

MAY POSTPONE DATE FOR DRAFTING GUARD INTO FEDERAL ARMY

Under Existing Plans Officers' Rank Would be Established on an Unfair Basis

AUGUST 5 MAY BE NEW DATE

Postponement Would be Valuable in Giving Time to Prepare Divisional Camps

RECRUITING REPORTED GOOD

Fourteen Divisions Can be Organized Immediately

Washington, June 22.—Drafting of the National Guard into the Federal armies for war service may be delayed until August 5 because it has been found that under the present plans for drafting the guard in three increments, July 15, July 25 and August 5, the relative rank of its officers would be established on an unfair basis. The national defense act provides that National Guard officers shall take rank as of the date of draft.

Advantage in Delay. The additional time gained by postponing the draft until August 5 would be valuable to the department in making ready the divisional camp sites, and would permit the assembling of additional equipment for the troops. The War Department has received numerous requests for early drafting of forces from some states, members of Congress stating that the troops were ready and eager for the call, while from other sections, notably agricultural regions, requests for delay have come as a result of the number of men involved during the harvest period might create a labor shortage.

Recruiting Good. Preparations for mobilization of the state troops are going forward smoothly, officials say. Recruiting has been good for the last month, particularly among regiments not called into Federal service for police duty. Reports from headquarters contracts show that clothing, tentage and other equipment for the troops will be available, there are sufficient rifles in store to arm every regiment fully. Engineers and engineer equipment will be available on time and the only delay anticipated will be with artillery. On the basis of present returns, there will be enough infantry regiments to organize immediately after the draft of 13 or 14 of the 16 divisions with a number of regiments left over to form the nucleus of other divisions.

COMBERS AGAIN POINT OUT NECESSITY OF QUICK ACTION

Washington, June 22.—In a statement tonight again urging the imperative necessity of enacting the administration's food legislation before the next recess, Samuel Combers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared that unless control of necessities was provided prices would become prohibitive and that it was unthinkable that the people "rest content under such conditions and work and fight." The probability of world-wide wheat makes immediate legislation to regulate food prices and distribution imperative. With out boundless wealth and undeveloped resources we have never considered economy in the use of food. But now all over this country thousands are feeling the pinch of want. Increasing prices for the necessities of life have made thousands of families alter family customs. Food pirates have for months been diligently profiting through the needs of the people. Speculation has forced prices and food riots have already happened in this rich country. Today speculators are trying to buy up crops before the plants are out of the ground. Speculators gamble on human needs. By creating human want, these sharks expect to coin enormous profits. Should our government fail to establish control before crops move to the elevators and markets, the success of the war and the cause of human freedom for which the Allies contend, will be imperiled.

NEW YORK POLICE SHAKE-UP HAS JUST BEGUN, SAYS WOODS

Arrangement Between Policemen and Cocchi Being Disclosed. New York, June 22.—Overhauling of the police department as the result of the failure to clear up the mystery surrounding the murder of Ruth Cruger was resumed today when Commissioner Woods suspended four motorcycle policemen and announced that the shake-up had only begun. The policemen were habitues of the motorcycle repair shop of Alfred Cocchi where the body of the murdered girl was found after she had been missing four months. Basis for the suspension of the patrol men was their alleged disregard of an order concerning the arrest of motor car speeders but the authorities were frank in the assertion that their investigations were disclosing an arrangement between the police and Cocchi in which money had been extorted from the speeders and the cases never officially reported.

