NEW ARMY WILL DRAW BEST MEN FROM SUBURBS

Rejections and Exemptions Expected to Be Least in Such Communities.

ABOUT ONE IN FOUR UNFIT

City Boards Delayed by Failure to Get Official Lists From Washington

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Between 25 and 30 per cent. of the men called for the draft will have to be rejected for physical disability, Washington officials believe. There are no data on which to base a guess as to the number that will be excused because they have dependents or are indispensable in their occupations. First definite information of the indicated percentages is eagerly awaited.

It is supposed that the lowest exemption and rejection rates will be disclosed in prosperous communities, such as the suburbs of large cities. It is argued that the sons of men with comfortable incomes have had better care, food and surroundings than the factory hands of other towns and should be in better physical condition. Moreover, such men as a class hardly can be regarded as indispensable to the nation's industry, and dependents probably will not cause the discharge of many of them from service.

Roughly, the War Department has estimated that two men must be called for every one accepted, but they realize the returns may tell a far different story.

A new publication designed to help registered men keep track of their status is being prepared in the office of Provost Marshal-Gen. Crowder. Between the red ink and drawing numbers there will be cross references making it possible for a man to ascertain almost instantly his position in the drawing. A careful outline of the steps to be taken by the selection and appeals boards, answering fully all the questions that have been asked, also will be distributed.

The only thing registrants who expect to be called can do now is to watch the headquarters of their local board so as to know immediately if their names are posted.

FORM OF NOTIFICATION TO ALL DRAFTED MEN

Serial No.....

Local Board.....
(Insert designation by stamp as directed in Sec. 3 of Regulations.)

Address:.....

FORM NO. 103. PREPARED BY THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

NOTICE OF CALL AND TO APPEAR FOR PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

To.....
(Name.)

.....
(Address on registration card.)

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917, you are called for military service of the United States by this Local Board from among those persons whose registration cards are within the jurisdiction of this Local Board.

Your Serial Number is ....., and your Order Number is .....

You will report at the office of this Local Board for physical examination on the..... (Day.)

day of ....., 191 , at ..... o'clock A. M.
(Month.) (Year.)

Any claim for exemption or discharge must be made on forms which may be procured at the office of this Local Board, and must be filed at the office of this Local Board on or before the SEVENTH day after the date of mailing this notice.*

Your attention is called to the penalties for violation or evasion of the Selective Service law approved May 18, 1917, and of the Rules and Regulations made pursuant thereto, which penalties are printed on the back hereof.

LOCAL BOARD.....

By.....
Chairman.

.....
Clerk.

* Date of mailing notice,..... of ....., 191
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.) e3—4474

The above is a reproduction of the Government's official form letter that is to be used by all exemption boards in notifying the drafted men of their selection for the first examination. The form clears up two points about which there has been some confusion.

In the first place, it is made plain that all claimants for exemption must go in person to the headquarters of each district and make out the application there.

In the second place, all claims for exemption must be filed with the board within seven days after the notices HAVE BEEN MAILED, not seven days after receiving the notice.

BOARDS ARE CHANGED.

Draft Exemption Tribunals Altered in Makeup.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Announcement was made to-day at the Provost Marshal General's office of changes in several district exemption boards as follows:

Connecticut—Division No. 1, Horatio T. Grace, Hartford, vice Charles E. Beach; Division No. 2, Charles R. Treat, Orange, vice Daniel W. Murray.

Nebraska—Division No. 1, Dr. D. S. Woodard, Aurora, vice George W. Meredith.

Colorado—Division No. 1, Dr. Beverly Tucker, Colorado Springs, vice Dr. Henry W. Hogland.

LISTS ARE LACKING.

Exemption Boards Wait on Washington for Calling of Men.

Non-arrival of the master draft lists from Washington is getting on the nerves of the New York city exemption boards. In the first stages of the programme the exemptors had to be driven to get the work done. Now they are keen to speed it and are restless because they haven't the official serial lists requisite for the next step.

