

Gaps in Ranks To Be Filled By the Draft

All Men Listed Must Be Ready to Serve, Baker Decides

Senators Favor Calling Aliens

No Exemptions Will Be Made by Classes, Crowder Tells Coal Men

Washington, July 27.—Every man eligible to be drafted will be called if it is needed, according to Secretary Baker. He declared to-day that every number drawn, unless exempted, must be in readiness to fill gaps through casualties in the American forces.

Aliens, too, may be called. The Senate Military Affairs Committee has decided to report favorably the resolution providing for the drafting of nationals of other countries, except Orientals. Exemption claims based on alien rights will be answered by deportation.

Meanwhile General Crowder, Provost Marshal, has ruled that no general class of workmen shall be exempted from liability of service, and turned down employers' pleas on behalf of expert workmen whose numbers were drawn.

All May Be Called

Being far down on the exemption list may mean that a man will not be called for examination for the first increment of 687,000 men, and if he is down near the end he may not be called for the second increment of 500,000 men, but if the war keeps up long enough he may count on being called.

Secretary Baker said that as he understood the draft law, it not only permitted the raising of two increments of 500,000 each and the raising of sufficient men to maintain the regular army and National Guard at war strength, but also the raising of men to fill the gaps caused by casualties of sickness.

This means that after the 1,000,000 men of the National Army are in France, he said, further drawing in the list of 10,000,000 registered men will be resorted to to keep that National Army at 1,000,000 and to keep the ranks of the regular army and National Guard at war strength.

Exemptions to Run High

As has already been pointed out in The Tribune, a much larger number of men will have to be examined to provide the first and second increments than has generally been stated. Army officers estimate that not less than one-half will be exempted because of dependents, and those who do not attain to those without dependents because of physical disabilities. This would make the exemptions run 70 per cent before the occupations of the men examined are considered and with no deductions.

There is no doubt that the percentage of exemptions for occupations will be very high, as no industries essential to the conduct of the war must be interrupted.

It is probable that an amendment will be urged, however, exempting men who shall pass the age of thirty-one before they are called and providing for the registration of those who are thirty-one before they are called.

Will Draft Aliens

By a unanimous vote the Senate committee on Military Affairs to-day reported a resolution which provides for the drafting of aliens in this country. Aliens who are nationals of countries with which the United States has treaties which would prevent such drafting may be exempted, but if they claim exemption on this ground they will be deported at the end of ninety days.

The resolution was amended by the committee so as not to apply to Chinese and Japanese. It is now worded so as to apply to all aliens who could legally become citizens of the United States.

A detailed personal inquiry concerning future steps in the army draft of men from industrial concerns and from the provost marshal's office to-day on questions must be addressed to local boards, and that claims for industrial exemption must go later to the district boards.

No Class Exempt

No general class of workmen will be exempted, Provost Marshal General Crowder told the Coal Production Committee, which sought information whether miners would be left at their work. Appeals to the provost marshal's office from employers on behalf of their workmen can accomplish nothing, it was explained, as regulations promulgated by President Wilson govern all exemptions.

The question of whether a man is useful to his country in a peaceful time is not a military question. It is a matter to be taken up with the district board, said an announcement, and for that board to determine in the light of the circumstances surrounding each individual case.

Procedure in case of claims for discharge on the ground of industrial or agricultural exemption is explicitly outlined in the regulations. Only the upper or lower board has jurisdiction over an industrial or agricultural claim for discharge. Before a man has a standing before the district board he must be certified to it by the local or board as physically qualified for service and must have had any lower board decision adversely to him.

He has five days after he is certified to the upper board in which to file a claim for discharge, and five days in which to file proof. All claims for discharge on industrial or agricultural grounds, are decided originally by the local or lower board.

Master Lists Distributed to Local Boards of City—on page 8.

EXEMPT ON ACCOUNT OF NUMEROUS DEPENDENTS



Army Gives Russians Steady Lines; Germans Proof It's at Front

Officers Convince Prisoners Americans Are in France in Force

By HEYWOOD BROWN

Accredited to the Pershing army in France for The New York Tribune and Syndicate.

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"CONTROLE AMERICAIN," AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY ARMY, JULY 27.—American officers are being taken systematically to German prison camps near here in order to convince the Germans of the presence of American troops. It is hoped that a frequent mention in letters of the presence of Americans may have its effect in Germany.

A number of American soldiers heard the rattle of machine guns for the first time to-day, but it was a pleasant sound of departing shots. The men fired from trenches at a hill some two hundred yards away. There was also practice with the French type of automatic rifle. The first soldier to handle this weapon was green. The French instructors had painstakingly explained the mechanism with many a "Regardez!" and moralizing explanation by signs and in example.

Trooper Successfully Riddles Sky Line

Under their direction he had taken the gun apart and put it together without having a single piece left over. The weapon was not yet his pal. He pulled the trigger and the bullets sprayed the top of the hill with bullets.

