

57,000 MEN WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY FOR PERIOD OF THE WAR.

NO. 3903.

WEATHER—FAIR

WASHINGTON, D. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

Today is almost the last chance to get into the District Cavalry— And it's your chance to go out with the fellows you know.

TWO CENTS

CROSS EFFORTS QUESTIONED AS NAVAL CONVENTION APPROACHES

Controversy Arises Between War Relief Workers and the Navy League as to Rights to Assist Well Combatants.

That the National Red Cross will forfeit its charter and expose its nurses and hospital ships to hostile German attack if it attempts to help well combatants, is the opinion expressed by Col. Robert M. Thompson, president of the Navy League, in a letter made public by the Navy League last night.

The letter, dated June 15, was in answer to one by Mrs. L. B. Bransford, of Augusta, Ga., who had written to ask if the Navy League's war relief work conflicts with that of the Red Cross. Before making his reply, Col. Thompson had the matter referred to two of the best authorities on international law, and their conclusions are those stated by Col. Thompson.

The letter is said to have double significance, in view of the action by representatives of sixty war relief societies who met Thursday at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, to resist efforts to make them adjuncts of the National Red Cross.

It is claimed for many of these societies that their purpose is to afford relief either for soldiers themselves or for their families, so that men could be released for active service, which, under Col. Thompson's interpretation, is a clear violation of The Hague convention.

Col. Thompson's Letter.

Col. Thompson's letter in part, follows:

"It is entirely untrue that our work for the navy in any way conflicts with the work of the Red Cross. Our work is aimed primarily to help well combatants—the sailors who are on active duty. If the Red Cross does this officially it will forfeit its international charter and will expose those of its members who may go on the battlefield or on hospital ships to the treatment that Germany is according to English Red Cross hospital ships, that is, they are treated as enemies and destroyed on sight, and if the German statement is true, their action is internationally correct. The treaties which gave the Red Cross international rights expressly provide that if either combatant has reason to believe that the Red Cross is doing anything to assist the combatants of its own side, the treaty may at once be denounced and the Red Cross treated like any other enemy."

Fund Starts Trouble.

The controversy between the Red Cross and the Navy League originated in the effort made by the league to raise a fund modeled on the patriotic fund of Canada. The Canadian government allows each enlisted man \$15 a month for himself and \$15 for his family, besides an additional allowance of \$20 for the family. In addition, the soldiers' families receive \$5 for each child from the patriotic fund of Canada. In other cases the committee in charge of the fund was able to make special allowance to the families of men who were accustomed to better living, so that hundreds of men, who had been unwilling to enlist before were gotten into the army.

The Navy League raised a similar fund to which \$50,000 was contributed for the enlisted men in the navy. To this, the Red Cross protested to the President, claiming to be the only organization entitled to raise funds for war relief. Secretary Daniels declined to use the Navy League fund, but said that the government itself would make provision for dependents.

PREMIER DECLARES GERMANY MUST PAY

Lloyd George Says Allies Will Not Accept German Peace.

Glasgow, June 29.—"It would be the greatest disaster that ever overtook mankind if the allies make peace on terms before they have attained the objectives they set out to win at the beginning of the war," said Premier Lloyd George today in discussing the war. The premier said that he had heard the report that Germany is willing to give satisfactory terms to the allies, but he added:

"No doubt you can have peace now at a certain price for doubtless Germany desires peace, but it would be a peace which gave Germany economic dominance over the countries she has invaded."

Lloyd George predicted that Russia would regain her old-time strength at a single bound and even become stronger than she ever was before.

The prime minister said that the allies would have to be indemnified as guarantee against a repetition of the war.

In discussing peace terms he said that Mesopotamia and Armenia could be restored to the Turks, Armenia is now held by the Russians and Mesopotamia by the British.

Able Author Writes Sermon for Herald

The Rev. C. C. McLean, A. M., D. D., pastor of Douglas Memorial Church, Eleventh and H streets northeast, who will write the weekly Sunday sermon in tomorrow's Herald, was born in Philadelphia, Pa. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and at Phillips Exeter Normal School and the Drew Theological Seminary in Madison, N. J.

Dr. McLean's first charge was at Coatesville, Chester County, where he conducted an evangelistic campaign of six weeks, bringing 50 persons into the membership of the church. He has also served parishes in Jacksonville, Fla.; St. Augustine, Fla.; and in Chicago.

He is the author of McLean's System of Church Finance, which is used by all denominations in this country and Canada, and has done much good church work in the western part of the city since he took up the Douglas Memorial pastorate.