The master tables reached newspapers here by mail two days ago, with the President's directions for applying them. Understanding that copies for all the boards had been mailed to Albany for distribution, Roscoe S. Conkling, supervisor of the draft in this city, kept telephoning the Adjutant-General's office yesterday, but none had been received there. Lieut. McClaughlin of the Adjutant-General's staff had heard that one district somewhere in the State had got its list, but could not verify the rumor.

Meanwhile the restless exemption board men were telephoning Mr. Conkling wanting to know when they could have their lists and proceed to call the draft candidates for physical examination. He couldn't tell them. One theory was that the War Department had sent the lists to the most distant parts of the country first, so that the procedure everywhere could be synchronized.

Medical Information Bureau.

Mr. Conkling, while hoping that the delay wouldn't last long, said that the breathing spell allowed the exemptors between two hard divisions of their task might be beneficial in the end. It has given the Adjutant-General time to select a board of three physicians, all volunteers, who will act as an information bureau for the examining surgeons. They are Dr. Victor C. Pedersen, president of the New York branch of the American Urological Society; Dr. Frederick W. Smith, an ex-navy examiner, and Dr. J. T. Krause of the New York Board of Health. From this morning until the end of the draft one of them will be found at the New York office of the Adjutant-General, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., ready to answer officially all questions regarding physical examinations.

As many city employees are in the conscription list, Theodore Rousseau, the Mayor's secretary, sent a letter yesterday to all departments under the Mayor's jurisdiction asking them to send him immediately the names of all officers and employees who are drawn.

"Besides the question of permitting employees to enlist," the letter says, "the Mayor will have the duty of presenting to the exemption boards for discharge from the Federal service the names of those employees who are indispensable to the municipal government. There is obviously danger that some will themselves urge their indispensability as a ground for discharge and that the responsible heads of departments and offices will be asked to certify this alleged indispensability.

Mayor to Pass on Applications.

"The Mayor will approve applications under the Fenner law for permission to enlist by employees likely to be drafted, even though they must be replaced by substitutes, provided they are unwilling to or cannot urge grounds for exemption by reason of dependents and provided they are not indispensable to the city's service.

"No applications for discharge will be submitted to exemption boards on behalf of employees by the Mayor or by department heads unless such employees are indispensable to the city service. The fact that the services of a given employee may be rendered by a substitute if not by him does not establish the indispensability. It must be personal to this employee and not applicable merely to the service which he renders. The Mayor will desire a certification by his advisory committee on war service to the effect that the services of the employee are indispensable."

In behalf of the Mayor Mr. Rousseau asks the department heads to submit lists of employees for whom a request for discharge on the ground of indispensability is believed necessary. Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, at the Mayors request, counted the men he regarded as indispensable some time ago. This undoubtedly will be used as a check against the reports of the department chiefs.

One Board to Call More Men.

Already one exemption board has decided to call more than 200 per cent. of its quota of men for physical examination, believing that on account of the probable number of exemptions and discharges it could not fill the quota otherwise. This is Board 124, which sits in Public School 87, Amsterdam avenue and Seventy-seventh street. Of a report that in some districts the quota could not be obtained even by calling all the registered men Mr. Conkling said he had heard nothing.

"But don't lose sight of the fact," he added, "that it is one thing to claim exemption and another to prove the claim. Remember also that from the time a man is posted among those called for examination he is really in the military service of the Government and amenable to military law. If he fails through any fault of his own to report for examination if called he may be tried by court-martial as a deserter, and in time of war desertion is a serious crime. Those who make false claims of exemption are liable to prosecution for perjury, the maximum punishment for which is five years imprisonment and $2,000 fine."

Objectors Cannot Delay.

Mr. Conkling was not worried yesterday because an organization of conscientious objectors had said it would start a test case as soon as its first member was called for draft examination.

"Nothing will be allowed to obstruct the work of the boards," he said. "We do not expect any serious opposition to the enforcement of the law in this city. What are the conscientious objectors anyway—a new kind of sect?"

"No, just an insect," said the official entomologist.

"We've seen only one of them," said Mr. Conkling. "He was a young man who asked so many questions about what he should do that he was finally advised to go home and if he was called for examination to do what the others did."

