

TESTS FOR ARMY LOWERED

The Call Will Be for 251,000 Men on September 1

PHYSICAL STANDARD NOW LESS EXACTING

Reductions in Weight Are Allowed—Eye and Ear Standard Modified

Washington, Aug. 10.—Further steps were taken by the government yesterday to increase the number of men available for service in the new National Army.

The ruling of the provost marshal general greatly modified the physical requirements of a man for duty.

"If dental work will restore the teeth so as to meet the demands of proper mastication, the man with defective teeth should either be accepted or allowed sufficient time to have the necessary work done and be enrolled later," Gen. Crowder instructed the exemption boards.

Reductions in weight of from five to 12 pounds, according to height, and in chest measurements of one-half inch in cases of men taller than five feet eight inches, also were allowed.

Regulations in ear and eye tests were modified slightly so as to exclude fewer men for defects in hearing and sight.

Wives who worked in offices and factories before marriage should seek employment in industry again, releasing their husbands for army service.

This was an official suggestion of the provost marshal-general's office yesterday, supplementing Gen. Crowder's ruling that when the wife is assured "reasonably adequate support," the husband should not be exempted on the ground of dependents.

Officials will not define "reasonably adequate." They said it varied with conditions, and that the local exemption boards would have to decide individual cases on their merits.

A wife with young children unable to support herself or without adequate support from relatives will entitle the husband to exemption, it was said.

Gen. Crowder's ruling was an open appeal to relatives to support the wife so that the husband can go to war. The order apparently penalizes wives who worked before marriage as against those who did not.

One-third of the first increment of men for the National army, or 251,000 conscripts, will be called to the colors on Sept. 1.

They will be ordered to entrain for the mobilization camps on that date, and in the first five days of September will be sent to the training camps.

The first increment of the National army will consist of 755,700 men. This number includes the quota of 687,000 men first assigned for the entire country and 68,700 additional men which Provost Marshal-General Crowder has ordered conscripted to make allowances for disabilities during the training of the first army.

In compliance with the war department's latest orders, New York state will have to have 25,288 men ready for entrainment on Sept. 1. The state's entire quota for the first army is 76,195 men.

The task of having the necessary men ready to entrain for the camps is now the business of the governors of the various states.

Gen. Crowder has urged the state executives to impress upon the various exemption boards the necessity of getting one-third of their quotas ready as quickly as possible.

Mobilization orders affecting the first conscripts will be forwarded to the governors of the states probably today. They have been completed and are now in the hands of the government printer. Conferences are on between Gen. Crowder and members of the general staff to determine the means to be used in getting the men to the training camps. Excursion trains may be run. Transportation to training camps will be provided for the conscripts. It will be the duty of each state to mobilize its men and furnish them food for their journey. The states will also give each man a telegraphic form, with which he is to report the time of his arrival to the camp commander six hours before he expects to reach his destination.

Each state must also make arrangement to fill up vacancies which may be caused by rejections when the army surgeons put the men through a second physical examination. When a man is rejected on the second examination, his local board will be notified, and another man will have to be sent to take his place.

SIGNS COMMERCE BILL.
Commission Raised from Seven to Nine Members.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The bill increasing the interstate commerce commission from seven to nine members was signed yesterday by President Wilson. There was one vacancy on the commission, so that the president will have three appointments to make in the near future. Several candidates are under consideration.

YOUR BILIOUSNESS

and constipation, headache, drowsiness, coated tongue, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, quickly disappear if you take Hood's Pills. Many say these pills act better on the liver and bowels than anything else. Do not grip. 25c. of druggists or by mail of C. E. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass.

TRADE BOARD WILL FIX COAL PRICES

Board Awaits Wilson's Order Before Acting Under the New Law.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Armed with authority to fix coal prices from the mouth of the mine to the consumer, the federal trade commission yesterday was preparing to take charge of the fuel situation.

Under the Pomerene amendment to the food bill the president may fix prices and rules of practice of all coal miners and middle men—and, if he sees fit, take over the business. The amendment establishes absolute government control of what experts believe is the biggest factor in war preparation.

