

MAY REJECT ONE MAN IN FOUR

Dependents and Those Engaged in Industrial Work.

ADD TO NUMBER EXEMPTED

Communities in Which There Will Be Fewest Rejections—Residents of Suburban Sections Expected To Yield Most Men.

Washington.—Reports of the first selection boards to fill their quotas for the selective draft army are eagerly awaited by Washington officials because they will give the first definite information as to the probable percentage of rejections to be expected among the 10,000,000 registrants for physical reasons or for dependents.

All available statistics indicate a probable rejection of one in every four for physical disability. In particular localities this will vary greatly, but the average for the whole country is expected to be between 25 and 30 per cent. There is no available data as to dependents, however, or as to how many must be excused under industrial exemptions.

It appears probable that peculiar results will be brought out in some districts. If the reasoning of some officials is correct, the lowest rejection and exemption rates will be disclosed in well-to-do communities, such as the suburbs of large cities, where men of comfortable incomes make their homes. Sons of such men, it is suggested, have had better food, better care and better surroundings than the factory hands of nearby towns and they should be in better physical condition.

As a class such young men could hardly be regarded as indispensable, officials say, in their civil, business or industrial capacities, and dependents probably will not free as many of them from service as of most other classes.

In factory towns, on the other hand, the rejection rate for physical disability probably will be high. The fact that the men are confined six days a week at their machines undoubtedly will have affected their physical condition. Virtually every married man of those registered in these places is the sole support of his wife and children and such men cannot be taken. Also if the industry in which they are engaged is vital to the carrying on of the war industrial exemptions will run high.

Only reports from selection and district boards in typical communities, however, can show exactly what is to be expected. Roughly the War Department has estimated that two men must be called for every soldier accepted, but they realize that the returns may tell a far different story.

SIX SONS IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.

J. H. McShane, Of Omaha, Praised in Letter From President.

Washington.—In a letter to J. H. McShane, of 1906 Chicago street, Omaha, Neb., expressing admiration for the action of McShane's six sons in enlisting, President Wilson wrote: "May I not turn away from the duties of the day for a moment to express my admiration for the action of your six sons in enlisting in the service of the country? They are making and through them you are making a very noble contribution to the fine story of patriotism and loyalty which has always run through the pages of American history."

RUSH GOT HIM IN TROUBLE.

National Guard Officer Ordered Draft Men To Report For Duty.

St. Louis.—"Because he sent notice to drafted men ordering them to report for examination for Company G, Fifth Regiment, Missouri National Guard, First Lieut. Fred H. Coester will be tried by court-martial." Adjutant General McCord announced. He is charged with misconduct in exceeding his official authority. "I didn't mean any harm," Coester said. "I just wanted to hurry up recruiting my company."

WOULD DEPORT ANARCHISTS.

Immigration Officials Will Make Effort If Accused Are Freed.

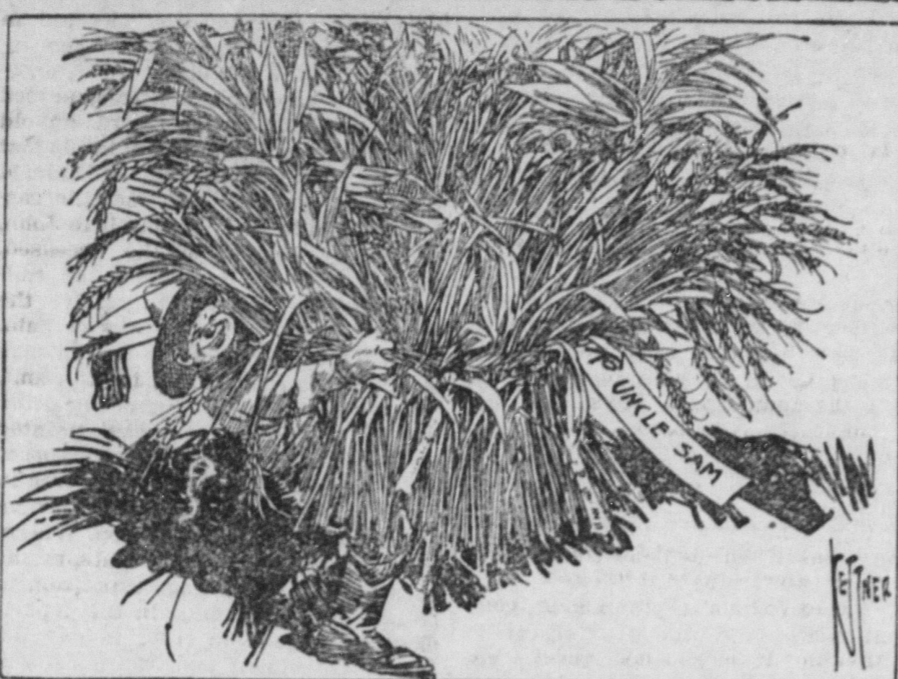
New York.—If Alexander Berkman and Emma Goldman, the anarchists now being brought here from Federal prisons, are freed on their appeal from conviction on the charge of conspiracy to obstruct the Selective Draft law, steps will be taken to deport them, according to a statement by United States Immigration Commissioner Howe.

