RULES OF ARMY DRAFT ISSUED

Regulations to Govern Work of Exemption Boards Made Public.

EACH CASE ON ITS MERITS

"Be Fearless and Impartial," Is Final Admonition of President Wilson —No Class Exemptions Will Be Permitted.

MEN WHO ARE EXEMPT

Officers of United States, states, territories and District of Columbia.

Ministers of religion and students of divinity.

Persons in military or naval service of United States.

Subjects of Germany and all aliens who have not taken out first papers.

County or municipal officers.

Customhouse clerks and workmen in arsenals and navy yards.

Pilots, merchant marine sailors.

Married men with dependent wives or children.

Sons of dependent widows, sons of dependent, aged or infirm parents, or brothers of dependent orphans under sixteen years of age.

Men morally deficient.

Members of recognized religious sect existing prior to May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war.

Washington.—The drafted armies of the United States will be drawn with "the least inequality and personal hardship."

President Wilson, in issuing regulations for the working of the draft, urged upon every member of every draft board "impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted," in order that "our armies at the front may be composed of men free from sense of injustice in their mode of selection."

To Fix Date for Board Meetings.

In the near future a date will be set by Brig. Gen. Crowder, provost marshal-general, for the meeting and organization of the boards. At the same time it is expected that the selection regulations will be promulgated so that the process may be put under way without delay. The present intention is to call the men selected to the colors about September 1.

All Forces on Equal Footing.

President Wilson's statement follows:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, cover the remaining steps of the plan for calling into the service of the United States qualified men from those who have registered; those selected as the result of this process to constitute, with the regular army, the National guard and the navy, the fighting forces of the nation, all of which forces are under the terms of the law placed in a position of equal right, dignity and responsibility with the members of all other military forces.

"The regulations have been drawn with a view to the needs and circumstances of the whole country and provide a system which it is expected will work with the least inequality and personal hardship. Any system of selecting men of military service, whether voluntary or involuntary in its operation, necessarily selects some men to bear the burden of danger and sacrifice for the whole nation. The system here provided places all men of military age upon an even plane, and then, by a selection which neither favors the one nor penalizes the other, calls upon the requisite number for service.

Urges Boards to Act Impartially.

"The successful operation of this law and of these regulations depends necessarily upon the loyalty, patriotism and justice of the members of the boards to whom its operation is committed, and I admonish every member of every local board and of every district board of review that their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to them. They should remember as to each individual case presented to them that they are called upon to adjudicate the most sacred rights of the individual and to preserve untarnished the honor of the nation.

"Our armies at the front will be strengthened and sustained if they be composed of men free from any sense of injustice in the mode of selection, and they will be inspired to loftier efforts in behalf of a country in which the citizens called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

Methods of Making the Draft.

Upon organizing the local boards will take over from the registration boards all registration cards, which they will number serially and list for posting to public view. Then, after having been advised of the method by which the order of liability for service shall be determined and of the quota to be drawn from its territory (minus credits for enlistments in the National Guard or regular army), each board will prepare a list of persons designated for service in the order of their liability, post the list, give it to the press, and within three days send notice to each designated person by mail.

As the men so notified appear the boards first will make a physical examination in accordance with special regulations to be provided, bearing in mind that all persons accepted by them will be re-examined by army surgeons. If the physical examination is passed successfully, then comes the question of exemption.

Those Entitled to Exemption.

Persons who must be exempted or discharged by the local board include:

Officers of the United States, of the states, territories and the District of Columbia; ministers of religion, students of divinity, persons in the military or naval service of the United States, subjects of Germany, all other aliens who have not taken out first papers, county or municipal officers, customhouse clerks, workmen in federal armories, arsenals and navy yards, persons in the federal service designated by the president for exemption, pilots, merchant marine sailors, those with a status with respect to dependents which renders their exclusion desirable (a married man with dependent wife or child, son of a dependent widow, son of dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent orphan child under sixteen years of age), those found morally deficient, and any member of any well-recognized religious sect existing May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids participation in war and whose religious convictions accord with the creed.