Another young man who called at the Adjutant-General's office said: "My brother and I support our mother, a widow. We are near the front of the draft list. Both of us want to go to France, but one must stay to keep the home going. Mother is willing to have one go. Will it be all right for us to decide which one shall go and which shall file a claim for exemption?"

"If you are called, tell your exemption board the same story you have told me and let it decide," was Mr. Conkling's ruling.

Investigations Under Way.

It developed yesterday that some of the boards already have begun to investigate the circumstances of certain men in their neighborhoods who claimed exemption when they registered and are expected to do so again if they are called for the army. Board members have told Mr. Conkling that they know of men who are fakers and will be prepared to submit the proof to the New York city appeals board if necessary.

There is, for example, a certain man who owns an uptown store. He retired a few days ago and his son is ostensibly running the business and supporting the family. The son is of draft age and his serial number is well to the front of the list. His district board fully expects to receive an affidavit from him, claiming exemption on the ground that he has dependent relatives.

Such a claim must be supported by an affidavit from a second man who swears he knows the first affidavit is truthful. If the son of the storekeeper passes the physical examination and attempts to have himself exempted it is wholly possible that he and his fellow affidavit maker may be arrested for perjury. This is a typical case which the district exemption board has been investigating while it waits for the master list from Washington.

No Quota Protests in City.

Other boards are showing initiative in different ways. In Long Island City the 171st board, of which Lucien Knapp is chairman, has posted an alphabetical list of the registrants on a sixty-four foot window of the Red Cross Society. Fifty men at a time can see it and find their numbers in a few seconds. The 175th board will post a similar list in the Court House at Elmhurst.

No New York city board has objected to the size of the quota assigned its district by the Governor. Several protests have been sent to Albany from up-State counties.

If the master lists are received to-day some of the city boards will start calling men for examination to-morrow, the first third of those called being ordered to respond on Thursday of next week.

Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., chairman of the Mayor's Committee on National Defence, put forth a statement yesterday in praise of the draft work of that committee, its volunteers and the exemption boards. Of the boards he says:

"Since they have at various times been subjected to considerable criticism, it is only fair to say that almost without exception they have shown a most patriotic spirit, have worked ceaselessly during the hottest part of the year for the success of the draft, and are entitled to very great credit."

'PORK' BILL PASSES SENATE, 50 TO 11

Rivers and Harbors Measure Carrying $27,954,000 Now Goes to Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Carrying an appropriation of $27,954,000, the annual rivers and harbors bill was passed by the Senate late to-day, 50 to 11.

Although many Senators had attacked the measure as pork barrel legislation of a kind inexcusable in war time the only negative votes were cast by Senators Borah, Brady, Kenyon, La Follette, Smith of Michigan and Smoot, Republicans, and Ashurst, Gore, King, Pomerene and Shafroth, Democrats.

The measure, which passed the House June 27, now goes to conference. As passed by the Senate it authorizes the Government to enter into negotiations for acquisition of the Cape Cod and the Chesapeake and Delaware canals, and provides for the establishment of a Federal waterways commission of seven members appointed by the President at a salary of $7,500 each.

Senator Kenyon led the attack on the bill, but his motion to substitute a lump appropriation of $15,000,000 was rejected, 45 to 17. Senator King branded the system of making waterways appropriations as "iniquitous beyond expression," and Senator Borah pleaded for conservation of financial resources for use in conducting this war.

Without a record vote the Senate rejected Senator Shafroth's amendmena providing that no appropriation should be available except in the event that States, counties, cities and corporations affected by the project should pay one-third of the amount appropriated. Minor amendments adopted included one authorizing the Secretary of War to make regulations for any navigable territory endangered by coast artillery fire.

FLATTSBURG FLIERS NAMED.

Eight New Yorkers Among Candidates for Aero Training.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 26.—The following members of the New York Regiment were selected to-day as a part of the detail to be sent to the ground school for aviators at Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday:

First Company—J. C. Miller, 600 West 140th street; V. J. Coletti, 242 East Thirty-second street; G. Finne, 227 East Fiftieth street. Second Company—J. M. Crummey, 110 West Seventy-first street. Fourth Company—S. W. Butler, Poughkeepsie; E. Foster, 1 Madison avenue; P. E. Hassinger, Mount Vernon; W. S. Callahan, 229 East Fifty-fifth street.

