

The Butler Weekly Times.

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WEARING APPAREL

WILL COST MORE

If you put off your buying to a later date.

Every mark up in prices means something to you. To-day our stock of Dry Goods, Clothing and House Furnishing is at its best.

Prices are higher than they were a year ago, but not as high as they will be.

Hundreds of yards fine wash goods selling now at **9c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of fast color dress gingham, selling now at **12½c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of percales, selling now at **10c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of fine torchon laces, selling now at **5c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of the best and finest wash goods, selling now at **25c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of fast edge nainsook and Swiss embroidery at **10c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of fine curtain scrim, selling now at **12½c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of sport stripe skirtings, selling now at **25c yd.**

Hundreds of yards of fine table damask, selling now at **50c**

Dozens of fast color gingham petticoats, selling now at **65c**

Dozens of Welworth and Wirthmore waists, selling now at **\$2.00 and \$1.00**

Dozens of fine sport hats, selling now at **50c and \$1.00**

Dozens of children's fast color gingham dresses, selling now from **50c to \$1.50**

Dozens of large size bath towels, selling now at **12½c and 25c**

More new Shrink-Nomo wash skirts,
More new white sport shoes for women and misses,
More new fine parasols,
More new Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe-Waists.

Sam'l Levy Merc. Co.

WILSON CALLS FOR 70,000 VOLUNTEERS

First Appeal to People Names Week to Fill Regular Army for War.

Washington, D. C., June 20.—President Wilson issued a proclamation today designating the week of June 23-30 as recruiting week for the regular army and called upon unmarried men without dependents to enroll for war service in order that the ranks of the regulars might be filled promptly.

The proclamation follows: PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT:

"I hereby designate the period of June 23 to June 30, next, as Recruiting Week for the regular army and call upon the unmarried men between the ages of 18 and 40 years, who have no dependents and who are not engaged in pursuits vitally necessary to the prosecution of the war, to present themselves for enlistment during the week herein designated to the number of 70,000.

(Signed) Woodrow Wilson." The President's action was taken at the request of army officials, who have been seriously concerned over the slow rate of recruiting for the regular army despite the fact that the department's recruiting agencies cover every section of the country and that the men are asked to serve only for the period of the war.

It had been hoped that the regular service could be brought to its whole war strength of approximately 300,000 men by June 30, which would have permitted the War Department to carry out its plan in regard to the training of all forces to be raised and also as to the dispatch of armies to France.

For several days, however, the average enrollment for the army per day has been little more than 1,000 men instead of the 5,000 or more the department hoped to obtain.

Today's recruiting bulletin shows that since March 121,363 men have been enrolled as war volunteers of the 181,898 necessary to bring the service to war strength. The army, therefore, is now in the neighborhood of 70,000 men short of war strength and the President's call, the first he has made directly for war volunteers, is designed to fill in this gap as quickly as possible.

National Army Will be Drafted in Capitol to Avoid Favoritism.

Washington, D. C., June 23.—Regulations for drafting the new national army, now awaiting President Wilson's approval, contain provision for every step in the great undertaking, except the actual method of the draft itself.

No official announcement has been made and official confirmation is withheld, but it has been stated, and generally is accepted as true, that the Federal Government itself will do the drafting probably here in Washington, so there will be no opportunity for local favoritism.

As the regulations now stand, every registered man bears a number. The identity of the numbered men will be unknown to those in charge of the draft machinery. As the numbers are drawn they will be telegraphed to the home district, where the registered men will learn if they have been drafted.

Then the question of exemptions will come up, and this will go before the local boards. If a man is exempted the man bearing the number which was drawn next in order will take his place, and so on.

In this way, all those available for service out of the 10,000,000 who registered will be made ready for the country's call, and from them the first increment of 625,000 will be assembled. Plenty of time will be given for drafted men to arrange their personal affairs and report to the cantonment camps. It is hoped to have them all in training by September 1, or soon thereafter.

May Imports Set Record.

Washington, June 23.—American imports in May of 281 million dollars reached the highest total of any month in the history of American commerce. Exports of 551 million dollars showed a gain of 21 million over April.

Both imports and exports for the twelve months ending with May set new yearly records, imports being valued at 2,500 million dollars and exports at 6,183 million.

Another Month of Congress.

Washington, June 25.—Democratic Leader Kitchin predicted adjournment of congress by August 1 or August 15 today in announcing that after next Wednesday or Thursday he would call for three days' adjournment.

Elevated Machine Gun Now Drops Its Bullets Into Enemy's Trenches.

Behind the British Lines in France, June 8.—Use of the machine gun as a weapon for indirect fire by elevating the gun so the bullets will fall into the trenches of the enemy is one of the recent developments of warfare which convinces the British army that the American expeditionary force should be trained within the sound of the guns at the front.

