

Aides Left By Bernstorff at Swiss Embassy Ordered to Leave the Country

TWENTY AEROS RAID LONDON

U. S. MOVES TO GET RID OF SUSPECTS IN LEGATIONS

Government Begins Ousting Teutons Who Remain in Embassy of Neutrals—Fritz Bern and H. Chaffhausen. First to Go.

In its hunt for German spies, the Government adopted today a policy of ridding the country of all Teutons who have remained in the employ of neutral governments or neutral interests.

The State Department today made arrangements for the return to Europe of Fritz Bern and H. Chaffhausen, German consulate attachés at New York under Swiss protection. Others of Teutonic sympathies, including a few German consuls, are to follow, and the ban applies likewise to German clerks.

No Charge of Spying. There is no charge of spying against Chaffhausen and Bern. It was said at the State Department that the plan to send these two Germans home took shape two weeks ago prior to the "spy scare."

There is little question, however, that the dispatch of the two men was hastened by the agitation concerning spying.

Chaffhausen was formerly an aide of the German Ambassador Count von Bernstorff. He has remained here to assist the Swiss minister in winding up German affairs since the declaration of war.

Retaliation Expected. The round-up of German consuls, clerks, and attaches will be complete. In return, the United States Government expects that Germany will send home all American consuls, clerks, and attaches who have remained in Germany under Spanish protection.

Spain is now caring for such American interests in Germany as it is possible to care for in time of war. In arranging to send home Bern and Chaffhausen, the State Department disposes of the last two hold-over diplomats of the German government who have been assisting the Swiss legation in its work.

Official of the State Department said today that in justice to these two men the statement should be made that they are not being sent home as spies. Their virtual deportation is an act of precaution, also designed to meet possible public clamor for the clearing out of all persons who have been directly or indirectly affiliated with the diplomatic service of Germany in the United States.

Their deportation would have come eventually in the natural course of war's events and demands. The spy problem appears merely to have hastened their going, and it will speed the going of other Teutons.

Recently Coincidental. It was officially said today that the arrest of two German agents in New York yesterday came as a coincidence. They had been under observation for some time. The arrest came just as the spy question assumed serious proportions and gripped public interest.

Probably equal in importance to the program for sending home all diplomatic employees of Germany in this country are the rapidly developing plans of this Government to meet the spy issue and the submarine menace.

From an authoritative source it was learned today that the following statements may be made regarding the plans of officials to safeguard the sailing of American troops to France.

There will be real secrecy when the next contingent of troops sails. Ports different from that used heretofore doubtless will be employed, and the troops will secretly be put aboard under cover of darkness.

Slackers Clever, But "Deaf" Bluff Has an Antidote

Another dodge of would-be shirkers of the draft has been uncovered. Tips from many sources are reaching the War Department that certain young men of draft age are suddenly developing poor sight and hearing. The market in eyeglasses is booming and myopia is on the increase.

But the medical department is ready for them. They have an almost infallible test to detect cases of feigning shortsightedness and deafness.

Here is one of the ways of catching a man feigning deafness. During the examination a handful of silver coins is dropped on the floor in the next room. Invariably the suspect turns toward the sound.

ONE SUFFRAGETTE FREED; DISMISSAL DISAPPOINTS HER

Miss Kitty Marion, one of the suffragettes arrested for fighting in front of the White House on July 4, was freed in the Police Court today. She appeared disappointed over not being allowed to join the twelve militants sent to jail yesterday.

Miss Marion was tried with Charles E. Morgan, a War Department clerk, for engaging in an altercation after the man had refused to pay her for a copy of The Suffragist, which he tore up and threw to the ground. The charge of disorderly conduct against Morgan was also dismissed.

One Case Dropped. Ringgold Hart, assistant corporation counsel who prosecuted the suffragettes convicted yesterday said today Miss Hazel Hunkins, who asked for a separate hearing, would be tried unless she insisted upon being brought into court. Suffragettes who appeared in court today said Miss Hunkins had no desire to force herself into court.

Arrangements were completed today to serve a special breakfast at the suffragettes' headquarters, 21 Madison place, in honor of the eleven militants who will be released from jail about 7 o'clock tomorrow morning. Automobiles will be sent to the door of the jail to convey the "heroines" to the breakfast table, around which the suffragettes will gather and make speeches.

Spent Comfortable Night. The eleven prisoners spent a comfortable night in jail, the relatives and friends having provided them with "highlights," pajamas and toilet articles. Baskets of fruit also were delivered to them.