The trade commission officials, anticipating that the president will turn over to them the control of coal, are speeding their investigation to the costs from the mine to the consumer. A report of the commission is to be published shortly in the form of a coal "shortage," declared to be an artificial one jointly on coal producers and railroads.

Huge exports of coal are being made to Canada, it is charged, to create a shortage that will result in higher prices here.

U. S. TO TAKE OVER SHIPS NEXT WEEK

Will Give This Country and Great Britain Control of Ocean Rates.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Anglo-American joint control over trans-Atlantic shipping was brought nearer at a conference yesterday between Chairman Hurley of the United States shipping board and Conroy Guthrie, British traffic commissioner.

URGES TROOPS TO RUSSIA

Army Officers Are in Sympathy with the Proposition

WOULD BE LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

Surprise Felt That Elihu Root Is So Quickly Returned

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—Charles Edward Russell's suggestion that the United States send troops to the eastern front, while made by the Socialist member and not emphasized by other members of the Root mission, nevertheless is finding a sympathetic echo among practical army officers, who long have believed that the United States has a peculiar opportunity for service to Russia, which does not exist in any other degree with respect to any of the other allied belligerents.

Difficulties of transportation to the eastern front from China or Vladivostok would be great, but not impossible. The value to Russia, however, would not lie in the man power which the United States could contribute to the Russian army, but rather in the object lesson of international patriotism which the American soldiers would exemplify.

Russia looks to the United States for all she hopes to be, and American troops on the Russian front would set an example to the armies of the provisional government whose value could not be over-emphasized. In this connection, it may be pointed out that great surprise has been expressed in Washington that the Root mission should have returned to this country so soon. Its work clearly is in Russia, in the opinion of men familiar with that country, and American advisers to the Russian government, they say, should remain abroad for a long time if results commensurate with the necessities of the situation are to be obtained.

LORD ATHELSTAN'S SUMMER HOME IS DYNAMITED

He Is Owner of the Montreal Star and a Warm Advocate of Conscription in Canada.

Montreal, Aug. 10.—The summer home at Cartierville of Lord Athelstan, publisher of the Montreal Star, was dynamited Wednesday night. Lord Athelstan was in his residence at the time but was not injured. The house was badly damaged. The Montreal Star has been a warm advocate of conscription.

The advent attempt to take Lord Athelstan's life followed the receipt by the publisher of numerous threatening letters, posted in the United States, warning him that the passage of the Canadian conscription bill would result in his death within 10 days and of other prominent persons in Montreal and Ottawa.

Other members of his family in the house at the time of the explosion were Lady Athelstan, Thomas Graham, his brother and the Honorable Miss Graham. There were also eight servants. Nobody was hurt. The explosion, which occurred about 4 a. m., ripped off the balcony of the sleeping quarters and filled the lower rooms with wreckage. It blew a large hole in the lawn. It is thought that five or six sticks were used.

Police investigators suspect the explosion is connected with the theft recently of a quantity of dynamite from a quarry, and also with a recent threat to kill Senator Beaubien if he voted for conscription, conveyed in a note attached to a stick of dynamite dropped near his home. The Athelstan residence is six miles from Montreal, where the detonation was plainly heard. Automobile tracks leading to within 300 yards of the house have been discovered, and it was learned that six men were seen to drive rapidly away from the vicinity about the time the explosion occurred, in a car having no lights.

WOULDN'T WORK

This Man's Plan to Escape Draft Was Frustrated by Dentists.

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 10.—Co-operation of two local dentists with the authorities frustrated the plan of R. A. Carrier of Readsboro, Vt., to beat the draft. It was announced yesterday by federal officials here. Carrier, who was due to take the draft examinations in Hartford, Conn., applied to a dentist for the removal of 12 sound teeth and admitted, it is alleged, that he wished to escape military service.