CHERRYDALE IS PATRIOTIC.

Sends 27 Persons To War From But 50 Families.

Washington.—Cherrydale, Va., a small town in Alexandria county four miles from Washington, claims to be the banner "patriotic community in the country." Out of a small population it has given 25 men and 2 women to the military service for the war with Germany. There are not more than 50 families in Cherrydale.

DOING HIS BIT



Record-breaking Crop Predicted by Agricultural Department.—News Item. (Copyright.)

NEW WAR CREDIT OF \$5,000,000,000

Provisions Must Be Made for Second Army of 500,000.

McADOO TELLS THE SENATE

\$500,000,000 More For Ships—Navy Department Also Calls For Additional \$100,000,000 — War Taxes To Be Increased.

Washington.—Plans worked out in Congress for raising war revenue were overturned by announcement of forthcoming additional estimates for war expenditures aggregating more than \$5,000,000,000, principally in anticipation of assembling a second army of 500,000 men under the selective draft.

Secretary McAdoo, at a special meeting of the Senate Finance Committee, revealed that the War Department alone is preparing estimates to cover additional expenditures of nearly \$5,000,000,000 and asked the committee to hold up the \$1,670,000,000 War Tax bill until the detailed estimates of all departments are submitted.

The committee agreed to the request and pigeonholed a report on the measure which it had planned to submit during the day.

Revenue Bill Must Be Revised.

The new estimates, including \$500,000,000 additional for the Shipping Board and \$100,000,000 for the Navy Department, are to be submitted to the committee late this week. Then there will begin another revision of the war revenue measure, probably resulting in an increase of the bill's gross tax levy by from \$350,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. Further credits also may be authorized in the form of bonds or indebtedness certificates.

Besides the additional sums needed for the American war program, Secretary McAdoo told the Senate committee that the \$3,000,000,000 authorized for loans to the Allies probably would last only until October and that about \$2,000,000,000 for their further assistance would be needed. Provision for this, however, is not planned in connection with the pending revenue legislation. It probably will be considered at the next session.

The Secretary made no recommendation as to what part of the total should be raised by taxes and what part by bond issues or other credits. It was reported, however, that the Treasury Department would favor raising \$1,000,000,000 more than had been planned in taxes, making the tax bill total \$2,670,000,000.

As to the tax sources to be tapped to meet the new estimates, the committee for the present is entirely at sea.

Mr. McAdoo's announcement came entirely without warning and more than one committee member expressed himself as completely staggered by the size of the forthcoming estimate. The first disposition was to turn to new taxes on war excess profits and incomes.

"There are many great sources of revenue open for a great and rich people like ours," said Chairman Simmons, but he would not predict what the committee would do. A meeting will be held immediately after the new estimates are submitted.

At today's meeting a resolution was adopted calling for submission of new estimates by all departments, so that the whole war expenditure program may be considered in connection with the pending war tax legislation.

The \$5,000,000,000 army increases, Secretary McAdoo informed the committee, are largely to provide for the second draft army of 500,000 men to be called while the first 500,000 are under training. The \$5,000,000,000 would provide for expenditures until July 1, 1918.

During the debate on the Rivers and Harbors bill Senator Smoot presented statistics to show that appropriations of the war session already aggregate \$9,226,000,000, so that the new estimates would raise the total for the first year of the war well above \$14,000,000,000.

WILSON CUTS SHIP TANGLE

Rear-Admiral Washington L. Capps To Take Charge Of Building Program.

Washington.—President Wilson brought the Shipping Board row to an abrupt termination by eliminating the two principals—William Denman, chairman of the board, and Major-General George W. Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, in charge of construction.

The resignation of General Goethals, tendered some days ago, was accepted, and Mr. Denman was asked by the President to follow suit that the Government's building program might go forward without embarrassment.

Edward N. Hurley, of Chicago, former chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, was named by the President to succeed Mr. Denman, as chairman of the board, and Bainbridge Colby, of New York, was appointed successor to Capt. John B. White, of Kansas City, another board member whose resignation, offered to the President a month ago, also was accepted. Rear-Admiral Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, will succeed General Goethals as manager of the Fleet Corporation, taking immediate charge of the building program.

