FIRST DETAILED PLANS FOR GREAT ARMY DRAFT

To-Day's Weather—SHOWERS.

CITY EDITION

The Evening World.

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MILLION MORE IN GERMAN ARMY; WAR COUNCIL IN BERLIN TO-DAY

EACH NUMBER DRAWN CALLS ONE MAN IN EVERY DISTRICT TO SERVE NATIONAL ARMY

First Plans Show There Can Be No Fraud in Selective Draft.

MAY DRAW ON JULY 13.

Eligibles Are Warned to Be Ready for Duty at Quick Notice.

By Martin Green.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Friday, the thirteenth of July, may be the date on which, by means of a lottery system of drawing, the men who are to form our selective draft army of approximately 650,000 men are to be picked out from the 9,600,000 between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one, who registered for service.

Until two or three days ago, the War Department had figured that the drawing would take place on July 10. Owing to the fact that many selected for membership in the local boards to serve until the army is chosen have refused to take office and that many of the boards, through misunderstanding of the rules and regulations, have been unable to organize, or have organized illegally, the drawing will be delayed. It cannot be held before the 13th, and complications may arise which will postpone it until the 15th.

The drawing cannot take place until the local boards in each State have completed their organization, given each of the registration cards in their possession a serial number, which thereupon becomes the number of the man holding the card, and made a quadruplicate list of the registered men in their districts, with the serial number prominently displayed after each name. One copy of the list is to be posted publicly, one is to be kept by the board, one is to be placed at the disposal of the public press and one is to be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General in Washington.

MUST SEND COPIES OF REGISTRATION CARDS TO CAPITALS.

The local boards will also be required to send copies of the registration cards, with their serial numbers, to the Adjutant General of each State. The cards sent to the Adjutants General and the copies of the lists and serial numbers forwarded to Washington are to be the check-ups. They will prevent the changing of serial numbers after the draft, because they will be recognized by the Provost Marshal General as official, and any attempts at changing the local lists can be quickly detected and punished. In other words, there is no way by which the draft can be cheated, because the serial numbers will be made part of an official record before the draft takes place.

However, the draft can proceed before the lists from the local boards reach Washington. Preparations are being made for the draft immediately the news is received that the last State has completed its duties as to numbering the registered men, making out the lists and forwarding copies of the registration cards to the Adjutant General. This means that when the Government gets ready to

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DRY LAWS COST $620,000,000 TO U. S. YEARLY

Compromise Urged to Prevent Seizure of All Whiskey Now in Bond.

(Special From a Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An observer in Washington is still a little dazed to-day over the easy nonchalance with which the Senate on Saturday afternoon voted to deprive the Government of about $620,000,000 in revenue and saddled on the Government a probable expense of more than $200,000,000 in the purchase of the whiskey now in bond. This little matter, involving additional taxation ranging all the way from $500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000, was disposed of in about two hours of actual consideration.

The revenue bill now pending provides for the collection of about $620,000,000 as a tax on distilled spirits. The Government seizure of the whiskey in bond will of course eliminate this revenue and, besides, money must be furnished for the purchase of the whiskey. The Smoot amendment provides that the Government shall take over the whiskey at cost plus 10 per cent. for profit.

Many Senators believe that the Government—if the law holds—will have to pay the market price for the whiskey. At any rate it is figured that the liquor will cost the Government at least 80 cents a gallon. With the 10 per cent. added for profit, this would make the cost 88 cents a gallon. Figures furnished by the Internal Revenue Department show that whiskey in bonded warehouses at the present time stands the distillers an investment of about 80 cents a gallon.

WHISKEY ELIMINATED, BEER AND WINE RETAINED.

The time of the Senate Saturday afternoon in a five-hour session was devoted to killing, by reconsideration, the Cummins amendment which would have segregated all whiskey in bond during the war, passing—by two votes—the Smoot amendment which directs the President to purchase the whiskey in bond, and in adopting, finally, the Robinson amendment which prohibits the use of food products in the manufacture of distilled liquors for beverage purposes, but allows the malting of beer and the making of wine.

The Smoot bill was passed at first without any extended argument. Senators have become so used to talking about billions of dollars that they skipped a measure involving hundreds of millions through with almost the ceremony that the New York Board of Aldermen used in changing a street name. On reconsideration, when the Senate had had time to realize what it was about, and the second time, there was a more lengthy discussion, but inasmuch as it was a foregone conclusion that the amendment would be adopted, the discussion was brief. Not so many years ago there was a

(Continued on Second Page.)

