HERALD shoppers who carry small purchases are performing a patriotic duty.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"One paper in the home is worth ten on the highway."

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BRITISH PLAN "BIG PUSH" RUSSIA'S STAND CHEERS

German War Office Statements Contain Hints That British Artillery Is Preparing Resumption of "Big Push"—Rumanian Continues Offensive.

Belief Here That United States Will Go Far to Back the Republic Now. Military, Political, Industrial and Economic Developments Favorable.

(By the International News Service.)

London, Sept. 19.—German war office statements regarding the Flanders front have been characterized in the last few days by hints at British artillery preparations for a resumption of the "big push." Today again Berlin reported British shelling "of drumfire intensity." There were no infantry attacks, however, the bulletin states. The British official account said there was nothing of special interest to report. It mentioned the York and Lancashire regiments as having made the previously reported successful raid in Flanders yesterday.

Rumanian forces are continuing their local offensive operations. They wrested a height from the Teutons to the south of Grozechti in the last twenty-four hours.

The French beat off all Teuton assaults at various points of the line and penetrated the German lines northwest of Rheims in a raid.

Berlin Gives Report.

Berlin gave out an official report of Sunday's entente raid on German towns. One soldier was slightly wounded near Stuttgart (Wuerttemberg) and damage was caused at Freudenstadt and Colmar, it is admitted. Three of the raiding machines were brought down.

Petrograd, Sept. 19.—Russia's radicals who clamor for peace and mob rule, were leaderless tonight. Their cause has suffered the worst blow since the March revolution.

Tschsidze, who stuck with them through thick and thin as the chief pilot, for six months regardless of the odium and stigma that went with his leadership, has deserted them. Skobeloff former minister of labor, who fought their battles day in and

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Russia assumed a central position on the diplomatic stage here yesterday and played a more cheering role than she has played for weeks. The military, political, industrial and economic developments of the day were all so favorable that it was determined that the United States will go even further with aid for Russia than she has heretofore.

Today Ambassador Bahkmeteff will call upon Secretary of State Lansing and tell him of the new and encouraging state of affairs.

The Russian Embassy has received word that the armies north of Riga have definitely assumed the offensive. The general command is being reorganized rapidly, and the Germans unexpectedly forced to evacuate village after village.

Not Pressing Victory.

Further dispatches have been received indicating that Premier Kerensky is not pressing unduly his victory over the Korniloff rebels. Korniloff and the military leaders still face the death penalty, but the embassy heard yesterday that Deputy Pourishkeveitch, one of those arrested for political support of Korniloff, has been released. This may mean that Kerensky has the situation so well in hand that he can afford an amnesty to all his political enemies.

Cyrus H. McCormick, a member of the Russian Mission, called upon President Wilson late yesterday afternoon and laid before him a plan to send to Russia a mission of organized laboring men from the United States.

The embassy dispatches say that the armies are being reorganized along the lines "of the other armies of democracies" and that despite democracy the army discipline will be imposed. According to recent reports there has been a decided change of sentiment among the military forces

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WAR FOR FOOD, HOOVER STATES

Allies Seek to Get Provisions, Huns to Destroy It, He Declares.

(By the International News Service.)

Atlantic City, N. J., Sept. 19.—"Food will win this war," was the declaration of Food Administrator Herbert Hoover in an address delivered tonight before the war convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

"Starvation or sufficiency will, in the end, mark the victor," he continued. "The allies are blockading food from Germany. The Germans are endeavoring to starve the allies by sinking food ships.

"Short production and limitation of markets tend to under-supply. All governments are faced with reduction of consumption, stimulation of production, control of prices and readjustment of wages.

"The winning of the war is largely a problem of who can organize this weapon—food."

Demands Exceeds Exports.

North America, said the food administrator, is being requisitioned by both allies and neutrals, for food supplies much in excess of its normal export ability. He ascribed this demand to the destruction of food-laden ships and the diversion of millions of men from productive fields to war.

"If the extremely high prices thundering at every door were not a sufficient demonstration," he continued, "it is possible to prove by actual figures that we have been exporting, in many commodities, beyond our capacity to produce. Taking the three-year pre-war period as 100, we find, in pork, for instance, the number of animals on hand on June 30, this year, is variously estimated from 92 to 98. The slaughter of animals during the year was at the rate of 179, the exports at the rate of 215, and the natural consequence is that the price is 250.