This morning, after eating the regulation prison breakfast, they were required to sweep out their cells on the first and third floors and make up their beds.

WHITE HOUSE DENIES LANSING WILL RESIGN

It was denied at the White House today that Secretary Lansing's vacation means he will resign from the Cabinet, as reported in a news dispatch from Washington to New York. Secretary Lansing is at Henderson Harbor, N. Y., for a few weeks, visiting his father-in-law, John W. Foster, who is ill. Allegations that there are dissensions in the Cabinet also are denied at the White House.

Although President Wilson has said he intends to take no vacation himself, it is understood other Cabinet members besides Lansing will rest a few weeks during the summer.

SUBMARINE IS TORPEDOED. PARIS, July 7.—Reports of the loss of the French submarine Ariane were officially confirmed today. It was torpedoed by a German U-boat in the Mediterranean.

PRESIDENT TAKES DAY OFF. President Wilson took the day off today, making no engagements, either social or business. He spent the forenoon golfing with Dr. Grayson.

WAR POWERS OF PRESIDENT "BENEVOLENT AUTOCRACY"

Congress Yields None of Its Functions Except for Duration of Conflict, While Confidence in Executive Grows.

By DAVID LAWRENCE. (Copyright, 1917, New York Evening Post Co.)

Benevolent autocracy may be an anomalous phrase, but it expresses exactly the war powers of the Executive and the manner of their exercise today by President Wilson. The President of the United States today possesses more power than any man has had in the history of the country, with the possible exception of Abraham Lincoln.

As Uncle Joe Cannon remarked the other day, "While Lincoln was granted large powers, he really needed them." The inference was that the need for these powers has not yet been demonstrated today.

However that may be, it is pertinent to note what has happened at the Capitol since Senator Lodge made his speech against the growth of autocratic administration.

Prohibition is a splendid example. Congress wrestled with it and finally, after getting hopelessly tangled, was ready to pass to the President the responsibility of deciding how much prohibition should actually be given the country. Mr. Wilson foresaw this and managed to get himself "consulted" by Democratic leaders so that he could forestall, in this case, the generous grant of power which Congress was so ready to bestow upon him.

But it is only fair to Senator Lodge to say that he did not object to the use by President Wilson of the large power given him, but of the inevitable necessity of delegating powers to subordinates who did not and could not have the wisdom of the Executive himself. Many times during the course of debate in Congress a knotty point has been settled by simply saying, "Let the President decide that. We can all trust him."

His Ills Limitations. But Mr. Wilson cannot decide every question, because he is only human and cannot run the whole war himself. He must delegate his tasks; so the problem is what it has always been with government—a question of personnel. So astute a critic of our institutions as DeToqueville wrote more than a half a century ago that, "the existence of democracy is threatened by two dangers, namely, the complete subjection of the legislative body to the caprices of the electoral body, and the centering of all the powers of the Government in the executive authority."

Yet as Rousseau, who called attention to the "inflexibility of the laws which prevents them from being adapted to emergencies" rendering them pernicious and thereby often causing the ruin of the state in time of crisis. The Romans used a dictatorship sparingly, but were quick to divest themselves of it when an emergency had passed.

Talk of Autocracy. There has been a good deal of talk about autocracy in Congress and out of it since war was declared, the words "Dictator," "Autocrat," "Suspension of the Constitution," being bandied about on the floor of the Senate particularly. And while page upon page of the Congressional Record may be filled with arguments about the unconstitutionality of the food bill or the censorship bill, these measures are either approved or rejected apart from constitutional grounds. American public opinion is still sovereign and deprives itself of just as much liberty as it thinks is essential to the present crisis.

The censorship bill was declared unnecessary, and the people were fearful of its clumsy application, so it was not established; yet this is not saying that a necessity may not arise which will make everybody anxious to see a restriction or regulation of some kind.

Even the food bill, with its tremendous powers to the Executive, which are to be handled by the food administrator, will not long be on the statute books without agitation.

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SENATE FIGHT OVER WHISKEY CENTERED ON REED CLAUSE

Predictions Made in Debate That Financial Crash Would Result From Adoption of Cummins Amendment.

With the whiskey interests almost driven to the wall, a fierce struggle over the prohibition issue started in the Senate shortly after it met at 11 o'clock today. The struggle was a renewal of the contest of yesterday, in which the advocates and opponents of a "bone dry" nation fought throughout the afternoon.

The particular proposition that faced the Senate when it met this morning was an amendment offered by Senator Reed which would permit the President to withdraw distilled spirits in bond, if, in his opinion, such withdrawal was in the public interest.

