

JOIN THE DISTRICT ARTILLERY
FIGHT WITH THE
"BIG GUNS."

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"MAKE HER PROUD OF YOU"
BY JOINING THE DISTRICT
CAVALRY TODAY.

NO. 3917.

WEATHER—PROBABLY FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1917.

TWO CENTS

PEN UP 2,000 I. W. W. PREPARING FOR BATTLE

Deputy Sheriff and Austrian Killed—Arizona Makes Clean Sweep of All Undesirables. Herded in Cattle Cars for Deportation.

(By the International News Service.)
Douglas, Ariz., July 12.—Bisbee, Ariz., is under the rule of armed guards, hastily sworn in by Sheriff Harry Wheeler, to prevent conflicts between members of the Industrial Workers of the World and other citizens of Bisbee.

With the help of 400 deputies, who were rushed the twenty-seven miles from Douglas in automobiles, citizens of Bisbee have rounded up nearly 2,000 I. W. W., penned them in the ball park and will ship them in box cars and cattle cars to Columbus, N. Mex., where a detachment of United States soldiers will take them in charge.

Complete Clean-Up.

Armed guards are patrolling the streets of Bisbee questioning everybody and arresting all undesirable for deportation along with the I. W. W. Bisbee is making a wholesale clean-up of all undesirables, and is loading them into the waiting box cars, suspected dope fiends, crooks, undesirable women, thieves and tramps along with the I. W. W's.

Latest Reports Coming.

Latest reports coming through a military censorship, which has been placed on all outgoing wires from Douglas and Bisbee, say that 1,102 of those who are to be deported have been placed on the train which will be shipped through Douglas to Columbus, N. Mex., where it is thought more difficulties, where it is thought more trouble is likely.

All Business Suspended.

All business has been suspended in Bisbee. Twelve hundred guards are patrolling the streets. In front of I. W. W. headquarters a machine gun was stationed earlier in the day and under its threatening muzzle the members of the organization in the building were marched out and taken to a stockade.

It Was from this Building.

It was from this building that the chase after an Austrian I. W. W. began and resulted in the death of Special Deputy McRae and the Austrian fugitive.

Martial Law Prevails.

Martial law has been invoked to keep order. Protesting against the deportation of the I. W. W.'s, a telegram was sent to former Governor Hunt, personal representative of President Wilson on the Federal Strike Mediation Board, saying that two thousand miners are being deported by deportation gunmen from the Warren district.

Among the nondescript crowd to be deported is William Cleary, a brilliant Bisbee lawyer, who became affiliated with the labor agitators. The attorney of Bisbee has issued a proclamation forbidding people congregating in the streets.

At Douglas guards have been stationed along the railroad track to prevent violence when the 22 cars from Bisbee, loaded with those who are being deported, are "shot through."

EMBARGO IN FORCE TOMORROW MIDNIGHT

No Ship Will Be Allowed to Clear Without Export License.

Order began to shape itself out of chaos in the exports council yesterday. The bureau of licenses for the first time indicated that it would be able to handle the hundreds of applications for export licenses which have already come to it. The bureau stated last night that no ship would be allowed to clear from an American port after tomorrow night without a license for every item in her manifest.

Administration officials were to the extent relieved by this promise. They have been worried ever since the proclamation was issued by the apparent lack of preparation for its enforcement by Secretary Redfield. Shippers all over the country have been thrown into something of a panic by their failure to get license information from the Department of Commerce. Hundreds of shipments have been held up, and scores of ships have had to wait for several days pending the clearing up of these uncertainties.

A rush of efficient volunteer workers has come to the expert license division and the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, however, and these men, working without pay, are beginning to clear up the cluttered decks.

Secretary Redfield, it was learned yesterday, up to the very time the proclamation was issued, insisted that it should be limited to fuel and grain. The inclusion of all other embargo commodities in the President's embargo proclamation made the preparations he had made wholly inadequate.