AMERICAN CAPTAIN BELIEVES GERMAN U-BOAT WAS SUNK

Naval Gunners Aboard Merchantman Responded to Attack With Shower of Shells

RADIO OPERATOR'S REPORT

Says Periscope Was Shot Away and That Another Shell Hit on Top of Submarine

An Atlantic Port, June 22.—The captain of an American steamer which arrived here today, said he believed the American armed crew aboard had sunk by shell fire a German submarine on June 4 when the ship was two days out from Liverpool. White the captain would make no further statement the wireless operator on board gave the following account of the battle: "We discharged our cargo at Liverpool and left for our homeward voyage on June 1. We were running at night without lights. The guns were cleared for action. We saw one submarine June 4. One British ship sent a signal of distress, which we picked up. She reported she was fighting a submarine. Half an hour later they reported by wireless the submarine had submerged." "I heard S. O. S. from another British vessel—the reported she was being attacked by a submarine. After 20 minutes of hard fighting the submarine submerged and the steamer wireless she was undamaged. "We were on a zig zag course, and making full speed when one of the gunners sighted a torpedo headed straight for us. He shouted to the bridge: 'Here she comes. Torpedo port astide.' "The chief officer who was on the bridge shouted to the quartermaster, 'hard starboard,' we swung off. The torpedo struck us on the port side as a glancing blow amid shops right near the engine room. "We were ordered to the life boats but the captain who had remained aboard, found the torpedo had failed to explode, and ordered all hands back on ship. "When the commander of the submarine saw our crew climbing up on deck he started for us again. "The gun crews scrambled to the guns, when about 600 yards off our starboard quarter a shell from our forward gun hit the submarine and she submerged. Again she appeared and after gun hit her and blew away her periscope. Another shot from our forward gun fell right on top of her. There was a shower of black specks followed by a great commotion, bubbles of water and a light blue smoke arising from the stern of the Uboat. "Our crew which was lined up against the starboard rail watching the battle, gave a hearty American cheer when the submarine disappeared."

FULL AUTHORITY TO BE GIVEN GOETHALS

President to Direct Him to Build All Ships Possible

Will Settle Contest Between the General and Chairman Denman as to Authority Granted in the Shipping Act.

Washington, June 22.—The contest between Chairman Denman, of the Shipping Board, and Major-General Goethals, manager of the board's emergency fleet corporation, for authority to exercise powers granted by Congress in providing a merchant fleet, will be settled by President Wilson giving General Goethals the authority, with directions that he build all the ships possible, both steel and wood. General Goethals will be authorized to commandeer immediately all shipping now building, speed up its construction and spend the \$600,000,000 appropriated by Congress for shipbuilding. Chairman Denman will retain powers necessary for operating and chartering ships and as president of the fleet corporation will continue to pass finally on contracts for construction. The government, it is said, hopes to arrive at some arrangements as to steel prices that will make it unnecessary to commandeer.

ACTIVITY OF RUSSIAN ARTILLERY CONTINUES

May Prove Prelude to Beginning of Infantry Fighting.

French and Germans Furiously Engaged Northeast of Soissons and in the Champagne—Weather Checks Hail's Men.

The French and Germans in the region north and northeast of Soissons and in several sectors in Champagne have been engaged in furious fighting for two days with varying results, while in the eastern theatre in Volhynia and Galicia the Russians are using their guns against the Austro-German lines in bombardments which may prove the prelude to the commencement of infantry activity. On the British line in France bad weather has brought the operations of General Haig's army almost to a standstill, except for bombardments, which are being reciprocated by the Germans. Patrol reconnaissances and aerial operations. Likewise in the Austro-Italian theatre the offensive of the Italians, which was resumed Wednesday on the front southeast of Trent, has slackened materially in intensity. On the other region delivered violent attacks along a front of about a mile and a quarter, extending from Epine Chevrengy to Laroyere farm. Again picked troops in large numbers were used in the assault and again, as before, Vauxaillon, the French guns inflicted heavy casualties on the Germans, driving the assaulting waves back into their trenches, except in the center, where after repeated attempts, the forces of the German Crown Prince entered a French salient. In Champagne, southeast of Moronvilliers, according to the Berlin war office, the Germans in a surprise attack

