

RULES OF ARMY DRAFT ISSUED

Regulations to Govern Work of Exemption Boards Made Public.

EACH CASE ON ITS MERITS

"Be Fearless and Impartial," is Final Admission of President Wilson—No Class Exemptions Will Be Permitted.

MEN WHO ARE EXEMPT

- Officers of United States, states, territories and District of Columbia. Ministers of religion and students of divinity. Persons in military or naval service of United States. Subjects of Germany and all aliens who have not taken out first papers. County or municipal officers. Customhouse clerks and workmen in arsenals and navy yards. Pilots, merchant marine sailors. Married men with dependent wives or children. Sons of dependent widows, sons of dependent, aged or infirm parents, or brothers of dependent orphans under sixteen years of age. Men morally deficient. Members of recognized religious sect existing prior to May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war.

Washington.—The drafted armies of the United States will be drawn with "the least inequality and personal hardship."

President Wilson, in issuing regulations for the working of the draft, urged upon every member of every draft board "impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted," in order that "our armies at the front may be composed of men free from sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

To Fix Date for Board Meetings.

In the near future a date will be set by Brig. Gen. Crowder, provost marshal-general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is expected that the selection regulations will be promulgated so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1.

All Forces on Equal Footing.

President Wilson's statement follows:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the National guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces."

The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men of military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls upon the requisite number for service.

Urges Boards to Act Impartially.

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation."

Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in the mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform

Wasted Time.

We don't miss the little here and the little there. Yet in a year the amount of time wasted is enormous. Learning that he was always called to dinner several minutes before the dinner was really ready to eat a certain man started and wrote a book in the spare minutes between the call and the actual dinner time. It only shows how we waste time. If you want to be among earth's benefactors you will begin now to conserve your time and use it to profit.—Exchange.

Agricultural Education.

Agricultural education is one of the essentials to the betterment of country life. The prevailing thought in this movement is to add dignity to farming by placing it on the high plane to which of right it has ever belonged.—Exchange.

Getting Theirs.

Marley—"Here's a prominent woman giving the bachelors an awful callow." Meekton—"That's right. We married men oughtn't to get all the securing."

Earth Grows Slowly Now.

In the early days of its history the earth grew rapidly by the addition of meteoric matter. It is still growing in the same manner, scientists say, though scarcely to an appreciable extent, for the mass of meteoric matter added yearly is reckoned to be only 20,000 tons. In the course of ages the larger planets have swept up practically all the fragments of the original disruption, and the only available source of supply of meteoric matter seems to be brought by comets.

Pleasantly Surprised.

After a long car ride Betty arrived at the home of a friend, with whom she had lunch. She ate heartily, for she was hungry. After lunch her hostess asked if she had had enough to eat, to which she replied: "Oh, yes, I had more than I expected."

Where You Are.

You need not say, "I want to get away from my daily business or from my domestic concerns in order to show my faith." No, no, stop where you are and show it.—D. L. Moody.

high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

Methods of Making the Draft.

Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the National Guard or regular army), each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press, and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, hearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

Those Entitled to Exemption.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include: Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, customhouse clerks, workmen in federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under sixteen years of age), those found morally deficient, and any member of any well-recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

Man or Wife May Make Claim.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents when the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits.

Must Decide in Five Days.

District boards must decide appeals within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final if the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of national interest during the emergency.

"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."

May Designate Certain Industries.

Later the president may from time to time designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for military service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

"If, in the opinion of the district board," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial, material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued to him X X X."

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

GERMAN'S ATTACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES

Ground in Front of French Positions Strewed With Dead.

FRENCH LINES INTACT

Did Not Gain a Yard Or Take a Prisoner—Enemy Artillery Also Hampered By Lack Of Observation Posts.

French Front in France.—After their strongest offensive effort since Verdun the Germans were thrown back everywhere along an 11-mile front on the Chemin-des-Dames, leaving the ground thickly strewn with their dead and having failed to take even one French soldier prisoner.

Not a Single Yard Lost.

The French lines remained intact and the French commanding general, who watched the operations throughout from the front trenches, was able to declare that not a single yard of territory had been lost.

The German infantry appeared to have all the dash taken out of them by the French defense and made no attempt to regain the ground lost by the French reactions.

Cannon Roar on Whole Front.

The official communication issued by the War Office reads: "There was artillery activity north of the Aisne, in the region of the Hurbise Monument and the northern part of the Bois de Beau Marais, in Champagne, in the region of Mont Carnillet, and on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 304. Four hundred shells were fired against Rheims."

