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LONDON DEMANDS SWIFT REPRISALS FOR LATEST RAID

Papers Declare People Are Furious at Inadequacy of City's Protection.

FLIGHT SO SLOW THAT IT LOOKS LIKE PARADE

Low Altitude Maintained by Germans Shows Their Contempt for Capital's Defense.

GREAT NEED IS FOR AIRPLANES

Thousands Must Be Built, With Help of America, to Carry War Into Enemy Territory.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 8.—An intensified demand for reprisals has followed the air raid of yesterday. All the Sunday newspapers declare the people of London are furious at the inadequacy of the city's defense, as it was revealed yesterday.

The Sunday Times says the crying need of 1917 is for airplanes, as it was for shells in 1915, and declares the government must be compelled to realize that the airplane will be the ultimate and deciding factor of the war. It insists that thousands must be built with the help of America to carry the war into enemy territory. An aviation expert says in an article in the Times:

"There is a huge output to be had from America if our new ally will consent to accept ready-made designs from Europe, and not insist on wanting to do her own experimenting."

Lloyd's News, also demanding greater airplane production, says:

"The raiders yesterday came at their leisure and bombed at their leisure. Their flight over London was so slow that it looked like a parade. They seemed to despise our defenses."

LOW ALTITUDE SHOWS CONTEMPT FOR DEFENSES

The Observer asserts that most of the enemy machines were comparatively slow biplanes, and that the fast British machines made rings around them. It is held that the low altitude maintained by the Germans showed their contempt for the city's defenses.

The Weekly Dispatch contends that the people are in an ugly temper, and no longer of a mood to endure official obstinacy.

Reynolds's newspaper says:

"Every Londoner recognizes that yesterday's raid was one of deliberate murder and terrorism. If there was military damage it was only a modicum. The man in the streets wants a policy of reprisals on Rheinish towns put into effect immediately."

Kennedy Jones, director of food economy, said there must be no more shilly-shallying with the question of reprisals, and disquieting reports that Lord French is hampered in the discharge of his duties by other departments must be disposed of once and for all.

OFFICIAL GERMAN REPORT OF RAID ON LONDON

[By Associated Press.]

BERLIN (British Admiralty per Wireless Press, via London), July 8.—One German airplane was lost in yesterday's raid on London, and a British plane was shot down over the city, it is announced officially.

The announcement also says no military damage was done by the aerial attacks on Friday night on German towns. The statement follows:

"On Friday night, in addition to bomb-dropping near the front, there were encounters in German territory. Enemy aviators dropped more than 100 incendiary bombs in the Westphalian industrial region, on Treves and the neighborhood, and also on Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Rodalben. No military damage was caused. One enemy airplane fell into our hands.

"On the morning of July 7, one of our aviation squadrons attacked London. At 11 o'clock bombs were dropped freely on docks, harbor works and warehouses on the Thames. Fires and explosions were observed. One British airplane was shot down over London. Bombs were dropped at Margate, on the east coast of England. Our airplanes all returned except one, which was compelled to make a descent to the sea and could not be saved by our naval forces.

"In aerial encounters at the front and by antiaircraft fire, the enemy yesterday lost nine airplanes."

According to the official British version of the London raid, three German airplanes were brought down at sea on their return trip. No mention was made of the loss of a British machine.

REPORTS OF DAMAGE TO KRUPP WORKS FACTORY

[By Associated Press.]

AMSTERDAM, July 8.—A frontier correspondent of the Handelsblad reports that five persons were killed and several houses were destroyed during the bombardment of the German city of Essen, home of the great Krupp works, Friday night. A correspondent of the Telegraaf says bombs were dropped on the Krupp works, and that reports of damage inflicted are conflicting. Estimates of the number of attackers vary from fifteen to forty. (The official French statement of Sat-

(Continued on Third Page.)

Have You Tried Broad Rock Ginger Ale? Its Fine. —Adv.

Women Relatives Must Not Follow Overseas

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The War Department is going to ask the State Department not to issue passports to wives and other female relatives of officers and other soldiers at the front.

With the crossing of the sea by Pershing's expedition, the War Department was bombarded with petitions by the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the men for information as to how best to proceed to be near them in France. Many hoped to live in Paris, so that their menfolk could visit them while on leave from the trenches.

The War Department made it plain that it disapproved of this practice and will do everything possible to prevent it. No person can enter any of the warring countries without passports to identify him, and the State Department will be asked not to issue papers to persons merely going abroad to be near the troops.