He was referred to another dentist, who meantime was notified of the situation and asked to co-operate to spoil the plan. The second dentist made an appointment with Carrier, and a police inspector was present when he appeared. Carrier was turned over to the federal authorities and paroled, to appear in Hartford last evening for examination. He is understood to have passed the tests and to have been accepted tentatively.

TO APPEAL EXEMPTION CASES.

Cincinnati Prosecutor Ordered to Act by Ohio Governor.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—The district attorney has been ordered by Gov. Cox to make an appeal in all cases of exemption, regardless of rulings made by local boards.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.

At Washington—Chicago 3, Washington 2.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 2, Philadelphia 0.
At New York—Cleveland 5, New York 2.
At Boston—Detroit-Boston, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Chicago	67	40	.627
Boston	61	40	.604
Cleveland	58	51	.532
Detroit	55	49	.529
New York	53	50	.515
Washington	46	58	.442
Philadelphia	38	62	.380
St. Louis	39	67	.368

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Yesterday's Results.
At St. Louis—New York 4, St. Louis 1.
At Chicago—Brooklyn 5, Chicago 3.
At Cincinnati—Boston-Cincinnati, rain.
At Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	64	31	.674
Philadelphia	50	47	.532
St. Louis	55	49	.529
Cincinnati	56	53	.511
Chicago	52	53	.495
Brooklyn	49	50	.495
Boston	42	54	.438
Pittsburgh	32	67	.323

BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT NEXT YEAR

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State Officials Set High Mark for Wheat Production—Winter Wheat Acreage to Be Increased This Fall by 18 Per Cent. Over Last Year.

END THE WAR—GERMAN MINERS

Seek Peace, They Urge, by Agreement with Allies

"FAKED" MESSAGE TO WILHELM

Teutons Are Now Awake to the American Menace

Washington, D. C., Aug. 10.—The production of over one billion bushels of wheat and over eighty-three million bushels of rye, through the planting of 47,337,000 acres to winter wheat and of 5,131,000 acres to rye this fall, is the immediate war agricultural program for the nation announced today by David F. Houston, secretary of agriculture. This record winter wheat acreage, an increase of 18 per cent. over last year, would yield 672,000,000 bushels if the average yield for the past ten years is equalled, or under a repetition of the favorable conditions of 1914 would give 880,000,000 bushels. In either case with a spring wheat crop next year equal to that of 1915, the nation will have more than one billion bushels of wheat for domestic use and export.

This vastly increased production of wheat, needed in any case, will be absolutely essential to prevent a serious shortage of breadstuffs next summer should the growing corn, now behind the season, be much damaged by early frosts.

The program approved by the secretary of agriculture represents the best thought of the U. S. department of agriculture and of state agricultural officials and state councils of defense.

The study of this question has involved many factors and the specialists have been aware from the first that the demands for wheat may exceed the supply next year. Effort therefore has been made to recommend in each state about as large an acreage in wheat and rye as can be sown without upsetting proper farm practice, which must be maintained in the interest of wheat and rye crops this and succeeding years, as well as in the interest of other necessary spring-planted crops which are not discussed in detail at this time, as they are not food crops in which a marked shortage exists.

The estimates, the department states, are made with the knowledge that there is some shortage of the fertilizer supply but with the understanding that there will be no general shortage in the supply of seed or of farm machinery which is necessary in the production of the wheat crop. It is understood also that ample transportation facilities will be provided and a fair price of wheat will be established. These factors have been assumed as fixed and satisfactory. If anyone or more fail to be adjusted in good time, no person can tell how serious will be the effect on the total crop.

The planting and cultivation of these increased acreages of fall-sown grains calls for unusual effort on the part of the farmers. Plans to place at the disposal of farmers all assistance possible, are being perfected in the U. S. department of agriculture, the state colleges of agriculture and other state and local agencies which co-operate in farming matters. The assistance of successful growers of wheat and rye in a campaign to turn out bumper crops in 1918 is assured.

The state officials will do their utmost to get the acreages expected of their states into the ground. The program as originally worked out by the federal department of agriculture called for somewhat more than 44,000,000 acres to be sown this fall. When this proposal was presented to the officials of the several states a further increase was considered possible and desirable by them. As a consequence the recommendation for the sowing of 47,337,000 acres is made.