Man or Wife May Make Claim.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependents, or by a third party who has personally investigated the case. A claim made by the husband must be accompanied by supporting affidavits signed by the wife and by the head of a family residing in the same territory. A claim by the wife or a third party must be accompanied by two supporting affidavits signed by heads of families. Similar rules govern claims on the grounds of other dependents when the dependents or third parties being authorized to file claims with supporting affidavits. In each case the board must be satisfied before it grants exemption or discharge that the dependent or dependents actually are supported mainly by the fruits of the man's mental or physical labor.

Local boards are required, subject to appeal, to pass upon claims for exemption or discharge within three days after the filing of affidavits.

Must Decide in Five Days.

District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs and their decisions are final. If the ruling of a local board is affirmed the person in question stands finally accepted for military service.

In passing on claims for exemption on the ground of employment in necessary industrial and agricultural occupations the district boards must be convinced that the particular enterprise affording such employment actually is necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment of national interest during the emergency.

"The evidence must also establish," the regulations say, "even if the particular industrial enterprise or particular agricultural enterprise is found necessary for one of the above purposes, that the continuance of such person therein is necessary to the maintenance thereof and that he cannot be replaced by another person without direct, substantial material loss and detriment to the adequate and effective operation of the particular industrial enterprise or agricultural enterprise in which he is engaged."

May Designate Certain Industries.

Later the president may from time to time designate certain industries or classes of industries that are necessary and the district boards will be so notified. It will be the duty of each board, however, to ascertain the available labor supply for such industries outside the men called for military service and to take the result into consideration in determining such things.

"If, in the opinion of the district board," this section of the regulations concludes, "the direct, substantial, material loss to any such industrial or agricultural enterprise outweighs the loss that would result from failure to obtain the military service of any such person, a certificate of discharge may be issued to him X X X."

Certificates of exemption will not necessarily be permanent. They may be revoked with changing conditions, or may be granted only for prescribed periods.

Wasted Time.

We don't miss the little here and the little there. Yet in a year the amount of time wasted is enormous. Learning that he was always called to dinner several minutes before the dinner was really ready to eat a certain man started and wrote a book in the spare minutes between the call and the actual dinner time. It only shows how we waste time. If you want to be among earth's benefactors you will begin now to conserve your time and use it to profit.—Exchange.

Agricultural Education.

Agricultural education is one of the essentials to the betterment of country life. The pervading thought in this movement is to add dignity to farming by placing it on the high plane to which of right it has ever belonged.—Exchange.

Getting Theirs.

Marley—"Here's a prominent woman giving the bachelors an awful calldown." Meekton—"That's right. We married men oughtn't to get all the lecturing."

Earth Grows Slowly Now.

In the early days of its history the earth grew rapidly by the addition of meteoric matter. It is still growing in the same manner, scientists say, though scarcely to an appreciable extent, for the mass of meteoric matter added yearly is reckoned to be only 20,000 tons. In the course of ages the larger planets have swept up practically all the fragments of the original disruption, and the only available source of supply of meteoric matter seems to be brought by comets.

Pleasantly Surprised.

After a long car ride Betty arrived at the home of a friend, with whom she had lunch. She ate heartily, for she was hungry. After lunch her hostess asked if she had had enough to eat, to which she replied: "Oh, yes, I had more than I expected."

Where You Are.

You need not say, "I want to get away from my daily business or from my domestic concerns in order to show my faith." No, no, stop where you are and show it.—D. L. Moody.

DRAFT PLAN TO BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR

Drawing Will Begin in Washington as Soon as All the Cards Are in.

TAKE NUMBERS FROM WHEEL

Selection Will Soon Begin Although No Official Statement Has Yet Been Made.