British Gain On 600-Yard Front.

London.—The British made an attack southwest of Hollebeke, in Belgium, near the Ypres canal. The official statement says the British line was advanced on a front of 600 yards. The announcement follows: "Southwest of Hollebeke we advanced our lines slightly on a front of 600 yards. We carried out successful raids in the vicinity of Wietje and Nieuport, and captured several prisoners."

"Bombing attacks were carried out by naval air service machines on the airfields at Ghisteltes and Nieumunster, and also on the seaplane sheds and a train at Zaeren. Several tons of bombs were dropped. All the machines returned safely."

SEES NO END OF WAR.

Germany Preparing For Struggle Through Next Winter.

Copenhagen.—Despite the predictions recently made in Berlin that this summer would see the end of the war, Germany is making preparations for another winter campaign. This information was received from a traveler who arrived from Germany. The German Government, he said, is beginning to get anxious over the entry of the United States in the war, but continues unabated its propaganda of belittling America's power.

FLETCHER ON WAY TO CAPITAL.

Laredo, Tex.—Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, arrived here from the Mexican capital and left for Washington. The Ambassador declined to discuss his mission to Washington. Press dispatches has indicated he would attend important Government conferences in the national capital.

SOUZA GOING TO TRENCHES.

Band Leader Composing Marches To Inspire Fighters.

Bretton Woods, N. H.—John Philip Sousa, who is attending the Maplewood trap shoot, has received permission from the Government to take the marine band to the front in France. He is busy composing special marches and music for a triumphal entry into the French battle front.

POLAND TO BE NATION.

Bakhmeteff Says Commission To Arrange It Is In Petrograd.

Washington.—A special commission is now at work in Petrograd preparing for the establishment of a separate Polish nation, according to Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador. The commission is headed by Alexander Ladinski, a Pole.

MINT DOES RECORD BUSINESS.

406,500,792 Coins Turned This Year To 154,523,524 Last.

Washington.—An indication of the unusual industrial activity in the United States is shown in the coinage report of the Director of the Mint for the year ending June 30. The number of coins minted, considered an almost unerring index to business conditions, has risen from 154,523,524 in the fiscal year 1916 to 406,500,792 in 1917. In 1915 the production was 111,304,296 pieces.

TANKS IN THE AMERICAN TRENCHES



U-BOATS ATTACK TROOP TRANSPORTS

Germans Knew in Advance of Details of Expedition.

BEATEN OFF BY DESTROYERS

Others Believed To Have Been Sent To Bottom By American Gunners. Every Fighting Man Brought Into Port.

Washington.—Safe arrival at a French port of the last ships of the first American overseas expedition was announced by Secretary Daniels in a statement revealing that twice on the way across the Atlantic German submarines attacked in force and were fought off by convoying warships.

The Americans did not lose a man, a ship or an animal. At least one of the undersea enemies was destroyed. The work of spies through whom the Germans knew secrets of the expedition is disclosed by the news that the first attack was made far at sea before the transports and their convoys reached the point at which a rendezvous had been arranged with the American destroyer flotilla operating in European waters.

Submarines There In Force.

The submarine commanders apparently knew when and where to expect the American troops bound for the fighting lines in France, and were assembled in force to meet them.

It was just a week after the first troops landed that the last vessels put into the French port. They were slower crafts carrying supplies and horses.

Secretary Daniels' statement, which tells all of the story deemed wise to publish, follows: "It is with the joy of a great relief that I announce to the people of the United States the safe arrival in France of every fighting man and every fighting ship."

"Now that the last vessel has reached port, it is safe to disclose the dangers that were encountered, and to tell the complete story of peril and courage."

Gunnery Fire Accurate.

"The transports bearing our troops were twice attacked by German submarines on the way across. On both occasions the U-boats were beaten off with every appearance of loss. One was certainly sunk, and there is reason to believe that the accurate fire of our gunners sent others to the bottom."

"For purposes of convenience, the expedition was divided into contingents, each contingent including troop ships and a naval escort designed to keep off such German raiders as might be met."

"An ocean rendezvous had also been arranged with the American destroyers now operating in European waters in order that the passage of the danger zone might be attended by every possible protection."

Attacked At Night.

"The first attack took place at 10.30 on the night of June 22. What gives it peculiar and disturbing significance is that our ships were set upon at a point well this side of the rendezvous and in that part of the Atlantic presumably free from submarines."

