

NATIONAL ARMY TO BE CAREFULLY PLACED IN ORDER

Every Man to Be Assigned to Duty Familiar with Civilian Trade, is War Department's Wish.

Washington, Aug. 15.—Army officers who will organize the national army divisions face the task of making the best possible use of the men selected for military duty by the local boards.

Among them will be highly trained individuals, specialists in particular lines and efficient mechanics. It is the intention of the War department to get the maximum advantage for the nation out of each man's special qualifications and his previous occupation will be carefully considered in assigning him to duty.

During the months of training at the cantonments a process of shifting and transfer undoubtedly will ensue as individuals are sorted out. One man will be assigned to transport trains because of his special knowledge of horses or motor trucks; another to hospital work because of previous training in that line of work; still another to the artillery because he shows special ability in that line or his civil occupation has trained his sight and hands.

Right Man in Right Place. There is hardly a civil trade or occupation that has not its counterpart in the army, from clerk to clergyman, and no effort will be spared to get the right man in the right place in the new forces.

Presumably the first increments to reach camp will be organized as infantry companies. The basis of all military evolution is the school of the soldier and that must be taught first. In addition, it makes possible a hardening process which will make the men physically able to meet the strain of the strenuous days to come.

After some weeks of elementary drill the organization of signal, engineer, artillery and other special units will commence. The process of selection by special qualifications will be applied to the greatest possible extent. At the same time the officers will begin to get a line on men who are likely candidates for future commissions.

BOARDS DIFFER ON GROUNDS FOR DRAFT EXEMPTION

(Continued From Page One.) We allowed all of these men's claims we never would fill our quota," stated Chairman McCombs.

The first list of men who were considered in the Third caused many to change their plans for exemption. Out of twenty claims taken up only three were allowed.

"Each district has its own difficulties to solve and no two districts have cases alike" so we are solving ours in the best way possible," stated Mr. Redwood.

The South Side board announces that no men will be called for service if their absence will in any way cripple an industry or leave a family without support.

"We will send single men first and then the married men as they are needed," said Chairman Green.

District Board Starts. The district board started yesterday with nearly 700 industrial claims. These claims have come in from all over the country and are sent mostly by farmers. A few have been filed by Omaha men who think that some of their employes are indispensable to their businesses.

Only fifty appeals from the decision of the local boards have been filed as yet, but they are expected to come in faster as the claims are completed in the local districts.

GOVERNMENT TO CONTROL YEAR'S WHEAT CROPS

(Continued From Page One.)

division will disassociate themselves from business interests and will give their entire time to the government without remuneration.

Authority to license grain elevators and milling concerns was given formally to the food administration today in a proclamation by President Wilson.

Mr. Hoover hopes that operation of the licensing system will make unnecessary any extensive government purchases of wheat except for the government itself and for the allies. He believes a staple export price and proper supervision of exchange dealings will do more than anything else to keep prices on a constant level.

More than 100 representatives of boards and exchanges and elevator systems came to Washington today for a conference with officials on the government's plans. At the end of an all-day meeting they issued a statement approving the food administration's proposals.

Pope's Peace Note Of Teutonic Origin, Says London Press

(Continued From Page One.)

been known here for some time as the terms the central powers would have been glad to offer and believed to have accepted, being virtually the restoration of before-the-war conditions with a commission to the diplomats to thresh out the questions which have been on the borderline.

British pacifists will favor the acceptance of any offer to go into a peace conference, but a great majority of the people will look askance at a proposal which they think is issued distinctly in the interests of the enemy powers.

Persistent Advertising Is the Road to Success.

KAISER'S MESSAGE OPENS CRITICISM

German Press Unanimous in Denouncing Emperor's 'Irresponsible' Meddling With the Affairs of State.

Copenhagen, Aug. 15.—Publication of Emperor William's telegram to President Wilson in the memoirs of ex-Ambassador Gerard and the lame and belated attempt at explanation made by the semi-official Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung calls forth criticism in the German press of what is termed the German emperor's irresponsible conduct of the foreign affairs of the empire.

The various Berlin newspapers comment on the system which permits a sovereign to pass upon such a proposal from a neutral power and to draft an important state document without consultation with a responsible minister, or even without the necessary record subsequently being made.

The incoherence of the semi-official organ, which can only say that "possibly" the emperor may have drafted some such memorandum occasions general discontent.

Censor Criticized. The German press also sharply criticizes the action of the censor who prevented the publication of any reference to the Gerard disclosures for nearly a week after the entente and neutral newspapers had printed full particulars, and the inability of the new German foreign secretary, Dr. von Kuehlmann, in his first official action, to produce a firmer or more convincing refutation or explanation.

The Berlin newspapers intimate that the question of ministerial responsibility or nonresponsibility for Emperor William's autographed document will be raised in the Reichstag, the situation in general lines resembling that arising from the famous interview with the emperor printed in the London Daily Telegraph several years ago, which likewise appeared without the chancellor, foreign secretary or other responsible officials having any definite idea of its contents.

Writers Embarrassed. The 'Hamburger Fremdenblatt' criticizes the delay in appearance of the semi-official statement, which, the newspaper says, was neither adroit nor forceful, betrays the embarrassment of the writer and adopts a tone of discouraged defiance.

The 'Fremdenblatt' concludes that the explanation of the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung is not calculated to raise German prestige and admonishes Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann when next he is confronted by revelations from the other side to deny them boldly and stoutly.

Hollweg is Blamed. Count von Reventlow, writing in the Tages Zeitung, shifts the blame for the emperor's irresponsible action from his majesty to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former imperial chancellor, who, the writer says, should have been present.

The count attacks the ex-chancellor for "failing to warn the emperor about the insidious personality of the ambassador."