AIRPLANE BILL SIGNED.

Provides For 20,000 Machines and Army Of 110,000 Fliers.

Washington.—The \$640,000,000 Airplane bill became a law Tuesday with President Wilson's signature.

This immense appropriation is only the beginning of preparations for the campaign intended to overwhelm Germany from the air. More than 20,000 planes are to be built as a first increment and there will be many thousands of aviators. The first task will be the instruction of the vast army of American fliers.

Germany, realizing the danger of the air campaign, already is feverishly building airplanes to fight the fleets coming to overwhelm her. The element of speed, therefore, is foremost in building the American fleet. This feature was emphasized today in a statement by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Production Board of the Council of National Defense.

ARMY UNITS TO BE SMALLER.

Organization On Basis Of 16,000 Men Planned.

Washington.—Secretary Baker affirmed that in pursuance of suggestions growing out of the conferences of American Army officers with Generals Joffre and Bridges, tactical units of the National Army will be organized on a basis of about 16,000 men in each in place of 24,000.

Generals Joffre and Bridges explained that the smaller and more mobile divisions used in European armies had proved highly satisfactory. Co-operation of the American Army with those now fighting in Europe would be simplified, they declared, if the divisions were reduced.

Only minor changes in the lesser units will be made, their personnel of rank remaining virtually the same.

WILL TELL U. S. AIMS.

Many Speakers In New York To Counteract Enemy Propaganda.

New York.—America's purposes in the war are to be outlined in speeches in every part of the city by a number of prominent men appointed by the mayor's committee on speakers and war instruction. Those selected are able speakers and their object will be to counteract the arguments of those who might make an attempt to discredit the motives of the Government.

MARRYING PARSON JAILED.

Police Allege Ceremony Meant Nothing To Him Personally.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Rev. Henry Hill, known as "the marrying parson," with a record of 2,047 marriages in this city by his credit, is a prisoner, charged with living with Maggie Adkins, to whom he was not married. The woman issued a signed statement to the police saying she and Hill have been living together for some time.

DO NOT EXPECT AN EARLY PEACE

Washington Officials Realize Situation is Serious.

SOME BIG PROBLEMS AHEAD

Winning Of War Up To Americans. Administration Confident Nation Will Prove Equal To Task.

Washington.—No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the situation in the war theatres in Europe. The United States is in the war and will go through with it; but any hope of a short struggle has gone glimmering with the apparently almost complete collapse of the Russian war machine.

The development was not unexpected by many army officers. When the offensive of July 1 was started by the Russian forces the most frequent comment heard here was that it was probably the dying kick of the old Russian machine. Most observers were frankly skeptical that it could produce any decided result.

For the United States the Russian collapse may have an immediate and direct bearing. It will, if the German general staff presses its advantage, release additional German forces to bolster up the Western front, where American troops are to be engaged. The German line in the West has not been seriously impaired at any point, officers here believe. They do not claim to know specifically the situation all along the battle front, but they are unable to see that the British and French have wrested from the Germans any key position of such importance that it can be used next year to hurl the enemy back toward the Rhine.

Chance Lies In Belgium.

It has been noted in fact that the one strategic advantage gained in recent fighting was gained by the Germans. Many officers here believe that when a small sector of the British line in Belgium was overwhelmed and its defenders nearly all captured or killed, the Germans improved the situation on their weakest front materially. That view is based on opinion that the only hope of decisive attainments for the Allies in the West lies in rolling up the German right flank where it reaches the sea in Belgium.

If that could be done, it is argued that the U-boat bases could be stamped out and the only offensive instrument of the Germans be eliminated entirely or so seriously impaired as to make it ineffective.

Cost Would Be Heavy.

The big question is whether it could be done. It would require combined army and navy operations on that part of the Belgian coast held by the Germans, for it would be necessary to force landing behind their line and force the whole right flank back from the sea as a result.

The price of a victory of this nature against the U-boats and German shore batteries probably would be appalling, and there is nothing to indicate that the effort is being seriously considered at the present. It cannot be questioned, however, that many army men, both in Great Britain and the United States, favor some such desperate attempt to bring the struggle to a conclusion.

Reports received from France, official and unofficial, so far as known, give no cheering picture of what must be done. There appears to be no doubt that the Allied line can stand against any force Germany can bring against it. Even the Russian disaster does not affect that situation. But to gather the necessary strength for a successful offensive will take time and ample sea transportation facilities if the United States is to furnish the needed surplus of men, airplanes, munitions and food.

Problems Grow In Gravity.