"The attack was made in force, although the night made impossible any exact count of the U-boats gathered for what they deemed a slaughter."

Five Torpedoes Seen.

"The high seas convoy, circling with their searchlights, answered with heavy gunfire, and its accuracy stands proved by the fact that the torpedo discharge became increasingly scattered and inaccurate. It is not known how many torpedoes were launched, but five were counted as they sped by bow and stern."

"A second attack was launched a few days later against another contingent. The point of assault was beyond the rendezvous and our destroyers were sailing as a screen between the transports and all harm. The results of the battle were in favor of American gunnery."

SIMS' MEN CONFIDENT.

One Writes That Situation Was Never More Reassuring.

New York.—A letter received in New York from an officer of the United States Navy, who is second in command of one of the destroyers now operating under Vice-Admiral Sims in British waters, contained the following statement: "The situation was never more reassuring than at this time. We are all well. My boat has just come in after a job that took us 200 miles from our base."

MORE NATIONAL BANKS.

Now 7,635 Operating in the United States.

Washington.—The number of national banks operating in the United States has reached the highest point in the history of the system. A total of 7,635 is recorded by the Treasury, according to a statement issued by the Comptroller of the Currency. This is an increase of 47 during the fiscal year just ended. In the year 150 national banks have increased their aggregate capital stock \$25,000,000.

BRAZIL IS NOW IN THE WAR GAME

Her Navy Co-operating With the American Fleet.

PATROLS SOUTHERN WATERS

President Wilson Considering the Sending Of a Mission To Brazil To Arrange a Plan Of Co-operation.

Washington.—Brazil's navy has begun co-operating with the American fleet in South American waters in hunting down German sea raiders and watching for German submarines.

Sending of a special diplomatic mission to Brazil to arrange for greater co-ordination of forces and the closest possible co-operation of the two governments is under consideration by the United States.

President Wilson now has under consideration the personnel of the mission to Brazil. It probably will leave the United States within a month or six weeks and will include men familiar with Latin-American conditions and representatives from the military establishments.

Brazil's seizure of the warbound German ships has added to her merchant marine more than 150,000 tons, which with that already at her disposal will, it is believed, contribute materially to the solution of the problem of getting supplies to the Allies.

Without formal declaration of war, Brazil thus practically joined the United States against Germany.

Coinciding with the inauguration of Brazil's naval operations a plan for protecting her merchant ships in their voyages to Allied ports with frozen meats and other foodstuffs has been put into effect.

Whether Brazil will supplement her action by a formal declaration of war is not known here and by some officials such action is regarded as doubtful because the government at Rio de Janeiro is inclined to regard its action rather defensive than aggressive.

For the present it is believed Brazil's part will be adequately done if she contributes to the safety of Southern seas and to the movement to Europe of foodstuffs.

TO TEACH GIRLS TO SAVE.

Collegiate Alumnae Association Offers Training Curriculum.

Washington.—The Association of Collegiate Alumnae has submitted to the woman's committee of the Defense Council a plan to enroll for training all girls between 16 and 21 years of age. The proposed curriculum includes food and clothing conservation, clerical, nursing and agricultural work and instruction in the use of the telegraph and telephone.

DEATH FOLLOWS DREAM.

Brakeman Crushed As He Had Seen Friend in Vision.

Towanda, Pa.—In his dreams he saw the mangled form of a dead friend lying under a train. He went to the place, but found no one. The next day Archie Burgess, of Towanda, 28 years old, a Lehigh trainman, was crushed to death in exactly the same manner as he dreamed that a friend had been killed.

GOSPEL OF CITIZENSHIP.

Many Clergymen Preach the Doctrine From Pulpits.

Washington.—Reports received by the Bureau of Naturalization indicated general response to its plea to America's clergy to deliver sermons Sunday in furtherance of the doctrines of citizen preparedness. The gospel of good citizenship was preached in many pulpits.

SPAIN NEAR REVOLUTION.

Overthrow Of Monarchy and Establishment Of Republic Imminent.

London.—Spain appears to be in the throes of a revolution. In well-informed quarters here it is believed that the fall of the Spanish monarchy and the rise of a republic in its stead is only a matter of days. This view is justified by the latest development in Spanish politics.

FRENCH CRUISER SUNK.

Kieber Sent Down By Mine With Loss Of Thirty-eight.

Paris.—An official announcement was made that the armored cruiser Kieber had struck a mine off Port St. Mathieu on Wednesday and sunk. Thirty officers and 35 men were lost. The Kieber had come from Dakar, Africa, and was on its way to Brest.

