

I. W. W. EXILES ARE HELD IN CAMP AT COLUMBUS BY U.S.

TWELVE HUNDRED DEPORTED IN FREIGHT TRAINS FROM HERMANOS BY TROOPS FROM DOUGLAS.

DESTRUCTION OF CROPS CONSTITUTES TREASON

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Gives Opinion on Gravity of Offense—Authorities Probe California Charges—Bread and Salmon Given Prisoners.

Columbus, N. M., July 16.—Closely guarded by United States cavalry troops from Douglas, Ariz., the special freight train carrying the deported strikers and others from Hermanos, N. M., has arrived here. The deported men were placed in a detention camp prepared by United States cavalry.

Rations of canned salmon, bread and water were issued upon their arrival.

1,200 Exiles Transferred.

The transfer of the 1,200 exiles was carried out by Col. James J. Hornbrook, with a command of 192 officers and men, assisted by Sheriff Simpson of Luna county, New Mexico. The embarkation was orderly.

Before the departure for Columbus the exiles had received 10 auto loads of food and supplies taken to the desert camp by Mrs. Rose McKay, a member of the Arizona legislature for Cochise county, and 15 wives of deported I. W. W.'s.

Crop Damage Treason.

San Francisco, July 16.—"Any combined effort by Industrial Workers of the World to destroy crops will amount to conspiracy to commit treason," Casper A. Ornaum, assistant United States district attorney, said after appeals for federal aid to halt an alleged I. W. W. conspiracy to destroy crops had been received from Yolo, Stanislaus, Alameda and other California counties.

According to Ornaum, burning or destruction of crops will constitute giving "aid to the enemy."

Federal authorities here are investigating the charges, details of which were submitted to United States District Attorney J. W. Preston's office. One man was arrested at a point which the authorities refuse to disclose, who is said to have declared he was an I. W. W. leader.

EMPLOYEES ARE URGED TO CLAIM EXEMPTION

Activities of Several Big Corporations Called to Attention of War Department—Circulars Distributed

Washington, July 16.—Justice department agents have directed attention of the war department to several big corporations which are demanding that their employees claim exemption from the draft.

Copies of circulars sent to employees urging them to claim their labor is "necessary to the maintenance of the military establishments" are in the hands of department officials for investigation. Officials say such claims by these corporations constitute an indirect evasion of the draft law.

MORE PICKETS ARE JAILED

Sixteen Suffragettes, Before White House, Arrested.

Washington, July 16.—Sixteen suffragists of the Woman's party, attempting to stage a picketing demonstration at the White House gates in celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, promptly have been arrested and taken to jail.

Cheers and hisses from the crowd of several hundred persons gathered for the show greeted the police as they escorted the women to automobiles awaiting to take them to the police station.

The officers first made a vain attempt to persuade the suffragists to move on.

KENTUCKY RACE WAR FEARED

Militia Sent to Avert Fight Between White and Black Miners.

Frankfort, Ky., July 16.—Governor A. O. Stanley has announced that he has ordered Adjutant General Ellis to go at once to Providence, Ky., with Company A, signal troops of Lexington, where he had been informed 1,000 striking white miners and an equal number of negro miners were on the verge of war.

Gain in Cereals in Canada.

Winnipeg, July 16.—A Manitoba crop report just issued shows that there is an estimated total acreage of 6,417,696 in the province, an increase of 151,488 acres over last year. The acreage figures for the various cereals are: Wheat, 2,853,362; oats, 2,230,005; barley, 1,270,724; flax, 63,605. Figures issued by the Alberta department of agriculture show a spring wheat acreage of 1,420,000; oats, 1,500,000; barley, 250,000, and flax, 50,000. The Saskatchewan wheat acreage is greater than last year.

REICHSTAG GOES ON STRIKE; HOLDS UP CREDIT BILL

EMPEROR SUMMONS VON HINDENBURG AND LUDENDORFF FOR CONFERENCE AT BERLIN.

HOLLWEG TO STAY, BELIEF; KAISER TO DECREE REFORMS

News Indicates Reaction Against Demand for Overthrow of Chancellor—Fine Hand of Austria is Seen in Crisis—Insists That Von Hollweg Stays.