The same thing will apply to the National Guard and draft forces when they go to France.

CROWN PRINCE IS CHECKED NEAR CHEMIN-DES-DAMES

Germans Met by Determined Resistance on Part of French and Sustain Heavy Losses.

PETAIN'S MEN ENLARGE GAINS

Take Offensive Northeast of Verdun and Carry Three Strong Salients. Russian Attacking Line in Eastern Galicia Lengthens to Thirty Miles.

[By Associated Press.]

North of the Aisne the French again have checked the German Crown Prince in an effort to regain the line of the Chemin-des-Dames.

Attacking on four sectors along a front of seven and a half miles, north of the Laffaux mill to the Froidmont farm, the Germans were met by determined resistance on the part of the French, and, sustaining heavy losses, were repulsed completely, except on the eastern end of the line between Bovettes and Froidmont farm. Here, on a front of nearly two miles, the fighting was desperate, and the French, after several hours, were able to regain some lost elements. Later in the day, in local engagements, the French recaptured more of the lost trenches.

East of Cerny, on the eastern end of the Aisne front, General Petain's men, in an attack, were able to enlarge the ground captured on July 1 near Ailles. On the left bank of the Meuse, northeast of Verdun, the French took the offensive and carried three strong salients. One was west of Le Mort Homme and the other two southwest of hill 304, the dominating height west of the Meuse, and against which the German Crown Prince threw ineffectual attacks during the past week. German efforts to dislodge the French from their newly won positions were fruitless.

FIGHTING NOW IN PROGRESS NEAR HALICZ, HEY TO LEMBERG

The artillery and infantry fighting in Eastern Galicia is spreading. The Russian attacking front now has lengthened to thirty miles, and fighting is in progress around Halicz, the key to Lemberg, capital of Galicia.

German efforts to dislodge the Russians from the positions gained at Godov and Koniuchy a week ago have been repulsed by General Brussiloff's men. Attacks some miles to the north and around Brzezany also failed. At Stanislau, south of Halicz, and near Huta, south of Stanislau, the Russians have made attacks, but, according to Berlin, they resulted in no gain of ground.

On the British front in France there have been several small raids, but no infantry engagements of importance. In the air, however, there has been great activity. British airmen broke up German airplane squadrons and carried out successful raids against German airdromes, depots and troops. Sixteen German machines were driven down, ten out of control, and eight British machines are reported missing.

Important developments may be expected from Berlin within the next few days. Advices from the German capital and neutral countries agree that important internal political moves are brewing. Also Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, is expected to make an important speech dealing with the question of peace in the Reichstag on Monday or Tuesday.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, his chief of staff, have reached Berlin for conferences, and Emperor William has returned hurriedly from Vienna. The Emperor, it is announced officially, visited the Imperial Chancellor on his return and received from him a report on the situation.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOAT DESTROYED IN NORTH SEA

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 8.—A German torpedo boat was destroyed on Saturday by striking a mine north of Ameland, in the North Sea, according to a Hague dispatch. The members of the crew, with the exception of two men, were drowned. The vessel had been in commission only a fortnight.

RUSSIANS STILL HAVE UPPER HAND IN FIGHTING

LONDON, July 8.—The Russians still have the upper hand in the fighting in Northeastern Galicia. While admittedly checked, temporarily at least, in their advance on Lemberg from the east and southeast, they have held the gains they made a week ago in their initial onslaught and those registered in Friday's and Saturday's battle. For the present a deadlock prevails, both sides resting from the terrific two-days'

(Continued on Second Page.)

DRAFT STEPS SET FORTH IN DETAIL

Registered Men Notified to Hold Themselves in Readiness for Appearance.

TIME OF DRAWING NOT FIXED

Crowder's Circular Does Not Cover Summoning of Registrants for Actual Service.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Another step in building up the selective conscription army was taken to-day with the distribution of a circular by Provost-Marshal-General Crowder, notifying the registered men to hold themselves in readiness for appearance before the board which will conduct examinations and consider exemptions.

How or when the government will select the men to be examined is not detailed in the circular, but it is revealed that registration cards in each county or city jurisdiction are to be numbered with red ink, and that "as soon as the drawing is complete, lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board." It already has been announced that the selection will take place in Washington, and the general presumption has been that some device similar to a jury wheel will be employed.

Exemptions are to be determined by the local boards, the circular shows, only for the previously announced specified causes, such as responsibility for the support of relatives, and not for agricultural or industrial reasons. Seven days after the designations are posted will be allowed for filing claims. Then there will be an additional allowance of ten days for filing proofs, and the board must decide within three days after the proof is filed.