U-BOAT HIT FROM AIR.

Italian Liner Reports Attack On Raider By Hydroplane.

An American Port.—A submarine which attacked a big Italian passenger liner is believed to have been struck by a bomb dropped by an Italian hydroplane 90 miles off Genoa, the liner reported on her arrival here.

GREEK DESTROYER BLOWN UP.

29 Of French Crew Lost With Vessel In Mediterranean.

Paris.—The Greek destroyer Doxa, manned by French officers and crew, has been blown up in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine men, including all the officers, were lost. The official announcement of the loss of the Doxa says that the destroyer sank as the result of a double explosion on June 28. The Doxa was then within 100 yards of a merchant vessel which she was convoying.

MEXICO LINING UP WITH THE ALLIES

Predicted That She Will Declare War on Germany.

ASSURE OILS AND METALS

Gen. Gonzales Tells a German Consul That He, the Kaiser and Imperial Government May All Go To a Hotter Place Than Mexico.

El Paso.—Since the pro-Ally campaign in Mexico was first started El Universal, in Mexico City, the movement favoring the Allies has reached Northern Mexico, and during the past 30 days, a well defined movement for an open break with Germany and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the Entente Allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

A reflection of this sentiment was seen recently in the statement of Gen. Francisco Gonzales, acting commander-in-chief of the northeastern military zone, with headquarters at Chihuahua. He was overcharged by the German firm of Kotelson & Legtau for some padlocks. The manager was arrested and placed in the penitentiary. The German consul made demand for his release "in the name of the Imperial German Government and the Kaiser," according to a local official, who was present at the time.

"Tell the German consul he is imperial government and the Kaiser may all go to hell," General Gonzales answered.

Prominent Mexicans, men in touch with the capital, predict Mexico will declare war on Germany in 30 days. According to these men all German money in the Mexico City, Torreón, Chihuahua City and other banks will be seized as soon as war is declared, the German boats in the plico and other ports will be seized thereby giving Mexico a merchant marine fleet, and all German either be interned or deported or their properties being confiscated.

The Tampico oil fields would be for the oil supply of the Allies by declaring a zone in which they would be restricted and the same smelters and mills reopened in order to produce munitions metals for the Allies.

"We can do nothing in a million way in Europe," said one of the "But we can make Mexico side with the Allied nations and for their liberties. We can show our sympathy with the same cause for which we have been fighting for the past years by aiding the Allies in any way, even though we are unable to assist materially in the war."

The good effect of such a declaration upon the relations of Mexico to the United States, especially at the border, is pointed out. It would mean closer co-operation with our officers in stopping the wholesale traffic in ammunition, cattle smuggling, gun running and all of the violations of the laws along the border.

The anti-German movement is unopposed in the north as the German residents of Chihuahua City, Torreón and other cities have been spending money liberally on entertainers, officials, army officers and influential citizens. But with the usual method, they seem to have overlooked their hand and brought about a reaction by causing the naturally patriotic Mexicans to suspect that an ulterior motive in their friendship.

Americans returning from Mexico City say 60 days will elapse before Mexico declares war against Germany. They say the German movement here is exaggerated and the great mass of Mexican citizens are in sympathy with the Allies.

They say also the part German region played in the pro-German reaction was exaggerated, as they thought his name was used by the pro-German to lend dignity to the pro-German movement; and they say the American war minister is a friend of American and the Allies.

ROOT MAKES GIFT TO RUSSIA

Others Of American Mission At Direction Of Metropolitan.

Petrograd.—Ellhu Root, head of American mission to Russia, has donated 5,000 rubles to the Red Cross. He was formerly the ambassador to the gift by the Mayor of New York, Charles R. Crane and John R. McLean of the mission, attended the celebration at Moscow, at which Archbishop Hon, formerly stationed in the United States, was named Metropolitan of Moscow by popular vote.

WOULD KEEP ALFONSO.

King Would Be President If Spain Comes Republic, Says F. A. Wood.

Washington.—"If out of the present conditions in Spain there should develop a republic, it is more than likely King Alfonso would be elected president," declared F. A. Wood, a New Yorker, who has been traveling in Spain. "No ruler in Europe is so popular with his people as Alfonso."

Mrs. Wilson Signs Plea.

Washington.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson signed the woman's plea for the food administration by conserving the food supply and a successful conduct of the war.

Gray, lowering sunset where the sky is green or yellow, green indicates rain.

Pipetstone, Minn., now has a manager.