Chicago Socialist Arrested.

CHICAGO, July 26.—George Koop, formerly candidate for Mayor of Chicago on the Socialist ticket, was arrested to-day on a charge made by the Department of Justice of circulating literature intended to discourage enlistments.

"Wireless Light" to Guard Ships.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Ethan I. Dodds, inventor of "bottled light" and Marconi's one time collaborator, claims to have invented a wireless light which will burn under water and thus protect ships from mines.

BORAH WARNS THAT WAR IS AMERICA'S

Continued from First Page.

the interest of the American people and of permitting them to know definitely and specifically the things for which they are expected to fight and the things for which they are expected to die.

"We cannot carry on this war without a thoroughly aroused and sustained favorable public opinion, which does not at this time exist, and one of the reasons, in my opinion, why it does not exist is because of the nebulous and uncertain terms and conditions upon which we are supposed to be in the war and the utter want of knowledge as to what conditions will take us out of the war.

Must Tell Our Own People.

"M. Viviani in that remarkable address bidding farewell to the American people told us that the great mistake the German Government made was in not knowing the French and English people. Let us not as a Government make that same fatal mistake with reference to our own people. Out yonder in the open, where every move toward war means sorrow and sacrifice, where families are to be separated and broken, where husband and brother and son are to be offered upon the altar, that altar must be our country—you must speak to them of things of home and of the flag, you must give them an American issue for which to die.

"We may have our allies and with them a common purpose, but America is still America, with her own separate and noble institutions, her individuality, the moral and intellectual conceptions of her own people—she is still a sun and not a satellite. If our own institutions are not at stake, if the security of our own country is not involved, if we as a people and as a nation are not fighting for our own rights and the honor and lives of our own people, our declaration of war was a bold and impudent betrayal of a whole people and its further continuance a conspiracy against every home in the land.

Rights Trampled Under Foot.

"I can speak for myself and for myself alone. But speaking for myself, I did not vote for war out of sympathy for France, much as I sympathize with and greatly as I admire that brave and chivalrous people. I voted for war because our own people had been murdered and because we were informed that the slaughter was to be renewed. I could see nothing in the future but continued wrongs, dishonor and complete national degradation.

"I voted for war to preserve and make safe our own blessed republic—to give honor and dignity and security to this democracy of ours and to keep it if we could as our fathers transmitted it, whole and triumphant. I felt that self-respect was the very breath of life of a democracy, that while other Governments might continue in humiliation and even in degradation, without self-respect a democracy could not long endure. I felt that a free republic living alone and existing only in the affections and devotions of the citizens could not long survive the day when that republic should refuse to defend the rights and protect the lives of its citizens.

"So I voted for war because the most vital thing in our national life was and is involved, and for no other reason on earth would I cast that vote and help plunge our nation into the midst of this world conflict. From that hour this was no longer a European war but an American war, to be carried on for American interests, a war to settle once and we hope for all time that while slow to wrath we are swift to avenge those wrongs which challenge national honor and imperil the security of the people."

New Orleans to Celebrate.

NEW ORLEANS July 26.—A three days celebration of the bicentennial of New Orleans will be held next February 8, 10 and 11, it was announced to-day. Assurances have been received from Paris that a delegation from that city's municipal council will attend.

Ships Seized in Siam Damaged.

BANGKOK, July 26.—The machinery of the nine Austro-German steamers, aggregating 19,000 tons, which were seized after Siam had declared war against the Central Powers, was found to be damaged. All male subjects of enemy countries have been interned and all enemy business will be wound up.

FEDERAL CENSORS IN CABLE OFFICES

Every Transatlantic Message Now Subjected to Their Scrutiny.

THEIR POWERS GREAT

Senders May Use Any One of Ten Codes—Rules Are Announced.

When another contingent of American troops lands in France it may have been attacked by German submarines en route, but not if sharp eyed United States Government agents can prevent it.