Copenhagen, July 16.—Serious news comes from Berlin. The Reichstag has gone on a strike and the members have decided to suspend the labors both of the full house and the main committee until the political situation is cleared up. This leaves the war credit bill in abeyance.

Emperor William has summoned Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff for a conference. This news should be interpreted in connection with intimations that the German government has decided to refuse to parliamentarize the cabinet and the difficulties reported in connection with the adoption of a peace resolution.

Austria's Hand Seen.

Amsterdam, July 14.—The fine hand of Austria is seen in the German crisis. Its index finger pointed as the "man of the hour." A voice from Vienna, anonymous but unmistakably official sounded warning that if Hollweg be dropped, disaster would follow.

All Europe Speculates.

Promptly all Europe was thrown into a state of puzzled speculation. For here was the queerest political paradox of the whole war; only a week ago the world was told that Dr. Matthias Erzberger, the Centrist leader, in unloosing the storm of revolt in the Reichstag, with Hollweg as the chief object of his bitter attacks, was inspired by the counsel of the Austrian emperor, whom he had just visited. The report went unchallenged until Thursday. By that time the tide had turned. And now word comes from Berlin that Erzberger himself had changed front, that the Centrists are satisfied to have Hollweg continue as chancellor "under certain conditions," but want him discarded before the peace conference begins.

Deep-Laid Intrigue Seen.

A deep-laid intrigue, sprung somewhere between Vienna and Berlin, successfully executed in the shrewdest manner in its minutest details, is believed to hold the answer to the puzzle.

GERMAN MEMBERS OF I. W. W. TO BE INTERNED

Report From Seattle Says Government is Determined to Weed Out Agitators of Enemy.

Seattle, Wash., July 16.—The United States government has decided to take out of the I. W. W. organization that part of it which is German or dominated by Germanic influence, according to announcement by United States District Attorney Clay Allen. The men will be interned, Mr. Allen said.

Investigation by government agents, said the district attorney, showed a large percentage of the industrial workers to be alien Germans.

Mr. Allen continued: "Attorney General Gregory, at my request, authorizes the internment of all German enemies who affiliated with or have taken part in any movement or plan seeking to bring about industrial or agricultural disorganization."

BUTTONS FOR THOSE EXEMPT

Made to Shield Ineligibles From "Slacker" Charges.

Washington, July 13.—"Exempted U. S." A small round metal badge bearing these words will shield from public cries of "slacker" those men freed by exemption boards from the duty of bearing arms. Thousands of these little buttons have been made and will be sent out to the exemption boards.

WARNING SENDS STOCKS DOWN

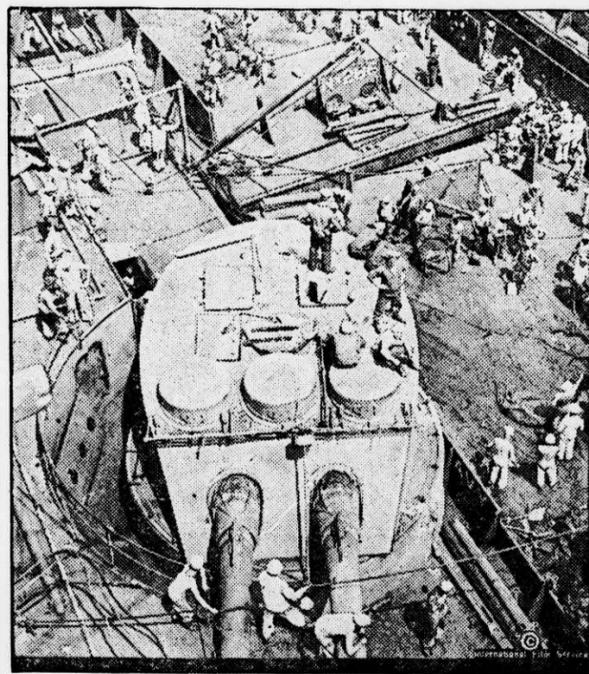
Wilson's Message on Excess Profits Hits Gotham Exchange.