Wets Are Surprised. Senator Reed offered this provision last evening after the Senate had tentatively adopted amendments by Senator Cummins which would prohibit the withdrawal of distilled beverages from bond, and also prohibit the importation of distilled beverages.

The Reed provision was presented as an amendment to the Cummins amendment to prevent withdrawal of distilled beverages from bonded warehouses.

Taken by surprise by the Cummins amendment, wet Senators made a desperate fight last night and today to overturn them.

Already it has been practically settled that the manufacture of distilled liquors for beverage purposes shall be stopped.

Involves Big Values. Enormous quantities of whiskey and other distilled spirits, amounting to between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 barrels, are in bond, and if these cannot be withdrawn for beverage purposes, it is declared the whiskey and associated interests of the country will be financially ruined.

An animated debate over the Reed provision was begun as soon as a quorum was obtained. Senators Reed, James and Penrose led the arguments for it and in opposition to the Cummins plan of preventing withdrawal of distilled beverages from bond.

Forces Bank Failures. Senator Reed said the Cummins amendment to prevent withdrawal would absolutely tie up liquor in bond.

"It will wreck banks and financial institutions that have loaned large sums of money on warehouse receipts for liquor in bond," he said.

Senator Cummins said that under the Reed provision, if liquors were withdrawn from bond it will be for beverage purposes.

"I can hardly conceive," he said, "of the President relishing being put in a position of withdrawing liquor from bond to enable people to drink it," said Senator Cummins.

Plan Held Unfair. Senator James and Senator Penrose both argued that the Cummins plan was unfair to the liquor interests and would affect banks that have loaned heavily on liquor warehouse receipts.

Senator Penrose estimated that from \$60,000,000 to \$100,000,000 had been loaned in this manner.

GERMANY WILL ADHERE TO "NO ANNEXATION"

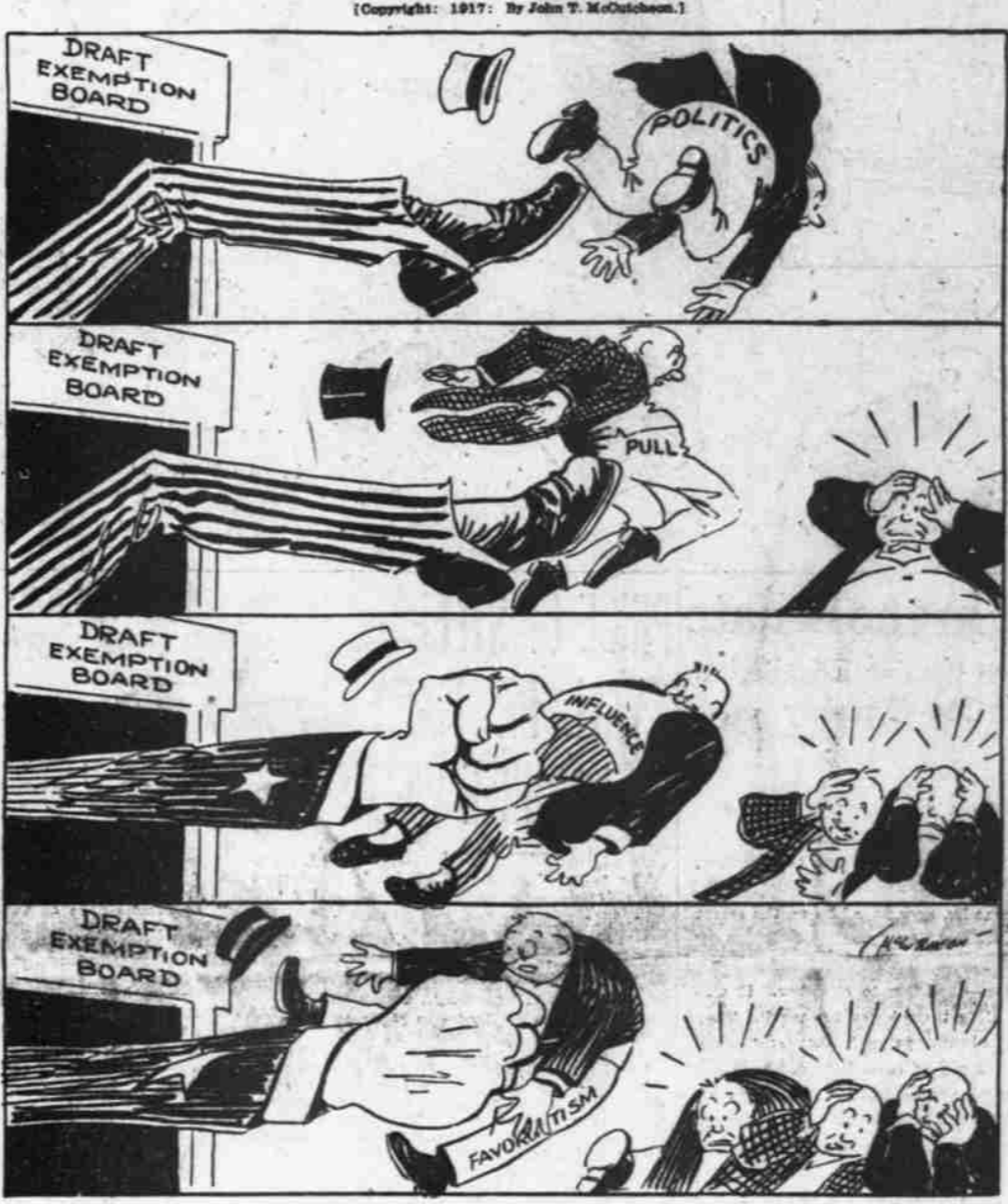
AMSTERDAM, July 7.—German Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is to announce Germany's adherence to the principles of "no annexations and no indemnities" in a speech he is expected to deliver at the Reichstag meeting today, according to reports here.

