

# ARMY DRAFT AGE REMAINS 21 TO 31

PROPOSAL TO MAKE LIMITS TWENTY AND FORTY YEARS DEFEATED IN SENATE.

Plan to Make Military Training of Youths Between 20 and 21 Compulsory Also Lacks Support.—Neutral Status Fixed.

Washington.—Immediate extension of the present army draft age limits, 21 to 31 years, was overwhelmingly defeated in the senate on June 28. The amendment proposed by Senator Fall of New Mexico, to the army appropriation bill to make the limits twenty and forty years, and all compromises suggested for different minimums and maximums were voted down.

Besides disposing of the draft age question, the senate adopted several amendments to the bill. One authorized organization of the \$100,000,000 aircraft production corporation board as a vehicle for co-ordinating aircraft production as shipbuilding is co-ordinated by the shipping board through the Emergency Fleet corporation.

Another authorized the plan of basing draft quotas on the number of men in class one, instead of upon state populations and affecting rights of neutrals, under the draft law. The senate previously had adopted the draft quota legislation, but it had been held up in the house.

The amendment affecting neutrals provides citizens of neutral countries now subject to draft who have declared their intention of becoming American citizens, shall not be eligible for citizenship if they claim exemption from the draft. This provision, offered by Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, was adopted as a substitute for an amendment approved by the state department providing for exemption from the draft of all citizens of neutral countries.

## BOLSHEVIKI AND HUN UNITE.

Will Co-operate in Crushing Old Polish Nationalist Aspirations.

London.—Germany and the Russian Bolshevik government, in a secret convention regarding the future of Poland, have virtually agreed to co-operate in crushing Polish nationalist aspirations.

Details of the treaty have been printed in the newspaper, the Nation's Voice, of Cracow, Galien, according to a dispatch to the Times from Milan.

The Bolshevik government pledged itself to recognize Austro-German hegemony in Poland and to aid in defending it against the former allies of Russia.

## Armed Prisoners Aid Bolsheviki.

London.—That the Bolsheviki in Siberia could be overthrown easily but for the support of armed prisoners released by them is the contention of the Harbin correspondent of the Daily Mail. In a dispatch dated June 23 he says of 20,000 prisoners fighting on the side of the Bolsheviki in trans-Balkalia, 4000 are Magyars, who are the chief source of Bolsheviki strength.

## Major Killed in Railway Accident.

Chicago.—Three men were killed outright, an army major was fatally injured, and a score or more hurt, when an Aurora, Elgin & Chicago limited electric train crashed into an auto truck loaded with stone at Elmhurst Ill. The truck's gasoline tank exploded and it was burned, but the electric cars were saved from the flames.

## Son of Apostle Lyman Dead.

Salt Lake City.—Official notice of the death of Grant H. Lyman, as the result of wounds received in action with the marine corps in France, June 17, was received here Friday. The dead soldier is the son of the late President Francis M. Lyman of the council of twelve of the L. D. S. church.

## Button Combine Dissolved.

Des Moines.—Judge M. K. Wade entered a voluntary decree in the federal district court here Friday dissolving the so-called button combine, which was alleged to have virtually controlled the prices and output of the entire pearl button industry of the United States.

## Germany Accepts Proposal.

Washington.—Germany has accepted the invitation of the United States to send representatives to Berne, Switzerland, for a conference on August 5, with the American delegation on the general subject of exchange and treatment of prisoners of war.

## New Bond Issue Approved.

Washington.—Without a dissenting vote and with virtually no debate, the house on June 28 passed the bill authorizing an additional bond issue of \$8,000,000,000.

## Spirit of Revolt in Austria.

Paris.—There have been rebellious outbreaks among the garrisons of the cities of Gyor and Pecs, Hungary, as a result of which 2000 of the military involved in the mutiny have been condemned to death.

## Slayer Secretly Tried.

Parsons, Kans.—John H. Winfield, negro, who recently confessed to the murder of three members of the Wick family, November 13 last, was secretly brought here Friday, pleaded guilty

# JULY CALLS WILL DEplete CLASS 1

GENERAL CROWDER SUMMONS 124,525 MORE REGISTRANTS INTO THE SERVICE.

Total of 367,961 Will Be Taken, Youths of 21 Being Available to Fill Gaps in Districts Already Exhausted.

Washington.—White and colored draft registrants numbering 124,525 were summoned to the colors for general military service in a call issued on June 26 by Provost Marshal General Crowder. Mobilization will take place at intervals during the month of July, starting with the entrainment of 33,259 white selected men July 5.