An innocent looking message saying "Mother died yesterday" or "Draw on me for sixty thousand" will not tell the German Admiralty intelligence department that the fleet of transports and convoys sailed on the day mentioned or that there were sixty thousand men aboard. That is, not if the American censors can help it. And helping it is their job. They went on the job yesterday.

In plainer words, every transatlantic cable message leaving the United States since midnight Wednesday night has been subjected to the scrutiny of a Federal censor. Not only is the message itself viewed with the utmost care but pains are taken to find out something about the sender too. By the lateer precaution persons who are suspected of friendliness to the enemy have small opportunity to convey news of importance by the undersea lines.

Censors' Power Complete.

The censors are stationed at all cable offices. They are under the exclusive pay and direction of the Government, however, and the cable companies have no control over their actions and practically no appeal from their rulings. Announcement of the new policy in regard to wireless messages to Europe was made some days ago.

The demand for it first crystallized after the leak in regard to the sailing of the first American overseas expedition. Up to that time it was believed that the censorship at the European end of the cables was sufficient, but investigations which followed plainly showed the fallacy of this theory.

The point was brought home to the people on this side the water by the explanation that the simplest code in the world and at the same time the one most difficult of solution is a straightforward and apparently frank message which, by previous agreement, has a significance differing entirely from that of the words themselves.

The censors themselves have little to say. Talking is not their business. They are put in the cable offices to watch and to try not only to fathom every hidden meaning which may lie in a seemingly plain commercial or personal message, but to gauge the personality of the sender or the attitude, patriotic or otherwise, of the firm from which it comes.

Published rules governing the censorship are comparatively simple and are expected to occasion no inconvenience in the transmission of any cablegram which is just what it purports to be. Messages may be written in English or French. To Italy and Italian territory Italian may be used. For Central and South America, the West Indies, Mexico and to points reached by the Pacific routes plain English, French or Spanish is permitted.

Ten Codes Permitted.

Ten authorized codes also are declared legitimate, provided they are acceptable to the countries to which messages are sent. They are the A. B. C. Fifth, Scott's Tenth Edition, Western Union (not including five letter edition), Lieber's (except five letter), Bentley's Complete Phrase code (not including oil and mining supplements), Broomhall's Imperial Combination, Broomhall's Imperial Combination Rubber, Meyer's Atlantic Cotton, thirty-ninth edition; Riverside, fifth edition, and A. Z. code.

Various restrictions are imposed. For example, the sender will have to place his own full name and address and the name and address of the addressee on the envelope, whether or not the information is intended for transmission. Registered code addresses may be used in actual sending of the messages, provided censorship at the point of destination does not prevent this. Code addresses as signatures will not be permitted.

A message referring to a voyage must carry, on the outside and solely for the information of the censor, the name of the ship. The name will not be transmitted. Unrelated numbers are prohibited and test words are permitted only when senders comply with certain regulations, which may be obtained from the censors or the telegraph companies.

The official announcements telling the public of the censorship conclude with this brief statement: "Prohibited. Military information, aid to the enemy, numbering of cablegrams, except as specified information of movements of all vessels in the submarine zone, private codes, serial numbers, except as specified."

SOLDIER BROKER COMES BACK.

Exchange Greets Suspended Member Who Fought in France.

One year ago William H. Wallace, Jr., was suspended from the New York Stock Exchange for twelve months. Having nothing in particular to do Mr. Wallace sailed for France and shortly thereafter sailed into the Germans under French colors. He became such a good soldier that he was soon made an officer, and in the twelve intervening months won several medals and honorable mention.

The Stock Exchange welcomed him back on the floor yesterday and he was gladly received by his fellow brokers. The exchange officials announced that his name had been placed on the honor roll of men from the New York Stock Exchange who are rendering distinguished service during the war.

Mr. Wallace, with his partner, John Jerome Kelly, was suspended from the Stock Exchange on July 13, 1916, for "actions inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade." Kelly was suspended for sixty days and Wallace for twelve months.

WOULD BAR GIRLS AT CAMPS.

Vanishing of Chicago Child Leads to Demand.