MULTI-MILLIONAIRE, WHO, IT IS SAID, IS OFF TO CHICAGO TO WED

EDWARD H. R. GREEN.

COL. GREEN TO WED AT LAST, IS REPORT; SIDE-STEPPED 9,000

Ceremony to Take Place in Chicago To-Morrow, Honeymoon to Be Spent on Yacht.

Col. Edward Howland Robinson Green, only son of the late Mrs. Hetty Green, and reputed to have side-stepped the blandishments of 9,000 women, is said to be on his way to Chicago to be married to-morrow.

Col. Green, who is forty-nine years old, has been almost a professional bachelor. His most intimate friends, though admitting to-day they had heard of the impending marriage, confessed entire ignorance as to the bride's identity.

Col. Green left the city yesterday. It is said he and his bride will arrive here Thursday and at once embark on his palatial yacht, the United States, for a Caribbean cruise.

The yacht has recently been refitted at a reported cost of $1,000,000. Among her unique features are forty-eight guest rooms, one for each State. The new furnishings and decoration of the bridal suite were in the hands of one of the city's most resourceful department stores and are said to furnish a new record in sumptuousness and costliness. The yacht has been for several months in the Erie Basin undergoing her transformation.

Col. Green's wealth is estimated at $50,000,000. He has frequently been reported as engaged. Some years ago, when a story was published that he was looking for a wife, women all over the country applied for the distinction. Col. Green told a friend recently that in his attic he had several truckloads of photographs sent to him at that time.

JOHN D., "WELL AND HAPPY," PASSES 78TH MILESTONE

"I am very well and happy," is John D. Rockefeller's [illegible] greeting to the world. He was seventy-eight years old [illegible] when he leaves the Pocantico Hills [illegible] for Cleveland to spend the summer.

[illegible] fell on Sunday. [illegible] quietly. [illegible] because his grandchildren [illegible] to Cleveland. He could [illegible] golf, and his grandchildren were at Seal Harbor, Me.

PRESIDENT'S EMBARGO ON ALL SUPPLIES TO STOP NEUTRALS SENDING U. S. GOODS TO KAISER

Shipments Made After July 15 Must Be Licensed by Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The President's embargo proclamation, effective next Sunday and involving the exportation of foodstuffs and war materials to all foreign countries, is believed to-day to forecast a complete embargo for sixty days on all food shipments.

Should the Administration decide on this drastic move, it will be to give this country time to inventory its supplies, and afford allies and neutral countries an opportunity to make known their requirements.

Also, through control of coal and fuels, the Government will get a firm grip on shipping. A tentative plan now under way will give the American and British Governments control of all neutral as well as allied tonnage. Vessels engaged in runs not considered vital to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades more essential. Ships afraid to venture out because of submarines will be forced into service.

IMPORTANT ITEMS ARE LISTED FOR THE EMBARGO.

The President's proclamation, made public to-day, announces the embargo because "public safety requires that succor shall be prevented from reaching the enemy." It is wide in its scope. While it is levied against all countries, it is intended especially for those neutral nations through which Germany has been getting American products. The embargo enumerates fifty-six nations and their possessions. Licenses will be granted by the Government for all proper shipments. The commodities under control, as enumerated by the President, are:

Coke, coke, fuel, oils, kerosine and gasoline, including bunkers;

Food grains, flour and meal therefrom, fodder and feeds;

Meats and fats;

Iron pig, steel billets, ship plates and structural shapes, scrap iron and scrap steel;

Ferro manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The President says in his proclamation and in a supplementary statement:

"The orders and regulations from time to time prescribed will be administered by and under the authority of the Secretary of Commerce, from whom licenses, in conformity with the said orders and regulations, will issue.

GERMANY MUST NOT GET AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS.

In controlling by license the export of certain indispensable commodities from the United States, the Government has first and chiefly in view the amelioration of the food conditions which have arisen or are likely to arise in our own country before new crops are harvested.

"Not only is the conservation of our prime food and fodder supplies a matter which vitally concerns our own people, but the retention of an adequate supply of raw materials is essential to our programme of military and naval reconstruction and the continuance of our necessary domestic activities. We shall, therefore, similarly safeguard all our fundamental supplies.