"Our first duty lies to our allies, and if they are to sacrifice a share of our food to neutrals and if this is also, the result of our own savings and our own productive labor, those neutrals should expect to furnish equivalent service in other directions in the common pool against Germany.

TROOPS FOR FRANCE DELAYED BY STRIKERS

Longshoremen of N. Y. Harbor Halt Pershing's Troops.

(By the International News Service.)

New York, Sept. 19.—Beginning over a quarrel about a drink, the Longshoremen's strike on the piers of New York Harbor with between 2,000 and 5,000 men estimated as out, has developed into a deadlock that is halting shipping to Pershing's troops and the allies.

By a vote of 141 to 153 the Longshoremen in a meeting today decided not to arbitrate the question whether the International Mercantile Marine Company shall reinstate Foreman Frank Larbado. His discharge of a Longshoreman who went for a drink without his permission caused the men to walk out. They also decided not to go back to work until Larbado was dismissed by the company.

At the longshoremen's meeting today T. V. O'Conner, their president, who had come especially here to take charge of the affair, told the men they were wrong in opposing the International Mercantile Marine Company's suggestion of arbitration. Later he said:

"I want to be quoted as saying in distinct English that the men are wrong in breaking their agreement with the company not to arbitrate the matter."

RESTRICT ALL FOREIGN NEWS

Congress Advised to Group Alien Publications Under Law.

Instead of limiting the "newspaper" section of the trading-with-the-enemy bill to "German language" newspapers, the conferees upon that measure reached an agreement yesterday by which all foreign language publications are affected.

The change was made under the advice of the Postoffice Department, and the new section was prepared by Judge William H. Lamar, the departmental solicitor.

Originally the bill included an amendment by Senator King, of Utah, that no German language newspapers should comment upon or publish war news without a parallel translation in English. As altered, the President may, in his discretion, license certain foreign language papers to publish war news without a parallel translation. Only those with these licenses will be able to print such matter without first submitting to the Postoffice Department such a translation. The section goes into effect ten days after the passage of the bill and remains valid until until the close of the war.

Restrictions Are Itemized.

The section makes unlawful, publication in a foreign language of:

"Any news item, editorial or other printed matter respecting the government of the United States, or any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of the war or any matter relating thereto," unless:

1. The publication deposits with the postmaster before distribution or publication an English translation of the articles. Above any foreign language article must be printed, "True translation filed with the Postmaster at.....on....., as required by this act."

2. The President licenses the publications to work without the previous restrictions. These publications will print above their matter: "Published and distributed under permit authorized by the act of.....on file at the postoffice of....."

The licenses are revokable. Publications violating the section are liable to being barred from the mails and from other transportation. There is also a fine of $500 or one year.

As the conferees finished work upon the bill today, the trading-with-the-enemy act is now ready to be reported back to both houses for action upon the conference report.

ARREST GUARDSMAN ON SLACKER CHARGE

George Gordon Hyde Pleads Ignorance for Failure to Register.

Another alleged "slacker" was arrested last night by detectives of the Metropolitan police force.

George Gordon Hyde, 29, a clerk, living at 921 P street northwest, when arrested on the charge of not registering on June 5, gave as his excuse that on that day he was a member of the New York National Guard. He was supposed to have registered at the Thomson School.

His term in the Guard expired on July 12, however, and still Hyde failed to register for service in the United States. According to Hyde he was ignorant of the law which requires that a man is liable for military service under those conditions.

Hyde was arrested last night at 8:20 o'clock by Central Office Detectives Burlingame and Kelly on the complaint of Provost Marshal Donovan.

Three Ships Sent Down By German Submarines But Two U-Boats Go

Here is a list of U-boat victims of a day:

Platuria, American, 3,445 tons, 9 lives lost; Facto, Norwegian, 2,372 tons, 2 lives lost; Thomas Krag, Norwegian, 3,569 tons, 2 lives lost.

Two German submarines were reported to have been sunk, one by an armed American steamer, the other by a British destroyer. The U-boats were sent to the bottom while they were attacking a neutral merchantman, the report says.

POLICE CAPTAIN FOUND GUILTY

Henry Schneider Ordered Dismissed After Formal Trial.

