

City Begins Calling 80,000 Men to Fill Draft Quota



PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1917. 10 PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT in Greater New York and Hudson County, N. J. TWO CENTS elsewhere.

NEW TROOPS FOR PERSHING ARE LANDED; BOARD SPECIAL TRAINS AND GO TO CAMP

ARMY DRAFT BEGINS HERE; PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS START NEXT WEDNESDAY

Will Rush Work of Getting New York's Quota of 38,000 Men.

80,000 WILL BE CALLED.

Those Summoned Must Appear Within Five Days After Notices Are Issued.

The work of selecting the 38,000 New York City young men who are to form the quota of Greater New York for the first Selective Draft Army will begin next Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock in Public School No. 87, at Eighty-fifth Street and First Avenue, which is the headquarters of Local Board No. 142. Isidor Wasservogel, a lawyer, is Chairman of this board.

Under his direction the board prepared a list of those subject to call for physical examination and claims for exemption within twenty-four hours after the quotas had been assigned to the various boards.

About 80,000 men will be called for examination to get the city's quota. A copy of the so-called "master list" was received by the board at 11 o'clock last night. It showed that the preliminary list had been prepared without error. Immediately the list of the men subject to call was posted and notices to the men whose names appear on the list were mailed before midnight.

The law requires that registrants notified to appear for examination or to file claims of exemption shall report at the headquarters of their local boards five days after the notices are mailed.

The mailing of notices is a legal formality, but to guard against claims that notices sent by mail have not been received by the persons addressed, the Government has decreed that the posting of the list of names of eligibles in each local board headquarters shall constitute legal notification.

Therefore it would be well for the registrants in the district covered by Local Board No. 142 to visit headquarters and look over the list. One-third of them will be required to report next Wednesday, one-third on Thursday and one-third on Friday.

Inasmuch as this is the first board to send out notices, it will be the first board in the city to turn over to the United States Government its quota of men for the National Army. The Government has called on the 142d district for 191 men, and notices have been sent or will be sent to twice that number before Monday night.

Local Board No. 153, sitting in Public School No. 18, No. 121 East Fifty-first Street, sent out notices by mail and posted the eligible list at noon to-day. George Gordon Hobbs is Chairman of this board, which is called on to furnish 172 men. The first contingent called for examination must appear on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

GOETHALS TO JERSEY JOB.

Will Take Up Highway Contract, Says Governor Edgar. SEA GIRT, N. J., July 28.—Gen. Goethals, Panama Canal builder and recently retired as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is not going to France to direct engineering work there, according to Gov. Edge here to-day. The Governor said Goethals had promised to return to New Jersey to take up the construction of the State's highway system. Goethals was under contract to do this work before being called to the task of building ships.

GERMS FOUND IN PLASTER; NEW WARNING SENT OUT

Department of Justice Experts Find Evidence of Alleged German Poison Plot.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Tetanus germs have been detected in samples of court plaster analyzed by Department of Justice experts. Coincidentally, a supplemental warning went out to-day from the department against the purchase of stocking plaster and court plaster from street peddlers. A warning against the use of court plaster was issued by the State Department of Health to-day through the State Defense Council. This warning comes close on the heels of the circulation of stories that Germans have sent agents throughout the United States to spread such diseases as tetanus and typhoid by means of poisoned court plaster.

SCORCHER IS PROMISED FOR THE COMING WEEK

Best Weather Man Can Say Is That There May Be But Little Humidity.

The Weather Bureau at Washington sent out a general warning to-day to the north and middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley of the coming next week of a scorching heat wave which would continue for several days. The present period of airy comfortable sunshine which came unexpectedly last night will be lost to us by Monday morning.

The local Weather Bureau, holding out comfort with the warning, informed The Evening World to-day that there was no prospect yet that the hot weather would be accompanied by humidity and that it would therefore be comparatively easy to bear.

The amiable atmospheric conditions of to-day, it was explained, were due, not so much to a lower degree of heat to-day than that of yesterday, but to a northeast breeze which swept away the moisture in the air, bringing the humidity down 30 per cent. during the night. The thermometer stood only two degrees lower to-day than it stood yesterday at the corresponding periods of the day. Present conditions were likely to be maintained through to-morrow, it was said.

THREE WOMEN KILLED IN THUNDERSTORM

Scores of Soldiers Injured—Nine Street Cars Are Hit by Lightning.

BOSTON, Mass., July 28.—Three women are dead, another is dying, a soldier was instantly killed and scores are suffering from burns and shock to-day as the result of a violent thunderstorm and gale which swept over this section. Miss Milla Currier, fifty-five, a nurse, and Miss Lillian Plimpton, fifty-one, of Milton, were instantly killed when the house they took refuge in was wrecked by the storm. James P. Broderick, twenty, a soldier at camp in Roxford, was killed and scores of soldiers were injured. Mrs. Maurice Reardon, forty-three, died in her home of fright. Mrs. George H. Smith is in a hospital with a broken back and little hope for recovery. She took refuge in the house which was wrecked. Nine street cars were struck by lightning and many injured.