The bureau of license stated that the first preference in licenses was given to the shipments of supplies for the allies. Representatives of M. Tardieu and Conop Guthrie, the British and French purchasing commissioners, have been with the license division preparing to clear the first allied shipments of next week.

Now That School Is Over

What Is Your Boy Doing?

Has he anything to keep him in pocket money? Anything to keep him interestingly employed?

The Washington Herald Needs Boys

to Deliver Papers

on routes. This does not mean extra money. It means delivering papers to the homes of regular subscribers in your boy's own neighborhood. The boys are paid a regular salary for this work which requires but a couple of hours in the morning.

Some of Washington's biggest men laid the foundation of their business knowledge and fortune by delivering newspapers. Your boy should be gainfully occupied during the school vacation.

Phone, write or section. E. Mahler, The Washington Herald office.

PRESIDENT'S ORDER SPEEDS SHIP PLANS

Vessels Building and on Seas Can Be Commandeered.

The Government's ship-building program will be speeded up by more than 25 per cent as the result of President Wilson's executive order, which gives power to the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation to commandeer ships in the building and on the seas.

The commandeering order, repeatedly urged by both Chairman William Denman, of the Shipping Board, and Gen. Goethals, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, places the power in the Government's hands to speed up contracts, take over the building of ships, seize ships on the seas and take over existing charters. It also provides that the number of ships at the command of the Government will be increased by almost 50 per cent by the end of the month.

No question of a conflict in authority between the Shipping Board and the Fleet Corporation is expected, principally as a result of President Wilson's reference in the countermanding order to the merits of the wooden ship program versus the steel ship plan advocated by Gen. Goethals. Chairman Denman, to whom the order was sent yesterday, immediately dispatched a letter to Gen. Goethals, apprising him of the action of the President and suggesting that the Shipping Board wished to work in close harmony to the end of increasing the tonnage available.

Coming immediately after the announcement that the steel manufacturers of the country had agreed to a program for selling to the Government at a minimum price, the question of commandeering raw supplies still remains open, and it was authoritatively stated yesterday that the Shipping Board may feel called upon to seize supplies of pig iron, coke, coal and ore that they may be supplied to the steel companies at a price that will allow the manufacturer to profit in selling the finished product to the Government at the agreed upon price.

ACQUIT COAL KINGS IN ANTI-TRUST CASE

Sixty-nine Companies and Forty-one Operators Are Discharged.

(By the International News Service.)
New York, July 12.—The sixty-nine soft coal companies and forty-one operators were acquitted this afternoon for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The jury deliberated twenty-three hours and forty minutes.

Operators whose wealth is estimated at between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 were in the court room this afternoon when the jury returned its verdict.

WAR BONDS FALL.

New York, July 12.—Liberty loan bonds sold at new low record on the stock exchange today. A lot of \$10,000 was sold at 95 1/2-50 or equivalent to a loss of \$1 on a \$1,000 bond.

Big Russian Liberty Loan.

Petrograd, July 12.—A total of nearly \$1,500,000,000 has been subscribed to the Russian Liberty loan.

TIME TO SPRAY THE GARDEN



Americans in Triumphant Procession Across France

By DANIEL DILLON.

With the American Army in France, July 12.—Pershing's boys crossed France today from the camps near the French seaport where they first landed, to the new permanent base.

It was one great triumphant procession. In the trains carrying 1,000 each, American troops rode through some of the most beautiful parts of France.

Nearly all the way they sang, patriotic songs, marching songs, ragtime—everything. Some displayed their linguistic and musical talents by humming French airs they had picked up in the few short weeks in camp.

All along the itinerary, in every city, town, village and hamlet, the trains were greeted by cheering crowds. As the first train passed through the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the station came running on. No piece of gossip ever made such wildfire run through towns, big or small, as the news that the "Sammy's" were passing through. Everywhere thousands of men, women, and children steamed on, and when the last train passed through the tracks were thickly lined with a jubilant multitude.

Like July Fourth Celebration.

At places where the passing of the "Sammy's" had been known before hand the Stars and Stripes were displayed with an opulence that strongly suggested American ways celebrating the Fourth of July. Townspeople and villagers brought goodies and refreshments to the trains.