The transportation problems before the United States, both on land and sea, are constantly increasing in scope. It seems to be certain now that whole railroad systems will have to be set up in France to give the American line the flow of war materials and men that it must have to press home an attack.

RESCUERS GIVE LIVES.

Fifteen Volunteers Among 62 Men Missing In Mine Disaster.

Sydney, C. B.—While volunteer rescue teams continued their search for victims of the mine explosion at New Waterford, mine officers are checking the list of known dead, which now totals 62. Among the missing are 15 members of a volunteer rescue party.

WOMAN DANCER A SPY.

Japanese Matahari Sentenced To Death By France.

Paris.—The dancer, Marguerite Solle, known on the stage as "The Japanese dancer Matahari," has been found guilty of espionage by a court-martial and sentenced to death. The dancer was formerly the wife of an officer in the Dutch Army, but had been divorced.

WILSON NOT ISSUE

Truth About Recent Special Election in Indiana.

Republican Claims That the Result Was an Antiadministration Victory Are Not Borne Out by the Facts.

Representative Joe Russell of Missouri, who made some speeches for the Democratic candidate, former Representative Finly Gray, in the special election in the Sixth Indiana district, says that he is surprised that some Republicans are trying to make it appear that the result was a great Republican or an antiadministration victory.

"The fact is," said Mr. Russell, "the district is normally Republican, and was for many years represented by United States Senator James E. Watson. Judge Comstock, a Republican, who recently died, was elected in that district last November by a substantial majority. The Republicans made a hard fight to hold the district, and as might have been reasonably expected, they succeeded in doing so."

"One of the strongest arguments made by and for Mr. Elliott, the Republican nominee, was that he was loyal to the government and would stand by the president on his war measures. At the same time there was severe criticism of Mr. Gray, the Democratic nominee, for the alleged reason that he was a pacifist, and that he did not stand by the president on his preparedness measures when in the Sixty-fourth congress, and could not be trusted to do so now.

"Mr. Gray, however, in his campaign stated that while he was opposed to the war if it could have been honorably avoided, he was at this time loyal to the government and in sympathy with the president, and would stand by him upon all measures that he believed necessary to safely conduct and to promptly win the war with Germany, and knowing him as I do, I am certain that he would have done so had he been elected, but the charges made against him in that particular I have no doubt greatly affected the result."

"In view of the issues and arguments made, the result was in no way an antiadministration victory, and cannot be fairly so considered,"—Washington Post.

Splendid Crops Mean Much.

The present outlook is that the United States will raise 3,000,000,000 bushels—three thousand million bushels—of corn. From two entirely different viewpoints, this announcement from Washington is most important news.

It will do more to insure allied victory than the Russian charges in Galicia. Such a corn crop means that food can be found for all the soldiers closing in on Germany; the problem now is to get that food across the water, and that problem will be solved. At the same time, it lays a solid foundation for American prosperity by placing enormous wealth in the hands of the American farmers.

The wheat crop, too, is better than was expected, other small grains promise a record yield, and without counting the millions of small gardens planted this season, we shall have nearly twice as many potatoes as last year.

Need for Control of Exports.

Control of exports to neutral countries will tend to limit their bidding against each other and the allies in this market for supplies. This, together with centralized purchases for all the allies, will help eliminate one of the causes for phenomenal jumps in prices. The new provisions will have to be enforced with thoroughness, but there will still be room for a great deal of tact in the process. The needs of the allies of course come first and must be supplied. That granted, all reasonable consideration will be shown the feelings and necessities of the neutrals.

Necessity for Embargo.

It is our duty and our right to prevent all trading, direct and indirect, with the enemy, and so far as Holland or other neutral countries may be made to serve as the mediums through which supplies reach Germany they will be subject to the strictest surveillance in their dealings with the United States. By closing every avenue of access to Germany we shall make effective the blockade. With every desire to avoid injustice toward the Dutch, as a belligerent we are bound to use the full powers of the embargo in prosecuting the war.

No Cabinet Changes Needed.

The Chicago Tribune's agitation for a coalition cabinet would be worthy of more consideration if that newspaper hadn't been so bitterly partisan. We venture the assertion that if a Republican administration was in power the Tribune would be crying for co-operation instead of coalition. The people are satisfied with the Wilson cabinet.

Congress Deserves Praise.

Men of all parties in congress have co-operated in a magnificent manner to serve their country. While much fanatical legislation has been discussed little of it has been transformed into law. Judged by their total result, this congress and the one that preceded it have established a record of efficiency surpassed by no other similar body in the world. It is just that congress should be criticized adversely when it misinterprets popular opinion; it is only fair that it should be praised when it has earned praise.

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