HOW ABOUT YOUR IDEALS?



As You Have Always Dreamed Yourself, Had You But Lived in the Heroic Days of George Washington



Well, Now Is Your Chance.

RECEIVES \$38,400 VERDICT FOR LOSS OF ARM AND LEG

Newark, N. J., June 29.—The largest amount ever awarded in this State for personal injury damages was settled here today in favor of Robert J. McKibben, a brakeman, who received \$38,400 at the expense of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for the loss of an arm and a leg.

'SUFFS' HAVE NO VIOLENT IDEAS

Leaders Disclaim Intention of Promoting Campaign of Frightfulness Here.

An unqualified denial that they proposed to resort to violence to enforce their principle of equal rights for women was made by the militant suffragists last night in the first of a series of open-air rallies at Tenth and D streets.

"We are law-abiding citizens," said Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Connecticut, "and any violations of the law we may make will be purely technical."

"Our aim is to enforce our principle by logic and truth and we have never stated directly or inferentially that physical force would govern our activities," she added. There were several hundred in the audience. Miss Iris Calderhead obtained the permit for the rally and no banners were used.

Following maintained order while Mrs. Wood expounded suffrage for over an hour and rehearsed the trouble leading up to the recent arrests. One man shouting with spirits attempted to "heckle" but he was stopped by the police. Today the suffragists will attempt to have Congress take attention of the difficulty they furnished with the police.

Mrs. Van Winkle, who furnished \$250 surety for the nine militants arrested Tuesday, asserts that she is unable to have her money returned although she had offered to surrender the prisoners. She will have a conference with Representative Parker, of New Jersey, and try to have him start a Congressional investigation.

Yesterday was more or less of a "home" day at Cameron House. The suffragists who had spent three days in the District jail were released and taken to headquarters, where a reception was held and breakfast served.

At the breakfast the following persons spoke: Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Philadelphia (president); Mrs. William L. Colt, New York; Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. W. D. Aschour, Hartford, Conn.; John Reed, Miss Mary Winsor, Haverford, Pa.; Miss Mary Ingham, Philadelphia; Mrs. Lucy Burns, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the six women who had just been released from jail (Miss Mabel Vernon, Nevada; Miss Katherine Meyer, Massachusetts; Miss Maude Jamison, Virginia; Miss Lavinia Dock, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Annie Arnold, Delaware; and Miss Virginia Arnold, North Carolina).

The meeting closed with all present singing the "March of the Women" to the music of the Marchioness.

CARDINAL GIBBONS URGES FRUGALITY

Tells Priests of Diocese to Preach Conservation of Food.

Baltimore, Md., June 29.—Cardinal Gibbons this afternoon sent out letters to every priest in the diocese urging them to impress upon their congregations next Sunday the importance of conserving the nation's food supply. The cardinal's action was a result of his conference last Sunday with Herbert Hoover. The letter calls for frugality in the kitchen and points out the necessity for avoiding all possible waste.

MANY CHILDREN DIE OF STRANGE MALADY

Oran, Mo., June 29.—A veritable second Plague is being reported in Scott and Dunklin counties, has taken the lives of nearly fifty children. It crept up on the two counties gradually and spread an epidemic of mysterious origin which baffled all physicians. Fatalities reported today:

Oran, 17; Townsend, 10; Kennett, 4; Salem Township, 5; Senath, 5.

The strange malady bears a relation to botulococcus, a severe inflammation of the intestine, physicians say. About 200 persons in both counties are now stricken with the disease, a score or more seriously.

BOWDOW'S PRESIDENT DIES.

Brunswick, Me., June 29.—President William Dwight Hyde, of Bowdoin College, died suddenly this noon. He was 53 years old.

PARIS WOMEN SHOWER ROSES AND INVITATIONS ON PERSHING

Crowd at Hotel Applauds Until American General Appears to Salute Cheering Thousands.

By CHARLES F. BERTELL, Staff Correspondent, International News Service.

Paris (by mail), June 14.—Maj. Gen. John J. Pershing, commander of the American expeditionary forces, won his way into the hearts of the women of Paris within a few minutes after he had reached the French capital. "What fine figure of a man! Isn't he handsome!" they murmured as Gen. Pershing, with the agility of a youth of 20, stepped from the train, that bore him here from Boulogne, and the crowd refused to disperse, but Miss Iris Calderhead obtained the permit for the rally and no banners were used.