At the various army stations where the troops were, of course, expected, the school children, in their best holiday clothes, were assembled and sang the American and French national anthems, the American having been specially studied for the occasion. Little girls in white dresses threw roses to the soldiers; others offered cigarettes and sweets. Some were anxious to recite a poem.

Elaborate rest stands had been established. The "Sammy's" were heaped with gifts of every description. It was as if the population of France had united to compensate the

American soldiers in some degree for what they missed at their departure from America because of the necessary secrecy. The troop trains did not pass through Paris.

While the soldiers were traveling nearer and nearer to the front the staff of the American force was straining every nerve in completing the work to make the troops in every respect fit to take their part in the fighting. It is expected that many changes in the American uniform which have been recommended since the troops landed in France will be adopted.

Will Change Paraphernalia.

Chief among these are the supplanting of the army pancho with a cavalry slicker, the shortening of the overcoat and the introduction of cloth puttees. Folding fatigue caps will be placed under the shrapnel helmets. Each man will be furnished with a canvas sleeveless flannel-lined jacket.

The Quartermaster Corps is confronted with a tremendous job. Men of the highest executive ability are needed. A huge refrigerating plant is required and refrigerating cars capable of carrying 1,000,000 pounds of meat daily. For the erection of the plant only lumber and cement are available in France. The rest of the material and all the supplies must be transported from America.

In addition, the army will need storage oil tanks of 1,000,000-gallon capacity, and salvaged depots for the renovation of the clothes. One pair of shoes last just about one week in the trenches. One French army depot employs not fewer than 2,000 men.

U. S. Will Be Defenseless After War, General Says

Should the world war end today, the United States would be in a more defenseless position than she was six months ago; her National Guard would be gone, her conscripts sent back to their homes, and the regular army a mere skeleton of what it should be.

This warning was given to the nation yesterday by Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, president of the National Association for Universal Military Training. Gen. Young pointed out that the laws under which the nation is preparing for war with Germany and her allies are temporary measures only and provide only for "the present emergency."

He suggests as a remedy some method for universal training for all the young men of the nation, that an adequate force of trained men might be called into service should occasion require after the "present emergency" is passed, or in the event of the forces provided for under present laws being inadequate for fighting to a finish the present war.

ARREST GERMAN OFFICER.

San Francisco, July 12.—Capt. Karl Offer, German reserve army officer, was arrested today by a Deputy United States Marshal on a warrant telegraphed here from Washington. He is held without bail. No detail of the charges against him has been given out.

TOW OLYMPIA TO NEW YORK.

Newport, R. I., July 12.—The cruiser Olympia, which was beached in Block Island sound last month, has been temporarily repaired and is being slowly towed to the New York navy yard, where she will be thoroughly overhauled. There are 18 holes in the vessel's hull.

SPY IS FOUND IN ORCHESTRA

Secret Service Agents Trap
German and Woman
Confederate.

Three agents of the Department of Justice returned yesterday from St. Louis where, working with secret service operatives there, they last week ran to cover an alleged spy plot, which resulted in the arrests of five men and a woman. The leader of the party posed for the conductor of the orchestra in the Hotel Maryland in the West End section of the city.

No court hearing was accorded the prisoners. It is not known what disposition was made of them. It is believed, however, that they were sent to an internment camp.

The real story of the case came out yesterday from James McTeague, manager of the hotel, who came to Washington on business originating with the mysterious disappearance of his head musician.

"About two months ago," says Mr. McTeague, my orchestra leader complained of feeling ill and I let him home early in the evening. The next day at noon he phoned that he was no better. An hour later a Hungarian musician applied for work and I was glad to hire him.

"He spoke several languages, seemed to be a thorough violinist, and offered no suspicious act, until it was noticed that a woman of middle age frequently called for him at the door of the hotel used by the employees.

Gives Mysterious Package.

This woman never remained to converse with the musician. She was seen on several nights to give him a package of letters, speak a few words and disappear. The department agents in St. Louis were given the tip on the suspicious stranger.