Washington, July 7.—Selection day for the new national army is approaching rapidly as the local exemption boards in the various states complete their organization, give serial numbers to the registration cards and forward certified copies to Provost Marshall General Crowder. Indications are that the drawing will be held next week, but no official statement has been made.

Administration officials still maintain strict silence as to the method to be followed. With the recent statement by Secretary Baker, that the drawing would be held in Washington, however, coupled with the stress laid upon the serial numbering of registration cards, the general outline of the plan is clearly indicated. It is understood that it is proposed to place in a single jury wheel in Washington one complete set of numbers, when a number is taken from the wheel, the man in each exemption district whose card bears that serial number will be drafted. Thus, as each number is drawn, approximately 30,000 men will be drafted, or one in each exemption district. If 1,200,000 men are to be called before the exemption boards in the first selection, which seems highly probable, only forty numbers would need to be drawn.

There are numerous complications which must arise, however, and the method of solving them can be known only when the administration makes known its plans. For instance, the number of registered individuals in each district, who are liable for military service, will certainly not be the same, aliens are registered but not liable for duty.

All this must be considered in framing the resolutions. Provision must be made also to balance as far as possible the chances of military duty between the men in each district, so that disqualification of a large number in any particular district for any reason will not put upon those qualified additional likelihood of being sent to the front.

SENATORS AGAINST BOOZE

Washington, July 7.—At the close of a day of turbulent debate and after voting 52 to 34 against the so-called "bone dry" amendnment the Senate tonight recessed until tomorrow in the midst of the prohibition fight on the food control bill.

Defeat of the "bone dry" proposal insures that legislation prohibiting manufacture of intoxicants will be limited to distilled beverages. Whether consumption as well as manufacture of distilled spirits shall cease during the war, a new element injected into the contest at the eleventh hour, completely disrupted leaders' well laid plans and caused the recess for conferences on a compromise.

After roll calls showing a considerable majority against stopping manufacture of beer and wines or giving the President power to suspend their manufacture, the Senate voted 68 to 10 to prohibit the importation of distilled beverages and then by a vote of 45 to 40 tentatively adopted a provision prohibiting withdrawal of distilled spirits now held in bond for beverage purposes.

MASTER SPIES ROUNDED UP

New York, July 7.—Federal agents today arrested Carl Heynen, a German munitions expert and trusted agent of Captain Von Papen, and F. A. Burgemeister, known as the paymaster of the German spy organization in America. The two will be interned for the remainder of the war.

Heynen is regarded by federal officials as one of the most able German organizers and an authority on Mexican affairs. He was formerly in charge of the construction of the plant of the Bridgeport Projectile Company, organized shortly after the outbreak of the war, and taken over by German interests. Von Papen, Heynen and others have been charged with planning this plant to make munitions for Germany, but to take orders they never intended to fill from the Allies and likewise to use it as a means to obtain military information from the United States government.

Fighting in China.

Peking, July 7.—Fighting began yesterday at Lang-Fang, about thirty-five miles southeast of Peking, between the troops of General Chang, Hsun, supporter of the monarchy, and the forces of the republicans.

Prison for More Slackers.

Freeport, Ill., July 7.—Seven more "slackers" who defied the Federal Registration Law in Rockford, Ill., were sentenced to serve a year and a day in the Chicago House of Correction by Federal Judge K. M. Landis here today.

An American Ship Sunk.

Washington, July 7.—The American steamship, Orleans of the Oriental Navigation Company, has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed naval guard were saved.

Negroes Avoid East St. Louis.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 7.—Efforts of large corporations here to induce negro workers who fled from the city after the riots of Monday to return have not been fully successful.

CAPT. L. H. CHANDLER

Capt. L. H. Chandler, U. S. N., of the battleship New Hampshire.