"It is obviously the duty of

(Continued on Second Page.)

How to Write to Our Navy Men Serving Abroad

WASHINGTON, July 9.

SECRETARY DANIELS to-day approved a form of address for officers and men of the navy serving overseas.

"Usnaforce, London," is the code address for all cable messages intended for members of the United States naval forces abroad.

The first words of the text will be the name of the individual (give name spelled out and middle initial) for whom the message is intended, followed by the message.

The name of the ship or station should not be included, adn, except in cases of identical names, the rank or rating should not be included.

The following is a sample cable message:

"Usnaforce, London.

Frank B. Howard. Informed examinations successfully passed.

"RAYMOND."

AIRPLANE BOMBS PALACE IN PEKING; RULER ABDICATES

Washington Hears That New Chinese Republic Is Now Firmly Established.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Official news of the re-establishment of the republic and corroboration of the abdication of the boy Emperor, Hsuan Tung, have been received by the Chinese legation. Former Vice President Feng Kwo Chang is President of the new Provisional Government, and republican troops are reported converging on Peking.

Premier Toan Chi Jui is at Tientsin. According to the dispatches, Governors of all the military provinces not only refused to join Gen. Chang Hsun in re-establishing the monarchy, but asked Tuan to take command of the punitive expedition.

Forbidden City Hemmed In: Chang's Way of Escape Blocked.

LONDON, July 9.—The palace in Peking has been bombarded by an airplane.

The machine dropped three bombs from a great height into the Forbidden City, killing one man and damaging buildings near the headquarters of Gen. Chang, which probably was the objective.

The Forbidden City is virtually besieged on all sides, and the Peking-Kalgan Railway, Chang's only means of escape northward, is in the hands of the republicans, who are holding Nankow Pass.

"PARENTAGE" makes you happy. [illegible] YOU [illegible] HELP TO [illegible]

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU,
Apply Public Service Building,
53-63 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Tickets purchased [illegible] all Ru[illegible] Steamship Lines. [illegible] Cunard and [illegible] Lines [illegible] Rotterdam Service [illegible] Adv.

NEW AISNE DRIVE OF GERMANS FAILS; FRENCH ADVANCING

Great Air Duels Are Fought Over British Front and Many Machines Lost.

PARIS, July 9.—The Germans lost heavily in a violent attack in four sectors on the Aisne front, says the official report, and during their repulse the French launched an attack in the Verdun region and captured three strong salients, two southeast of Hill 304 and one west of Dead Man Hill. This French success was brilliant. In the Aisne drive the Germans were driven back, except in the sector between Bovettes and Froidmont Farm, where they were able to hold part of the first line French positions.

LONDON, July 9.—German aircraft worked in large formations in the latest fighting, the official report says. The activity continued throughout the day, but the formations were frequently broken up by British pilots.

"Our airmen carried out a number of successful raids," reads the report, "in the course of which the enemy's airdromes, depots and troops were attacked with bombs and machine gunfire, and considerable damage caused. Six enemy machines were brough tdown in combats and ten more were driven down out of control. Eight of our machines are missing.

Successful raids, the report says, were carried out southeast of Hargicourt and to the north of Ypres, some prisoners being taken.

The Belgian communication reports artillery activity along the whole front, especially in the neighborhood of Ramscapelle and the Ferryman's House.

BERLIN, July 9.—The official report states that French attacks on the Aisne front in the Champagne and Verdun sector, and British attacks east of Ypres, were repulsed.

Along the Chemin des Dames, southeast of Pargny-Filain, the report says, "and attack brought us considerable gain of territory and more than 700 prisoners.

There were artillery duels of varying intensity on the coast near Lens, the report runs and a "British reconnoitring advance east of Ypres broke down. Our reconnoitring detachments took prisoners northwest of St. Quentin."

In the French advance west of Cerny, south of Laon, the report says "the assault broke down with heavy losses under our fire and in hand grenade encounters.

ASKS $400,000,000 MORE TO BUILD WOODEN SHPIS

Additional Sum Needed to Keep Pace With Submarine Sinkings.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Admitting that the $500,000,000 already appropriated by Congress for the construction of wooden and steel ships will be spent for vessels principally of steel, Chairman Denman of the Shipping Board announced to-day that it is the intention of the board to ask for another $400,000,000 or $500,000,000, largely for wooden ships.

