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MACHINERY FOR DRAFT ALMOST COMPLETED BY OFFICIALS OF NATION

Announcement Made That no Question of Exemption of any Registered Man For Any Other Cause Than Physical Disability or Dependent Relatives Can be Taken up Before the Local Exemption Boards—The Whole Matter of Industrial Exemptions is Left to the Superior Boards, one of Which Has Been Created in Each Federal Judicial District

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—With drawing of lots for the selective draft army awaiting only completion of exemption machinery in a few scattered sections of the country, officials here are anxious that registrants take every opportunity between now and the day of drawing to inform themselves thoroughly regarding exemption regulations so as to reduce to a minimum the confusion to be cleared up after designations are made.

To this end attention was directed today to various sections of the regulations over which question have arisen, and it was suggested that the local boards and the press co-operate during the week or so remaining before lots are drawn to insure that the registered men know just how to perform their part in the examination and exemption.

So that easier access may be had to the lists of registration numbers in the hands of local boards, Provost Marshal General Crowder telegraphed the Governors of all the Stats asking that instead of posting the lists at the board offices, they be placed "in some safe, central office such as police headquarters." In the larger cities, especially, the provost marshal general said, much inconvenience has been caused by having the lists available only at out-of-the-way board offices.

Only eleven States tonight had not reported their organizations complete. In many of these only a few district boards had not finished numbering registration cards. Officials think the drawing will not be earlier than Saturday.

Officials are anxious that local boards make it clear everywhere that no question of exemption of any registered man for any other cause than physical disability or dependent relatives can be taken up before the local boards. The whole matter of industrial exemptions is left to the superior boards, one of which has been created in each Federal judicial district.

No individual case where exemption is desired because the registrant is engaged in any industry classified as vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up until that invidual has been called up for examination by his local board, found to be without dependents and physically fit for military duty, and certified to the superior board. After that application to the superior board seeking exemption and the case will be heard promptly.

Another point on which there has been much doubt is the status of registrants absent from their registration districts. Scores of requests have come from men in this situation, asking if they will have to return to their home towns for examination. They have been informed that if they are selected for examination, each will be notified by mail by his local board and then can apply to the local board for permission to undergo examination in the town where he is located. Such action cannot be taken until the registrant has actually been summoned by his local board.

The Government has distributed to all local complete sets of blanks to cover appeals, transfers and any other matters in connection with the process. Full instructions for filling out any form of blank and specific instructions as to the manner in which each is to be used, also have been provided. Registrants may examine these at the quarters of local boards but every effort has been made to prevent the filling of affidavits or other documents that do not apply to a case actually under consideration.

The regulations provide that no man come up for examination in any way before either local or superior boards until he is actually summoned for military duty.

Probably the point in the whole process which has led to the greatest mis-understanding and confusion is the system by which industrial exemption is to be granted. Many persons have regarded it as certain that men in munition making or other strictly war industries would be exempted as a class. That is not the fact. What is to govern the process is the importance of the individual in such an industry. If another man could take his place without prejudice to the working of the plant, he will not be granted military exemption.

To make this policy effective, the superior and not the local boards were assigned the task of saying whether or not a man should be retained at his desk or his bench. The buly of exemptions will be for physical unfitness and on account of dependents, and consideration of these causes will keep the local boards fully occupied.

CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS ARE PARTIALLY SUSPENDED

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Volunteer censorship regulations under which newspapers have refrained from reporting troop movements were partially suspended today by the War Department and the public information committee so as to permit the papers to print almost unrestricted new about the mobilization of the National Guard for war service.

The statement was issued:

"The only restriction that the War Department places news of the mobilization of the National Guard is that of secrecy concerning train routs and train schedules."

Publication of the exact routes and times of departure, it is pointed out, might invite attempts to interfere with the trains.

CONTRACT LET

(By The Associated Press.)

Spartanburg, S. C., July 16.—The contract to erect the buildings for the Spartanburg encampment was let today to the Fisk-Carter Construction Company of Worcester, Mass., with branch offices at Greenville, S. C.