WHAT A WORLD AD DID.

Recovered in 24 Hours \$1,613 Pocketbook Lost in Times Square. A man who looked prosperous, but momentarily wasn't, went into the uptown office of The World yesterday afternoon, and this is what he said: "My name is David Christie, and I live at the Standish Arms, Brooklyn. I want to pay for a lost ad. In the paper, but I can't pay for it just now. Somewhere around Times Square I lost my pocketbook. It contained letters of credit for \$1,500 and \$113 in currency plus three tickets for Vancouver. I haven't a quarter in my pockets now." The ad was printed and this morning H. H. Bancroft, No. 271 West One Hundred and Ninety-ninth Street, a Pennsylvania Railroad watchman, returned the purse. He got a reward. Also Mr. Christie paid for the ad.

MILLION GERMANS BEATEN BY FRENCH IN GREAT BATTLES

Seventy-One Divisions Used on Aisne and Champagne Fronts Since April 16.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 28.—Germany has used more than 1,000,000 men since April 16 in fighting on the Aisne and Champagne fronts. The terrific losses inflicted upon this great force have been such that the enemy is now without reserve resources of human material—except the 1918 class of youths. Calculations to-day showed since April 16 the Germans have used seventy-one divisions—approximately 1,065,000 men—on these two French fronts alone.

Raids have developed the fact that in many cases German regiments have been totally abolished, their effectives being transferred to fill the ranks of other units decimated in the fighting against the French.

New Repulse of Germans on Aisne Front Reported by Paris.

PARIS, July 28.—After a violent bombardment the Germans last night returned to the offensive on the Aisne front, delivering a series of attacks. The War Office announces that the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses.

British Report Successful Raid and Repulse of Attack.

LONDON, July 28.—"We raided the enemy's trenches last night south of Armentieres," said to-day's official report on the Franco-Belgian front operations. "An attack upon our positions, east of Oustaverne, was repulsed. The enemy's artillery has shown considerable activity during the night in the neighborhood of Armentieres, north of Ypres and in the Neuport sector."

Berlin Announces Intense Drumfire in Flanders.

BERLIN, July 28.—Drumfire of great intensity began in Flanders this morning, says the official statement issued to-day by the German General Staff.

AIR RAID ON PARIS REPORTED BY BERLIN

Bombs Said to Have Been Dropped on Military Establishments and Railway Stations.

BERLIN, July 28.—German airplanes last night dropped bombs on the railway stations and military establishments in Paris. The official statement announcing the raid says all the German airmen returned.

TROOPS GET FULL BENEFIT OF THE RED CROSS FUND

Practically All Commissioners Work Without Salaries and Pay Own Expenses. PARIS, July 28.—American contributors to the Red Cross can feel sure every penny of their gifts is being expended with the utmost efficiency. Major Murphy, Red Cross representative in Gen. Pershing's staff, declares to-day: "Practically all commissioners here are working without salary," he said, "and similarly as to expenses, our elaborate offices here are the gift of an ex-member of the commission. The contributions of the American people are not being expended on administration—except for trifling triplets' fees."

20 RUSSIAN WOMEN KILLED IN THEIR FIRST BATTLE; WOMEN IN GERMAN RANKS

All but 50 of 200 in "Battalion of Death" Dead, Wounded or Captured.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—When the Russian women's battalion, known officially as the "Command of Death," went into action against the Germans near Smorgon on July 25 they captured a number of women, from whom it was learned for the first time that German women also were fighting on the battlefield in Western Russia.

Ten wounded heroines of the women's battalion arrived in Petrograd to-day leaving their commander, Vera Butchareff, and Marya Fiedloff, daughter of Admiral Skrydloff, former Commander of the Baltic Fleet and Minister of Marine, in hospital at Vitbeik.

The women said it was reported that of the 200 of the command who reached the front only 50 remained. Twenty were killed, eight were taken prisoner and all the rest were wounded.

"Several times," said one wounded girl, "we attacked the Germans. Specially memorable was our attack at Novospassky wood, near Smorgon, where the enemy, hearing the voices of girls, lost their nerve. The result was that many of them were killed, wounded or taken prisoner. Among the prisoners were a few women, from whom we learned for the first time that German women also were fighting."

"We did not feel the slightest fear for our personal safety. Our passion was to serve the Fatherland. We advanced bravely against the foe with laughter and song, our only unpleasant sentiment being when we first came to the corpses."

"Once, when replying to the enemy's severe rifle and machine gun fire, we discovered to our amazement that all our men comrades in the neighboring trenches had treacherously fled, leaving us—a handful of women—to face the enemy alone."