A verdict of guilty of endeavoring to influence State officials to obtain a settlement out of court for Edward Ellison, indicted by the Virginia authorities for stealing three cases of shoes from the freight yards near Alexandria, was rendered late yesterday afternoon against Capt. Henry Schneider, formerly in charge of the ninth precinct, after a special meeting of the police trial board which heard Schneider's case last Monday.

A recommendation that the former police captain be formally dismissed from the Metropolitan Police Force was carried in the board's decision. The verdict also contained a condition that Schneider would have five days in which to appeal his case. The decision was referred to the District Commissioners who will act on the case accordingly.

Will Appeal Case.

An appeal of the case will be filed, according to Schneider's attorneys, Daniel W. Baker, Wilton J. Lambert and R. C. L. Moncure, of Alexandria County, Va.

If, however, Capt. Schneider fails to make an appeal for another consideration of his case before September 24, five days from the date of the trial board's decision, his dismissal will remain permanent.

Another hearing of the case will not be had. If an appeal is made the final decision will remain with the District Commissioners.

Following the special trial on Monday careful consideration was made by the police trial board before the verdict of guilty was reached yesterday. The board was composed of Assistant Corporation Counsel P. H. Marshall, chairman, and Inspectors Gaseford and Boyle.

PRESIDENT WILL FIX NEW COPPER PRICES

Expect Official Announcefent from White ouse Today.

Copper prices practically have been agreed upon and an official announcement is expected from the White House today. It was expected the price would be given yesterday, but at a late hour it was stated the President had decided upon a postponement.

Bernard Baruch, of the War Industries Board, and Commissioner Davies, of the Federal Trade Commission, held a lengthy conference with the President early yesterday, and Secretary Bracken, of the Trade Commission, took to the White House the mass of data gathered with reference to copper production. It was after this conference that announcement was made that the price would be made public yesterday.

It is believed that the President also took up the matter of steel prices at the conference and may have decided to make simultaneous announcement of the government's figures on both commodities.

There was much speculation here yesterday as to the probable prices for both copper and steel, but no authentic figures could be obtained. It is authoritatively stated, however, that the reductions will not be nearly so drastic as in the coal prices. It is felt by many officials that some of the coal prices were much too low to stimulate production and that the operators have proved this to the satisfaction of the government in several cases. Readjustments are likely to be the result. It is not believed the President will take the same action in his future price fixing.

COAST SHIP STRIKE SPEEDILY CLEARING

Settlement Expected Within Twelve Hours, According to Advices.

Threats of the Federal government to use every agency at its command to settle the Pacific Coast Shipyard strike apparently has had its effect and advices received by Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, yesterday indicated that a settlement might be expected within the next twelve hours.

So encouraging was the news received from the Federal agents at San Francisco yesterday that Chairman Hurley postponed indefinitely his trip across the continent to take charge of the situation. The situation will be handled locally by W. F. Ackerson and Capt. A. F. Pillsbury, agents of the Shipping Board at San Francisco, acting in conjunction with agents of the Department of Labor.

Two factors, it has become known, have acted to bring the shipyard owners to a frame of mind where they are willing to talk terms with the men. These are a realization that the government stands ready to go to any lengths to prevent delay in its shiping program and an offer by the Shipping Board to share the added expense caused by adoption of a new wage scale.

The Shipping Board's wage proposition briefly, is to pay 50 per cent of all wage increases where it is shown that the new scale will cut the shipbuilder's profit down to below 10 per cent. Where it is shown that the builder can pay the new scale and still make 10 per cent, government aid will be withdrawn.

First of Citizenry Army Installed at Camp Meade Awaits "First Drill" Bugle

Dust, Dust, Dust, Impression of Youthful "Rookies" After Eventful "Moving in" to Army Quarters.

(By International News Service.)

Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., Sept. 19.—The beginnings of an army sprang up here today amid a cloud of dust. Within the shadow of the Capitol 3,600 men laid down their pens and pencils, their saws and planes, left their desks and counters, their offices and workrooms, their shops and farms and took up the instruments of war.

In their particular case the first instruments of war were a set of blankets and a mess kit, consisting of two tin cups, a tin saucer and a knife, fork and spoon, but they are soldiers anyhow and some day will be carrying Old Glory "over the top."

Democracy Reigns.

Men who had "Private" on the ground glass doors of their offices, and fellows who polished up the ground glass are bunking side by side tonight—both are privates now in democracy's army. They came here today in long train loads, each with a few personal possessions in a bundle and a white tag tied to the buttonhole in the laped of his coat.