This latest call, combined with that for 220,000 to be mobilized July 22-25 ordered by General Crowder on June 25 and with the various special calls previously issued, will remove from civilian life during July a total of 367,961 men, the largest number of men summoned in any one month since the draft became operative.

The call issued June 26 is divided into four sections for entertainment purposes. From July 5 to 9, white registrants numbering 33,259 are to be entrained; from July 15 to 19, whites, 21,255; July 16 to 20, colored, 45,000, and from July 29 to 31, colored, 25,011.

## Will Deplete Class One.

Although the order issued for 220,000 men probably will deplete the present available in class one, in most of the draft districts, it was pointed out that the bulk of the men called for July will not go to camp until after the middle of the month, and by that time it is expected the additions gained by reclassification and by the new registration of 21-year-old youths will be available.

## UTAHNS DOING THEIR BIT.

Women Produce Sugar and Starch At Home

Salt Lake City.—Women in Uinta county, Utah, are going to make sugar at home. The great interest taken in sugar-beet production for sirups by the women of that county has led to the planting of from 75 to 100 pounds of sugar-beet seed. This is the direct result of the work of the county home-demonstration agent, who has demonstrated the use and making of the sirup to each of the fifteen organizations in the county with whom she works. The women have also made between 2,000 and 2,500 pounds of potato starch, averaging 25 pounds to 4 bushels of potatoes. This means the saving of 400 bushels of potatoes that otherwise would have been wasted.

## Bonds May Be Sold Abroad.

Washington.—Issuance of Liberty bonds payable in foreign money for sale in other countries as a means of stabilizing foreign exchange rates, is under consideration by the treasury.

## JACQUES DU PRE



Jacques Du Pre, a Belgian soldier who has been in the service of his war-stricken country since the opening days of the war, is now the hero of his compatriots for his daring exploit of capturing an entire carload of Germans and marching them, single-handed, to a detention camp behind the Belgian lines. He had been decorated already for exceptional valor.

## Twelve States for Prohibition.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Georgia legislature on June 26, ratified the federal prohibition constitutional amendment shortly after the annual session began. Georgia is the twelfth state to ratify the amendment.

## German Towns Bombed.

London.—German cities and towns on the easterly side of the Rhine have been subjected to raids by British aerial squadrons, according to a statement on aerial operations issued by the war office on June 29.

## Fireworks for the Kaiser



# OFFERS PEACE ON GERMANY'S TERMS

KUEHLMANN REFUSES TO GIVE PLEDGE ON BELGIUM IN ADDRESS AT BERLIN.

World Dominion Plan Disclaimed by Foreign Minister, Who Blames Russia for Starting War, With France Abetting Her.

Amsterdam.—Germany's war aims were briefly set forth, peace ideas outlined, the idea that she desired to secure world domination through the war disclaimed, and the responsibility for the conflict primarily placed upon Russia by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German foreign secretary, in a speech to the reichstag in Berlin on June 24.

While declaring that what was desired for the German people and their allies was a "free strong, independent existence," within the boundaries drawn for them "by history," the foreign secretary said Germany would have to decline to make any prior concessions by stating her position as to Belgium in a way which would bind her without similarly binding Germany's enemies.

Referring to the responsibility for the war, as he viewed it, Dr. von Kuehlmann said: "I do not believe any responsible man in Germany, not even the emperor or the members of the imperial government, ever for a moment believed they could win the domination of Europe by starting this war. The idea of world domination in Europe is Utopian, as was proved by Napoleon."

After declaring that the revelations that had been made showed Russia as the power which planned and desired the war, with France abetting her and England's attitude strengthening the Russian desire for conflict, Dr. von Kuehlmann again declared that Germany had not entertained any belief that this war could lead even to the domination of Europe, and much less that of the world.

With reference to the peace situation, Dr. von Kuehlmann quotes from former Premier Asquith's speech of May 16, in which he said that the British government would not turn a deaf ear to a peace proposal if it were not couched in ambiguous terms. "We likewise can make the same declaration," added the foreign secretary, "knowing it to be also our policy."

"Once the moment arrives, when I care not to prophesy, that the nations which are at present locked in battle will exchange peace vows, one of the preliminary conditions must be certain degree of mutual confidence in each other's honesty and chivalry."