Germany, it was indicated, looks to the speech as affording an opening for peace negotiations.

The chancellor, it was indicated, has long supported the "no annexations, no indemnities" principle, but because of opposition of other governmental forces has made no announcement of this stand.

The fact that all opportunity of a separate peace with Russia seems now to have failed impelled the German government to decide on new peace announcements.

HOW TO MAKE THE DRAFT A SUCCESS



TODAY We TALK, Germany ACTS. Roosevelt and Gompers. The Reformed White Slaver And Some Other Things.

The five-toed Salamander—from which you inherit the five fingers on your hand, walked millions of years ago under big fern trees in the carboniferous era.

The fern pollen falling on his back, formed the coal beds and oil wells. You would have surprised that salamander if you had told him what would be done with the coal and oil and gasoline to come from the falling pollen.

It drives millions of automobiles and helps flying machines to kill men. Oliver H. Payne, who died in New York last week, left seven millions to hospitals and universities to do GOOD, and other millions to heirs to help them be foolish.

All those millions came from oil, from the pollen of those fern trees.

The salamander if he came back would be surprised YOU would be surprised if you could come back in a few million or even a few thousand years and observe the changes.

Transforming fern tree pollen into fuel for flying machines and millions for universities is no more remarkable than things that men are going to do.

They will make justice, charity, perpetual peace, an end of poverty and anxiety out of the miserable thing that we call civilization.

Let us hope that at death we leave this earth only for a little time, then come back again—to see the improvements.

The United States has decided to conquer Germany with aeroplanes. Meanwhile Germany, DOING while others talk, has bombarded London

with a fleet of twenty flying machines.

Roosevelt sitting on a platform with Gompers suggests that organized labor is responsible for the killing of colored men and women in East St. Louis.

Gompers justly advised him to investigate first and accuse afterward. The women and girls in East St. Louis guilty of dragging defenseless colored women and colored children from the street cars were certainly not organized labor men.

Let Mr. Roosevelt address capitalists that are willing to risk race riot and bloodshed if they can add a few dollars to dividends on their plants.

If an ancient white slaver reforms, and decides to abandon the white slave business, you praise him. But if he takes a hatchet and knocks on the head the poor victim and partner of his white slave traffic you do not praise him.

You say, "Let her take her furniture, all that belongs to her and let her go."

Uncle Sam has been in partnership with whiskey. He has taken hundreds of millions of dollars from the whiskey makers. He himself as a business partner attended to storing in bond the whiskey made. He has no right now to say: "My conscience is touched and I am going to steal everything my whiskey partner has."

Let him pay what the whiskey is worth, use the alcohol in it for ammunition to kill the enemies of the nation, instead of allowing it to be used to kill Americans at home.

The Senate has decided that the American people are not all would-be drunkards, not inferior to the peoples of France, Germany, Italy and other nations that temperately use light beer and light wine. The American workman is not to be deprived of the light beer that he uses in moderation—in order to ship additional grain to the breweries in England.

Congratulations to the Senate, condolences to the Anti-Saloon League. They may find comfort in the fact that they can be profitably

busy for years, fighting real temperance represented by the mild stimulants.