APPEAL FROM LOCAL BOARD MUST BE MADE IN TEN DAYS

When the case of any registrant has been disposed of, so far as the local board is concerned, the names of those not exempted or discharged will be posted. Claims for exemption for agricultural or industrial work must be made within five days after such posting, and must go direct to the higher board sitting for the judicial district. Appeals from the rulings of local boards must be made to the higher board within ten days.

The circular does not cover the summoning of the men for actual service, pointing out that selection and acceptance does not mean an immediate summons. Even the time of the drawing is not specified, but issuance of the circular is taken to mean that the work of selection may be in progress within a few days. September 1 has been tentatively considered as the date for assembling the first 500,000 men in cantonments for training.

The steps a registered person should take are set forth in great detail in the circular. First of all, the registrant is advised to find out the location of the office of his county or city local board, and then ascertain, if he intends to claim exemption for agricultural or industrial reasons, to what district board he must apply.

"Every board has numbered the cards in its jurisdiction with red ink in a series running from 1 to the number representing the total number of cards in its jurisdiction," continues the circular. "The lists showing the names of persons in the jurisdiction of each board and the red ink number of each card are open to inspection at the office of each board. Inspect the list and inform yourself of your red ink serial number.

TO DETERMINE ORDER BY DRAWING BY LOT

"These red ink numbers are to be drawn by lot, to determine the order in which registered persons are to be called by the various local boards. As soon as the drawing is complete, lists showing the order in which these red ink numbers are drawn will be published in the press, and will be posted at the office of each local board. Go to your local board and find out the order in which you stand for call.

"As soon as quotas are assigned to each State and each board, each board will call upon persons whose cards are in its jurisdiction, instructing them to present themselves for examination. This call will be posted at the local board, and the papers will be requested to print it. A notice will also be mailed you, but the posting of the list at the office of the board will be deemed sufficient notice to charge you with the duty of protecting yourself. Watch the lists at the office of your board and see when you are called for examination.

"You must report for physical examination on the day named in your call.

"If you are found physically disqualified, the board will give you a certificate which will explain to you what your further duties are.

"If you are found physically qualified, and file a claim for exemption within seven days after your call, you will be given ten days after filing your claim of exemption to file proof in support of your claim of exemption.

"If your are found physically qualified, and file no claim for exemption, or if you do not appear for physical examination, your name will be posted to the district board as one who was called for military service and was not exempted or discharged. On the eighth day after call, or within two days thereafter, copies of the list of persons so posted to the district boards will be

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

EXCURSION TO THE MOUNTAINS
Via Norfolk and Western Railway, Tuesday, July 17. $2.00 Lynchburg $3.00 Roanoke. Phone Madison 487 for full particulars.—Adv.

SERIOUS POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

Berlin Telegram Says It Is Probable Kaiser Will Dismiss Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

DAY OF "ALARUMS" IN BERLIN

Von Hindenburg and Von Ludendorff Arrive for Conference With Emperor.

(By Agence Radio to International News Service.)

ZURICH, July 8 (via Paris).—A serious political crisis has arisen in Germany.

A Berlin telegram to the Koelnische Zeitung says it is probable the Kaiser will dismiss Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The German government's semi-official mouthpiece, the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, mentions Vice-Chancellor Dr. Karl Helfferich, who was the first German food dictator, as the most probable successor to Hollweg, should the latter fall.

A Reichstag crisis was provoked yesterday by a speech by Dr. Mathias Erzberger, leader of the Centrist (Catholic) party, before the Reichstag's main committee. Dr. Erzberger expressed serious misgivings as to the general military and naval situation. He demanded a clear statement from the government regarding the Russian offensive and the situation on the western front. He also demanded assurances that the U-boat war is really as efficacious as it is claimed to be.

The Kaiser had a long audience with Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg last night. Afterwards the Emperor received Field Marshal von Hindenburg, War Minister von Stein and Minister of Marine von Capelle.

REICHSTAG'S MAIN COMMITTEE RESUMES MEETING

The meeting of the Reichstag's main committee continued far into the night, and was resumed to-day.

The Frankfurter Zeitung says another attempt is afoot to bring about the downfall of the Chancellor.

The Berliner Tageblatt says the Socialists and National Liberals are convinced the government must declare finally whether it wants a Pan-German peace or a peace without annexations.