RACE WAR IN EAST ST. LOUIS

Mob of Whites Fire Negro Sections of City and Shoot Down Fleeing Residents.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 3.—Fires were burning in five parts of East St. Louis at 1 o'clock this morning and at least twenty dead negro bodies and crowded hospitals testified to the terror that reigned here last night while mob after mob swept the streets seeking negroes whom they might slay.

At this hour it was impossible to make an accurate estimate of the number of dead. But this was known:

Five negro sections of the city were fired by mobs, terrorized negroes fled from their burning homes only to meet bullets from the guns of the rioters; four other negroes were shot by snipers and two were lynched.

One white man was killed by a negro sniper and before the burning began tonight four negroes and one white man were killed. This includes the detective sergeant whose death at the hands of a negro mob late Sunday night was the direct cause of the outbreak Monday afternoon and Monday night.

Estimates of the number of dead run up to one hundred and higher, but these estimates are purely conjectural. The exact number slaughtered probably never will be known, as it is thought that many bodies were consumed in the flames.

Adjt. Gen. Frank S. Dickson of Illinois arrived from Washington and took charge of the race riot situation shortly after midnight this morning. He went into conference immediately with military and civil authorities to outline a plan of procedure today.

Adjutant General Dickson said that troops would be distributed in small groups throughout the city today and that they would be instructed to disperse every gathering of persons for any purpose whatever.

"We intend to see to it that crowds do not have opportunity to gather today," stated Adjutant General Dickson. "In this way it will be possible to nip in the bud any disturbance today or tonight.

"Five hundred rioters, the ringleaders of the biggest mob, I am informed, are now under arrest," said General Dickson. "This was accomplished by surrounding the rioters and forcing them to submit without shooting or employing the bayonet."

Spaniards May Revolt.

London, July 3.—Spain appears to be in the throes of a revolution. In well informed quarters here it is believed that the fall of the Spanish monarchy and the rise of a republic in its stead is only a matter of days, perhaps hours. This view is justified by the latest developments in Spanish politics. The leading parties in the nation have formed a republican "bloc."

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

—From April 15 to June 30 the Franco-British troops on the Western front captured 63,222 prisoners, including 1,278 officers, says an official summary of the operations just issued. The war material taken in the same period included 599 guns, 503 trench mortars and 1,318 machine guns.

—Indignant denunciation of a plan to pardon petty offenders in Chicago's city prison provided they would enlist in Uncle Sam's fighting forces was voiced recently by Capt. Franklin R. Kenney, head of the recruiting service.

—All France celebrated the Fourth of July. Paris turned out a crowd that no American city ever surpassed for size, enthusiasm and profusion of Stars and Stripes. A battalion of the first American expeditionary force was the center of the celebration.

—The Metal Mine Workers' branch of the Industrial Workers of the World notified Governor Thomas E. Campbell at a conference at Globe, Ariz., that they would not return to work until every one of their demands were granted.

—Secret investigation by government agents has disclosed a great conspiracy to destroy or hinder shipping on the Great Lakes and thereby delay organization of American armies and check the flow of food and munitions from the western states to the Atlantic coast.

—The Greek destroyer Doxa, manned by French officers and crew, has been blown up in the Mediterranean. Twenty-nine men, including all the officers, were lost, an official report from Paris says.

SLAV ARMY STILL HOLDS ITS GAIN

Practically All the Various War Fronts Are Showing Renewed Activity.

TEUTON ATTACKS REPULSED

Efforts of Austro-German Armies to Regain Lost Ground Defeated—British Continue to Gain.

Washington, July 6.—With the Russians holding their gains in Galicia against Austro-German attacks, indications of stronger activity in the other war theaters are multiplying.

On the western front the British have advanced and the French artillery is active from north of the Aisne to the Meuse. Artillery activity has increased on the entire Austro-Italian front. There has been greater local activity in Rumania and on the Macedonian front. The Germans have taken the offensive on a small sector.