In all the press comment the German emperor and the government officials get most of the hard knocks. The substance of Mr. Gerard's statements is largely ignored.

U. S. Troops On Way To Front Cheered At London Review

London, Aug. 15.—American troops marched through London today.

They were reviewed by Ambassador Page and later by King George at Buckingham palace. Great crowds lined the streets, which were decorated profusely with American and British flags. Enthusiasm was shown everywhere.

The Americans were cheered by civilians, by soldiers on their way to the front, and by wounded men.

A cabinet meeting, in progress when the Americans approached White Hall, was adjourned to permit the premier and his colleagues to pay their compliments to the Americans. The cabinet went in a body to the war office.

As the Americans passed the Horse Guards' parade to White Hall, they were greeted from the windows of the war office by Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Secretary Balfour, Chancellor Bonar Law, War Secretary Derby, Winston Spencer Churchill, minister of munitions; George N. Barnes, member of the war council; Admiral Jellicoe and other high officials, as well as by French and Belgian officials.

The evening newspapers say that for a parallel to the scenes witnessed today in the neighborhood of Trafalgar square it probably would be necessary to recall the time of the South African war and the return home of the troops.

Pushmobile Races Are Held at Spring Lake Park

The following were winners of the pushmobile contest held Tuesday night at Spring Lake playgrounds: First, James Lush and Harold Dickerman; second, Robert Wheeler and Gordon Robert; third, William Farrell and Leo Rattigan; fourth, Ralph and James Boyd. Miss Helene Lichnovsky, supervisor of the playgrounds, arranged the contest and awarded the prizes. A pair of roller skates and a watermelon were given the winning team.



SOCIALIST PARTY WOULD AID PEACE

M. Thomas, French War Council Member, Declares Stockholm Conference Should Be Attended by the Allies.

Paris, Aug. 15.—Reasons why the French socialists believe it advisable to attend the Stockholm conference are given in a speech of Albert Thomas, socialist member of the French war council, to his constituents on Sunday, the full text of which has just been published.

It has been awaited with extreme interest, owing to M. Thomas' position as socialist leader and minister in connection with the vote in the Chamber of Deputies August 2, when the socialists either voted against the government or abstained from voting.

M. Thomas began by admitting that "three years of war have not yet given France all the results which the efforts of its soldiers and workers deserve."

Continuing, M. Thomas said: "Since the beginning of the year we have had hopes of great hope, the Russian revolution being declared at a moment when it might have been feared that czarism was making a separate peace and the entry into the war of the great pacific American republic, which could hasten the hour of victory and peace."

Progress is Slow. "We also have undergone fresh trials. Our offensive of April 16 had not given the strategic results we had a right to expect. The Russian offensive, beginning well, was stopped by Russian weakness. The Anglo-French made advances in Flanders, but an immediate result cannot be expected from such tactical successes."

Turning to the Stockholm question, M. Thomas admitted the difficulty, while French and German soldiers were killing each other at the front, for French socialists to meet the German socialists and discuss in safety conditions of peace.

He dwelt lengthily on the widespread sentiment he found during his visit to Russia against imperialistic aims, even among the simple soldiers. Such sentiment made it advisable for the French to go to Stockholm to express France's anti-imperialism. The declaration of the German majority socialists that Alsace-Lorraine must remain German made their presence at Stockholm impossible.

"Some of our socialists think," continued M. Thomas, "that by going to Stockholm we could hasten the hour of peace and could, after settling the question of responsibility for the war, seek at the conference formulas which, in the uncertainty of a military solution, would bring to the people some sort of a halting peace. When such formulas were found the socialists would return to the governments saying: 'Here is an honorable and fitting peace to which all socialists agree. Don't you think it ought to be realized?' They would argue that it would immediately save the lives of 600,000 to 700,000 Frenchmen."

"I hear signs of approval which show that some of you agree therewith, but with all possible sincerity and distinctness I tell you it is a grave and dangerous error. The conference will not and cannot bring immediate peace. To combat this harmful idea we could bring all our forces to bring pressure to bear on our government, but the German socialists would be powerless to exercise any on theirs, and we should be dupes."

Deserves Confidence. M. Thomas then read the decisions reached to attend the conference, saying they satisfied them.

"When the socialist party, after its sacrifices to the national defense during three years' war, declares it wishes to go to a conference like that at Stockholm it has a right to full confidence," said M. Thomas. "No one has a right to fear it may betray or serve ill the cause of the country when it wishes to perform what is essentially an act of national defense."

Mr. Thomas thought the socialist party's idea of going to Stockholm to uphold the right so noble and lofty that he must continue to support it.

Should the French government abandon socialist principles, M. Thomas said, there would be a rupture between the government and the party. Until that moment the entente remains close. M. Thomas' last words were on the question of the guarantees which President Wilson's League of Nations had solved.

Revolution Unlikely. He warned socialists against expecting a revolution in Germany as illusion propaganda by enemies, while he rebuked those who are "inclined to despair of the military situation."

M. Thomas condemned some of the statements being circulated about the military situation which resulted in false hopes with regard to the Stockholm conference as a conference of peace and compromise, giving the conference a significance which he repudiated.

"It is our duty, whatever may be the present military situation," he added, "to continue our effort with all our clergy, will and power."

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The New Separate Skirts

Are Attractive in Style and Graceful in Line

The coming Autumn is to see skirts in vogue to an extensive degree. Satin is quite popular for dress occasions—\$19.50, \$25, \$35. Serge weaves and mixtures are shown in tailored and street models—\$12.50, \$15, \$19.50.

In quality of fabric and excellence of workmanship these new models are typically Thompson-Belden.

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