

ALL IS IN READINESS FOR DRAWING OF CONSCRIPT ARMY

GREAT DRAFT FOR U. S. ARMY WILL BE MADE IN 56 HOURS

Mystery Cloaks Preparations For Lottery That Will Designate Individuals Who May Enter Trenches in France.

Picking America's first big national army by lot will be staged within fifty-six hours, according to indications today. Either the great reception room of Secretary Baker's office or one of the chambers of Congress will be the scene.

Everything is ready for the human lottery—except a few dallying registration districts. The little capsules with the fated numbers are stowed safely in the War Department, while regulations governing the drawing of these master numbers are in the Government printer's hands today. These rules will be announced through the press before the drawing.

Action To Be Quick.
An air of mystery has been thrown about the lottery. Officials refuse to be specific as to just how and where they will pull the numbers, though they did say the draft will take place just as soon as the last lingering red ink draft numbers are tabulated. One authority said that this might come within two hours after the last governor had declared the numbers were in—irrespective of the time of day.

The House and Senate military committees have been chosen official witnesses, and Secretary Baker may pull the first capsule.

In general, the order in which the master numbers are drawn here will indicate the order of liability for service, though owing to varying registrations in different districts the numbers will be divided into some group form.

Almost immediately after the lottery, local exemption boards will summon men for physical tests. Every man summoned must take this test, whether or not he intends to make an exemption claim, and heavy penalties attach to failure to appear.

Quotas Cause Trouble.
The method of apportionment of the quotas, based on revised population figures, is causing much rancor throughout the country. Bills are pending in Congress, and others are ready for introduction, either to force readjustment of the quotas, or to make some provision for including certain aliens.

The State Department holds that Italians and Japanese cannot be drafted for the new army because of treaty provisions, and that aliens from neutral countries certainly are exempt from forced service.

While this uncertainty of draft information runs, the charge of the draft is going ahead on the assumption that there will be no change in present plans. Every mechanical detail of the lottery has been worked out to a nicety for days and weeks, and its directors are anxious to have the drawing over.

Calls in Reporters.
General Crowder today called a conference of newspaper men who will flash the fateful numbers to the nation. The entire drawing system will be explained in confidence to prevent misunderstanding on draft day.

While the last touches were being put on the lottery plans, Northern Senators opened a spirited attack in the Senate today against the census draft estimates and the War Department's decision to locate national guard cantonments and officers' training camps in the South.

Dakotans Make Protest.
Senator Gronna, of North Dakota, had a telegram from the governor of his State, urging him to use his influence against the sending of the North Dakota guard to the South for training.

Senator Watson, of Indiana, protested against sending the Indiana guard to Mississippi, because, he said, the climate of Indiana was more nearly like that of France.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania said he understood that the training camp at Plattsburg, which was excellent, was being abandoned for one at Atlanta, "which was inadequate in size and unsuitable in other respects."

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts charged that the advice of General Wood, commander of the Southeastern Department, and the surgeon general of the army, was not asked in the location of the camps in the South.

Cabbage-Eating Prince Wrecks Chateau That Sheltered Him

PARIS, July 18.—The plebeian cabbage which, during the first part of 1917 was such an expensive luxury, is the favorite vegetable of Prince Eitel Friedrich, now fighting with the German forces on the western front, according to Andre Chevalier, a French correspondent.

Chevalier has just given a few sidelights on the life of the Kaiser's son during his sojourn at Avricourt. What time the prince is not hiding his ponderous form inside some safe bombproof, the correspondent says, he was consuming large quantities of cabbage.

"He lived a quiet life," adds M. Chevalier, "and was troubled once only by a visit from his blustering father."

"In his solitary walks across the country the prince's only companions were melancholia and a dog."

"Sometimes he would take a spade and stolidly turn the ground, perhaps in the hope of finding buried treasure to add to the wagonloads of furniture he already had sent far from the dangers of bombardment."

"It was an avianism no doubt or mayhap a precautionary measure, for some months after, when the princely furniture mover left the chateau, it blew up as if by mere chance with what was allowed to remain there."



PRINCE EITEL FRIEDRICH.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS SUMMARY

There are numerous evidences that the German and Austrian forces in Galicia have been considerably strengthened by the arrival of both interior reserves, continuously maintained for times of great need such as has resulted from the success of the Russian offensive, and also by withdrawals from other portions of the Russian front and in the case of the Austrians from the Italian front.

The Austrians have once more shifted back large numbers of troops sent to the Italian front during the great lull on the Russian line, when fraternization was still in progress. This is plainly seen in the re-assumption of the initiative by the Italians and the equally evident inability of the Austrians to re-act in force against the Italian attacks.