Around Brzezany and near Lipnicadolna, on the Narayucka, north of Brzezany, the Austro-Germans have attacked the Russians in attempts to regain the territory lost early in the week. Their efforts against Russian advanced posts east of Brzezany were checked by the Russian artillery fire and two attacks near Lipnicadolna were broken up.

Farther south, along the Hungarian-Rumanian border and in Rumania, where there has been no violent fighting since the cessation of Field Marshal Von Mackenzen's drive last fall, greater activity is reported. There have been reports recently that the Rumanian army, re-equipped and reformed, was ready to assume the offensive and it is probable they are to follow in the path of their Russian neighbors.

In an attack against the German lines southwest of Hollebeke, in Flanders, along the Ypres canal, and on the northern end of the recent British advance against the Messines ridge, Field Marshal Haig's troops have driven the Germans back on a front of 600 yards.

The German crown prince has not repeated his attacks in Champagne and the French still cling to the predominating positions on this front. Meanwhile the artilleries are engaged violently from northeast of Soissons to near Verdun.

Two strong enemy columns have attacked the right wing of the Italian army in Macedonia. These efforts, Paris reports, were repulsed. On this front, as well as on the Austro-Italian front, the artilleries have been busy.

Slav Drive Continues.

Washington, July 5.—Dispatches received here today state that the soldiers of revolutionary Russia maintain their attempts to break through the Austro-German lines in eastern Galicia. Cheered by the results of the fighting in the first three days of July, General Brussiloff's men continue their efforts, especially in the region of Brzezany, and are throwing fresh forces against the Teuton positions.

During Sunday and Monday, the first two days of the new drive, the Russians captured 300 officers and 18,000 men and on Tuesday and Wednesday probably added several more thousand to the total. Twenty-nine guns and thirty-three machine guns were taken from the Austro-Germans.

Violent artillery duels have been in progress on the Koniuchy-Zlochoff sector, on the Stokhod, in Volyhinia and at Brody, on the Galicia on the Volyhinian border.

On the Champagne on the western front the German crown prince has made another desperate and fruitless effort to break the French lines northwest of Rheims. Attacking in force along an eleven-mile front, the Germans made especially strong efforts around Cerny and Allies and against the California plateau. The French repulsed all attacks with losses.

After checking the Germans the French took the initiative in a small operation east of Cerny and captured a strong German salient. German attacks on the left bank of the Meuse were repulsed.

Raids and patrol engagements have occupied the German and British further north. Several Austrian attacks on the Carso, south of Gorzia, were checked by the Italians, Rome reports.

Kerensky Led Slav Advance.

Petrograd, July 3.—The brilliant Russian advance, the news of which has sent a wave of rejoicing through the entire country, was led by War Minister Kerensky in person.

Cement Sales for 1916 a Record.

Washington, July 5.—A total of 91,521,198 barrels of Portland cement was produced in the United States last year. Shipments of 94,552,296 barrels, worth $100,014,882, established new records for the industry.

Mine Sank British Destroyer.

London, July 5—An old type of British torpedo boat destroyer has struck a mine and sunk in the North Sea, it was officially announced this evening. There were eighteen survivors from the sunken craft.

Germans Ordered Woman Shot.

London, July 5.—A German court-martial sentenced to death Mlle. Grandprez and her brother, both of Stavelot, Liege Province, Belgium, and caused them to be shot within twenty-four hours, an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today says.

Patrolman Beaten to Death.

New York, July 5.—John P. Flood, a patrolman, summoned to protect a woman against annoyance, was beaten to death with his own night stick in her apartment.

HOLDS UP THE NEWS REPORTS

Secretary Baker Diverts Dispatches Sent to Associated Press From the French War Front.

Washington, July 5.—Since yesterday dispatches to the Associated Press telling of the American troops in France have been diverted by official order from their usual channel of delivery and have been delivered first to the secretary of war for his approval. There is no censorship of the press in the United States, congress having refused to enact such a law, but newspaper and press associations have voluntarily been observing the request of the government.