They ascertained where he had a room, and in his absence searched it. The contents of a volume of papers found in the man's trunk were not made public, but the orchestra leader was arrested. Through a devious message to the woman who had been calling on him she was traced to her boarding house in South St. Louis and made a prisoner.

The other five men arrested were found in another part of town, two of them freight vessels which bear some direct relation to the spy hunt today.

A duty is advanced that the prisoners were engaged in a bold plan to forward mail to Germany by sailors who make a practice of shipping on freight vessels which bear some distinctive mark pointing out to submarines that they are not to be molested.

TWO MORE GERMANS HELD IN NEW YORK

Arrest One in Stock Yards Where Horses Were Poisoned.

(By the International News Service.)
New York, July 12.—The discovery of the men behind a special "neutrality fund" of the Imperial German government, and the arrest of a German reservist in the Weehawken Stockyards, where hundreds of horses belonging to the allies have been poisoned, featured the spy hunt today.

The financial expose followed the sudden arrest and internment of Rudolph Hecht. It is reported the government had received information concerning the financial activities of a joint of powerful men in New York and elsewhere, who, since the outbreak of the war with Germany, have labored to keep the Central and South American countries neutral. It was said the government has indisputable evidence that German agents have used a fund of more than \$1,000,000 for this purpose since the outbreak of the war.

More Marriages, But— Baby Crop Falls Off

New York, July 12.—Something was the matter with New York's baby crop last year. Board of health statistics will see that the national increase over 1915 of more than 4,000 marriages, that there were 2,382 fewer babies. The total of the new baby crop was 37,964.

MAIL STEAMER SUNK.

Buenos Aires, July 12.—The British Royal Mail steam packet Demerara of 11,484 tons, is reported sunk.

Cancel Football Schedule.

Cambridge, July 12.—Harvard's football schedule for next season was cancelled today on account of the war.

Every Man Registered To Be Drawn in Draft

Here are the plans of the War Department for the draft:
Each man who registered will be drafted.
Those whose numbers are drawn first will be the first to be called.
The first call will be for 1,000,000 men.

If the required number of 697,000 cannot be filled from 1,000,000 after exemptions have been made, those next on the list will be called until the 697,000 is complete.

If a second call is necessary the next on the list will be ordered to report for examination.

WILL CONSCRIPT ALL ELIGIBLES

Chances to Escape Service in Trenches Are Fourteen to One.

Every man of the 3,500,000 or more who registered is to be drafted. The actual drawing which is to be made next week, probably Wednesday, will merely determine who is to be called first.

The first numbers drawn will be the men first to be ordered to the colors. There will be a million of them. If, out of that million, the War Department finds, when physical and industrial exemptions are made, that there are not enough left to form a national army of 500,000 and fill the ranks of the regular army and National Guard to war strength, additional men will be called out until this is done.

This plan was made public by Secretary of War Baker yesterday in a long interview with newspaper correspondents. Selection of the million men will first be called out will be a new call. The numbers drawn will be key districts which will apply to each district in the State for which the draft is being made.

The fact that every man is to be drafted does not mean that he will have to serve. He may never be called to the colors. But his name far down on the list, no matter how far down, and he will be subject to call if needed.

Expect But One Draft.

Government officials hit upon this plan as the simplest and most effective. It does away with the necessity for a separate draft for each new increment as conditions prove it necessary.

There will be but one draft for the entire war unless conditions so develop that the demands for man power are up and a new call must be made. The ages other than between 21 and 31 is found necessary.

The chances of the individual are 1 to 1 that he will not be sent to the trenches, officials estimate. It is the first place, on the basis of 3,000,000 men—the registration figures—John Smith or W. K. Brown will not be among the first million.

Then, after he is called, should he be called, it is a 4 to 1 shot that he will not be sent to the trenches. The physical requirements for active service are high and the time he will be exempt because of national, industrial or family reasons.

Twenty-one States and the District of Columbia had reported themselves ready for the drawing at a late hour yesterday afternoon.

GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF STEEL

Corporations Capitate After President Issues Business Ultimatum.

The government yesterday took over the entire steel industry of the nation. A board of four men will direct the distribution of the entire product of the steel mills and will set the price which the manufacturers will receive for their material.

The men are Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William Denman, chairman of the Shipping Board, and Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the advisory board of the Council of National Defense.

The steel interests capitulated and agreed to this plan yesterday, "morning within a few hours of reading President Wilson's ultimatum to big business that "blood profits" would not be permitted.

The order came after the steel interests had held out all day against the government's proposals. They were renounced by a committee of the Steel and Iron Institute, headed by Charles E. Fisher, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation.

Quickly Change Mind.

Yesterday morning the President's pronouncement was printed. The steel men immediately requested a further conference. Half an hour later they had agreed to the government plan.

This is that the entire product of their mills shall be placed at the disposal of the government. All private contracts, already made or pending, will be ignored. European contracts for supplying steel to nations allied with the United States also will go by the boards. The United States government will see that the nations associated in the war against Germany will be supplied with steel, but it will have entire control of all distribution; the precedence of orders for different kinds of steel and, in short, the entire industry.

McAdoo Thinks \$2.50 a Ton Fair Despite Views of Others.

Secretary McAdoo seems to think coal for the government at \$2.50 a ton at the mines is a fair price, despite the fuel views of Secretaries Baker and Daniels. When the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense called the coal operators to Washington last month and obtained a promise of \$2 coal with a reduction of 20 cents a ton for coal for the government, the War Secretary and the head of the navy protested that the figure was too high.

Nothing seems to have been done in the matter, and no word can be had from the office of Francis S. Peabody, of Chicago, chairman of the committee, who was responsible for the operators coming here.

Mr. McAdoo's ideas were made known yesterday afternoon when it was learned that he had signed contracts for 200,000 tons of bituminous coal for the use of his various departments in Washington at a price of \$2.50 a ton at the mines. The government will have to pay the freight on all purchases. It is understood, which will amount to about \$1.00 a ton, that one in Mr. McAdoo's office would draw the contracts or say to whom they had been let.

POLICE CHIEF KILLED.

Greenville, Miss., July 12.—Chief of Police William A. Chipman was shot in the chest and instantly killed today by Wallace Mullens, a policeman on the city police force. Mullens claims that Chipman attempted to assassinate him.

NEUTRAL CONGRESS OFF.

Buenos Aires, July 12.—The congress of South American neutral nations, which was to be held this month under the auspices of Argentina in the interests of a common policy in the war, has again been postponed.

ENTIRE GERMAN COUNCIL MAY GO

Resignation of Ministry Threatened. Kaiser Confers With Crown Prince—May Bow to Will of People.

SAY U. S. CAUSED TURMOIL

(By International News Service.)
Amsterdam, July 12.—Advice reaching Holland late tonight strengthened the theory that the fall of the entire German government is imminent. These advices state that the government refuses to meet the Reichstag's demands for an immediate definite declaration regarding peace terms and internal reforms and this refusal will force the resignation of all the ministers.

Amsterdam, July 12.—Out of the political chaos that is shaking the German empire in its foundation, there seemed tonight but one way out:

The resignation not only of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, but of the entire ministry. Late dispatches from Berlin indicated that this was an immediate probability. The resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg has been announced by the Vossische Zeitung. The Emperor is said to be holding his decision in abeyance.

The one way out is not, however, confined to the mere resignation of the present cabinet and acceptance by the Emperor. A supplementary step of tremendous historic consequences must be taken to make the escape from political revolt complete. Only one man can take it—the Kaiser.

All Eyes to Kaiser.

And those who know William II and know the gravity of the crisis, expect him to take that step. In a long nocturnal heart-to-heart talk with his throne heir in Potsdam Palace, whether the crown prince hurried by special train from the Verdun front in response to his father's summons, the momentous decision was reached, it is believed.