The outcome of the heavy re-enforcement of the Teutonic forces in Galicia has been a check to the Russian offensive at least for the time. But the necessity of the Russians giving way before strengthened German and Austrian attacks, such as is reported in the official statements from both Petrograd and the Teutonic capitals, is not quite plain. Apparently the Russians committed the tactical blunder of not safeguarding their gains with sufficient forces nor with the proper disposition of the forces that were employed.

Thus, after having successfully crossed the lower courses of the Lomnica river and captured the important town of Kalusz, the Russians seemingly did not maintain and organize a strong bridgehead position on the west bank. An attack by the Germans north of Kalusz, followed by another attack delivered west of the town, took the Russians at a disadvantage, and, fearing they would be cut off from retreat to the east bank of the river before sufficient reserves could be brought into play, they evacuated Kalusz. The Russian report states that they have safeguarded the river crossing.

Farther up the Lomnica, in the vicinity of Novica, recently captured by the Russians, the Austrians and Germans also attacked. Here reserves were rushed up by the Russians in time to give battle in force, and the Teutonic troops, after recapturing Novica, were driven out of the town. The Russian report says that the attacking force suffered heavy losses. The battle along the Lomnica may be expected to develop into a general engagement, with the employment of major forces.

In France the fighting activity continues to center in the Champagne and west of the Meuse, on the Verdun front. The French brilliantly wiped out their recent defeat on the latter line, in the sector of Hill 304, in an attack that not only won back all the ground west of the height taken by the Germans on June 28 and June 29, but went beyond, capturing first and second line German defenses to a depth of three-quarters of a mile on a length of a mile and a quarter. This advance was along both sides of the Malancourt-Esnes high road, from the southeastern corner of the Avocourt wood to the western slopes of Hill 304, passing through the Canard wood. The French took 425 prisoners.

In the Champagne the Germans doggedly renewed their attacks against the positions captured by the French on the saddles of the heights south of Moronvillers, and captured a few trenches.

claim that all of the men who are sent South will be in the trenches before winter, and should not be trained in a warm climate. Also, they said, it is proposed to send the raw draft recruits to cantonments in Northern States. The draft recruits, they claim, are less fitted to stand the Northern climate than would be the national guardsmen.

THREE GERMANS FLEE FROM ST. ELIZABETH'S

If you see a man with the flags of the United States and Germany on his right arm and the German coat of arms on his left forearm, notify the police, for he may be Henry Muller, a patient at St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

Officials of the institution today asked the police to look for Muller, who is thirty-four years old, weighs about 155 pounds, is about five feet six inches tall, and has the above marks on his arms.

The institution also reported the disappearance of Edwin Kaiser and Gottlieb Kreh from the institution yesterday. Kaiser is twenty-four years old and about five feet ten inches tall. He has

light hair and wore a blue suit and hat. Kreh is forty-five years old and about five feet ten inches tall. He has red hair and side whiskers.

How To Overcome Foot Troubles

If you have tired, burning, aching feet, corns or painful callouses, you know only too well the misery and torture that they bring. It is unnecessary, however, to suffer longer with any of these foot troubles. Go to your drugist and get a small jar of Lee Mint. Rub a little of this cooling, healing, discovery on your tired, aching, corn-pestered, swollen feet. Instantly the pain of corns and callouses vanishes. And shortly the most stubborn and painful hard corns, soft corns, corns between the toes, or aching callouses, will shrivel up and lift off easily with the fingers, root and all. Lee Mint costs little, is easy and delightful to apply and aside from removing every painful corn or callous will keep your feet cool, easy, and comfortable even on the hottest days. Try it. There is nothing better.—Adv.

RUSSIANS REPEL GERMAN ATTACKS IN BALTIC REGION

Heavy attacks by German troops on the Russian lines near Riga, on the Baltic sea, have been repulsed with great losses to the Teutons, it was announced at the Russian embassy here today.

On Monday the Germans began artillery preparation with tremendous fire from their big guns, and then launched a series of assaults upon the Russian entrenchments. Three times they swept forward, each time to meet a deadly fire from the Russian rifles. The repulse was complete, cable message to the embassy says.

The German attacks on the north end of the line were designed to relieve Russian pressure against the Austro-Germans on the southern sector, it is believed.

In the south the fighting continues heavily, with the Russians under Kornlof being forced to give some ground.

OFFICIAL WAR REPORTS

FRENCH.

PARIS, July 18.—Repeated and violent attacks by the enemy in fruitless attempts to recapture ground gained in yesterday's French drive around Verdun was reported in today's official statement. The Germans bombarded Verdun positions violently, and throughout the night sent their attacking waves against the new line held by General Pétain's men. The enemy lost heavily and gained nothing. Around Cerny the war office reported a violent artillery battle. In the Argonne German raids were repulsed.