Work begins at once, and it expected to have the camp ready in two weeks.

Russians Have Captured Thousands of Prisoners

(By The Associated Press.)

Again the Teutonic allies have suffered reverses—in the loss to the Russians of a part of the village of Lodziany, in the Lomnica river region of Galicia; in the repulse of an attack by the Russians northeast of Kalusz, and in the Champagne region of France where the French drove them from positions they had recaptured, inflicting heavy casualties on them.

From Riga on the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian frontier the Russians and Austro-Germans along the entire front are engaged in battle, but except in Galicia, where the Russians continue to develop their advantage or hold back thrusts of the Teutons little has yet become known concerning the operations.

Not alone have the Russians in their drive in Galicia made considerable gains of terrain, but their captures of men, guns and material have been enormous. From July 1 to July 13, according to a Russian official communication 36,643 officers and men of the Teutonic allied armies have been made prisoner by General Brussiloff's forces and 93 heavy and light guns, 28 trench mortars, 403 machine guns and 91 guns of other descriptions have been taken.

The Germans in Champagne have again attempted with large bodies of men to recapture positions taken from them recently near Mont Haut and the Teton. They recapture positions taken from them recently near Mont Haut and the Teton. They were entirely repulsed near the Teton, suffering heavy casualties. On Mont Haut during a night-long battle their efforts according to the French war office, were momentarily successful in regaining nearly all the ground they had lost. Violent counter-attacks launched by the French, however, succeeded in the return to General Petain's forces of all the German gains.

Considerable fighting has taken place between the British and the Germans on the northern front in France and Belgium, but apparently the infantry attacks are still in the nature of raiding enterprises, although Berlin records the repulse of British attempts to recapture positions at Lombaertzyde, in Belgium, and the infliction of heavy losses.

The probable recommencement of heavy fighting along the Austro-Italian front seems apparent from the latest official communication from Rome. Heavy bombardments have been begun along the entire front, with the Italian gunners doing effective work in destroying enemy positions at various points. In the Jamiana valley the Italians, following a heavy bombardment, delivered a successful raid, capturing 275 prisoners and machine guns and war material.

Comparative calm still prevails on the Macedonian front, although in the Vardar sector the Teutonic allies have endeavored to carry out raids with strong forces. These were all repulsed by the French fire.

WARLIKE APPEARANCE IN THE NATION'S METROPOLIS

(By The Associated Press.)

Richmond, Va., July 16.—The Old Dominion Steamship Company is contemplating withdrawal of all of its vessels in Virginia waters, including the boats plying in the coastwise trade between Norfolk and New York according to information reaching the State corporation commission today. The reason given is that the "property can be put to a more profitable use." Definite action by the company, it is said, will be taken at a meeting of the board of directors in New York on Thursday. The contemplated action will mean the suspension of service along the James East, Ware and Seven rivers, leaving these sections practically without transportation facilities, while the Old Point, Hampton, Smithfield and Mobjack Bay sections will be seriously affected.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE SECOND SERIES OF CAMPS

(By The Associated Press.)

New York, July 16.—Applications far in excess of the allotted quotas have been received for the second series of officers' training camps, it was announced here tonight by the military training camps association. Military officials were gratified, it was stated, by the high class of men that had responded.

"From New York City, 3,900 applications were received at Governors Island," the statement said. "The quota to be selected from the city is 972 while 2,300 applications were received form the balance of New York State, the selective quota of which is 714.

"Figures from other States included in the jurisdiction of the eastern department show:

"Virginia quota 347, appucations received at Fort Monroe 1,000.

"The same proportion of applications received by the eastern department exists throughout other parts of the country."

FIRE INSURANCE RATES IN STATE HIGH ENOUGH

That is the Opinion of the State Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young, Just Returned Home From Asheville Meeting

WILL INSPECT SEVERAL UNITS

Great Number of Commissions for Officers in the Various Military Organizations of National Guard Announced

(By W. J. Martin)

Raleigh, July 16.—Commissioner of Insurance James R. Young, just back from Asheville, says there is nothing in the way of definite information as to proposed increase of fire insurance rates in this State. He says he examined the proposed increases and told the committee from the fire insurance companies that an increase in North Carolina would be unfair to the people of the State and that if any increase is necessary, the scale of increase asked for are too great and discriminatory.