This change in the method of using the machine gun have brought about within a year. It shows, say the British officers, the rapidity with which methods of fighting are being altered and that if capable officers were to be sent to the front from America the systems they learned might be out of date before the troops they were to teach arrived in France.

In one type of so-called indirect fire a machine gun is trained by day on a stretch of road or communication which the enemy is using at night for bringing up supplies and reinforcements.

The machine-gun tripod is carefully adjusted to command this road, and stakes are placed so that the bullets can be sprayed over the road.

Then at night, although the road is invisible, the machine gun is turned on at intervals of perhaps one hour, sweeping the road clear of any enemy supply columns that may be there and in effect making the use of that road impossible at night.

U. S. Jackies Are Only Persons in England to Get White Bread.

Base of American Flotilla in British Waters, June 22.—Jackies of the American patrol are getting the best care and fare, as one result of the adequate equipment of the flotilla's mother ship and the efficiency of the men who man it.

"It is really marvelous what you Americans can do," remarked a British officer. The ship not only keeps the fleet in trim but bakes the bread and performs innumerable other services for the men.

The mother ship is the only place in the British Isles where bread other than "war bread" is made. A baker formerly with two of the biggest hotels at a famous Atlantic Coast resort turns out daily several hundred loaves of the finest white bread. The meals for the jackies on board are cooked by a chef from one of New York's popular Broadway hotels. In fact, life is so pleasant aboard this beehive of industry that five members of her crew have not set foot ashore since her arrival, preferring the ship's accommodations.

BOARDS OF EXEMPTIONS ARE NAMED

Rules to be Issued Soon So Army Selection May Begin Next Week.

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Announcements of local exemption boards in 24 States who will pass on the exemption claims of candidates for the National Army under the draft law, were made today. The rules governing exemptions have not yet been issued but will be soon, so the work of selecting the army may be begun next week.

The President had asked the Governors of the various States to nominate candidates for the boards and it may be assumed that the boards as announced have the approval not only of the President, but of the State executives. Among the States in which committees are complete are: Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Illinois.

In nearly every instance the county boards in Missouri are made up of the Sheriff, County Clerk and a physician. In the cities, however, many of the board members were chosen from private life. The Bates county Board is composed of J. W. Baker, Sheriff; Frank Holland, County Clerk; Dr. T. W. Foster.

TEUTON PLOT INFURIATES ALL NORWAY

Nation Appalled at Wholesale Shipment of Internal Machines for Ships.

Christiania, Norway, June 26.—Discovery of the German plot to destroy Norwegian steamers by explosives unearthed late last week has appalled the whole nation. The newspapers demand publication of all the facts in the case and of the steps which are being taken to bring the matter to the German Government.

In all, a ton of explosives has been discovered, concealed in artificial lumps of coal, which presumably were to be placed in ships' bunkers and to be exploded with the next inspection.

U. S. SOLDIERS NOW EXCEED HALF MILLION

Army and Navy Jump From 300,000 to 700,000 With Declaration of War.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—More than half a million men have volunteered in the American Army and Navy during the period of less than three months that has elapsed since war was declared to exist.

The army and navy and National Guard represented an aggregate strength of little more than 300,000 men, when the war resolution was adopted. Today between 700,000 and 800,000 are enrolled in the various branches of the fighting service and the great majority of them are armed equipped and under training. They will be joined at the end of the summer by nearly a million men selected for the new National Army from the millions registered for war duty June 5.

The regular army totaled a little more than 100,000 men three months ago. It is nearing the 250,000 mark today, and War Department officials, backed by the press of the country, are bending every effort to bring it up to 300,000 during this week.

The National Guard, 150,000 strong when war came, numbers nearly 260,000 today, according to the best estimates available. Of that number nearly 75,000 actually are under arms, guarding against German plotters and doing the job in a thorough and soldierly way, as shown by the trivial damage the plotters have been able to inflict.

The Marine Corps, whose slogan of "First to Fight" has been respected by the Government in attaching a seasoned regiment of sea soldiers to Maj. Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force to France, has been raised from 17,000 to nearly 30,000 men.

The regular bluejacket force of the navy has been raised from fewer than 60,000 to 120,000, while probably 12,000 men have already joined the force of engineers newly created for service in France.

Forty thousand picked men are under strenuous training at the officers' training camps, insuring good junior officers for the national army. Other thousands are doing their share at the medical corps and engineer corps training camps and still others are with the naval coast defense reserve, keeping the Atlantic Coast free from the submarine menace and insuring a clear road for the endless stream of cargo carriers which are taking American war supplies to Europe.

The immediate need, administration officials believe, is to bring the regular army up to its full strength without delay. These are the first line troops, the men who will be the first Americans to face the German hosts. They will be the bone and sinew of Gen. Pershing's army, and there must be no delay in getting them ready to go.

