puffs of smoke more numerous than the planes. It seemed impossible for the raiders to completely escape from the atmosphere of certain fire surrounding them. The raiders, however, pursued their course, holding their cargo of bombs until they had crossed suburban district and outlying parks.

Fortunately a majority of the people in the capital had just enough warning in the raid to enable them to seek safety in basements.

U. S. CAN STARVE OUT GERMANS, IF IT DESIRES

London, July 7.—"The U. S. has an enormous power in its hands in its control of exports to European neutrals," said Lord Robert Cecil, minister of blockade today.

"The U. S. has the power of making any bargain, any stipulation it thinks proper with these neutrals, and this is a very important weapon against Germany." The foodstuffs Germany obtains from Holland and Denmark alone must be measured in hundreds of thousands of tons, while the mineral and fish exports of the Scandinavian nations are of vital importance to Germany.

STREET CAR STRIKE ENDS.

Bloomington, Ill., July 7.—The strike of street car men which yesterday assumed such threatening proportions as to necessitate the presence of state troops, was settled late this afternoon. The demands of the union were substantially granted and a committee appointed to adjust any outstanding differences.

QUEEN OF AUSTRIA WANTS TEUTON BREAK

Empress Zita Exerts Herself in France's Behalf, Friend Declares.

London, July 9.—According to the Daily Express, a personal friend of the Empress Zita, of Austria, has informed certain members of the house of commons that the empress is exerting herself strongly in the interests of France. She is credited with sufficient influence over Emperor Charles to induce him to try to withdraw from the Austro-Hungarian alliance with Germany as soon as Austria-Hungary is enabled to take such action.

"WETS" DEFEAT CUMMINS PLAN

Iowan's Amendment to Keep Liquor in Bond Until Peace Is Reconsidered and Lost After Fight.

Washington, July 7.—Upon reconsideration of Senator Cummins' amendment prohibiting withdrawal of distillate, beverages now in bond, the Senate today reversed its action of yesterday and voted 43 to 39 to eliminate this provision.

When the Senate reconvened Senator Chamberlain announced that there had been considerable delay in the consideration of the prohibition section and that he would have to insist upon discussion of amendments to that part of the bill being made in their regular order.

Urging reconsideration of the Cummins' amendment Senator Robinson, author of the "administration compromise" substitute, said the Cummins provision would cause a reaction against "the laudable movement for national prohibition."

Senator Norris, of Nebraska, and Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, both of whom voted yesterday for the Cummins amendment said it should be modified to exempt liquors held in bond for taxation, in justice to the distilling interests.

CHINA'S RULER DOOMED TO DIE

Republicans Mark Young Emperor for Death—Royalist Troops Cut Railway—Looting Feared.

San Francisco, Cal., July 9.—The young emperor of China, Hsuan Tung, has been marked for death by military leaders of the republic's forces, according to cable advice received here today by the Chinese Nationalist league. The troops of the monarchy are retreating closely pursued by the republican army, the report stated.

Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, first president of the Chinese republic, has arrived in San Francisco, presumably on his way to China to take part in the fight for the preservation of the democracy.

HSUN CUTS RAILROAD.

Tien Tsin, China, July 9.—Information received here today from Peking confirms the report that the railway between Peking and Tien Tsin has been cut by troops of Gen. Chang Hsun, leader of the royalist forces. One body of his soldiers is advancing in the direction of Tien Tsin and one toward Paoing Fu in an endeavor to prevent a junction of the republic's forces.

The main body of the imperialists remain in Peking. Chang Hsun has called out Manchus to his support. It is reported that he intends, if defeated, to carry off the young emperor toward Jehol in Chi-Li province, 115 miles northwest of Peking.

The people of Peking are on the verge of panic. Street fighting and looting are expected. Valuables are being carried to the legation quarters.

ARGENTINE'S BREAK NEAR, PERHAPS PAST

Minister Sees Zimmerman and Chancellor, Then Visits Spanish and Chilean Embassies.

Amsterdam, July 9.—Diplomatic circles in Berlin believe that a break between Germany and Argentina is imminent if it has not already formally been noted. Dispatches from Berlin today state that the Argentine minister conferred with Foreign Minister Zimmerman, and then very briefly with Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg. Later he visited the Spanish embassy and the Chilean legation.

NATIONAL GUARD NOW HAS 300,000 FIGHTERS

Washington, July 9.—Latest reports to the war department show that the total strength of the national guard now is something over 300,000. More than 100,000 men are still needed to bring the guard up to war strength and vacancies probably will have to be filled by draft.