New York, July 13.—Stocks broke sharply at the opening of Thursday's market as a result of President Wilson's warning to business interests against excess profits. Shippings were most seriously affected.

Germany's Vegetable Crop Poor.

Copenhagen, July 13.—At the reichstag session Herr von Batacki, the food controller, declared that the fruit and vegetable harvest was far below the average. The outlook for grain production was characterized as "being as good as in the year 1915," which will be remembered as a year of great drought and a miserable grain harvest and potato crop. Gustav Hoch, Socialist member of the reichstag, spoke of disorders in the Prussian town of Striegan, which have not been mentioned previously.

COALING ONE OF OUR BATTLESHIPS



Scene on the deck of the United States battleship Georgia while it is being coaled at the Charlestown navy yard.

RUSS DRIVE ON 50-MILE FRONT

TAKE TWO TOWNS AND HEIGHTS ALONG DNIESTER.

Lernberg Lies Directly in Path of Advances—Slavs Victors in Other Directions.

London, July 16.—Gaining momentum as it moves eastward the great Russian drive along the Dniester in Galicia continues successfully. The fighting is progressing along a 50-mile front from Halicz to the foothills of the Carpathians, and all long the line the Russians are advancing.

Northwest of Halicz the Russians enlarged their gains north of the Dniester, captured important heights between the river and Bukazowice, and occupied two villages. This advance is in the direction of Lernberg.

Russians Victors Elsewhere. In the center and on the southern end of the line the Russians have been victorious in heavy battles for the possession of the crossings of the River Limnica. They have made progress on the road to Dolina and have captured the crossings of the Lomnica at Perekhinko, west of Bohorodzyan.

The fate of the Ziota Lipa line, defending Lernberg on the east, still is in the balance, but the Russians continue their aggressive efforts to turn it from the south by widening the wedge on the Stanislaw front.

Continue Raids in West.

Raids and reconnoitering engagements have occupied the British and Germans on the northern end of the front in France. South of St. Quentin, along the Aisne front and on both sides of Meuse in the Verdun region the artilleries have been active.

In aerial fighting, French airplanes have brought down 10 German airplanes and driven eight enemy machines down behind their own lines in damaged condition.

QUIET AGAIN REIGNS AT CHINESE CAPITAL

Republicans Take Last of Imperial Forces at Peking—Chang Hsun Flees to Refuge.

Washington, July 14.—A Chinese legation dispatch from Peking said that quiet had been restored in the capital after a battle in which the monarchist troops of General Chang Hsun were overwhelmed by Republican forces.

The Republican victory was complete, the dispatch said, the last contingents of Chang Hsun's men having been forced to surrender. The monarchist general himself was reported a refugee in the Dutch legation.

TWO AMERICAN SHIPS LOST

Crews of Torpedoed Vessels Rescued and Landed.

Washington, July 14.—Official dispatches announce the sinking by submarines of the American barkentine Hildegard of New Orleans on July 10 and of the American schooner Mary W. Bowen of Fall River on July 8. All members of both crews were rescued and landed. The Hildegard was a vessel of 595 tons and the schooner, a five-master, was of 1,907 tons.

Strike Believed Averted.

Fairbanks, Alaska, July 14.—A threatened strike by United States railway employes at construction headquarters, Nenans, which promised to become serious, is believed to have been averted. Commissioner Thomas Riggs turned the tide in favor of the government when he spoke at a meeting last night at which all save possibly 100 of the railroad employes, who have recently formed a labor organization, were present. Several strike leaders have been arrested charged with seditious utterances.

U. S. SHIP KANSAN DESTROYED

SENT TO BOTTOM BY U-BOAT AND FOUR PERISH.

Second American Vessel Sunk Within Few Days—Valued at Three Million—Cargo Was for France

Washington, July 13.—Two American ships in three days has been the German submarine toll against United States Merchant shipping this week. The Orleans was reported sunk the first of the week. Then the American-Hawaiian liner Kansan was sent to the bottom with a reported loss of four lives.

Dispatches to the State department merely announced the sinking of the Kansan, but little doubt is left that a submarine was responsible.

The master, several members of the crew, and the entire armed guard were picked up and safely landed, according to these dispatches.