The general had received all the American and French newspapers cordially, but rather gravely. When it came Mile. Mesnard's turn his face lit up. "Ah," he said, as he took her hand in both of his. "I am sorrier than ever that I do not speak French, but I am sure if I had you for a teacher I should learn very quickly."

When his words were translated, Mile. Mesnard blushed becomingly. "And I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you again," added the general gallantly.

In a few words the French girl described her impression of the general as "charming, gallant and a man that is indeed an honor to meet."

And offered him a rose she wore at her corsage. The general accepted it and bowed his thanks.

RECRUIT CAMPAIGN 64,000 MEN SHORT

Only 6,000 of Anticipated 70,000 Volunteers Enlist This Week.

The army yesterday continued to fall far short of the 70,000 recruits a day called for in the President's proclamation. During the past twenty-four hours 1,213 men entered the service, according to War Department figures, a total of approximately 6,000 for the week. It had been hoped to secure 70,000 by today.

New York again led all the States, with 285 recruits. Pennsylvania was second with 151, and Ohio third with seventy-three. The army last night had a total of 130,333 enlistments since war was declared.

Meanwhile the navy was passing the 125,000 mark, the total number of enlisted men now being 125,363. Only 2,687 recruits are needed to reach the total authorized strength of 128,000.

The following table shows the rapid growth of the navy.

April 6, (the day war was declared), 64,694.

May 16—109,000.

June 28—125,363.

The Marine Corps last night had an enlisted strength of 26,256. Only 2,541 recruits are needed to reach its full authorized strength of 30,000.

SEPARATE PEACE AGAIN!

Amsterdam, June 29.—Germany's efforts to make a separate peace with Russia having failed, the Cologne Volks Zeitung today suggested that an attempt be made to open peace negotiations with Finland, Ukraine and Roumania.

PREDICTS AIR RAIDS ON U. S.

John Barrett Tells Senate Committee of Unbounded German Ingenuity.

"The final decision, material influence for victory of either the allies or Germany, and hence for early peace, will be an overwhelming superiority of one side in the number and efficiency of its aircraft."

Summed up by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union, the above is the quickest and most effective way of ending the world war. This is the opinion of a man who studied the entire aviation subject on the field of battle and was given to the subcommittee on aviation of the Senate Military Committee yesterday by Mr. Barrett.

Mr. Barrett went to Europe just before the beginning of the war. He declares that the real truth of the terror attack by the Prussian air fleet has never been published in British or American papers.

He predicts that the raid on London, the facts of which were months ago set out by England, was only the forerunner of a greater one still to come when London and other great cities are shelled.

EYESIGHT FAILS; LOSES FEDERAL JOB

Discharged Employee Faces Poorhouse After Years of Service.

"Can you help me to get into the poorhouse?" asked a man who said he was an American, who worked faithfully for his government for thirty-five years, and then was discharged when he commenced to get blind, came into the Herald office yesterday with this plea.

The man, who asked to have his name withheld, is 50 years of age, but does not look older than 45. He was employed in the Postoffice Department, the Navy Yard and the Immigration Service regularly for thirty-five years, and when his eyes failed three years ago he was discharged without a pension or any aid whatever. He had a record of honorable and faithful service.

In these three years he has been out of work, his wife has died and he has spent the little money he had saved up during his service with the government. His companions are his two young daughters, one aged 13 and the other several years younger, and he has been barely able to keep them in school.

His eyesight has never improved, but doctors have told him that if he could afford an operation his sight might be restored. He has spent practically the last cent he can raise by selling his possessions.

He feels that somewhere in Washington there must be some work he can do, even if it pays only a pittance. Perhaps it is a telephone desk, or something like that. He is able to see well enough to walk through the streets, and to see things dimly in an office.

Is there someone in Washington who has work he can do?

GERMAN CONSULS RESIGN.

Christiania, June 29.—It was reported here today that the German consuls at Skien and Arendal have resigned.

Belgian Civilians Used As Shield by Germans

Amsterdam, June 29.—A dispatch to the Star from today said that the German warships were compelling Belgian civilians to remain near the naval base at Zeebrugge in hope of deterring the allies from bombarding the place. It added that the Germans have massed a great force of men and guns along the Belgian coast in the region of the Dunes.

STATE DEPARTMENT INFORMED OF GERMAN SUBMARINE BASE PROPAGANDA.

Germany, twice defeated in her efforts to obtain a submarine base on the Caribbean, is engaged in a third attempt to menace the Panama Canal. Her latest venture has been reported to the State Department and representations are at present being made to the government of the South American country involved, in carrying out her scheme, the German propaganda agent had secured the columns of two newspapers and has succeeded in obtaining a parody on the United States actions in the crisis with Mexico which is receiving widespread exhibition.