HOW DO YOU LIKE "AMEXES" INSTEAD OF "SAMMIES"?

Paris Newspaper Tells of New Name U. S. Soldiers Have Picked for Themselves.

PARIS, July 28.—The American troops in France have chosen their own sobriquet, according to the Matin to-day, adopting the name "Amexes." This was formed by piecing together the first two letters of the words "American Expedition," in a manner similar to that adopted in forming the word "Amazons," by which the Australian and New Zealand troops in the British forces are known.

WOMAN SEES RUSSIAN GIRLS DRILL AT THE FRONT

NEW YORK WOMAN SEES RUSSIAN GIRLS DRILL AT THE FRONT. Rheta Childe Dorr Declares "Legion of Death" Proves Right to Be Soldiers. PETROGRAD, July 28.—Drilling daily through rain and mud, quartered no whit better than the lowliest peasant private, asking no favors but to fight on equal terms against the enemy, braving at first the sneers and jeers of the male fighters, Russian women in the "Legion of Death" have proved in the supreme test there is a place for women in the fighting line. This is the opinion of Rheta Childe Dorr of New York, newspaper writer and suffragist. She returned to Petrograd to-day after spending two weeks at the front with the first women fighters ever attached to a modern army. "When I left they had been demanding for many days that they be taken to the fighting zone," Miss Dorr said as she read despatches telling of the splendid heroism of the girl troops under fire. "GREETED BY CROWDS WITH TERMS OF RIDICULE. I spent two weeks with these girls—peasants, intellectuals, doctors, stenographers, telephone operators, and plain girls," she continued. "Leaving Petrograd we travelled in wooden bunks on regular trains. All along our journey station platform crowds greeted us with ridicule. 'Why are you going to fight?' they would jeer. 'Because you men are cowards!' the girls would shout back. 'We had a forty-hour trip to headquarters near Vilna. There we were conducted to long, wooden huts half buried in the earth, and with shelves for beds. 'Thousands of soldiers gathered to greet us, and their shouts reminded me of New Yorkers watching a Suffragist parade in the early days when Suffragists were taunted and ridiculed. 'On our very first night at the front we heard a great pounding on the door to the building. A Jewish gentry challenged instantly. 'Aren't these girls here?' demanded a voice without. 'Not girls—but soldiers!' the Jew."

'MODEL BOY' BINDS, GAGS AND KILLS WOMAN IN HOTEL

Sunday School Teacher and Parents' Idol Slays Companion With Inkwell.

Kenelon Chase Winslow, a youth of the best social connections in his home in Elizabeth, N. J., and holding a responsible position with the Hooker Electro Chemical Company of No. 49 Wall Street, a Sunday school teacher and the idol of his father and mother and two older brothers and sister, is held at Police Headquarters for the murder of a woman of the streets in the Remington Hotel at No. 123 West Forty-sixth Street early to-day.

After young Winslow confessed he had killed the girl, who was known at the house where he first knew her in West Sixty-third Street, as Frances Bradley and in the apartment to which she moved, No. 142 West Eighty-third Street, as Miss Lann, detectives were sent to interview his parents, Theophilus Winslow, a prosperous wholesale jobber in the firm of Ahrens & Winslow, No. 1179 Broadway, and his mother, in Elizabeth. Accustomed as these detectives are to the breaking of bad tidings, in each instance they found themselves unable to face the ordeal of telling the Winslows their son was charged with a sordid murder.

The first mention of the boy's name—he is the youngest of the family—brought out such proud affection, such confidence that if anything had gone wrong with him it was anybody's fault but his own. The detectives were told of his membership in the Woven Country Club, his golf prizes, his freedom from all vicious habits and companions and of his care on the few nights away from home to account to both his father and his mother for his absence.

So in both instances the visiting detectives evaded their painful errand by asking the parents to call at Police Headquarters where the boy was "detained because of a little trouble." They could not find the heart to hint at the nature of the trouble, much less to volunteer the information that he had a notebook in his pocket containing the telephone numbers of twenty-five or more girls like Frances Bradley.

The same assurance of the high-minded character of Winslow came from James Hotchkiss, general manager of the chemical company, who said he was the last young man of his acquaintance who could have been suspected of a liking for Broadway night life. Winslow went to the Hooker Company from the office of W. R. Grace & Co., where he was employed when he was graduated from the Bhatia High School two years ago. His employer said Winslow had seemed out of sorts of late, but they attributed his mood to his successive rejections as a recruit by the Essex Troop, the Seventh and Sixty-ninth regiments and the American Ambulance because of defective eyesight. His older brother is in the Seventh and the other brother in the Ambulance.