DRY' ADVOCATES TO ENDEAVOR TO AMEND FOOD BILL

Admit They Propose to Make an Effort to Insert Stronger Prohibition Provision

GOOD PROGRESS CONTINUES

House May Pass the Measure Today—Quick Action by Senate Seems Probable

Washington, June 22.—All other phases of the rather perfunctory fight in the House over the food control bill were overshadowed tonight by interest in preparation by prohibition advocates for admitted effort to insert a stronger "dry" provision before the final vote tomorrow. The section which would authorize the President to limit, regulate, prohibit or reduce the supply of food materials or foods used in making alcoholic liquors falls far short of the demands of most of the anti-liquor element. A majority hopes for absolute prohibition of the use of grain for beverage purposes during the war. They are not agreed on any one proposed amendment, however, and their division may result in leaving the present provision unchanged. May Pass House Today. Except or the prohibition drive nothing was in sight tonight to prevent passage of the measure tomorrow in the House and the outlook in the Senate for quick action also was considered good. Promising plans for compromises on disputed points in the Senate caused Chairman Gore of the agriculture committee and Senator Chamberlain, in charge of the bill, to express belief that it would be ready for conference by July 1, the date by which President Wilson urges that the legislation should be enacted. Formality of debate proceeded in the Senate, with Senator Reed, of Missouri, after a late start, occupying most of the afternoon in opposition to the measure, while other leaders continued informal conferences looking to compromises. A plan for adjournment tonight until Monday to allow further conferences was abandoned because of the universal desire to conclude the lengthy speeches several senators are planning in order to proceed to amendments by the middle or later part of next week, after the House bill has been received. Amendments Presented. Among amendments presented was one by Senator Borah proposing that retail and wholesale prices of bread, flour, and other foods be proclaimed by the President and that the prices should be regulated by the President over necessities. A plan for adjournment tonight until Monday to allow further conferences was abandoned because of the universal desire to conclude the lengthy speeches several senators are planning in order to proceed to amendments by the middle or later part of next week, after the House bill has been received.

AMERICAN AVIATORS GO IN TRAINING IN FRANCE

Nice, France, June 22.—Fifty American aviators arrived here today to undergo a course of instruction at the seaplane depot. They were given the heartiest of welcomes by their French comrades.

World Insure Growing Crops. Washington, June 22.—An appropriation of \$10,000,000 for a Federal bureau of war risk insurance, to insure growing crops of non-perishable products against loss or damage by the elements, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Representative King, of Illinois.

ELIHU ROOT SPEAKS BEFORE LARGE RUSSIAN AUDIENCE

Petrograd, June 21.—Declaring that the United States was going to fight until the world was made safe for democracy, Elihu Root, head of the American mission, made his first public appearance here today. Mr. Root spoke to a large and enthusiastic Russian audience gathered under the auspices of the Russian-American committee for industrial and economic rapprochement, recently organized.

LIBERTY LOAN 52 PER CENT OVER-SUBSCRIBED; 4,000,000 PERSONS PURCHASED BONDS

Final Tabulation Shows a Total Subscription of \$3,035,226,850; Ninety-Nine Per Cent in Sums Varying From \$50 to \$10,000;

Secretary McAdoo Announces How Subscriptions Will be Pared Down to \$2,000,000,000.

Washington, June 22.—Liberty Loan subscriptions totalled \$3,035,226,850, an over-subscription of nearly 52 per cent. The final tabulation was officially announced tonight, showing that more than 4,000,000 persons bought bonds. Ninety-nine per cent of subscriptions, or those of 3,960,000 persons, were for sums varying from \$50 to \$10,000 while twenty-one subscribers applied for allotments of \$5,000,000 each or more. The New York Federal Reserve district led the list with subscriptions totalling \$1,186,788,400, or more than three times the amount subscribed in the next district, Chicago, \$357,195,950. The other districts sent subscriptions as follows: Boston \$322,447,600; Cleveland \$286,148,700; Philadelphia \$232,309,250; San Francisco \$175,623,900; Richmond \$109,737,100; Kansas City \$91,758,850; St. Louis \$86,134,700; Minneapolis \$70,255,500; Atlanta \$50,878,550 and Dallas \$48,948,350. These subscriptions include those sent direct to the Treasury and approved among the various reserve districts. Allotments will be made, Secretary McAdoo announced, as follows: "On subscriptions up to and including \$10,000, 50 per cent. These subscriptions totalled \$1,295,684,850. "More than \$10,000 up to and including \$100,000, sixty per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$10,000 in any instance. These subscriptions totalled \$1,560,103,050; allotments to subscribers in this group will aggregate \$336,061,850. "More than \$100,000 up to and including \$250,000, forty-five per cent of the amount subscribed, but not less than \$50,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totalled \$220,455,600 and allotments will aggregate \$99,205,000. "More than \$250,000 up to and including \$500,000, thirty per cent but not less than \$50,000 in any instance. Subscriptions in this group totalled \$234,544,300; allotments will total \$58,661,250. "More than \$500,000 up to and including \$1,000,000 each, twenty-one per cent and they will receive bonds at the value of \$5,055,000 each. One subscriber to \$25,250,000—the largest—will be given 20.17 per cent or \$5,093,650. "The paring down process thus will (Continued on page two.)