The tag gave the wearer's name and address, and other information concerning him. Men grown, they were "routed through" as livestock might have been. The local boards tied on the tags. They were taken off by the officers who enrolled the men as they arrived.

Debonair army officers, leaders of the staff and line, motored out from this city to attend the opening of the Capital's own draft camp. A long line of limousines, the khaki and gold of uniforms showing from within them, followed the Baltimore boulevard out toward Laurel and the camp.

Arrive in Coaches.

In long trains of day coaches the men themselves came. They were put aboard at their home stations and the preparations for moving them to the camp had been made long in advance with the railroads.

They were fellows from the stores and offices, the factories and homes of Philadelphia; and from the farms and homesteads of the Pennsylvania hills. Camp Meade will house conscripts from Pennsylvania, Maryland and the District of Columbia, but only Pennsylvania boys arrived yesterday.

They left their homes yesterday morning, fond farewells ringing in their ears. The majority had never seen a military camp, couldn't tell a general from a chief cook.

They rode, some of them, for hours. The heavy troop movements all over the country had placed a tremendous burden on the railroads.

Finally, Baltimore was passed; there was another long slow haul, the engine whistled and the train began to slow down.

Got Dusty View.

Then they saw dust—principally that. Through the dust snarling engines with long lines of coaches or freight cars in their train could be discerned. Rude wooden buildings loomed up amid a storm of powdery soil; hundreds of men in khaki were going here and there kicking up dust. Panting motor trucks labored up and down roads ankle deep in sand and dirt, hurling great clouds of dust into the air. Great piles of lumber, whining sawmills, miles and miles of shacks stretching off into the dusty distance; thousands of sweating laborers, a great hammering and banging and raising of dust, dry, irritating dust that clogged the throat and brought a parching thirst; open trenches with new laid pipes, and bustle and confusion everywhere; all these things they saw and experienced. But principally dust and dust and more dust.

Met by Officers.

Into the little station of Disney—the camp has been built around half a dozen villages—the long trains came. Crisp, decisive officers were lined up along the cindery path beside the tracks.

The men piled out of the cars. It

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Records of Department Help Boost Circulation

Congress to Probe Opening of Government Files to Boosters of Aerial League of America.

Access to the files of the War Department has been granted the Aerial League of America and widespread criticism from men who have been circularized by the organization developed yesterday.

Many residents of the District have been notified that they have been elected to membership in the Aerial League. They have received this notice without making any application for enrollment and have been assured that their interest in aviation is on record at the War Department.

Costs Money to Join.

Membership in the league is fixed at the following schedule:

Patron	$1,000.00
Life	$50.00
Fellow	$10.00
Member or Junior Member	$5.00

President Wilson is named as an honorary member of the league on the printed stationery, and Secretary of War Baker figures among the honorary officers.

Included in the letter is a notification that membership in the league includes a subscription to "Flying."

Officials of the War Department declared yesterday that it was never intended to have the official records of the department open to general inspection.

The fact is that everybody who has applied for service in the Signal Corps has been circularized by the Aerial League from names and addresses on record in the War Department files.

The same officials of the War Department stated that there was some misunderstanding in the matter and that there was no intention on the part of government officials to boost the circulation of any magazine.

It was stated that the Aerial League had applied through its representative for the names and addresses of men who sought service in the Signal Corps. This information was furnished with the understanding that it would be used to stimulate interest in aviation. It was not intended to provide these names for any subscription scheme.

Because of the widespread criticism that followed the nation-wide circulation of these letters, the matter will be aired in Congress. Representative Gallivan is incensed, and there is every indication that it will develop a contest equally as keen as that between Secretary Daniels and the Navy League.

SUFFRAGIST VICTORY SCENTED BY LEADERS

Appointment of Special Committee in House Now Assured.

Victory for the suffrage cause was scented last night by suffrage leaders, that will in large measure offset the disappointment suffered in Maine and Indiana in the last few days. A Committee on Suffrage is to be appointed in the House, it was learned yesterday. This will be the biggest step toward woman suffrage that the cause has yet taken.

Members of the House Committee on Rules yesterday let it be known they have prepared and will bring in to the House early next week, a special rule authorizing the creation of a Committee on Woman Suffrage, to be appointed by the Speaker. It is understood they have the promise of Majority Leader Kitchin that the rule may be put through without obstacle, before the end of the present session.