For the moment the name of the nation in which the German propaganda is being carried out is withheld by the State Department. But it is an open secret that it is a country which has the best advantages for a German submarine base which would rake shipping passing through the Panama Canal and even endanger the waterway itself.

With the usual German ingenuity, the agents selected a country in which feeling previously has run high against the United States. The previous German attempts were made in Colombia and Venezuela. Both met with failure. Recently the German propaganda campaign after a time considered sufficient for the American representations to have been forgotten.

Other Plots Offset.

The first German effort was directed toward securing a base in the Gulf of Darien off the Colombian coast. That came shortly after the Zimmerman plot to embroil Mexico and Japan against the United States had been disclosed. Representations to Bogota, coupled with renewed efforts by President Wilson here to secure action on the treaty reimbursing Colombia to the extent of \$2,000,000 for the loss of Panama, forced the German plot. A few months later it became known to the State Department that after a costly propaganda in Caracas the Germans were attempting, under cover, to purchase the Island of Margarita from Venezuela. Margarita is off the northern coast of Venezuela, on an air line to the Panama Canal.

In pursuance of its third plot, now discovered, the German consul at "a Caribbean port" subsidized two newspapers, each for \$100 a month, according to State Department information. Both papers have been printing extremely pro-German articles, and one is an exceedingly pretty daughter of the German press. The other is a special attitude. Articles designed to inflame the population against the "Colossus of the North" and its "Rape of Panama" are frequently printed. The German consul also is alleged to have financed a theatrical sketch, entitled "The American Intervention." The act shows an American criticizing before a Mexican, and the dialogue is composed entirely of ribald jokes about the United States.

It is recalled that in the previous instances the United States warned Colombia and Venezuela that the German warships would seize the Caribbean ports if any sale of land was made to a representative of Germany.

DRAFT EXEMPTION RULES DISTRIBUTED

President Ready to Make Proclamation and Drawing Will Follow.

The Government Printing Office has completed work on the fifty-page booklet of rules for exemptions from the draft and they are now being distributed throughout the country. As soon as sufficient time has elapsed for the rules to reach the most distant exemption boards, President Wilson will issue a proclamation making them effective, and giving them their strength.

The most surprising thing about the rules, which cover every aspect of the draft problem at the greatest length, is their liberality. They leave little room for any man not engaged in a war occupation which is definitely listed as vital, or a man who is the sole support of a dependent family and is over 60, or so by the closest investigation, escaping service should he claim exemption.

The physical requirements of the proctor will not be more severe than that of the regulars—indeed, the requirements are the same, but troubles which can be cured by corrective attention will not permit the escape from service of a man who is a man. Even though not placed in the ranks, he is liable for other service in carrying on the war. The same rule applies to men entirely unfit physically for military service. They may be employed in other war works under forced service.

The list of vital war occupations is carefully limited, and is exempt farmers as a class by any means, had been expected more or less generally given; neither are government clerks or other national and Federal employees given blanket exemption. Many men in munitions factories will not be exempt because it has been found through experience in Europe that their places can be filled by others.

It is possible that the exemption rules will be made public early next week. They will be followed within a week or ten days by the draft.

U. S. IS 'OMEN OF FREEDOM'

London, June 29.—"It is an omen of hope and promise to the friends of freedom," said the Times in commenting upon the arrival of American troops in France. The paper added: "It is a sure presage of that allied victory which America and the western powers judge indispensable if an enduring peace is to be made."

DUTCH WARSHIP ARRIVES.

An American Port, June 29.—A Dutch mail-warship, carrying the harbor today. She is the first warship flying the flag of Holland to arrive at this port in a number of years.

COMMERCE COMMISSION REFUSES INCREASES IN RAILWAY RATES

Denial of 15 Per Cent Advance by Interstate Body Received with Disfavor and Trouble is Forecast.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the 15 per cent rate increase asked by all the railroads of the United States.

The decision, made in the form of an order on June 27, was made public last night. There was but one dissenter, Commissioner McCord. The order sets forth:

1. That the operation of the schedules submitted by the railroads upon which increases were asked is suspended until October 28, 1917, in the following particulars:
2. Exception is made to schedules applying to bituminous coal, coke and iron ore, naming increased rates in the Southern district.
3. Exception is made to schedules applying to bituminous coal, coke and iron ore, naming increased rates in the Eastern district.
4. All schedules naming increased rates applying inter-territorially between said districts, excepting only those applying to bituminous coal, coke and iron ore between the said Eastern and Southern districts.
5. That the use of the rates, charges, regulations, and practices stated in such suspended schedules be deferred upon interstate traffic until the said October 28, unless otherwise ordered by the commission.