According to this paper, leading German politicians believe the present crisis can only be solved by the creation of a national ministry. It is uncertain, the Tageblatt adds, whether Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg can continue to hold the chancellorship in such a coalition ministry, but the paper regards it as certain that Admiral von Capelle will not retain the portfolio of the Marine Ministry.

The Pan-German Deutsche Tages Zeitung says: "The question at issue is whether we are going to continue our policy in accordance with the determination of the German people to conquer, or whether we will abandon our victorious arms and ruin the empire."

The above dispatch from Zurich, with quotations from such officially inspired papers as the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung and the Koelnische Zeitung, strongly indicates that the proconquest element in the German government is fast gaining the ascendancy, if it has not already attained it. In that case the doom of Bethmann-Hollweg, champion of compromise seems sealed. Vice-Chancellor Helfferich is counted among the adherents of annexation.

The crisis evidently developed on the even of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's Reichstag speech, which has been heralded in dispatches from neutral sources as a new peace feeler, more definite than any previous utterances.

The Zurich dispatch indicates that there has been an eleventh-hour attempt to block the reported peace speech of the Chancellor. Each of the three men—Hindenburg, Von Stein and Admiral von Capelle—whom the Kaiser saw after his conference with Bethmann-Hollweg, is unequivocally opposed to all peace proffers, "until the allies are forced to sue for peace."

VON HINDENBURG IN BERLIN TO CONFER WITH KAISER

[By Associated Press.]

BERLIN (via London), July 7.—This has been a day of "excursions and alarums." Following hard upon the heels of the mass of plainspoken editorial comment based on the hair-trigger tension in the relations between the Reichstag and the government comes the official news that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, chief of staff, have arrived in Berlin for a conference with the Emperor.

The identity of the member of the Reichstag who took the bull by the horns and launched forth in a candid exposition of the situation at home and abroad now has been established definitely. The Tageblatt names Mathias Erzberger, a leader of the Clerical center, as the man who took the lid off the seething political kettle, and paved the way for the discussion which resulted in a common meeting ground for all but the Pan-German faction in Friday's session of the main committee.

Erzeberger's discussion of the internal situation is said to be remarkable for its lucidity and candor. It was augmented effectively by the utterances of Social Democrats, who related the impressions they had gathered at the recent Stockholm conference and in neutral countries. Their deduction was that affairs in Germany must be subjected forthwith to a thorough overhauling by the God of the German people, and the German empire. The majority faction of the Social Democrats also is convinced that the government must make a positive declaration that it is opposed to all

(Continued on Second Page.)

PRESIDENT ISSUES EXPORT EMBARGO

Congress to Be Asked for Another $500,000,000 for Shipbuilding

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Another appropriation of $500,000,000 for shipbuilding probably will be asked of Congress immediately by the administration. Contracts already let and about to be closed, the Shipping Board announced to-night, have absorbed the first $500,000,000.

President Wilson's approval for the program is yet to be obtained, but it is understood he is in full sympathy with officials who believe the allies cannot win the war unless every resource is used to construct a great American merchant fleet.

First estimates of 3,000,000 tons construction within eighteen months will be far exceeded, it was learned to-night, if the plans of the Shipping Board and Major-General Goethals, manager of the board's Emergency Fleet Corporation, are carried out. The present aim is to build at least 5,000,000 tons, dead weight, of shipping in addition to vessels already under construction for private account, which will be taken by the government.

Announcement of the intention to ask for a second appropriation was contained in a statement issued to-night by Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, which carried the intimation that the second sum may be used largely for wooden construction.

"The vast resources of quick wood construction," it said, "are still far from exhausted, and we believe more steel contracts can be placed. We need wooden vessels of both slow and fast speeds. The slower can relieve our coastwise congestion and our car shortage. Many wooden ships can be built which are faster than the majority of the vessels now crossing the war zone."

General Goethals's attitude towards wooden ship construction still is somewhat in doubt, but recent reports have indicated that he is changing his view somewhat and favoring a larger wooden ship program.

President Wilson as yet has not delegated the powers conferred on him in the shipping act, and to-night's Shipping Board announcement was taken by some to indicate the present arrangement would be continued, with General Goethals in charge of the building program under the general direction of the fleet corporation, whose president is Mr. Denman, and whose directors are the other members of the Shipping Board.

HENRY FIELD, WHO WED RICHMOND GIRL, IS DEAD

Was Grandson of Chicago Merchant Prince and Husband of Miss Nancy Keene Perkins.