The creation of the committee will enable the suffrage leaders to win recognition in the House. In the past the Judiciary Committee, to which bills pertaining to the ballot have been referred, has simply buried any and all suffrage measures, and refused to bring them to light for discussion.

Leaders of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the organization opposed to picketing, are distinctly pleased with the results of their legislative campaign. They declare their cause will benefit more by the attainment of a House Committee than by any amount of militant methods. The committee is a big enough gain, they say, to offset the defeat in Maine and the declaration of the Indiana suffrage amendment unconstitutional.

SEEK NAVAL OFFICER IN KING MYSTERY

Name of Old Sweetheart Brought Up in Case.

(By the International News Service.)

New York, Sept. 19.—New York, Chicago and North Carolina authorities who have been pressing the investigation into the death of Mrs. Maude A. King at Concord, N. C., have arranged to hold a joint conference with Federal agents at Concord or Charlotte Saturday. The meeting will decide what steps the authorities will take at the inquest, to be reopened at Concord Monday, and what witnesses and documentary evidence will be produced.

A new and important witness to the New York investigation into the relations of Gaston B. Means and the financial affairs of Mrs. King was unearthed today by District Attorney Swann. This man, an old sweetheart of Mrs. King, may be a United States naval officer. It was admitted tonight that Mrs. King met this man a few weeks before her death after a lapse of years, and that an old romance was revived. The district attorney is anxious to question this man about the attitude which Gaston B. Means displayed in this matter.

Investigation today of the safe deposit box that Mrs. King rented in West Thirty-fourth street showed the receptacle to be empty. The district attorney has evidence that upward of $600,000 in negotiable securities had been deposited there by Mrs. King. Certain bonds and checks are being traced by the prosecutor.

Afton Means, brother of Gaston Means, was questioned by the prosecutor today.

Offers $1,000 Reward For First Boche Taken Prisoner by 'Home Boy'

Weatherly Pa., Sept. 19.—This town is beating the Kaiser to it.

State Senator Warner has offered $1,000 to the first Weatherly man who captures a German prisoner.

The Kaiser had recently offered 300 marks for the first American prisoner taken.

Senator Warner made his offer today prior to the departure of the town's drafted men who left for Camp Meade.

VATICAN DROPS PEACE WRITING

Pope Benedict Finds Time Not Propitious for Further Notes.

Diplomatic circles here heard yesterday that the Vatican has given up any immediate thought of a further peace note. The abandonment of the Pope's hopes for peace is reported to be based on two factors.

1. The President's reply to the Pope's last note approved by all the entente allies and the last word from Germany as to her terms are so far apart that the Pope is convinced that no negotiations at this time would be fruitful.

2. Italy and England are reported to have entered into an agreement that will bar the Pope himself from any peace conference. This has, it is believed, discouraged Pope Benedict because he had hoped through his good offices in bringing about peace to secure certain concessions for his church by participation in the peace conference.

The surprising come-back of the Russians is also believed to have had a weighty influence on the retardation of peace negotiations. It has deprived the German government of the sweeping victory upon which German popular opinion could be made to believe an offer of peace at this time to be one made after a successful war. It has encouraged the allies in their faith that they have the Teuton powers in an ever-tightening iron ring.

Austrian influences, always powerful at the Vatican, are also believed to have relaxed their pressure for peace with the failure of the Italian offensive so far, to develop into a vital thrust into the middle of the dual empire.

Peace "Statement" Possibility.

But, while a definite appeal for an armistice and a council may not be forthcoming from Rome in the immediate future, diplomats would not be surprised to learn of the issue of some statement that would again call the attention of the world to the desirability of ceasing the slaughter on some terms. It is not expected that such a statement would be addressed to the individual governments as was the last note of the Pope. Rather it is anticipated as a general statement from the Vatican of the motives that have actuated the Pope so far, possibly an appeal to Catholics to renew their prayers for peace and very improbably a comparison of the points of agreement and divergence now existing between the Teutons and the entente.

Though officially neither British nor Italian diplomats here will admit any understanding with regard to barring the Pope from the peace conference, such an agreement is conceded to be quite in accord with the traditions of the two countries.

It is confidently believed here, however, that the purported refusal of Pope Benedict to engage in further efforts at pourparlers will but redouble the activity of the Germans in sending up test balloons of unauthenticated peace offers. In fact the first of these appeared in Washington's sky yesterday afternoon in a story that Bulgaria was seeking a separate peace.