President Wilson has designated the present week as recruiting week for the regulars. Secretary Baker has sought the aid of all newspapers to the end that 70,000 men shall be enrolled before June 30. No explanation of the need for getting men by that time has been given, but it is assumed that it has to do with getting forces to Europe.

Brig. Gen. McCain, Adjutant General of the army, has pointed out again that under the selective army bill every man who volunteers in the regular army from any State means one man less that State will be required to furnish in the regular army. A careful record of the State distributions of recruits is being kept for that purpose.

Gen. McCain also directed attention to the fact that after the second series of officers' training camps has closed the only road to promotion will be from the existing forces. Men in the regular regiments will have equal, if not better chances for securing commissions than men in the National Guard or the National Army. They will be of longer experience and will be the first sent to France.

This Week Army Week.

"To the editors of all newspapers President Wilson has by proclamation fixed the week beginning today as recruiting week for the Regular Army. The Army needs and expects to obtain during the week seventy thousand men to fill every regiment to war strength. The men cannot be obtained, however, without the hearty co-operation of the American press. I am relying confidently upon the patriotism of the press in this emergency and know that the newspapers will co-operate with the recruiting service throughout the week to make recruiting week another splendid demonstration of the spirit of the country."

Signed: Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

MISSOURI NOTES.

George Pace, 18, and Joe Pace, 13, brothers, fell out of a boat in Flat Creek, Pettis County, Friday and drowned. They were skylarking with two Skaggs brothers, who swam to shore. George Pace's body was recovered.

While he was out for a walk at St. Joseph Thursday, Father James Kearful, an aged retired Catholic priest, was attacked by a robber, and when he resisted, the footpad shot him three times and escaped. Father Kearful is not expected to recover from the wounds.

Mrs. Dee Richardson, who led the attack on the suffrage pickets in front of the White House one day last week, is a former Missourian. She has been a resident of Washington for several years but at one time lived in Henry county. She is separated from her husband, who runs a cigar store in St. Louis.

Josh B. Piersol, grandfather of Claude Piersol, now being held in St. Louis in connection with alleged abduction plots in Springfield, was killed by a St. Louis & San Francisco freight train near his home in Billings, Mo., Wednesday afternoon. An investigation of Piersol's death is being made by the coroner of Christian county.

Joseph J. Crites, lawyer and politician of Rolla, Mo., was indicted Thursday night by the Greene County grand jury in connection with the passing by the lower house of the state legislature at the last session of the Optometry Bill. The offense charged against Crites is bribery. It is also charged he accepted employment from those behind the measure on a contingent fee, in violation of the Anti-Lobby Law.

The people of Chariton river bottoms were thrown into quite a flurry last week when it was reported that at a certain place near the river ashes and other unusual things were boiling out of the ground. It was rumored that it was a long extinct volcano again becoming active. Large numbers of people visited the spot and found that the reports were true. So far no satisfactory explanation of the phenomena has been advanced.

While his wife was cooking dinner in an adjoining room, William Mikoman, 27 years old, ended his life at his home on White River, 20 miles east of Cassville, Thursday, by shooting himself in the right side with a rifle. He died almost instantly. He leaves a widow and five children. Registration records in the office of Count Clerk of Cassville show that he had not registered under the draft act. It is said that is a reason why he committed suicide.

Organization of the Missouri State Tax Commission has been perfected by the selection of Cornelius Roach as chairman, Olga Meals of Monroe County secretary and Miss Clara Kesweter of Kansas City stenographer. Other clerical aids will be selected later. The commission at once will take up the tax valuation of the railroad and other corporate property. This, however, must be done along the lines mapped out by the State Board of Equalization.

Draydale, a small town in Platte county so named because it is one of the wettest spots in the state, has been causing trouble lately for the officers of the United States as well as the state officials. It is situated just across the Missouri river from Leavenworth, Kansas. About all the town consists of is four saloons and they are well patronized by the citizens of Leavenworth as well as quite a sprinkling of soldiers from the training camp situated near there. Gov. Gardner has been appealed to and it is probable that Draydale will be "dry" in a very short time.

BRITAIN MUST NOT LET UP

London Times Warns Nation Not to Shift Lead to America.

London, June 25.—Commenting on the astonishing success of the Liberty Loan, the London Times's financial editorial says:

"Confident as we may well be in the financial strength of the United States, lest nobody here be so foolish to think everything has been made plain sailing for us in the matter of money by American co-operation. It is no substitute for the efforts called for from ourselves, and yet there is some danger of slackness here, not only among the public, but through the idea that America's money relieves us of much of our own responsibility. It will do that, we firmly believe, but only by using co-operation in our own effort."