## Would Settle Irish Problem.

London.—In the house of commons on Tuesday, Premier Lloyd George urged the need of settling the Irish problem, because it was increasing the difficulties, not merely of the British government, but the difficulties of the United States government in conducting the war.

## Californian Wins Praise.

Kashington.—Frank Sush, a chief water tender in the navy, has been commended by Secretary Daniels for extinguishing a fire which broke out in an engine room of a destroyer last June 11. Sush's home is at Vallejo, Cal.

## Taylor Heads Express Firm.

New York.—George C. Taylor has been elected president of the new American Railway Express company, which will assume control of virtually all the express lines in the United States under a contract with W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads.

## Forest Fires Extinguished.

Missoula, Mont.—With the exception of a serious fire along Kallispell creek, in the Kaniksu forest, all dangerous forest fires in district No. 1 of the United States forest service have been put under control or checked.

## Government Orders Lumber.

Seattle, Wash.—The West Coast Lumbermen's association received advice from Washington Tuesday that the government is soon to place orders for 83,000,000 feet of Douglas fir with Oregon and Washington mills.

# ITALIANS CONTINUE ADVANCE ON PIAVE

WITHDRAWAL OF AUSTRIANS AFTER DEFEAT SOON BECOMES A DISORDERLY ROUT.

Under Deluge of Bullets and Shells, Maddened Austrians Leap Into River, Many Who Escaped Bullets of Pursuers Being Drowned.

Rome.—Italian troops on the southern part of the Piave front have not only completely recaptured the Capo Sile bridgehead, but have extended it and held the gain against Austrian counter-attacks. The extension was effected Wednesday. During the fighting nearly 4000 prisoners were taken.

On the remainder of the front the fighting was confined to artillery duels and patrol actions.

Under the fire of Italian machine guns and artillery, which were brought up rapidly, the Austrian withdrawal across the Piave soon became a disorderly rout. It is estimated the Austrian losses total more than 200,000.

It was a terrible sight as the maddened Austrians fled under the deluge of Italian bullets and shells. They leaped into the river and grabbed pieces of wood or anything that would aid them; they tied themselves to mules and horses, but their efforts were in vain, for as the enemy troops reached the opposite bank they were again caught by the fire of the Italian guns, which had been trained accurately on the eastern bank for some days.

On the Montello the slaughter was terrific. Bodies of the Austrian troops were mowed down almost in their entirety. At the crossing at Nervesa both banks of the river were strewn with dead and dying, while hundreds of bodies were carried down in the current to the sea.

At one place the correspondent counted 300 bodies while walking a distance of half a mile. One regiment of covering troops, which originally was composed of more than 2000 men, had left Monday but 88 men to the company, and these were prisoners.

Along the lower Piave the Austrians found themselves, if possible, in a worse position and sustained heavier losses.

## HUNS MISTREAT PRISONERS.

Resident of Chicago Reports on Conditions in Prison Camp.

An Atlantic Port.—Charles M. Jackson, a resident of Chicago, a British subject, and foreign buyer for a Chicago firm, who was taken prisoner by the Germans in 1916 from the steamship Konnigen Regentes and held until last January, arrived here Thursday on a French steamer. He was released in an exchange of prisoners. He reports prisoners were badly treated, almost starved to death and suffered from cold.

He said: "We were kept in barbed wire enclosures and compelled to sleep in what was formerly a stable. We were allowed to have a fire only one hour a day, and that only when the temperature was nine degrees below the frost line. Frequently, the temperature was more than thirty degrees below zero."

"Germany is decidedly short of food and prisoners are made to feel it. Those in the camp where I was confined were allotted meat only once a week, and that only one ounce, on Sunday, cut up in our soups."

## HERTLING SAYS WAR TO THE END

Imperial Chancellor Will Not Further Discuss Wilson's Basic Peace Principles.

Amsterdam.—There will be no further discussion of President Wilson's four principles of a basis for general peace by Count von Hertling.

This announcement was made by the chancellor in the reichstag in the debate after the speech of Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann. Proposal of a league of nations after the war is not looked upon with favor by Count von Hertling, who intimated that such a league might make it uncomfortable for Germany.

## KERENSKY IN ENGLAND.

Former Russian Premier Declares Russia Will Be Back in War.

Washington.—The unheralded appearance in London on June 26 of Alexander F. Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, together with his announcement that he is on his way to America, and that he is certain Russia soon will be fighting again with the forces of democracy against German domination, furnished the subject for a discussion in official and diplomatic circles that covered a wide range.