WARNING AGAINST INCENDIARY BOMB

Is Enclosed in Small White Box and Labeled as Containing Argentine Cooked Beef

IS HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE

Is Being Used in France By German Agents—Manufacturers Are Warned By Southeastern Army Headquarters.

Charleston, S. C., June 22.—Warning was issued from Southeastern army headquarters here today for manufacturers to be on the lookout for a small incendiary bomb which is being made use of in France by that country's enemies to set fire to manufacturing plants. "We have recently received information that the Germans are sending to France agents whose mission is to cause fires in establishments engaged in national work. For this purpose they are furnished with incendiary bombs, of which the following is a description: "The bomb is shaped in the form of a pyramid, 9 centimeters in height, the base measuring 9 1/2 centimeters long by 7 centimeters wide, the small end 8 centimeters long by 5 1/2 centimeters wide. "The four sides and the top are made of thin white metal, with the bottom composed of a thin sheet of cardboard covered with a light colored varnish, the whole being covered in printed paper. On one side are the words: 'Advance special cooked beef, frigorifer Argentine central Buenos Aires,' with the picture of an ox. The same words on the corresponding side, but without the picture. On the remaining sides are instructions for using the bomb in Spanish, English, French and Spanish, printed in white on a blue ground. "This box contains highly inflammable powder, the chemical nature of which has not yet been determined. "To operate the bomb a special apparatus is necessary, which within about a half an hour set working ignites the powder in the box and sets fire to the surroundings. "It is, of course, improbable that the same labels would be used in this country should the Germans attempt to use a similar machine here, but we communicate the above information in case they should make some such attempt."

WILL RUSH WORK ON CANTONMENTS

All Sixteen of Them Will Probably be Ready to Receive Rookies by September 1

ENGINEER UNITS DRAFTED

This Branch of National Guard in Fifteen States Ordered Mustered in to Aid in Construction of the Camps.

Washington, June 22.—There will be no serious delay in construction of the 16 cantonments for the National army, Secretary Baker said today, and all of the establishments probably will be ready about September 1, the tentative date considered for summoning to the colors the first 625,000 men. The process of selecting the men, the Secretary indicated, probably will be set in motion early in July. Regulations for the exemption and selection processes have been prepared and will be made public next week. President Wilson is understood to have approved the general scheme worked out by the War Department to secure fair and useful application of the law through local officials. Minor modifications are being made but plans will be completed in a few days. Actual Work on Camps. Machinery for the great task of constructing the 16 cantonments also is virtually complete and in some cases actual physical preparations have begun. Most of the contracts have been let, army officers have been detailed to oversee construction, and under an order published today the engineer units of the National Guard of 15 states will be mustered into the Federal service immediately to aid in technical features of the work. At each cantonment, it was announced today, all construction operations will be under direction of a constructing quartermaster. Seven of the men designated for these posts are regular army officers and the other nine are successful civilian engineers who have been commissioned as majors in the quartermaster reserve corps. The only question as to cantonment sites that is not finally settled, Mr. Baker said, involves a possible re-location of the cantonment now assigned to Des Moines. Building of the cantonments, the Secretary said, would proceed on the present general specifications though some minor modifications would be made because of the suggestions by the medical committee of the Defense Council of which Surgeon General Gorgas is a member. The Difficult Problems. The main problems now are those of material and transportation. A new difficulty has presented itself in the shape of a shortage of iron water pipe. An enormous quantity of piping will be needed for the mains and connections at the camp and the available supply officials say, will not meet the demand without crippling ordinary activities of the country. For this reason a considerable quantity of wooden piping will be used. By way of emphasizing what can be done in a short time when all the resources of the department are put to work, officials revealed today that cantonments for the regular army, made necessary by the expansion for war purposes, have been rushed almost to completion. The work did not involve anything like the amount of material or labor needed for the 16 big cantonments (Continued on Page Six).