The increases are proposed on shingle roofed dwellings, churches, school houses, hotels and mercantile risks on which classes they claim to be losing money. The commissioner is insisting that these classes of risks are not causing loss to the companies in this State, and that there should be North Carolina losses shown in these risks before any increased burden is put on the people.

The fire insurance company representatives are to have a conference this week, the commissioner is informed, and will then ask for another conference with the commissioner and go fully into the matter. It is on this account that the commissioner has refrained from giving interviews asked for by a number of newspapers.

Family Reunion

Dr. Norwood G. Carroll and wife, Dr. Delia Dixon-Carroll are host and hostess this week for a most notable family house party in which the Carroll family is gathered in force at the lovely summer home of Doctors Carroll just north of the city. First of all, there is Mrs. C. J. Carroll, the mother of the household. Then there are William P. Whitaker and Mrs. Whitaker, who was Miss Mary Carroll, with their daughter, Miss Mary; Mrs. L. A. Tomlinson, who was Miss Jessie Carroll, with Mr. Tomlinson and son, Louis A. Carr of Durham; J. C. Carroll of New York, with Mrs. Carroll and three daughters; Mr. Jno. L. Barry, who was Miss Conklin Carroll of New Orleans, with Mr. Barry; Mrs. Walter Wichard, who was Miss Pattie Carroll of Norfolk, with Mr. Wichard and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Carroll and son, recently of Richmond, and now of Raleigh. Mr. W. P. Whitaker was formerly in newspaper work as the business manager of the Raleigh Morning Post, and formed many close friendships throughout the State in that work.

To Make Inspection

Captain Willis G. Peace, of the United States War Department, will inspect a number of the units for the new regiment of field artillery in preparation for Federal recognition within the next few days in the following order: Battery D, Wadesboro, and Monroe, July 17; engineer train company, Wilmington, July 18; battery A, New Bern, July 19, and battery C, Durham, July 21. The other units of the regiment are not yet recruited to a point where the inspection for Federal recognition can be held.

Military Appointments

A great number of commissions for new officers in various military organizations of the North Carolina National Guard were announced today, including the following for the various bateries of the field artillery regiment: Frank L. Ashley and William B. R. Nion, first lieutenants, and David R. Moris, second lieutenant, Battery A, New Bern; Wiley C. Rodman, captain, Enoch S. Simmons and W. B. Baufgess, first lieutenants and George S. Dixon and Robert I. Lawrence, second lieutenants, Battery B, Washington; Kenneth Harrison, captain, Frank B. Ashcraft and Julian B. Moore, first lieutenants and Harry B. Covington and William H. Harrison, second lieutenants, Battery D, Wadesboro and Monroe; Louis B. Crayton, first lieutenant, and George A. Morrow and Robert B. Walker, second lieutenants, Battery F, Mooresville.

Other appointments are: Richard D. Clowe, captain engineer train; Jno. Holman, first lieutenant first infantry; Matt H. Allen, captain and adjutant, first batallion first regiment, North Carolina field artillery; B. S. Royster, Jr., first lieutenant, battery C, Durham.

Charsters Issued

A charter is issued for the American Baking Co., of Wilmington, capital $70,000 authorized and $2,000 subscribed by George T. Johnson, J. S. Craig and others, for a general bakery business.

Another charter is for the Durham Tobacco Manufacturing Co., of Durham, capital $10,000 authorized and $7,500 subscribed by George H. Beall, R. L. McGhee and others, for handling tobacco flavorings, making cigars and other manufactured tobacco.

INSULT TO THE UNIFORM CAUSES A CONTROVERSY

(By The Associated Press.)