CHICAGO, July 26.—That many girls in their teens unaccompanied by adults are visiting the cantonment of soldiers in Cicero, a suburb of Chicago, is shown by investigations recently made by the Juvenile Protective Association, according to Albert E. Webster, assistant superintendent.

A girl of fifteen disappeared from home. In her room were scraps of paper containing names of five soldiers. These soldiers were interviewed and the girl was found in a restaurant near the camp.

The association, in a letter yesterday to Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council for National Defence, urged that unescorted girls be barred from the camp.

Corn $2.25 a Bushel in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—A record price for corn was set here to-day when white No. 2 sold at $2.25 a bushel.

T. R. SAYS TRAINING MUST BE KEPT UP

Colonel Scores Those Who Term U. S. War Preparation Temporary.

MOOSE ORDER HEARS HIM

"Pawnbroker Patriotism" and Excess Profits Equally Hard Hit.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—Amid the cheers of thousands of visitors gathered here for the international convention of the Loyal Order of Moose, Col. Theodore Roosevelt to-day declared the continuation of universal military training in the United States after the war is the nation's only security against a repetition of unpreparedness such as has handicapped the country in the present crisis and which, he said, amounted to a "miracle of national inefficiency."

The Colonel assailed the theory that the war can be financed by a tremendous tax on incomes, and declared for heavy and progressive taxes on excess profits. "While a reasonable profit should be given on Government war contracts," he said, "no man in America has a right to become tremendously wealthy as a result of this war."

Asserting that the United States Government announces that the measures of preparedness now in progress are temporary and will be stopped as soon as the emergency is over, Col. Roosevelt characterized this as a "criminal refusal to provide for the future."

War Preparation Summed Up.

He summed up what America had accomplished since the declaration of a state of war with Germany by saying that the United States did not now have a single airplane fit to send across the German lines, and that months must pass before one could be manufactured; that America had no heavy artillery to put in the battle line and that Major-Gen. Pershing and his soldiers would have to trust to French and English guns. American submarine chasers operating with the British fleet constituted, he said, only a tiny fraction of the English force. It would be a year after the declaration of war before America would have a fair number of big cargo ships.

"We have not enough rifles for our men," said Col. Roosevelt. "We have not yet begun to assemble the draft army, the first elementary officers' training camps have not been finished, the National Guard has only just begnu to mobilize.

"We have put a fragment of our fine little regular army into France, and, as it is composed almost exclusively of infantry without artillery, it would be helpless against any well equipped enemy were it not aided by our allies.

"This is the sum total of the activities of a nation of 100,000,000 people and in possession of incalculable wealth and boundless resources during the six months following its entry (after two and one-half years warning) into the greatest war in history.

Hits "Pawnbroker Patriotism."

"We are in a war and our first business is to fight," Col. Roosevelt concluded. "Only a few months ago I heard people say they would give money, potatoes and other things, but would let some one else fight for them. This is pawnbroker patriotism. The foremost place in patriotism is that of the American who actually goes to face the shells and cannon."

In another brief address earlier in the day Col. Roosevelt said all his kin who were eligible had "lined up" for military service, and that "it isn't my fault that I'm not over there now."

A war relief fund of $550,000 was voted to-day by the convention. It will be raised through a membership assessment of $1 per capita.

A monster parade to-night in which Col. Roosevelt appeared was the closing feature of the day's programme.

NEW BRITISH RULES FOR DANGER ZONES

Ship Captains Made Responsible for Enforcing Twenty-two Regulations.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.

LONDON, July 15.—The British Board of Trade has issued a new and unabridged set of rules for the guidance of British ships in the danger zone. The rules require that all precautions should be taken in advance in view of an attack from a submarine or collision with a mine. The master of the ship is made primarily responsible for the enforcement of the rules, of which there are twenty-two dealing with berthing of passengers, lighting, warnings to engine room staff, lifeboats and life saving apparatus.

The one rule that is emphasized more than any other is that relating to the regulation of smoke. It is explained that smoke can be seen for many miles and is often the only indication given to a submarine of the presence of a vessel. The rules require particular care be taken of the furnaces and the stoking of the boilers so that they produce as little smoke as possible. The Board of Trade declares the fires should be laid lightly and kept clean and even.