Three British Steamers Sunk, Is Insurance Report

Boston, June 29.—Three large British cargo steamships have been sunk in the last few days, according to information given out by local insurance offices tonight. The victims were: Ulfonia, 6,930 tons, owned by the Cunard Line; Haverford, 2,533 tons, owned by the American Line; and the Cunard liner. No details were given. It is not known whether lives were lost.

ALLIES DELIVER SMASHING BLOW

Close in on Lens and Gain 2,000 Yards of Trenches.

(By International News Service.) London, June 29.—Haig caught Hindenburg napping again today. He hit the Teutons "when they weren't looking," or, rather, when they were looking very intently in one direction—Lens. It was there that the British, the Canadians to the fore, had been making things extremely uncomfortable for the Germans in the last few days. It was there that the next blow in force was expected. But the Canadians seem in no special hurry. On a wide front they ploughed steadily northward on the lower bank of the Souchez today. They are firmly established in Avion.

But while the Germans were concentrating their attention on this menace, Haig's troops six miles to the south-east shot out suddenly like so many bolts of lightning and struck the German front southwest of Oppy, a vital point in the switch that links the Wotan with the Siegfried line.

The Germans, taken completely by surprise, staggered back a front of 2,000 yards to the south and west of Oppy. Unofficially estimates gave the number of prisoners up to early this evening exceeded 200.

Meanwhile, the Kaiser's throne heir played much the same game in the south as Haig did in the north. He launched a cyclonic drum fire on the Aisne and followed it with vicious storming assaults. They were expected and met with corresponding calmness by the French. But at the same time he unexpectedly opened up a furious bombardment on an almost forgotten front west of the Meuse, before Verdun.

Russians Fighting

Petrograd, June 29.—It was reported from a number of points on the western front by the Russian war office today. Near Kovol, west of the German front, the Russian gas attack but the waves were checked by the wind before they reached the Russian trenches. South of Brzezan, in Galicia, Russian trenches were raided in the sectors of Kurouatki and Chiblain, the Germans are bombarding the Russian positions with extreme violence.

Fighting activity also was reported from the Roumanian and Caucasian front.

Berlin Admits Loss.

Berlin, June 29.—The admission of a British gain on the Arras front was made by the German war office today. The official statement said that after violent hand to hand fighting, the British were able to occupy the foremost line of German trenches between Oppy and the Gavrelle windmill.

PRESIDENT IN FAVOR OF WINES AND BEER

Expresses Views on Prohibition Measures in Food Bill.

President Wilson favors the abolition of whiskey manufacture. But he believes that stopping the making of wines and beer might cause an industrial unrest, and divide the sympathies of the nation.

"He communicated this view yesterday to Senator Martin of Delaware, of Rhode Island, at a White House conference. Martin in turn repeated the President's views to various Senators. Postmaster General Burdette, the administration's faithful emissary and himself a Texan, was sent hurrying to the Capitol to advise Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas. Senator Sheppard is an out and out prohibitionist. But later, he said that he would bow to the President. If the Chief Executive considered that discontinuance of beer manufacture might interfere with the successful conduct of the war.

There is practically no doubt that the Senate will pass the bill, with the express provision that whiskey shall go, but that the President shall determine whether foodstuffs are to be used for beer or wine manufacture. In fact, an amendment to this effect has already been roughly framed, and will be offered perhaps today. The Democratic majority in the Senate is sufficient to carry the amendment.

Will Stop Food Supplies for Countries Which Feed Germany.

Almost every basic commodity will be on the list of things which may not be exported to neutrals who feed Germany. The embargo program is being planned by the food administration, the Chicago Board of Trade and like dealers in foods may find the hand of the administration heavy upon them when the new food control program is announced.

These were the outstanding developments yesterday in the work of the President and his advisers upon our war-time economic program. The embargo proclamation was the subject before the Cabinet at yesterday's meeting for a very large part of the three-hour session. The proclamation is being delayed only for the addition of new items to the list which may not be exported without a license from the exports control.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Change of schedule July 1. Train leaving at 6:30 p. m. will be discontinued. Train leaving at 11:10 p. m. will be discontinued. Train leaving at 2:00 p. m.—Adv.