The French instructor made a laughing comment and a man in the company who spoke French explained: "Behave busy," he said, and he did. He sprayed shots along the bottom of the hill as the gun clattered with all the clamor of a riveting machine at 8 p. m. When they looked at the targets a flourish he had scored thirty hits out of thirty-four and some were bull's-eyes. The French instructor was so pleased he almost hugged the ancient sergeant, but the veteran's look of horror served as a warning.

The American officers feel that satisfactory progress is being made. The difference in language accounts for some delays, but, on the other hand, the French are temperamentally excellent and their instruction serves better than words when it comes to guns. Most of the officers feel that faster progress might be made in a British training camp, but they are not as sure the men would get along as well as they do with the French.

Americans Will Instruct Newcomers

Other American troops will have American instructors drawn from the present force. One of the chief objects of the present work is to train instructors. These men will copy some of the methods used at the intensive training

camp of the British, which put on the finishing touches in from eight to eleven days.

French officers here agree unambiguously that the Roosevelt army would have been a mistake. "It would have been magnificent," said one, "but it would have been what you call a splash. There could have been no more Roosevelt armies. The thing which counts is to get a system which can be used in the coming and coming."

American officers, in commenting on the fact that Admiral Sims is representing America at the Balkan conference, explain that he has been chosen because his branch is in active service, while Pershing's men are still training.

Allies Decide To Hold Only a Base in Greece

Conference in Paris Agrees to End Occupation of Three Provinces

Will Fight On To End Aggression

U. S. Criticized for Failure To Send Delegates; Sims Is Consulted

By ARTHUR S. DRAPER
(By Cable to The Tribune)

London, July 27.—The Allied powers have decided to end their military occupation of ancient Greece, Thessaly and Epirus. This was determined upon before the conclusion of the great war conference in Paris yesterday. At the same time it was unanimously agreed that the Entente powers should not lay down their arms until they had attained their aims in the war—"to render impossible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Powers bear the responsibility."

The withdrawal of the Allied forces from the three territories named, which will be undertaken by the conference immediately on their return home, will have no effect on military operations in the Macedonian front, which extends through Greek Macedonia and Southern Serbia, some distance to the north.

For the time being, also, Allied troops will continue their occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quaranta road and the Epirus frontier, and the military and naval base on the island of Corfu will be maintained, under the sovereignty of Greece.

The declaration follows:
The Allied powers, more closely united than ever for the defence of the people's rights, particularly in the Balkan peninsula, are resolved not to lay down arms until they have attained the end which in their eyes dominates the situation and renders possible a return of the criminal aggression such as that whereof the Central Empires bear the responsibility.

The announcement regarding the decision concerning Greek territory reads: France, Great Britain and Italy, simultaneously and as soon as possible, will end the occupations they have been obliged to make in ancient Greece, Thessaly and Epirus. The military occupation of the triangle formed by the Santi Quaranta road and the Epirus frontier will be maintained provisionally as a measure of security, Italy and Greece to agree as regards the island of Corfu and the island of Crete, and the sovereignty of Greece.

Sims Attends Conference

The United States was unofficially represented at the conference in Paris by Vice-Admiral Sims, who was called into consultation on the shipping and general naval situation, and by General Pershing, who took part in the military discussions. Sir William Robertson and General Foch also were consulted.

Regret has been continuously expressed here that the United States has not sent an official delegate to the conference. In the opinion of many authorities here it was obvious that the discussions of such an assembly could hardly be confined to the Balkan peninsula, and it was felt that America's duty, as well as her privilege, to share in the discussion of all other matters relating to the war and to war policies in general.

In some quarters, indeed, there has been a tendency to criticize President Wilson's action in refusing to participate in the congress. "The Globe" says editorially to-night: "We quite understand the conditions which led President Wilson to take the course he has adopted, and we do not think it fair to hold him responsible for it. However, his attitude is one which we would like to see maintained. Italy made the same attempt and failed."

Urges Closer Alliance

"America will have the same experience. Her troops in France will find themselves fighting against the Austrians, with whom they are nominally allies. Her transports will have to run the gauntlet—we hope successfully—of Austrian as well as German submarines. If either Turkey or Bulgaria is able to spare any men to help Germany, they certainly will be ordered to do so by the pre-emptory orders of Berlin. We do not think either the Turk or the Bulgarian under such circumstances will make any nice distinctions between the different nations allied against the Kaiser."

"It is not possible to carry on a world war in a watertight compartment. We are convinced that sooner or later will compel the President to recognize this fact. Americans certainly have no desire whatever to see themselves playing a subordinate role in the present struggle, but it is a little difficult to see how this can be avoided if they do not take any share in the conferences of the Allies. The naval and military situation must be envisaged as a whole. It is obviously desirable that we have authoritative American opinion upon it."

Jewish Regiment Formed

King David's Shield Badge of Special British Unit

London, July 27.—The War Office has announced the formation of a special Jewish regiment of infantry with experienced officers in the higher commands.