Following is a summary of the department's recommendations regarding winter wheat and rye:

Wheat.
The planting of approximately 47,337,000 acres to winter wheat, on the basis of the average yield for the past 10 years indicates a total production of 672,000,000 bushels. If the extremely favorable conditions under which the winter wheat crop of 1914 was grown are again experienced, the yield of winter wheat next year will be 880,000,000 bushels or by far the largest winter wheat crop ever produced and even larger than the total of both winter and spring wheat crops for all past years except two.

It is too early to determine the area which should be sown to wheat next spring, but if this is equal to that sown in the spring of 1917, or 19,000,000 acres, and the yield is up to the average of the last 10 years, a crop of 251,000,000 bushels of spring wheat will be harvested, and if the yield per acre should equal that obtained in 1915 the crop will be 350,000,000 bushels, the same as the greatest spring wheat crop ever produced. Thus, with no increase in the spring wheat acreage but with the 18 per cent. increase over the 1916 winter wheat sowings planned for this fall, the total wheat crop next year will be more than 1,000,000,000 bushels, if the crop meets with slightly better than 10-year average conditions. With extremely favorable conditions, such as were experienced by the winter wheat crop in 1914 and the spring wheat crop in 1915, the total yield would amount to 1,250,000,000 bushels. A 10 per cent. increase in spring wheat acreage with favorable growing conditions would add another 30,000,000 bushels. The figures quoted above are based upon a winter killing of 9 per cent and yields per acre of 15.6 bushels for winter wheat and 13.2 bushels for spring wheat, the averages for the last 10 years, and a yield per acre in 1914 of 19 bushels of winter wheat, and 18.4 bushels of spring wheat in 1915.

RYE.
The planting of approximately 5,131,000 acres to rye this fall indicates a total production of 256,550,000 bushels. The yield of rye next year will be 350,000,000 bushels, if the yield per acre should equal that obtained in 1915 the crop will be 450,000,000 bushels, the same as the greatest rye crop ever produced. Thus, with no increase in the spring wheat acreage but with the 18 per cent. increase over the 1916 winter wheat sowings planned for this fall, the total rye crop next year will be more than 700,000,000 bushels, if the crop meets with slightly better than 10-year average conditions. With extremely favorable conditions, such as were experienced by the winter wheat crop in 1914 and the spring wheat crop in 1915, the total yield would amount to 950,000,000 bushels. A 10 per cent. increase in spring wheat acreage with favorable growing conditions would add another 30,000,000 bushels. The figures quoted above are based upon a winter killing of 9 per cent and yields per acre of 15.6 bushels for winter wheat and 13.2 bushels for spring wheat, the averages for the last 10 years, and a yield per acre in 1914 of 19 bushels of winter wheat, and 18.4 bushels of spring wheat in 1915.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—Eight thousand miners attended a recent mass meeting at Essen, Germany, for the discussion of coal production, food, and wages. The meeting developed into an impressive demonstration in favor of peace by agreement, and democratic reforms. The miners declared in favor of the Reichstag majority peace resolution, and demanded that the Reichstag pursue their decision in the interests of humanity. The Socialist organ Vorwaerts says the fact that the demonstration occurred in Essen, the center of pan-German propaganda, increases its importance.

Two hundred delegates from the Rhensian Westphalian industrial trades unions assembled in congress at Dortmund, Germany, adopted a resolution against the peace declaration of the Reichstag majority, and recorded their condemnation of "any participation of the international social democratic movement fostered by enemies to sow dissension in the ranks of the German workers."

Several members of the Polish Radical Left have been tried by a German court martial for attempting to incite the populace of Poland to disturbance, according to a despatch from Berlin to the Extrablatt. Among the Poles court-martialed were two councils of a military commission, Jendzewitch and Elawec. They were sentenced to three and five years, respectively.

Negotiations for the purpose of drafting economic agreements and arranging methods of intercommunication will begin at Vienna to-day between representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

GERMANY NOW SEES PERIL.