AMERICAN PRISONERS TO GET HOME FOOD

Red Cross Will Send Eats to Men Held in Germany.

If Germany takes any Yankee boys prisoners of war they will not have to exist on German prison rations. The Red Cross has arranged to forward to each prisoner a package containing from nine to ten pounds of food three times each fortnight.

The prisoner to whom the package is addressed will personally receipt for it so that there will be no chance of the packages going astray. The package will contain a scientifically prepared ration sufficient to sustain inactive men in good health, as follows:

Rice, eight ounces; sugar, twelve ounces; dried beef, ten ounces; pork and beans, thirty-two ounces; peanut butter, eight ounces; soda crackers, forty-four ounces; evaporated milk, three ounces; dried figs, three ounces; coffee, five ounces; salt and pepper, two ounces; milk chocolate, four ounces; dessicated strawberries, two ounces; jam, eight ounces; nut margarine, three ounces; soap, three ounces.

And "the makings," two packages of tobacco with papers.

The arrangements for a personal receipt for these packages were considered absolutely necessary as many of the things which will be shipped to our prisoners are foods which the most powerful persons in Germany are now reported to be deprived of, such as coffee, chocolate, peanut butter, pepper and soap.

Arrangements have also been made whereby friends or relatives may send food to prisoners. All of the food will be shipped in bulk to a committee of the Red Cross in Berne, Switzerland. There it will be packed in the specially sized packages and forwarded into Germany.

Root to Fight Suffrage.

Utica, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Elihu Root is not for woman suffrage. Today it was announced he would act as chairman of an antisuffrage meeting here Monday. He will speak at the meeting along with Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., president of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Seek Pacifist Writer.

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Federal authorities today are investigating those responsible for an antiwar pamphlet which was distributed under cover of darkness. The handbill read: "Why should you fight?" and is attributed to Erwin St. John Tucker, of Chicago.

ARGENTINA ENDS HUN RELATIONS; WAR IS CERTAIN

Long Threatened Severance of Diplomatic Relations Finally Decided on by Senate by Vote of 23 to 1

(By International News Service.)

Buenos Aires, Sept. 19.—The Argentine senate, by a vote of 23 to 1, declared a break of diplomatic relations with Germany tonight.

Foreign Minister Pueyrredon appeared before the senate tonight and read all the dispatches that passed between Argentina and Germany up to the dismissal of Count Luxburg as charge d'affairs. He said that no further explanations or negotiations were pending.

GERMANS BITTERLY ARRAIGNED.

Senator Gonzales spoke for three hours. He bitterly arraigned German diplomacy throughout its history since Bismarck. He concluded by moving the resolution to break diplomatic relations with Germany.

The motion was seconded by Senator Roca, who, in an equally spirited speech, pointed to the destruction of Argentine shipping and to Germany's policy of taking advantage of a militarily weak country, humiliating the republic before the world. Argentine's national reputation, however, the senator declared, was a price that would never be conceded. His words were greeted by tremendous cheers. Then the vote was taken.

Argentina Can Call 200,000 Men to Fight

Argentina has a standing army of about 24,000 officers and men.

Her military reserves number 174,000.

Her navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 pre-Dreadnoughts, 4 armored cruisers, 2 protected cruisers, 2 armored gunboats, 2 torpedo gunboats, 15 destroyers, 8 torpedo boats and considerable miscellaneous naval craft.

Argentina's military establishment is modeled largely after the German pattern. Many of her officers have served for years in the German army. Others have been military observers with the Kaiser's forces in the annual maneuvers. The artillery is armed with a Krupp 7.5 centimeter gun.

Argentina imports from Germany in 1915 amounted to $56,533,000 and her exports to Germany in 1914 to $39,731,420.

Lansing Precipitates Break.

Argentina's break with Germany comes ten days after Secretary of State Lansing startled two hemispheres—most of all Argentina herself—by the revelation of the now famous "Luxburg messages." They showed Count Luxburg, German charge d'affaires at Buenos Aires, advising his government in cipher dispatches sent through the Swedish legation, that if Argentine vessels must be sunk by U-boats it were better to have them "spurlos versenkt" (sunk without leaving a trace). Incidentally, he called Argentina's acting foreign minister, "a notorious ass."