HIS DEATH WAS UNEXPECTED

Condition Was Considered Satisfactory, After Operation for Abscess on Lungs—Was One of Richest Young Men in America.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Henry Field, grandson of the late Marshall Field, Chicago merchant and financier, died to-day at the Presbyterian Hospital, in this city, where he was operated upon for an abscess on one of his lungs. It had been announced that Mr. Field's condition was satisfactory, and his death was unexpected.

His wife, formerly Miss Nancy Keene Perkins, of Richmond, and her aunt, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, hurried to the hospital when notified by telephone that he had taken a sudden turn for the worse. They were joined by Mr. Field's elder brother, Marshall Field, III.

Dr. Adrian Van S. Lambert, of 168 East Seventy-first Street, whose private patient Mr. Field was, and who had performed the operation, was also summoned to the hospital. Despite urgent measures to prolong his life, Mr. Field died within half an hour after the members of the family had reached his bedside. It was announced to-night that his body would be taken to Greenwood, Va., for burial.

WAS ONE OF RICHEST YOUNG MEN IN AMERICA

CHICAGO, July 8.—As one of the heirs to the estate of Marshall Field, famous merchant of Chicago, Henry Field was one of the richest young men in America. He was married last February to Miss Nancy Keene Perkins, of Richmond, daughter of one of the famous Langhorne sisters of Virginia, her aunts being Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Paul Phipps, and Mrs. Robert Brand, of London, formerly Mrs. Reginald Brooks.

Henry Field was the second son of Marshall Field, II., who died in 1905. His mother, later Mrs. Maldwin Drummond, of London, died in 1908. Henry Field was educated abroad, like his brother, Marshall Field, III., and his sister, Gwendolin. At the outbreak of the European war Henry served for a time in France as an ambulance driver.

Under the terms of the will of the original Marshall Field, who died in 1906, various bequests were made, after which it was ordered that the remainder of the estate should be held in trust for forty years, then be divided between Marshall Field, III., and Henry Field, 60 per cent to the former and 40 to the latter. In the event of the death of either, the will provided the surviving brother should receive the whole estate, and by the death of his brother to-day, Marshall Field III., is said to have become the wealthiest young man in the world. Both young men were delicate in childhood, and plans for the residuary estate created by Marshall Field were made in a codicil to his will after the death of his only son, father of the two boys. The value of the estate is reputed to be more than $200,000,000. Marshall Field III., now is a sergeant in the Second Illinois Field Artillery.

HAD SPENT MUCH TIME AT VIRGINIA COUNTRY PLACE

Henry Field was married on Wednesday, February 7, 1917, to Miss Nancy Keene Perkins, of Richmond, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Moncure

(Continued on Second Page.)

Local Sleeping Car Between Richmond and Danville, Via Southern Railway System.
Leave Richmond 11:15 P. M. daily, and may be occupied Danville until 7:30 A. M. Open Danville 9 P. M., leave 1:30 A. M., and arrive Richmond 7:05 A. M.—Adv.

HSUAN TUNG ABDICATES AS EMPEROR OF CHINA

Youthful Emperor Gives Up, After Defeat of Imperialistic Forces by Republican Troops.

CHANG HSUN'S MEN DESERT

Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Peking Expected to Mediate Between Opposing Forces—Palace in Forbidden City Is Bombarded.

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 8.—The abdication of Hsuan Tung, the youthful Emperor, who was placed on the throne of China only a week ago by General Chang Hsun, it is indicated by press dispatches received here from Peking, followed upon the defeat of the imperialistic forces by republican troops at Langfang, south of Peking, and the desertion of many of Chang Hsun's soldiers. The forbidden city virtually is hemmed in on all sides, and the Peking-Kalgan railway, Chang Hsun's only means of escape northward, is in the hands of the republicans, who are holding Nankow Pass.

The engagement at Langfang, Reuter's correspondent at Peking says, was not severe, and General Chang Hsun's forces retreated to Fengtai, several miles south of Peking, on the Tientsin railway ,without offering much resistance. Desertions are said to have depleted the army of General Chang Hsun, and the republicans pressed after it rapidly, capturing the principal roads and railways entering the city from the southeast, southwest and north.

The foreign diplomatic representatives in Peking, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, were expected to mediate between the opposing forces at the request of the imperialists.

PALACE IN PEKING BOMBARDED BY AIRPLANE

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 8.—Reuter's Peking correspondent reports that the palace there was bombarded by an airplane yesterday. The machine dropped three bombs from a great height into the forbidden city. One man was killed, and buildings near the headquarters of General Chang Hsun, which probably was the objective, were damaged.