DISCUSS KEATING LABOR LAW IN AN EXECUTIVE SESSION

Southern Textile Association Debates Ways and Means of Meeting Requirements

FACE SERIOUS LABOR LOSS

Four Hundred Delegates Attending the Semi-Annual Meeting at Wrightsville Beach

Discussion of the Keating-Owen Child Labor bill behind closed doors was the leading feature of the eleventh semi-annual meeting of the Southern Textile Association in session at the Seashore Hotel, Wrightsville Beach, yesterday afternoon, following the opening session yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. Leaders of the association last night declined to give out any details of the executive session other than that with Mr. David Clark of Charlotte, leading cotton mill superintendents debated the best way to meet the requirements of the bill. The executive session was called at the request of Mr. Clark, who is editor of the Textile Bulletin and who has been very prominent in the child labor law fight; Mr. Clark having declared at the morning session that at the Asheville meeting some months ago, when he spoke in open session, a representative of the child labor "agitators" was present, and next day there appeared in the press a lot of things he said and a lot more didn't say, and he had been embarrassed ever since. He therefore wanted no reporters around at the afternoon debate on the subject. It was stated that this bill, which is effective September 1, would deprive 15 per cent of the operatives now employed from the cotton mills of the South, and that on top of this, 12 per cent of the present male employees would be taken from the mills by the army draft and by volunteering, so that the textile industry will be deprived of 30 per cent of its operatives, at a time when the utmost production is desired, when prices are good, when people need all the employment they can get, and when the government itself will need 100 per cent production all along the line. "When asked what the textile mills would be able to do to make good this deficiency of labor, Mr. E. B. Carter, of Greenville, S. C., secretary of the association, declared that the mills could not replace the labor, and it simply meant a lessened production, without ready replacement of the labor lost by volunteering, so that the textile industry will be deprived of 30 per cent of its operatives, at a time when the utmost production is desired, when prices are good, when people need all the employment they can get, and when the government itself will need 100 per cent production all along the line. Social Events Last Night. Last night the delegates attended a concert given complimentary to them in the Harbor Island Auditorium, and afterwards enjoyed a dance at the Grand Hotel. The program for today's events includes the election of officers during the forenoon, and the following: Meeting called to order at 9:30. Report of Committees. Address, "The Relation of Superintendent and Overseer as Seen by an Outsider," by N. E. Spessard, General Secretary Y. M. C. A., for Riverside and Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. Paper by G. S. Escott, "On Life and Death." E. E. Bowen, organizer and past president, and other members who have died during the year. Address: "The Man of the Hour," by John A. McFall, Supt. Dilling Cotton Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C. Address: "Cause and Prevention of Uneven Yarn," by A. C. Adkinson, of Clayton, N. C. During the day, it is likely that a large number of the delegates will be carried over the city and county roads in automobiles, but this was not decided upon last night. The convention will close its sessions this afternoon and while that means the end of business, it is extremely likely that many of the 400 persons attending the meeting will remain at the beach for several days. Hon. O. Max Gardner Speaks. The big convention has filled the Seashore hotel with visitors, there being 400 guests registered yesterday. It is nothing less than a mobilization of the trained hands and brains of the textile industry of the South, chiefly, with a fair sprinkling of men from a dozen other States, as far east as New England, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia and Texas were represented when a call by States was made at the opening session; and there were others from various points not then present. Mr. H. C. Cottingham, a superintendent, offered the invocation after the convention had been called to order by Vice-president J. M. Davis, of Newberry, S. C., who has made an ideal presiding officer. Secretary A. E. Carter was in his place, assisted by Miss Minnie Cranford of Greenville, who kept a record. Mr. Arthur Dixon of Gastonia, former member of the State Senate from Gaston, presented the first speaker, Hon. O. Max Gardner of Shelby, lieutenant-governor of North Carolina, who welcomed the visitors on behalf (Continued on Page Three).