A gain of more than 30,000 enlisted men is shown for the last 10 days of June.

DENIES I. W. W. DID IT.

Chicago, July 7.—William Haywood, head of the Industrial Workers of the World, said today that Governor Campbell of Arizona, had been misinformed if he believed that the strike in the mines of Arizona had been called by I. W. W. headquarters.

"We have no power to call strikes anywhere," said Mr. Haywood.

HEAD OF STAFF BERNSTORFF LEFT IN SPY SEARCH

Head of Staff Bernstorff Left Is Put on Board Steamer and Others Ordered Out.

AT LAST SEEMS AWAKE

Government Will Guard Its Secrets More Closely—Allies of Germany Have Officials Here.

New York, July 9.—Heinrich Schaafhausen, former German embassy attaché whom the United States government has decided to send out of this country, was placed on board a Norwegian steamship by agents of the department of justice here today.

The immediate arrest of all German agents suspected of activities against the country has been ordered from Washington.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—All Germans formerly connected either with the German embassy or any one of the many consulates in America have been requested to leave the United States. Notification that their presence in America is undesirable will be sent to them by the state department.

The Germans who principally are clerks or servants, are said that they were suspected of being spies. The inference that their loyalty to the kaiser might make it difficult for them to remain in this country without attempting to send information to Germany, going to their government was made clear.

BERNSTORFF LEFT THEM.

Among the first to go will be Heinrich Schaafhausen, formerly attached to the German embassy, but left behind by Count Von Bernstorff and since attached to the department of German interests of the Swiss legation. In addition to Schaafhausen, there is a long train of clerks and servants—at least they have served in such capacities in this country—although this government has no means of knowing definitely what the exact status of most of them is with the German government. There is ground for belief that some of them are persons of more importance to the German intelligence system.

Dr. George Barthelme, the author of the much discussed dispatch to the Cologne Gazette, at the time diplomatic relations were severed, still is in Washington, but is required to report to German government officials in person twice a week.

Others Stay in Capital. Although the bulk of the German and Austrian embassy staffs departed with their ambassadors, two of Germany's allies still have their representatives here.

Abdul Hak Hussein Bey, charge of the Turkish embassy, pleaded with the state department not to insist on his departure. His wife is an English woman and on the ground that her health might be affected, going to Constantinople, the Bey has been permitted to remain here. The Bulgarian minister also still is at his legation.

There are many indications that the government is taking steps to tighten the spy net and make even more difficult the getting of military information to Germany.

Let Change Decided On.

When the government agreed to allow the transfer of many former German employees to the Swiss legation and consulates, there was no state of war between the United States and Germany. But the declaration of war and the knowledge that Germany maintains an efficient spy system here, have changed the government's attitude.

The Grimm-Hoffmann affair in Switzerland, in which a member of the Swiss federal council, resigned his position after being discovered as a German intermediary seeking to influence Russia towards peace, had a deep effect here in convincing officials that at least some members of neutral governments were unscrupulous in their position. It is not desired to increase the possibility of such work through the added pressure, brought by former German officials, still in office here. Moreover, America's proclamation of neutrality has become delicate through the export control provisions and Germany could easily use her position to increase friction there.

Cable Censorship Assured.

The cleaning out of former German officials here is but the first step in a systematic attempt to root the spy system out in this country. State department officials say that an iron bound censorship will be established on all outgoing cables in line with President Wilson's proclamation at the earliest hour that the machinery can be built up. They also are most urgently urging a mail censorship beginning at first with all countries not now covered by the British and as soon as possible including that as well.

Washington, D. C., July 7.—In the midst of all the flurry over German spies in this country, these facts stand out clear today.

First—No doubt whatever exists that a German spy system has taken root here and cannot be fully eradicated while the war lasts.

Second—All energies of the government must be centered on coping with spies, but above all on protecting cables, mails and wireless, so as to halt and delay information going abroad. England has found this necessary and the "business" cable is especially dangerous.

Third—The war and navy officials have learned a lesson and will take such stricter precautions in transmitting troops. It is said 500,000 people knew of the departure of American transports in the expedition.

(By As. Press.) Washington, D. C., July 7.—Lord Northcliffe, head of the British missions in this country, authorized publication of parts of a confidential speech on spies and censorship made to the national press, includes July 4. He described the work of spies in England and the flood of fatal information that pours over the cables through neutral countries to Germany and spoke of the dangers of any except technical and neutral censorship of the press. Only on two occasions in the last month, Lord Northcliffe said, had he seen anything published in American newspapers that might have been of value to the enemy.