The young man, clear eyed, bronzed after his recent vacation at Ocean Beach, N. J., and of a type very unfamiliar to the cells at headquarters talked freely with Capt. Cray.

The autopsy on the woman's body revealed that death was due to asphyxiation by strangulation. Her nose was broken and the gag Winslow applied had prevented her from breathing.

After the preliminary hearing before Coroner Healy, who held him for the Grand Jury, while his father was out of the room telephoning to engage counsel, young Winslow said: "If a young man quarrels with a woman thief in defense of his property and unintentionally fatally in-

(Continued on Second Page.)

NEW U. S. FIGHTING FORCES MET BY HIGH ARMY OFFICERS; CHEER AS THEY LEAVE SHIP

"Are We Downhearted?" They Ask, and Then Roar Out "No" for Answer—Kermit Roosevelt and His Wife on Same Steamer.

TWO DIE, 44 HURT AS GASOLINE TANKS EXPLODE IN JERSEY

Blow Up Due to Collision—Red Cross Women From Philadelphia Aid Injured.

Two men were killed and two so injured they will almost certainly die when two big gasoline tanks blew up at Edgewater Park, N. J., to-day scattering the blasting oil upon firemen and spectators. Forty-two other persons were severely burned, about twenty-five being taken to hospitals. The Edgewater Park Red Cross unit, composed mainly of Philadelphia society women, did good work caring for the injured.

The explosion followed a collision at a crossing between a freight train and a big triple gasoline tank truck. The latter belonged to the Texas Oil Company and came from Camden. It was being driven by Edward Scanlon of Camden. When the pilot of the locomotive hit the truck it set fire to the oil which flowed from the fore end of the truck and spread on the ground, carrying the fire under the locomotive to the cars and then to the freight sheds near by. Later two big tanks, with almost 500 gallons of gasoline, exploded. Richard Whitack, a Burlington fireman, who was 500 yards from the fire at the time, was bit by a piece of the truck gear and was almost instantly killed.

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WOMAN ROBBED EMPLOYER TO KEEP AUTO, IS CHARGE

Accused of Theft of \$3,900 From Lawyer, She Gives Herself Up to the Police.

Although she received a substantial salary from her employer, Charles A. Truax, a lawyer at No. 49 Wall Street, Harriet Thirkield, confidential bookkeeper and stenographer, found herself ambitious to own an automobile, even though she knew she could not maintain the luxury by her earnings. She bought the car two years ago, and to-day she is in the Tombs, charged with stealing \$3,900 from her employer. Miss Thirkield is thirty-five years old and lived with and supported her aged father and mother. She went on a vacation two weeks ago. Mr. Truax says he received a letter from her yesterday in which she confessed to embezzlement. He quotes her as saying she had spent the money in entertaining friends on automobile trips. To-day she appeared at the office of the lawyer and insisted on giving herself up to the police.

Falls From Window, Killed.

Worker was killed early to-day when he fell from a window of his home on the sixth floor of No. 41 Old Broadway.

EUROPEAN PORT, July 28.—

Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked. The American troops arrived by the same steamer whereon Kermit Roosevelt, his wife and child travelled. When tenders went alongside the vessel today the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No," given with great enthusiasm. Representatives of the General Staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration. Only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered, and the troops cheered back. The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A signal company remained at the port for some hours, and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Government withholds information or comment on the foregoing despatch.

JAPANESE WARSHIP ATTACKS SUBMARINE

Smashes the Periscope and Probably Sinks the Sea Raider.

LONDON, July 28.—A Japanese torpedo boat destroyer smashed the periscope of a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean and undoubtedly destroyed the undersea boat, according to news received here to-day.

CZECHS WENT TO CERTAIN DEATH BEFORE TARNOPOL

Fearing Execution for Treason, Officers Killed Themselves and Troops Rushed Into Shell Fire.

PETROGRAD, July 28.—The Vechernyaya Yezemka reports that in the fighting at Tarnopol, Galicia, three regiments of Czech volunteers, abandoned by Russian troops and fearing execution for treason, resorted until the last, the officers blowing out their brains and the soldiers rushing where shells were bursting the thickest. The enemy, the newspaper says, captured three Czechs and hanged them summarily. Later Czech soldiers took three German prisoners, and after forcing a hold that could not be broken and both went down. Terrell came from Hilsboro, Mo., and Neale from New London.

TWO U. S. SAILORS DROWN.

Boatwain's Mate Dies Trying to Save Seaman at Galles Ferry. GALE'S FERRY, Conn., July 28.—G. L. Terrell, a boatwain's mate, first class, of the Navy, was drowned off here to-day while trying to save Seaman A. W. Neale of the Naval Reserve. The latter had fallen from a boat and could not swim. When Terrell reached him Neale obtained a hold that could not be broken and both went down. Terrell came from Hilsboro, Mo., and Neale from New London.

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