## Ten New Dry Docks.

Washington.—Ten new drydocks are to be built with the \$25,000,000 which at the request of the shipping board has been added by the senate appropriations committee to the pending sundry civil appropriation bill.

## Extension on Freight Rates.

Washington.—The interstate commerce commission has granted railroads an additional thirty days in which to file schedules of increased freight rates ordered by Director General McAdoo.

# ANOTHER HUN DRIVE PENDING IN WEST

LUDENDORFF PREPARING TO STRIKE ONE MORE GIGANTIC BLOW TO GET THROUGH.

Unprecedented Array of Krupps and Skodas Massed All the Way from Albert to the Sea Indicates Breaking of Storm Soon.

London.—For the first time openly repudiated in the reichstag by the head foreign office, the German military chiefs are believed to be feverishly preparing to strike one more gigantic blow to disprove Von Kuehlmann's sensational assertion that military decisions alone cannot bring the war to an end. Once more a life and death struggle is on in the Kaiser's realm between diplomacy and the mailed fist and the militarists are this time faced by odds which no amount of promises but crushing deeds alone can overcome.

## Heavy Massing of Artillery.

The unprecedented array of German Krupps and Austrian Skodas massed all the way from Albert to the sea prompts the British experts to expect the next great attempt by Hindenburg to be made against Haig's front, particularly as the field marshal has for four consecutive days reported heavy artillery bombardments in various sectors of his battle line. Henri Bidou, the eminent French expert, taking a leaf out of the German political book, says:

"The enemy must seek a swift decision. An offensive is imminent on the British front."

Premier Hughes of Australia, pointing to Kuehlmann's veiled warning of American legions in the west before the end of this war, says the foreign minister's remarks have caused intense dismay in the empire.

## Race Against Time.

From the outset this year's campaign has been for Ludendorff a race against time. Now that the German diplomats have once more revolted against the junkers' empty boasts and promises and are showing an eagerness to demonstrate what they can do with word and pen, the Kaiser's high command is at doubly desperate odds and must strike with all its might in one more gamble for a decision.

## Americans to Aid Italians.

From the American viewpoint the chief news event of the week was the announcement by Secretary Baker on Thursday that an American regiment would be forthwith dispatched from France to Italy. The appearance of the Star Spangled Banner on the Italian front is expected to have a tremendously cheering influence on Victor Emmanuel's armies.

## CZAR REPORTED SLAIN.

Former Ruler of Russia Said to Have Been Killed by Bolsheviki.

Paris.—A dispatch from Kiev, under date of Wednesday, June 26, declares that the report of the assassination of former Emperor Nicholas of Russia has been confirmed. It is declared he was killed by Bolsheviki troops during their retreat on Yekaterinburg.

The Kiev message was received at Basel, Switzerland, and forwarded here by the Havas correspondent in that city.

The Ukraine bureau at Lausanne announced Thursday it was received confirmation of the report that the Bolsheviki authorities at Yekaterinburg condemned Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor, to death after a short trial and then shot him. Details of the reported execution are lacking.

## FIGHT ON LIQUOR QUESTION.

Measure to Be Called Up as Soon as Army Bill Is Passed.

Washington.—Carrying an amendment providing for national prohibition as a war measure, but not fully effective until June 30, 1919, the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill was reported Thursday to the senate. The present plan is to call it up after the army bill is disposed of, and a bitter fight is expected by many senators.

The prohibition amendment, offered by Senator Norris of Nebraska as a substitute for that by Senator Jones of Washington, was adopted by the senate agricultural committee, 8 to 3. It prohibits the sale of distilled spirits and the manufacture of wine or the removal of liquor now held in bond after June 30, 1919. The manufacture of beer would be stopped three months after passage of the bill.

## Will Hear Mooney Case.

San Francisco.—The supreme court set July 1 as the date for oral argument on the application of Thomas J. Mooney, under sentence of death for murder in connection with the preparedness day bomb explosions, for a writ of probable cause.

## Conscription Plan Not Abandoned.

London.—When his proclamation calling for Irish volunteers was issued there was no idea of abandoning the possibility of conscription. Viscount French, the lord lieutenant, declared in a speech Wednesday.

## Martial Law for Austria.

Paris.—Swiss dispatches received here Thursday say that, owing to the seriousness of the food situation in Austria-Hungary, martial law is expected momentarily to be proclaimed.