Mr. McLean of the Washington Post, an editor who takes his work seriously, complains that "Great Britain and America are acting solely on the defensive, and on the feeble defensive at that, so far as the fleets are concerned."

Mr. McLean says that this is not in accordance with the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Perhaps not. On the other hand it is not in accordance with the spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race to give the other man a chance to kill you comfortably and easily.

The American and English fleets are saved to take care of dear old Germany—after the end of the war. If Mr. McLean and Mr. Marks were outside of a house and knew that going in would mean death for both of them—they would forget their Anglo-Saxon tendencies and STAY OUT.

To send our fleets in among the German mines and submarines would simply be to destroy them. Once our fleet sunk, the German fleet would come out—it would not be pleasant.

No use digging your way through Hindenburg's trenches, or offering floating battleship targets for the German submarines WHEN THE AIR IS OPEN ABOVE THE GERMAN FRONTIER.

The American eagle is a pretty good "SAKON" bird. When it gets ready, and that will be soon, American genius, which is partly Saxon, but also Irish, Jewish, French, Italian, and AMERICAN, will confer a favor on Germany by making Germany WANT PEACE.

America begins to worry about German submarines. The man who was offered ox-tail soup said that was going a long way back for soup. Crossing the ocean in a submarine, for the satisfaction of firing shrapnel from the water at a Coney Island roller-coaster or a New Jersey moquato swamp would be coming a long way for small pleasure.

The Germans may send one or two advertising submarines over here. But foolish worry will kill more people this summer than all the German submarines.

ENEMY FLEET ATTACKS CITY IN DAYLIGHT; PUT TO FLIGHT

Planes Fly Over British Capital at Great Height—High Angle Guns Brought Into Action While Aeros Go Aloft to Battle

LONDON, July 7.—A fleet of "probably twenty enemy aeroplanes" raided London today.

General French, commander of the home forces, made the announcement today, but without giving details.

Previous to this announcement of the London raid, Lord French had issued a statement saying: "At 8:30 this morning hostile aircraft in considerable numbers and in two parties have been sighted off the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Essex."

The raid on London occurred at 10:30.

Attacked by Guns. "The German aircraft approached London from the northeast and proceeded north and west," Lord French stated. "They crossed London from the northwest to the southeast, dropping bombs at various places."

The enemy aeroplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns. No reports of damage or casualties were announced in Lord French's first statement of the raid.

Fly at Great Height. It was just an hour after Lord French made his first statement that the raiders were seen above London. They flew so high and so swiftly that it was difficult to trace their flight.

As the German airplanes approached London the high-angle guns were turned loose and shrapnel pelted the clouds around the attackers.

British aeroplanes shot aloft as rapidly as their motors could carry them to give battle to the Germans.

The attack was not confined entirely to this city. Bombs were dropped at other places as well.

One of the group of raiding machines passed to the northwest and the other to the southwest as the attack on this city was begun.

Fly Unusually Low. The damage and casualties from bombs has not yet been announced, but judging from the general alacrity with which Londoners sought their cellars, the losses probably will be reduced over previous ones.

Apparently profiting by their poor aim in previous raids due to the great height at which the bombs were released, today's German air pirates flew very low. They were plainly seen from the street. This was in direct contrast to the great raid of June 13, when the sixteen German raiders flew at such a great height that they were practically invisible.

Have Partly Vets Planes. The weather was well suited to the needs of the German airmen. The sun was shining, but there was a slight haze, and clouds gave them plenty of opportunities to ambushade themselves when the British aviators go too close.

Persons in the streets and on the roofs had a splendid view of the thrilling spectacle. The raiders flew directly over the city, and as they did so puffs of white smoke could be seen in the sky where the shrapnel from the anti-aircraft guns were exploding.

The Germans traveled at terrific speed. The British planes could be seen darting after them.

This is the first raid over London itself since the big one of June 13. On that date sixteen German aeroplanes killed 157 persons and injured 432—the largest casualty list of any such raid since the start of the war. There have been other raids since that time over Essex and other coast counties, but none of the aerial visitors reached London.

Additional War News On Page Three.

FIVE NEW REAR ADMIRALS. Five capitals will be advanced to rear admiral, twenty-six commanders to captain, and fifty-one lieutenant commanders to commander, upon recommendation of the board of officers of the navy which will meet here July 16.

Senators—Citizens

Senators, to see your august body through the eyes of genius, turn to Page 2.

Citizens, if you would see your great Senate in action, turn to "TAD'S" wonderful picture from life on Page 2.