Those missing are J. M. Murphy, first assistant engineer, an American; F. A. Guirre, English; C. Hanan of Singapore, and A. P. Kua, a Hawaiian. State department dispatches also gave the names of four men missing from the Orleans, all of whom are believed to be lost. They are T. Cleary, Irish; A. Murillo, Chilean; A. Nogot, Filipino, and Tamarant, a Greek.

The Kansan was the vessel which had a brush with the German submarine U-53 during its raid off Nantucket last autumn and was spared because of her American registry.

The vessel was valued at \$3,000,000. She carried a cargo of flour and other foodstuffs, together with 4,000 tons of steel, which, valued in all at \$2,000,000, was consigned to the French government. A majority of her crew were Americans.

FINNISH DIET IS IN FAVOR OF BILL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Passage of Measure on Second Reading Creates Indignation at Petrograd—Council Sends Delegate.

Petrograd, July 14.—The Finnish diet has passed the second reading of a bill virtually establishing Finnish independence. The introduction of the bill has created a serious crisis here, and N. C. Tcheidse, president of the council of workmen and soldiers' delegates, has gone to Helsingfors in an effort to settle the differences.

Train service on the Finnish railway has been resumed. Great indignation prevails here at the attitude of the Finnish diet.

Strikers' Demands Met; Won't Work.

Irwin, Pa., July 14.—With 3,000 coal miners of the Hermit-Yukon district, near here, still on strike after they had granted their demands of an eight-hour day, federal authorities, it was said, were considering an investigation of reports that the strike was being promoted by German agents. Most of the strikers are Austrians, it is said.

Three Billion More for War.

Washington, July 14.—War appropriations of about \$3,000,000,000 in addition to the enormous sums already appropriated or sought will be asked of Congress in estimates which administration officials have given notice will be submitted next week.

17 British Vessels Sunk in Week.

London, July 13.—Only 14 British merchant vessels of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by German submarines in the past week, says the weekly report of shipping losses issued by the admiralty. Three ships of less than 1,600 tons and seven fishing vessels were also sunk.

Elks Give to Aid War Work.

Boston, July 13.—The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks has appropriated a fund of \$1,000,000 for war relief work.

QUOTA EACH STATE MUST RAISE BY DRAFT FOR NATIONAL ARMY

Allotment by states of quotas to be raised by selective draft for Uncle Sam's national army was announced by the war department.

The quotas assigned are on a basis of proportionate population of each state to the population of the nation as recently fixed by the census bureau. In the allotment each state is given credit for its total enlisted National Guard strength, plus the men enlisted in the regular army between April 2 and June 30, 1917.

The following table gives the war department allotment, gross quotas, net quotas and National Guard and regular army credits—the total of the latter two appearing in the final column of the table:

	Gross Quota	Net Quota by Draft	National Guard Enlisted April 2-June 30	Regular Army June 30	Aggregate National Guard and Reg. Army
United States	1,152,985	687,000	183,719	117,974	465,985
Alabama	21,300	13,612	2,238	1,232	7,651
Arizona	4,478	3,472	371	171	998
Arkansas	17,452	10,267	5,128	840	7,155
California	34,907	23,060	3,162	4,158	11,786
Colorado	9,797	4,758	2,722	1,015	5,027
Connecticut	18,817	10,977	2,776	1,138	7,807
Delaware	2,569	1,202	639	180	1,363
District of Columbia	3,796	929	704	223	2,860
Florida	10,129	6,325	1,659	954	3,786
Georgia	27,209	18,337	2,100	2,840	8,825
Idaho	4,833	2,287	865	711	2,538
Illinois	79,094	51,653	9,635	10,997	27,304
Indiana	29,971	17,510	2,494	5,940	12,409
Iowa	25,465	12,749	6,808	3,633	12,672
Kansas	17,795	6,439	6,898	2,588	11,325
Kentucky	22,152	14,236	3,622	2,276	7,878
Louisiana	18,481	13,582	1,979	1,198	4,867
Maine	7,076	1,821	2,722	553	5,243
Maryland	14,139	7,096	3,151	537	7,018
Massachusetts	43,109	20,586	7,511	4,965	32,448
Michigan	43,936	30,291	3,943	5,906	13,569
Minnesota	26,021	17,854	3,752	1,951	8,122
Mississippi	16,429	10,201	3,457	581	5,600
Missouri	35,461	18,660	7,738	3,984	16,740
Montana	10,423	7,872	592	922	2,533
Nebraska	18,900	8,185	2,538	1,853	5,691
Nevada	1,435	1,051	.....	382	382
New Hampshire	4,419	1,204	1,272	346	3,207
New Jersey	35,623	20,685	4,584	4,202	14,896
New Mexico	8,856	2,292	1,239	227	1,567
New York	122,424	69,241	16,888	12,588	52,971
North Carolina	28,486	15,974	3,345	1,003	7,471
North Dakota	7,737	5,606	1,486	353	2,118
Ohio	66,474	38,773	14,129	5,020	27,586
Oklahoma	19,943	15,564	2,004	1,907	4,344
Oregon	7,387	717	2,259	1,974	6,657
Pennsylvania	98,277	60,859	9,732	13,388	37,488
Rhode Island	6,277	1,801	1,916	371	4,465
South Carolina	15,147	10,081	1,796	782	5,040
South Dakota	6,854	2,717	2,647	579	4,125
Tennessee	22,158	14,528	3,917	1,414	7,592
Texas	48,116	30,545	8,794	4,347	17,488
Utah	4,945	2,370	812	1,091	2,566
Vermont	3,243	1,049	1,111	205	1,388
Virginia	21,354	13,795	2,992	838	5,222
Washington	12,768	7,296	1,764	1,446	5,450
West Virginia	14,848	9,101	1,482	1,240	5,727
Wisconsin	23,199	12,876	9,029	1,586	15,274
Wyoming	2,683	810	1,180	304	1,868
Alaska	710	696	.....	13	13
Hawaii	2,403	.....	142	18	4,397
Porto Rico	13,480	12,833	.....	624	624

FORMAL DRAFT ORDER ISSUED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Rallies 1,262,985 Men Around the Flag.

687,000 ON THE FIRST CALL

Official Allotment Shows What Part of Total Must Be Furnished by Each State and Territory in the Union.

Washington.—A formal order by President Wilson, drafting 687,000 into the military service under the selective conscription law, was promulgated by the war department, together with an official allotment showing what part of the total must be furnished by each state and territory.

The only steps now remaining are distribution by the governors of state quotas among the local exemption districts and the great lottery, which probably will be held next week and which will establish the order in which registrants are to present themselves for service or exemption.

The men summoned for service will be used to fill the regular army and National Guard to war strength and to organize the first 500,000 of the new national army.

Total to Be 1,262,985.

The total of these three forces will be 1,262,985 men.

Later another 500,000 will be called out, supplemented by sufficient men to make up losses and maintain reserve battalions.

Following is Secretary of War Baker's announcement of the order:

"By virtue of the authority vested in him by an act of congress, entitled 'An Act to Authorize the President to Increase Temporarily the Military Establishment of the United States,' approved May 13, 1917, the president of the United States has ordered the aggregate number of 687,000 men to be raised by draft for the military service of the United States in order to bring to full strength the organizations of the regular army and the organizations embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the military service of the United States and to create the national army, and has caused said aggregate number to be apportioned to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia as set forth in the schedule hereto appended.

"The governor of each state and territory and the commissioners of the

District of Columbia, acting for and in accordance with said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto, shall apportion the quota so apportioned to such state, territory or district and shall communicate to each local board established in such state, territory or district notice of the net quota to be furnished by such board, and such net quotas shall thereupon be furnished by the respective local boards as required by said act of congress and rules and regulations prescribed pursuant thereto."

In computing the number of men to be required from the various states the government put to the credit of each state every man it now has in the National Guard and every man it has contributed since April 1 as a war volunteer to the regular army.

Computation Method.

Placing on the debit side of a ledger the national army of 500,000, the entire National Guard at war strength and the number of war volunteers needed on April 1 last, to bring the regulars up to the war strength, the grand total was apportioned according to population.