Confessing that what the Shipping Board feared in the way of the effectiveness of the submarine campaign in February has been more than realized, Mr. Denman says that the $500,000,000 now available will not replace in eighteen months more than four-fifths of the tonnage destroyed since June 1, and the submarine campaign will be continued indefinitely.

REICHSTAG CRISIS IMPENDS; KAISER AND VON HINDENBURG CALLED BACK TO MEET IT

Discontent Growing—Chancellor's Speech Likely to Be Followed by Demands in Parliament for Democratization and Reforms.

STRIP MUNITION WORKS TO GET MEN FOR ARMY

LONDON, July 9.—A Stockholm despatch to the Morning Post says Germany has called 1,000,000 more men and boys to the colors during the past month, and that an additional 2,000,000 have been mobilized, the Kaiser being compelled to take ammunition workers and military laborers from the coal mines to make up his fast dwindling man power at the battle front.

Internal conditions in Germany are grave. The food crop, British Secret Service agents have learned, is only 40 per cent. of the normal. Cologne, one of the greatest manufacturing cities in West Prussia, is under martial law, following rioting due to the reduction of the number of meat cards issued. Police and soldiers charged the mobs, many persons being wounded.

THE HAGUE, July 9.—Imperial German Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg spoke before the Reichstag Committee on Saturday, but declined to answer any of the three important questions under discussion. It is expected he will make a statement defining Germany's war aims to-morrow.

The three questions dealt with the Government's war aims, the committee asking especially if the Government had decided to insist on annexation and indemnities, or to make peace on the status quo.

BERLIN, July 9.—A serious situation prevails in German political and military circles. Following close on the open newspaper discussion regarding the tension existing between the Reichstag and the Government, Fied Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. von LuLdendorff, his chief of staff, have arrived in Berlin for a war conference with the Kaiser. They have just returned from the Austrian headquarters, where the war situation was fully gone over.

RUSHES TO BERLIN TO MEET THE CRISIS.

Kaiser Wilhelm himself rushed back from Vienna last night, after a prolonged war conference with Emperor Charles and Empress Zita, and held a long conference with von von Bethmann-Hollweg, from whom he received a report on conditions.

The bitterest kind of a fight is being waged on Hollweg, and unless he compels the Kaiser to permit him to state Germany's war aims and peace conditions, his overthrow would not be surprising. A Parliamentary upheaval seems to be on the cards. A reangement of factions in the Reichstag in favor of sweeping electoral and Parliamentary reforms, in spite of the reactionary Junkers, is under way.

The sensational speech of a Centrist member, Mathias Erzberger, before the Reichstag's Committee on Ways and Means, in which he committed the majority of his party absolutely to immediate reforms of the Prussian ballot laws and came out flatly for peace by common consent of such nations "as have not completely lost their senses," is believed merely to have been delivered to pave the way for a similar speech by Hollweg to-

HELD UP BY FOOTPADS, QUITS A DOLLAR WINNER

Louis Jaquerod Tells a Hard Luck Tale That Softens the Thief's Heart.

Louis Jacquerod of No. 595 Madison Avenue, West New York, was held up last night on the Boulevard Loop and Nineteenth Street, West New York, while on his way home with a young woman. Two masked men jumped out in front of him, planted revolvers on his shirt front and demanded his watch and chain and his roll.

All of these Louis handed over, the roll consisting of four $1 bills. Then he proceeded to relate to the holdup men a sad story of two babies and the high cost of living.

The thief who had taken the leading part in the robbery was deeply touched by the recital. Saying that he would not be too hard on Louis, he returned his watch and chain, and then, diving into his pocket, pulled out a roll of bills.

"I'll give you a dollar back," he exclaimed and peeled off a bill.

When Louis got to the next corner he discovered that the bill was one of the new five-dollar issues which closely resembles the one-dollar bill. He was just one dollar to the good.

WOMEN TO GUARD ROOKIES.

Massachusetts C. T. U. Would Help Police Training Camp Towns.

BOSTON, July 9.—Appointment of women to aid in police work in towns where army training camps are established is considered by the Massachusetts Christian Temperance Union, it was announced to-day.

This suggestion was made at a conference of the general officers of the union members of the Advisory Board, Ways and Means Committee and superintendents of welfare work.

It was asserted that the laws were never so good for the protection of the army from drink and vice as at present, and that local officials have excellent equipment by which to keep their towns clean.