Heretofore, news dispatches leaving France have been censored by the French officials or the American censor with General Pershings' expedition, or by arrangement with London. This, however, is the first instance in which an executive department of the United States government has seen fit to divert dispatches from their destination and withhold them for official inspection.

In this case no notice of the government's intention was given and the first intimation of the practice came when last night dispatches addressed to the Associated Press, New York, by its Paris correspondents, were by official order, delivered to the secretary of war in Washington, who after inspecting the dispatches delivered them to the Associated Press bureau here. Other dispatches addressed in the same way were delivered to the secretary of war here today and through the committee of public information, delivered to the Associated Press in Washington with certain portions eliminated.

The volume of matter diverted to Washington was very large and no adequate provision for the examination or censorship had been made.

The war department was overwhelmed and a consequent delay of hours in important dispatches resulted.

Assurance has been given by Secretary Baker that the new procedure is to be practiced only temporarily and that double censorship will be shortlived.

MANY FARMERS WANT LOANS

Applications for $100,000,000 Have Been Received so Far by Federal Farm Loan Board.

Washington, July 6.—A total of $11,661,905 in first mortgage loans to farmers at 5 per cent interest has been asked by the 230 farm loan associations chartered by the Federal Farm Loan Board up to July 1. Applications for loans aggregating 100 million dollars have been filed by the twelve federal land banks, but not yet approved.

The average amount asked by each association was slightly in excess of $50,000, and the average number of farmers in each of the 230 associations chartered was eighteen, making the average individual loan about $2,500.

Most of the loans so far made to the associations run for thirty-six years and are to be retired by semi-annual payment. At 6 per cent annual payment by the borrower pays the interest, and retires the principal in thirty-six years.

STATE LOSES GAS CONTROL

Final Decree Entered in Federal Court at Kansas City by Judge Wilbur Booth.

Kansas City, Kan., July 6.—The final decree of Judge Wilbur Booth, and the degree was entered formally today in this city, is that the Kansas Natural Gas Company is engaged in interstate commerce, and that the rate of twenty-eight cents, fixed by the Kansas Public Utilities Commission, is unreasonably low.

Judge Booth's decree makes permanent an injunction against the Kansas commission preventing the commission from enforcing the 28-cent rate. It also takes control of the Kansas Natural away from the commission, and points out that laws passed by the Kansas legislature delegating power to the commission to control the gas company are misdirected, therefore unconstitutional.

Judge Booth, in his decree, reserved to his court jurisdiction over the contracts existing between the Kansas Natural and all the distributing companies. The decree directs that all rate controversies come to his court.

MAY BE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA

Washington, July 3.—The restoration of the Manchu dynasty in China has been demanded of President Li by Gen. Chang Msun and other military leaders, according to State Department advices from Minister Reinsch today. Civil war in China is feared if the militarists have the power behind them that they seem to have.

Threats of Cocchi's Friends.

Bologna, July 3.—Joseph W. Grigg, New York detective, who came here in connection with the case of Alfredo Cocchi, the murderer of Ruth Cruger, has been warned that he will meet the fate of Lieutenant Petrosino.

Cotton Area Reduced.

Washington, July 3.—The area under cultivation in cotton this year, announced today by the Department of Agriculture, is 34,600,000 acres, 1,452,000 acres less than the revised figures of last year's area.

Big Haul in Street Holdup.

Chicago, July 3.—Charles Baird, cashier of the National Tea Company, was slugged by two motor bandits as he entered Rump's private bank today and robbed of between $10,000 and $20,000 which he carried in a sachel. The bandits escaped.

Extend Control to Clothes.

Washington, July 3.—The Senate today amended the Food Bill to include control of cotton and its products. This would hit clothing. The vote was 43 to 32.

MEXICO MAY SOON JOIN THE ALLIES

Strong Anti-German Sentiment Fast Spreading in Southern Republic.