Another rule requires that big wooden plugs should be provided before the ship leaves port to stop up shell holes in the vessel's side. The plugs are provided in most ports, being made of spruce about two feet long and tapering from eight inches at one end to two inches at the other.

Life belts must be so placed on boats as to be accessible to the persons for whom they are available. It is up to the masters of passenger ships to see that every passenger has a life belt, that all of them know how to adjust the belts and that they keep them within easy reach during the time the ship is in the danger zone. Musters are to be held at short notice immediately after leaving port. Not more than two types of life belt are to be carried on one boat.

Rules for Parcel Post to Troops.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Parcel post packages may be sent to soldiers of the American expeditionary force at the rate of 12 cents a pound, but may not be registered, insured or sent C. O. D., the Post Office Department announced today.

Moulter, U. S. Airman, Injured.

PARIS, July 26.—Bennett Moulter, an American aviator in the French service, has been injured, but not dangerously. He was pitched out of his machine while landing on the Belgian front after a night flight over the German lines. Moulter fought for and against Gen. Villa in Mexico.

POISON IN HIS COFFEE, WEINER SCENTS PLOT

Part Owner of Brighton Beach Hotel in Double Distress.

David Weiner, who is in the cloak and suit business in Manhattan and is also part owner of the Brighton Beach Hotel, summoned the Coney Island correspondents to his office yesterday, notifying them that he had an important, startling and altogether thrilling piece of news.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Weiner to the breathless throng, "I have been nearly poisoned almost!"

"Goodness gracious!" was the composite reply of the correspondents.

"Positively," said Mr. Weiner. "Twice in the past eight days some bums has made efforts to poison me to death. Poison in my coffee is the startling news I've got for your papers, gentlemen. Coffee that I make right here in this hotel which I own part of, gentlemen. Coffee that is the best coffee in the world, gentlemen, and only 10 cents a cup too."

Mr. Weiner then went ahead and told the correspondents that eight days ago he drank his cup of coffee and almost immediately was made ill. Two doctors were called, but although they charged high prices all they could tell Mr. Weiner was that he was sick.

"And so, gentlemen, the money I paid them doctors was wasted," lamented Mr. Weiner.

Five days ago Mr. Weiner drank another cup of coffee and again was made very ill. This time he called his family physician, who said Mr. Weiner was poisoned and that in all likelihood the poison had been administered in coffee. Mr. Weiner is convinced that somebody is either trying to take his life or preparing to open a restaurant in opposition.

COMMONS AGAINST PEACE PROPOSAL

Continued from First Page.

geographical problems eventually to be solved." He added:

"The principle clearly agreed to by every one of the Allies is that in any rearrangement made the governing principle ought to be the interests and the wishes of the populations affected. But is that principle acceptable to the Central Powers? Is Germany prepared not only to evacuate Belgium but to make reparation for the colossal mischief and damage which accompanied her devastating occupation and the practical enslavement of a large portion of the Belgian people? Is she prepared not only to do that but to restore to Belgium, not a pretence of, but absolute independence?"

Mr. Asquith thought that the German people was the greatest obstacle to peace, but said that was a matter for the German people themselves. So far as the Allies were concerned the best hope of peace, he said, was a frank and open statement, both by way of avowal and disavowal of the objects for which they were fighting. "The matter is for the peoples, rather than the Governments. Once that is realized by the democracies of the world we shall be within measurable sight of an honorable and lasting peace. Meanwhile we shall not be helping the advent of peace if we give the impression that there is any faltering in our determination or doubt in our ability to carry on the burden. We look up with clear conscience until our ends are achieved."

VENEZUELAN GIRL WEDS HERE.

Miss Tinedo Bride as Sequel to Italian Mission's Visit.

Miss Louisa Tinedo, daughter of the late Gen. Bernardo Tinedo Velasco, one time Presidential candidate of Venezuela, and Capt. Sebastiano Raimondo, formerly in charge of shipbuilding for the Italian navy, were married last night at the Hotel Biltmore. Judge Charles L. Guy, presiding Justice of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, performed the ceremony.