The German crown prince is back where he started in February, 1916, trying to take Verdun. Dispatches from the front today, describing the full extent of the victory achieved in the French drive on the left bank of the Meuse, show that the French have retaken all the ground regained around Hill 304 in the German attacks of June 28-29.

BRITISH.

LONDON, July 18.—The British renewed their attacks during the night in the sector of Monchy-lez-Fréux, where strong attacks had gained further ground, the war office reported today. This new pressure followed local attacks that had been made on Tuesday morning, and which were afterward followed by a bombardment of the German positions.

In West Flanders the British carried out successful raids in the sectors of Oostverne and Boesinghe.

RUSSIAN.

PETROGRAD, July 18.—The war department today issued the following report: "Western front—There has been intense artillery fighting on the part of the enemy in the region of the village of Potuzny, south of Brzezany and in the neighborhood of Halica.

"South of the village of Novica to the south of Kalusz, enemy detachments, after strong artillery preparation, attacked and occupied one of the heights. Our detachments slowly retired on the line of the River Perzanna."

"An hour later the enemy renewed the attack from the direction of the village of Novica, but as the result of a valiant counter attack by our infantry and cavalry, the enemy was thrown back and we recaptured the above mentioned height. "There has been a material change in the situation on the Roumanian and Caucasian fronts."

GERMAN.

BERLIN, via London, July 18.—Bavarian and Croatian regiments combined to capture the heights east of Novica, today's official statement declared. The Russians stubbornly defended their positions.

All the enemy counter attacks were repulsed. The Russians are forced back at other points on the Lomnica line. After lengthy and strong artillery, the French attacked and penetrated positions we recently captured in the southwestern corner of Malancourt wood," the official statement continued. "On both sides of Malancourt and elsewhere in the region they were driven back. A fresh assault in the evening in an attempt to extend their gain broke down under heavy losses."

BRAZIL MAY SEIZE GERMAN SHIPS TODAY

RIO JANEIRO, July 18.—The attorney of the treasury, according to the newspapers, has sent a summons to the German shipping companies, demanding the payment of 16,000 contos, (approximately \$8,000,000) representing the money due for a period corresponding to the time the German steamers have been interned in Brazilian waters.

In the event of non-payment within twenty-four hours, the companies were notified, the vessels will be seized.

LICK PLATE AND KAISER, TOO!

CHICAGO, July 18.—"Lick the plate and lick the Kaiser," is the official slogan the conservation workers of Lake Forest are spreading among the ranks of Chicago conservators today.

GIVES UP GOOD JOB TO FIGHT IN FRANCE AS ENLISTED MAN

While most members of Congress are harassed by constituents who want to be made captains, colonels, or major generals in the new army, Warren S. Patten, private secretary to Congressman Frederick Dallinger, of Massachusetts, has volunteered as a plain enlisted man, and expects soon to leave for France. He lives at Cambridge.

"Private Patten," as the other secretaries about the Capitol called him as soon as the enlistment became known, has left for the recruiting depot at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Congressman Dallinger, praising Patten for volunteering as a private at less than one-fifth the salary he is now receiving, notified his constituents that Mr. Patten's job would be held open for him until he returns from France and it has been filled only temporarily.

Young Mr. Patten is one of the most popular secretaries in the House Office building. His colleagues gave him a good sendoff when it was announced he had enlisted as a private and wasn't particular about a commission.

CENSORSHIP EXTENDED TO ATLANTIC SEABOARD

Commander Hoff Put In Control of New York Messages.

The Navy Department today extended the censorship to all cables leaving New York and other ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

Secretary Daniels, announcing that the New York censor would be Commander Arthur B. Hoff, said today's action was taken under authority of President Wilson's executive order of April 28.

Since May 4 a cable censorship has been in force to South and Central America, Mexico, and the Orient. Extension of the censorship to Atlantic cables was held up until cooperation was assured from the allied censors in Europe.

Only messages to Europe henceforth will pass through the hands of navy officers. They will paraphrase messages to confuse codes of any German spy depending upon sequence of words to carry military information.

Commander David W. Todd, chief naval censor, will continue in general charge of the Atlantic censorship.

HINKLE DESERTION CHARGE TO BE LIFTED

PARIS, July 18.—French army officials announced today they would remove the technical charge of desertion against Corporal Edward Footie Hinkle, of the Lafayette escadrille, whose home is in Cincinnati. Hinkle overstayed his leave and failed to send any word.

A certificate from his physician, stating that Hinkle had a severe attack of pleurisy, was sent to the French command. Hinkle is ill with pleurisy. Dr. Gros, in charge of recruiting of Americans for service in the French army, and an acquaintance of Hinkle, said the desertion charge against the Cincinnati man was purely technical.