EXPECT AN OPEN BREAK SOON

Prominent Mexicans Predict Declaration by Government Within 30 Days —May Seize Kaiser's Ships.

El Paso, Tex., July 6.—Since the pro-ally campaign in Mexico was first started by El Universal, in the City of Mexico, the sentiment favoring the Allies has reached Northern Mexico and in the last thirty days a well defined movement favoring an open break with Germany and the alignment of Mexico on the side of the Entente Allies has developed. This has been in spite of the pro-German sentiments published daily in Chihuahua City and in other papers believed to be subsidized by the Germans in the north.

Made Demand on Gonzales.

A reflection of this sentiment was seen recently in the statement by Gen. Francisco Gonzales, acting commander-in-chief of the northeastern military zone with headquarters in Chihuahua. He was overcharged by the German firm of Ketelsen & Degetau for some padlocks. The manager was arrested and placed in the penitentiary. The German consul made a demand for his release "in the name of the Imperial government and the kaiser," according to a Mexican official who was present at the time.

"Tell the German consul he, the imperial government and the kaiser may all go to hell," General Gonzales answered.

Predict War in Thirty Days.

Prominent Mexicans, men in close touch with the capitol, predict Mexico will declare war on Germany within thirty days. According to these men all German money in Mexico City, Torreon, Chihuahua City and other banks will be seized as soon as war is declared; the German boats in Tampico and other ports will be seized, thereby giving Mexico a much needed merchant fleet, and all Germans will either be interned or deported at once, their properties being confiscated. The Tampico oil fields will be made safe for the oil supply of the Allied fleets by declaring a zone in which traffic would be restricted and the mines, smelters and mills reopened at once to produce munitions metals for the Allies.

SPIES WORK IN WASHINGTON

Senator Chamberlain Says Kaiser's Agents Get Secrets From the Government Departments.

Washington, July 5.—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate military committee, said he had no doubt that spies in government departments in Washington are constantly sending information to Berlin.

Following the revelation that German army and navy headquarters are getting a steady flow of military secrets from the United States, as evidenced by Berlin's war moves and publications in German newspapers, opinion in Washington resolved itself into a concerted demand for exposure and death of enemy agents.

The fact that submarines were able to intercept the American fleet so far out at sea indicates that their commanders must have had very minute information as to route. The mere knowledge that the expedition had sailed would not have made such interception far at sea possible. Evidently the German spy system is getting its information very close to its source.

Two possible avenues of communication are open—first, secret wireless; second, embassies which may be friendly to Germany and have access to cables and use of code.

A RACE RIOT PROBE STARTED

Federal Investigation of East St. Louis Trouble to Be Made Under Gen. Barry's Orders.

East St. Louis, Ill., July 5.—A federal investigation of Monday's race riots here in which thirty-three negroes and four whites were killed and approximately 310 negro homes were burned, was begun today by Colonel George K. Hunter, chief inspector of the Central Department of the United States Army. Colonel Hunter is under instructions to make a full report of the trouble to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry at Chicago, commandant of the Central Department.

Poland Is to Be Free.

Washington, July 6.—Complete independence for Poland and a wide degree of self-government for Finland, Ukraine and other subsidiary nationalities of Russia was said today by Ambassador Bakhmetieff to be the object of the new Russian government.

Food Move Hits the Cabinet.

Washington, July 6.—Wives of six of President Wilson's official family have followed the lead of Mrs. Wilson and signed Herbert Hoover's food conservation cards.

Combine on Spy Hunt.

Washington, July 6.—Creation of a national intelligence service to combine the work of all secret service organizations of the government was announced today by the Department of Justice. This is made necessary by the hunt for German spies.

Fourth Accidents Killed Seven.

Chicago, July 5.—Seven killed and 145 injured was the toll of Fourth of July accidents throughout the country, according to records compiled here today.