Close observers here believe that it is the decision of the proud House of Hohenzollern to bow to the will of the people and make the first real concession since Wilhelm's grandfather was crowned German emperor at Versailles.

By a master-stroke which will cost him a great deal of his power Emperor William is expected to solve the situation. When the Reichstag meets tomorrow or Saturday for its postponed plenary session, the Kaiser will make it known, it is predicted, by an imperial message to the German people, that he leaves to their representatives the appointment of a successor to Bethmann-Hollweg and the rest of the cabinet.

Thus and thus only can the storm be averted. It is believed, however, that the chief demands in the reform movement is to make the chancellor and the ministers responsible to the Reichstag. The voluntary granting of this concession, it is expected, will appease the opposition. Confronted with the task of creating a ministerial body, the four main parties will promptly get together on this point. The crown prince, it is expected, will work it out with the German people, that he leaves to their representatives the appointment of a successor to Bethmann-Hollweg and the rest of the cabinet.

Belgian Drive Stops.

Except for a local unsuccessful raid to the south of Lombarzyde, the Germans undertook no operations against the British in the last 24 hours. There were no signs of an intention by the German command to follow up the blow against the British left wing yesterday with large scale offensive operations.

Lively gun duels marked the Verdun front again today. The crown prince's troops made some attacks on the left bank of the Meuse. These broke down under the French fire.

Maj. Gen. F. B. Maurice, chief director of military operations at the war zone, admitted today that the British lost at least 1,500 in their repulse of the German attack. He said the positions taken by the Germans were defended by only two battalions—2,000 men—and that the German claim of 1,200 prisoners taken was probably correct.

CABINET DISAGREES ON PRICES OF COAL

McAdoo Thinks \$2.50 a Ton Fair
Despite Views of Others.

Secretary McAdoo seems to think coal for the government at \$2.50 a ton at the mines is a fair price, despite the fuel views of Secretaries Baker and Daniels. When the Coal Production Committee of the Council of National Defense called the coal operators to Washington last month and obtained a promise of \$2 coal with a reduction of 20 cents a ton for coal for the government, the War Secretary and the head of the navy protested that the figure was too high.

Nothing seems to have been done in the matter, and no word can be had from the office of Francis S. Peabody, of Chicago, chairman of the committee, who was responsible for the operators coming here.

Mr. McAdoo's ideas were made known yesterday afternoon when it was learned that he had signed contracts for 200,000 tons of bituminous coal for the use of his various departments in Washington at a price of \$2.50 a ton at the mines. The government will have to pay the freight on all purchases. It is understood, which will amount to about \$1.00 a ton, that one in Mr. McAdoo's office would draw the contracts or say to whom they had been let.

FINAL AEROPLANE DRAFT COMPLETED

Appropriates Sum of \$640,000 for
New American Air Service.

The final draft of the administration's aircraft bill was perfected last night by the House Military Affairs Committee. It provides:

Six hundred and forty million dollars for the new American air service, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the War Department first estimates.

Grants to the War Department wide authority to raise an air personnel of 25,000 men.

Confers upon the President sweeping authority to enlarge the aerial fleet and increase personnel. He may resort to the draft if he deems it necessary.

Under the measure the War Department contemplates the construction of 2,225 airplanes within a year and an even larger number of engines.

The House cleared the way last night for the immediate action. Majority Leader Kitchin, after a conference with Chairman Dent, of the Military Committee, Secretary of War Baker and Brig. Gen. George O. Squier, head of the Signal Corps, announced that the bill would be reported today, and called up in the House tomorrow. Mr. Kitchin said the passage of the measure by tomorrow night was assured.

In its completed form the aviation bill is substantially as it was written by the War Department and introduced by Mr. Dent, except that the committee tackled on a provision carrying a lump sum appropriation for the project. Although minor changes were made in the wording of the original draft, it remains unchanged in all essential features.

NEUTRAL CONGRESS OFF.

Buenos Aires, July 12.—The congress of South American neutral nations, which was to be held this month under the auspices of Argentina in the interests of a common policy in the war, has again been postponed.