Jewish soldiers with knowledge of the Yiddish or Russian language are ready serving with British regiments. It is intended that they will be transferred to this unit.

The regimental badge will be a copy of King David's shield.

War to Cost U. S. \$29,000,000 a Day, Congress Is Told

Daily Cost of War

United States	\$41,096,184.65
For fighting	\$29,413,169.86
Loans to allies	11,682,994.79
Great Britain	33,975,000.00
France	18,000,000.00
Russia	16,000,000.00
Italy	7,000,000.00
Rumania	2,000,000.00
Belgium	1,000,000.00
Serbia	1,000,000.00

Loans to Allies May Bring Year's Total to 15 Billions

7 Billions Needed To Meet the Bill

McAdoo Plans to Raise \$5,000,000,000 With Bonds, Rest With Taxes

Washington, July 27.—Estimating the cost of the war for the coming year at \$10,735,807,000, exclusive of loans to the Allies, the Administration informed Congress to-day that new revenues totalling \$7,000,000,000 must be raised from taxation or issuance of securities.

If advancement of credit to the Allies is continued at the present rate the year's total of war expenditures will pass \$15,000,000,000, and the amount of additional revenue required will increase accordingly.

The average daily cost of the first year of the war to the United States will thus be \$29,413,169 for military needs and \$11,682,994 for loans to the Allies. This exceeds by \$7,000,000 the present daily cost of the war to Britain, and also exceeds the present expenditure of all the Central Powers.

The difference is explained largely by the fact that the United States is confronted with the task of creating a huge military establishment, doing work it could have done in past years. American rates of army pay, too, are many times those of the Germans and the French.

How Congress will meet the enormous new revenue requirements remains to be determined, but there is a distinct sentiment in favor of offsetting most of the expenditures by bond issues. Many leaders on both sides of the Capitol predicted to-night that not more than \$2,000,000,000 of the \$7,000,000,000 asked would be raised by taxation, and that the remainder might be met partially by bond sales and partially by issuance of Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

Army to Get Lion's Share

Equipment and stores for the National Army, particularly artillery, will require the lion's share of appropriations under the Administration's estimates. Of the year's total of \$10,735,807,000, the War Department alone expects to spend \$7,854,240,000, or \$5,319,000,000 more than has been appropriated thus far for its expenses during the year.

The navy expects to spend \$2,200,000,000, of which \$288,000,000 remains to be appropriated. The Shipping Board, whose shipbuilding projects place it third on the list, expects to spend \$799,000,000, of which \$350,000,000 remains to be appropriated.

These figures cover the cost of the war from July 1 last to June 30 next. They do not include the money spent prior to the first of this month.

Tax Bill to Be Revised

Estimated receipts for the year were placed by Secretary McAdoo, in transmitting the estimates to the House of Representatives, at \$1,333,500,000. This estimate of receipts did not include revenues to be received under the pending war tax bill, estimated by Administration leaders in Congress at \$1,679,000,000. Revision of the bill will be made immediately, to embody whatever additional taxation it may be deemed best to impose as a result of the new estimates.

Tremendous as are the estimated expenditures of the government for the year, the appropriations actually sought by the various departments are placed above these totals in order to provide a margin of safety.

Thus the War Department, expecting to spend \$7,854,240,000, asks for appropriations totalling \$8,773,368,000, and the Navy Department, estimating its expenditures at \$1,324,178,000, asks for appropriations of \$1,679,000,000. Total appropriations sought by all departments aggregated \$11,610,193,999, or nearly \$1,000,000,000 more than estimated expenditures.

15 Billions May Be Needed

Should this sum be authorized by Congress, with an additional \$4,500,000,000 for the Allies, which would be necessary to keep up the present rate of loans totalling \$500,000,000 a month, the total to be raised by bond issues and additional taxation for the current fiscal year would be more than \$16,000,000,000.

It has been indicated that additional authorization for loans will not be requested of Congress until the new session begins in December. With estimated expenditures of \$10,735,807,000 as the basis for computation, the following deductions from the total of estimated expenditures were made in reaching the \$7,000,000,000 total of new revenues to be raised:

Income for the year under existing laws, \$1,333,500,000; bonds authorized under the war finance bill of April 25, but not issued, \$2,900,000,000; other bond issues previously authorized to reimburse the Treasury for various items of expense, about \$400,000,000; total, \$4,633,500,000.

Estimate of Receipts

The estimate of receipts during the next twelve months was computed as follows:
From customs duties..... \$225,000,000
From ordinary internal revenue sources..... 650,000,000
From income tax..... 350,000,000
From miscellaneous taxes and other items..... 70,000,000
Panama Canal tolls..... 7,000,000
Deposits to retire national bank notes (an item which is represented by the same figure on the credit side of the ledger) 30,000,000

No suggestions or recommendations as to methods for raising the money were made by Mr. McAdoo. He probably will advise later, however, with the Finance Committee, which wrestled all