America Needs Only Time to Become an Immense Factor in War in 1918.

New York, Aug. 10.—Under the heading, "Slow but Sure," the Abendblatt (the evening edition of the Staats-Zeitung) says editorially:

"That even America's entrance into the war—in the twentieth hour, the decisive hour—could not deprive the Germans of their confidence in victory is incomprehensible. A nation which has seen opponent after opponent enter the arena against it, including countries which by right should have been its allies—such a nation, holding out despite everything and untouched in its position as victor, becomes hardened. It finally assumes the doctrine of the fatalist, 'one more or less makes no difference.'"

"But what is incomprehensible is that the Germans, who have the reputation of taking their profitable lessons from everything, began by speaking of the Americans in a tone of superiority. The tone already has changed. To-day there are few left in Germany who hold to the view that America as a factor on the battlefield is a 'quantity negligible.' The majority recognizes fully that if the war should last until 1918 America through extremely well trained armies might very well become a factor in the European theatre of war. Nor is the answer to the question as to how the troops are to be transported, provisioned, etc., any longer problematic to the Germans. They are beginning to believe it can be done."

"As the military expert of the Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten says quite correctly: 'The military importance of America is just as great as her political, economic and financial importance. She needs only time to become effective.'"

"America's allies, on the other hand, from all appearances are not satisfied with America's rate of speed. It is not fast enough to suit them. They expected to see Americans in Europe, hundreds of thousands of them, 'billions' right after Washington had declared war."

"And now this slow, thoughtful, cautious temper compels the allies to risk their own men again to the last drop of blood. As yet the criticism, the displeasure, are not expressed directly in the words of men like General Maurice, who says:

"America must help quickly and must help with every ounce of her strength else..."

"Our government, however, refuses to be rushed; it refuses to be hurried into hasty steps. And for that we should be thankful. Woodrow Wilson is not the man to act upon the impulse of the moment. He takes his time; he is not the 'Draufgänger' like Roosevelt. Were the latter or one of his jingo brethren at the rudder the American people would have been condemned even to-day to bloody though entirely uncalculated sacrifices."

"A 'Draufgänger' would have been merely anxious to telegraph to London, to Paris: 'I have just sent you another million of MY army.' And the cheap stage glory, the overwhelming eulogies in the British and French languages would have blinded him to the fact that America sent untrained, hastily gathered mat-

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erial, inadequately provisioned forces, entirely unequipped for the hard struggle in Europe.

"Woodrow Wilson acts differently. Therefore the allies should not complain about slowness, nor should the central powers pass arrogant judgment because it takes time to create armies and transport fleets out of nothing."

"America is grateful to Woodrow Wilson because he does not allow himself to be hustled, because he refuses to be swept off his feet into Rooseveltianes, and because he does not needlessly sacrifice American blood. If the war lasts long enough America will be a factor. If peace comes in the meantime our president and the people of the United States will have the satisfaction of having prevented unnecessary sacrifices, of having thought of America first!"

"Draufgänger—A plunger; a reckless fellow; one who goes at it with tooth and nail—with all speed."

KAISER SUMMONS CHIEFS TO COUNCIL

His Army Generals and the Officials of the State Are Included.

Amsterdam, Aug. 10.—One of the most important conferences in months has been called by the kaiser at grand headquarters.

Chancellor Michaelis has left Berlin in response to a summons from the kaiser, according to reports received here yesterday.

Participating in the conference will be the military, governmental and diplomatic leaders of the empire. Those attending furnish one of the most imposing arrays of German leaders that have come together since the outbreak of the war.

In the conference with the kaiser will be the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg, chief of staff; Quartermaster-General Ludendorff, Hindenburg's right hand man; Chancellor Michaelis, Dr. Kuhlmann, the new foreign secretary; Vice-Chancellor and Minister of the Interior Helfferich, and Dr. von Stumm, permanent secretary of the foreign office.

In view of the recent changes in the cabinet, it is believed the entire mili-

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