ABDICATION FOLLOWS CHANG HSUN'S RESIGNATION

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, July 8.—The dispatch from Peking early this morning announcing the abdicating of Hsuan Tung, the young Emperor, who was put back on the throne by General Chang Hsun, is corroborated by a cablegram received to-day from Reuter's correspondent there. It appears that General Chang Hsun, depressed by the failure of his attempt to restore the monarchy, tendered his resignation to the Emperor, who thereupon issued an edict announcing his abdication.

The republican forces occupy strategic positions in the southern and western outskirts of the city, and there is every prospect of a peaceful settlement.

REPUBLIC IS REPORTED FIRMLY RE-ESTABLISHED

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Official dispatches to the Chinese legation here to-night said the republic had been firmly re-established at Nanking, with Feng Kuo Chang, the former Vice-President, as President of the new provisional government. Republican troops were reported converging toward Peking to drive out the Manchu forces remaining in possession there in the name of the imperialists.

U. S. IS TO CONTROL FEEDING OF WORLD WITH AN IRON HAND

Requires Licensing of Shipments of Most Important Commodities.

FIRST TO LOOK OUT FOR AMERICA AND HER ALLIES

Effort Is to Check Sending of Foodstuffs to Neutrals Adjacent to Germany.

NATION'S POLICY IS DEFINED

Through Handling of Coal and Fuel, Government Intends to Take Firm Grasp on Shipping.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—President Wilson to-day issued his long-expected embargo proclamation, and made it plain that if the United States is to feed the world she is going to control the business with an iron hand.

The embargo includes every basic commodity in the list of things that may not be exported without the license of the Secretary of Commerce. The President specifies every country in the world—allied, neutral and enemy—as countries to which the embargo commodities may not be shipped.

But primarily the embargo was issued to check the export of foodstuffs to neutrals adjacent to Germany. The President is determined that no more sustenance shall reach our enemies through these mediums.

To-day's proclamation does not mean that none of the commodities named may be exported. They may be exported only in such quantities as:

First—To relieve the stringency and high prices in our country.

Second—To effectually prevent the neutrals from sending any possible surplus into Germany.

Third—To provide, as far as possible, an equable distribution of the food, fuel and iron supply among the nations of the allied world.

BUYING COUNCIL FOR ALLIES TO BE ESTABLISHED

The first effect of the proclamation will be the immediate organization in London of the buying council for the allies. Once established, this council will proceed with the purchase of wheat through one central agency, and its allotment to all the countries of the world outside the central powers.

The council immediately will establish an agency in the United States for the purchase of our wheat. It is probable that the Federal food administration will be asked to perform this function under the direction of Herbert C. Hoover.

This step was not taken without strenuous opposition both from the neutrals and from England. The President has finally been convinced, however, that the instrument of control must be placed in the hands of the United States. If, as the neutrals allege, their present imports from this country are no more than enough to make up something like their own needs, in view of the cutting off of other sources of supply like Russia and Roumania, they will have to show this to the exports council.

GOVERNMENT'S AGENTS SIZE UP SITUATION

And the exports council will have to be "shown" beyond the shadow of a doubt. This will be difficult for the neutrals to do. It is known here that the government's own agents have sized up the situation abroad in a very thorough manner. The best opinion is that the recent figures made public as to the amount of foodstuffs finding its way through neutrals into Germany were very conservative.

The exports license division of the Department of Commerce will have complete charge of the issuance of licenses to export. It will work in connection with the State Department and with Herbert Hoover, of the food administration. There will be no appeal from its decision. It will consider the applications for license solely in view of the need, domestic and foreign, for the shipment of the goods in question.

A separate license will have to be secured for each shipment, Secretary Redfield said here to-night that he was anxious to make the burden as light as possible on the exporters, and hoped that most of the applications could be settled at the branch offices, once general policies had been laid down. Many applications, however, will have to be forwarded to Washington for settlement with the help of the food administration, and the State Department.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT WILSON

"By the President of the United States of America—A proclamation:

"Whereas, Congress has enacted, and the President has, on the 15th day of June, 1917, approved, a law which contains the following provisions;

"'Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the pub-

Through Sleeper to Asheville and "Land of the Sky" Resorts, Southern Railway.
Leave Richmond 11:15 P. M. daily; arrive Asheville 2:40 P. M. Phone Madison 272.—Adv.