The couple first met at the time of the recent visit of the Italian commission to this country, when Capt. Raimondo was on the Mayor's reception committee. After an extended trip through the Western States they will make their home at Kew Gardens, L. I. Capt. Raimondo is now general director in this country for Gio. Ansaldo & Co., an Italian shipbuilding and munition making corporation.

BAKER PLANS WAR REPORTS.

He Would Protect Public From Ignorant Speculation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To protect the public against irresponsible speculation about the military situation and the war Secretary Baker to-day said he would discuss with the General Staff and the War College the feasibility of having official statements made public from time to time, outlining the general situation.

The reports will give such facts as can be given without prejudicing military plans.

RACE MOBS KILL 3 IN CHESTER, PA., RIOT

Two White Men and Negro Slain—Twenty Hurt in Sudden Outburst.

SCORES ARE ARRESTED

Police Check Fierce Battle After Hours of Night Conflict.

CHESTER, PA., July 26.—Three men, two white, the other a negro, were killed in race riots which occurred again here to-night. About twenty were injured.

Scores of persons were arrested but the authorities announced at 10 o'clock they had the situation well in hand.

The rioting reached its climax early in the evening, when a mob of 500 whites invaded the districts inhabited by the negroes. They were sworn to avenge the men who had been wounded in clashes with the blacks last night, and as they brushed past the city police they loudly proclaimed their intentions.

Joseph McCann, 28 years old, was the white man killed. He was in a mob who gave chase to a negro. At Third and Lloyd streets the negro turned drew a revolver and fired three times. McCann dropped and died two minutes later.

It was in revenge for this killing that the same mob, augmented by new arrivals until it contained more than 2,000 men, pulled two negroes from a street car and shot one of them to death. The other escaped.

When McCann fell the crowd grew more venomous. They continued after the murderer, who ran into a house at 1017 West Third street and dashed out the opposite side. He made his way to a house at Front and Lloyd streets, where he attempted to intrench himself. His pursuers fired the building. As the flames began to gather headway the Mayor's posse arrived. Ten policemen broke through the crowd and made their way to the third floor, where they found the negro. When they reached the street the crowd yelled.

Under cover of drawn revolvers they took the negro to a patrol wagon and on to city hall.

The mob followed. Turning from the station house the rioters pulled poles from two trolley cars in Third street. As the third car came up they saw two negroes. Bricks and stones were thrown at the car, slightly injuring several of the passengers.

The third fatality occurred shortly before midnight, when Policeman James Jarrett was shot and instantly killed by a bullet fired by a negro. The policeman was trying to quell an outbreak along the "black belt" when he was brought down. Mayor McDowell ordered all citizens to get off the streets of Chester my midnight. He said the situation was very serious.

SOLDIERS BEAT NEGROES

Youngstown Militiamen Say They Were Goaded to Attack.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 26.—Soldiers of the Tenth Regiment, Ohio National Guard, were patrolling the downtown district of Youngstown to-night as a precaution against renewal of race rioting which occurred here this afternoon between thirty guardsmen and a score or more of negroes. During the rioting one negro was severely injured and several others badly beaten by the militiamen, who say the trouble was the result of insulting remarks directed at them by the negroes. Up to a late hour there had been no further disturbances.

Following this afternoon's outbreak the feeling, which has been developing for several weeks among white residents against the negroes, reached a high pitch, and it was the opinion of authorities that the slightest disturbance to-night might cause a riot of serious proportions.

Soldiers maintain that for some time past the negroes have been persistently insulting members of the units stationed here, and the resentment of the militiamen finally became uncontrollable this afternoon. A large crowd of white citizens were spectators during this afternoon's trouble, and were starting to participate on the side of the guardsmen when a cordon of police stopped the encounter.

Miss Bringhurst, Artist, Dies.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Miss Gulda Bringhurst, portrait painter, daughter of Robert P. Bringhurst, the sculptor, died to-day. She had won a scholarship in the New York Art League, where she was studying when taken ill.

Banker Made Red Cross Aid.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—James Jackson, a Boston banker, was appointed manager of Red Cross work in the New England States to-day by Harvey D. Gibson, general manager of the American Red Cross.

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