All Argentina was shocked as by no previous event of the world war. Infuriated crowds in Buenos Aires, and subsequently in all parts of the republic, stormed, stoned and burned German houses of business and the anti-German government quickly took on a character of rebellion against leniency with Germany. The Argentine government promptly dismissed Count Luxburg. Berlin at the same time ask-

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

SLACKER BILL FULL OF TEETH

Chinamen and Even Enemy Aliens Subject to Nation's Call.

"One full set of teeth for the alien slackers bill," was the order turned over to Representative Jacob Rogers, of Massachusetts, by the State Department and Chairman Pou, of the House Rules Committee, yesterday. Mr. Rogers finished his dental work on the Chamberlain slackers' measure last night. This morning he will lay it before Chairman Pou and the Rules Committee, and early next week the revised and doubly drastic Chamberlain bill to catch alien slackers will be adopted by the House.

One of the biggest features incorporated in the rewritten bill will be a virtual exclusion of the Japanese and Chinese from exemption privileges. The Chamberlain bill carries a provision exempting "aliens, not alien enemies, who, because of treaty stipulations or act of Congress, are not permitted to become citizens of the United States." This provision is to be killed, and the Orientals, who for years have insisted they should be treated as other foreigners are treated, and permitted to become citizens if they so desire, will be recognized. It is expected the Chinese and Japanese will be used in capacities both military and nonmilitary, under the draft laws.

No Time Allowance.

Another new plan is designed to catch aliens who have come to this country within the last year. The Chamberlain measure carried a clause exempting aliens of less than a year's residence. Mr. Rogers believes, and the State Department agrees with him, that foreigners who have come in the last twelve months are more likely than others to be avoiding military duty. This provision is also to be killed.

Again, the Chamberlain bill, approved by the Senate, gives aliens 90 days to get out of the United States if they object to being drafted for military service.

As revised by Mr. Rogers and approved by the State Department the new measure will not only cut out the 90-day privilege, but will detain the aliens in this country.

Subjects of all nations will be drafted according to the regulations, just as American citizens are drafted.

Even Enemies Are Subject.

Enemy aliens, barred from serving this country in a military way, will be subject for draft and assignment to nonmilitary duties

TO END RULE OF VENIZELOS

Allies, Disgusted by Broken Promises, Plan His Overthrow.

A complete readjustment in the Balkan situation, with the probable overthrow of the Venizelos government in Greece, is forecasted by allied diplomats here and by government officials in close touch with the situation. It is believed that dissension among our allies in the Balkans can only be averted by Venizelos' retirement.

Venizelos has failed to carry ou his promise to Senator Jannart, rerresenting the allied interests, to mobilize the Greek troops and place at least 150,000 men in the field; he has failed to quell internal strife, except by arresting all who have opposed him; he has failed in his agreement to call for popular elections, and in short has constituted himself a dictator with personal ambition above the needs of his country or of his obligations to the allies, it is stated authoritatively here.

Private advices received here from Athens state that the people are thoroughly sick of Venizelos and that he is hurting the allied cause by his tactics. It is charged that he has played fast and loose with his own people and with the allies and that his dealings with other Balkan countries has tended to alienate them from the allied cause.

It is delared that Venizelos' failure to mobilize the Greek army has discommoded the allies.

Until recently the allied representatives in Athens have believed implicitly in Venizelos, it is declared, and only within the past few weeks have come to distrust some of his motives. This distrust has now reached to the allied capitals, and the diplomats here have been advised in one way or another as to the situation.

The Greek people are declared to be soul and body for the allied cause, but so great is their distrust of Venizelos that the allied sentiment is suffering in consequence. It is stated on high authority in Athens that one reason Venizelos has not mobilized the army is that he fears the army, with arms in its hands, will throw him out of power and call a general election.

MAIL FLAT, NOT ROLLED

CUT OUT NEATLY ALONG OUTSIDE LINE.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD

"All-Prize Home Subscription Club"

GOOD FOR 1 VOTE SAVE IT

FOR .....

SECTION NO. .....

NOTE—This "Vote Credit" is good for the number of votes indicated above for the candidate whose name is filled in, when it is received at the All-Prize Home Subscription Club Department of The Washington HERALD.

VOID AFTER SEPTEMBER 20.

CUT OUT NEATLY ALONG OUTSIDE LINE.