"I understand he will remain in France, although he is ill. His age is also a factor in the extenuating circumstances," said Dr. Gros.

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Man Who Fled in Tiny Ship Arrives in Germany



CAPT. FREDERICK HINSCH.

GERMANY TO NAME MILITARY DICTATOR IF LIBERALS BALK

AMSTERDAM, July 18.—Opinion that Chancellor Michaelis will be succeeded by a military dictator in Germany if the Liberal coalition continues to defy the government was strengthened, if not confirmed, by advice reaching here today from various sources.

If the Kaiser decides upon this drastic move it is believed that the German chancellor is reported to have requested the president of the Reichstag to call that body into session tomorrow afternoon to receive a government communication.

The Liberal element in the Reichstag is still "striking," and the leaders declare they will press their inter-party peace resolution calling for no annexations and no indemnities as the chief peace terms.

Germany is literally standing on tip-toe to hear what policies Dr. Michaelis will announce in the Reichstag tomorrow. It is believed here that the new chancellor will speak in general terms and will not commit himself to details.

If the Liberals continue their fight throw down the gage of battle to the Junker element, and demand an immediate declaration of peace terms without annexations and indemnities, then the military dictatorship may follow. That would mark the final struggle between the forces of autocratic militarism and democracy in Germany, and would unquestionably exert influence extending farther than the German border.

Advices from Berlin today said that the new chancellor seems to be very popular with both press and public.

POST FOR W. S. HALL

William S. Hall, formerly deputy superintendent of insurance of the District, who resigned his position to engage in private business, has been elected assistant secretary of the People's Mutual Bond and Insurance Company of this city. The election was made at a meeting of the directors of the company yesterday. Mr. Hall was connected with the District insurance department for more than thirteen years.

How to Be Rid of Dangerous Dandruff

The only possible way to permanently get rid of dandruff—the sure hair destroyer—is to remove the cause. Shampooing merely cleanses the scalp for a few days, then your dandruff scales appear again as thick as ever. It was Dr. Sangerbund, the famous Paris Specialist, who discovered that dandruff and falling hair are caused by a microbe. Then came the discovery of the value of genuine Parisian sage (liquid form) to destroy the dandruff germ and promptly prevent the further loss of genuine Parisian sage. Rub a small quantity well into the scalp, you will be amazed at the result. After one application, for your hair and scalp will look and feel 100 per cent better. On a few applications are needed to destroy the germ that causes dandruff to form, your scalp will immediately feel cool and comfortable and your hair appear soft, bright-looking and seem heavier than it really is. Since Dr. Sangerbund's discovery the American people are realizing that dandruff is as unnecessary as it is dangerous, and that they can be quickly rid of it and save their hair by a few days' use of this simple, inexpensive and harmless treatment. For sure you get the genuine Parisian sage (Giroux's), for this brand is delicately perfumed, will not stain the hair and has the guarantee of perfect satisfaction or money returned printed on every package. O'Donnell's Drug Stores can supply you.—Adv.

U-TRADERS' AGENT SNEAKS AWAY WHEN U. S. DECLARES WAR

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The story of how Capt. Frederick Hinsch, who handled the American end of the voyage of the big German commercial submarine Deutschland, slipped out of this country and made his way back to Germany in a small sailing vessel, has just leaked through to the captain's friends here.

Sailed From Jersey. Captain Hinsch sailed out of Perth Amboy, N. J., shortly after war was declared, on a little schooner with three other men.

Advices to his friends here said he and his three companions had reached Bremen, the same entry port of the Deutschland and the home port of the North German Lloyd line. Evidently he had experienced no difficulty in eluding the British patrol.

How the advices reached Baltimore is not known definitely, but they are believed to have been given in newspaper accounts in Bremen papers, which reported Captain Hinsch's arrival.

May Be the Wanola. The schooner used in the escape is thought to be the Wanola, a vessel which was purchased supposedly "for Dutch interests" several weeks before the declaration of war and which was later taken away for repair.

Captain Hinsch evidently sensed the import of the call of President Wilson for an extra session of Congress and laid his plans beforehand. He dealt through third parties in obtaining the schooner, to divert suspicion, and after the transfer the ship was taken to South Amboy.

One of the parties who aided Captain Hinsch in acquiring the vessel had been under surveillance by Government agents, and in the round-up this man, a naturalized German-American, was arrested and is now interned.

GIRL GOES TO FRANCE TO DRIVE WAR AUTO

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 18.—Miss Dorothy Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Jones, has sailed for France, where she will drive one of the large circuit cars. She has a chauffeur's license and speaks French fluently. She expects to assist in the distribution of materials in the vicinity of Paris. Miss Jones is the second Montclair girl to go to Paris for active service. Miss Winifred Schroeder, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Schroeder, sailed several months ago.

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