Newport News, Va., July 16.—Indignant at what they considered an insult to the uniform, a party of militiamen this afternoon held up a C. and O. train here because a man wearing a sailor's uniform of the United States navy was being placed on board handcuffed to a negro convict. The white man had been convicted here of theft and was being taken with the negroes to Richmond. He had no other clothing than the uniform he wore. The prison guard was finally prevailed upon to release the man from his fellow convicts and permit him to ride in the coach for white people. At one time it seemed that a riot would result.

WRANGLE OVER APPOINTMENT OF HERBERT HOOVER

Senator Reed Said that Instead of Saving Pie Crust By Not Putting Tops on Tarts, Warehouses Should Be Biult for Harvests

SENATOR PHELAN DEFENDS HOOVER

Declared Hoover Had Attracted the Attention of the World, and Lauded His Vision and Patriotism in Great Work

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—A wrangle over President Wilson's appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator occupied virtually all of today's debate in the Senate on the food control bill, but meantime considerable progress on compromise amendments was made by the leaders in bi-partisan conferences.

For more than two hours Senator Reed criticised Mr. Hoover, declaring his residence abroad had kept him out of touch with American ideals. Senator Phelan defended the food administrator as a patriotic and efficient official.

The Democratic and Republican leaders agreed in their conferences upon changes in the bill expected to command genral support, including an amendment creating a board of food administration in lieu of one-man control provided in the House measure. Most of the leaders also agreed upon limiting the control legislation to foods, feeds and fuels, the latter, to include gasoline and kerosene, but a considerable Senate following plans to insist upon retention of Government control over steel and iron and their products.

Another conference will be held tomorrow by the leaders, with a meeting of the Senate Democratic steering committee planned later for final negotiation toward a complete compromise.

Senator Reed declared that if the Government is to spend millions for a food control administration, the authority should be vested in somebody "who knows something about it." He exhibited a letter written by Mr. Hoover to the Pullman Company, regarding the segregation and serving of food on dining cars. The letter, he decalred, instructed the company to reduce portions while prices were to remain unchanged.

The instructions dispersed by Mr. Hoover for housewives of the country were ridiculed by the Missouri Senator in a sarcastic attack which caused laughter in the chamber and galleries and necessitated frequent calls for order. He criticised the suggestion to order bread twenty-four hours in advance, declaring that if Mr. Hoover had lived in this country longer he would know the American housewife depends on the corner grocer, and not the baker.

A food administrator, he asserted, instead of spending his time saving pie crust by not putting tops on tarts, should be planning for the erection of great warehouses to hold the vast crops which are to be harvested this year.

Defending Mr. Hoover, Senator Phelan pointed out that during his speech the Missouri Senator had not denounced the food administrator's ability or impeached his integrity.

"Mr. Hoover has attracted attention of the world," said Senator Phelan. "The Senator from Missouri, accustomed to trial if jury cases, has introduced irrelevant matter to make an address entertaining if not convincing. He did not say Mr. Hoover lacked experience."

He paid tribute to the vision and patriotism of Mr. Hoover and read a statement showing that the food administrator is a native of Iowa and a citizen of California.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IN CHINA

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Reconstruction of the Republican Government of China following the futile attempt to restore the Manchu monarchy was reported in dispatches to the Chinese legation here from Peking today as progressing rapidly. Wang Ta Shin, formerly secretary of the legation here and minister to Great Britain and Japan, has assumed the office of foreign secretary, and Admiral Liu Kwang Hsuns, for three years minister of the navy under Yuan Shi Kai, has accepted a similar post with the new Government. Tuan Chi-Jui, the premier, has been given the added portfolio of minister of war.

PRESENTS PLAN TO COPE WITH THE SUBMARINES

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Frank J. Sprague, former president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and a member of the naval consulting board, presented to Secretary Daniels today a general plan on which he has been engaged for some weeks to cope with the submarine problem.

While no details were revealed, it is understood in a general way that the proposal is based on a recognition of the principle that offensive rather than defensive measures are to be preferred in combatting submarines. It is said to provide for new types of sea-going patrols, equiped in part with a new weapon of offense, whose function would be to make certain regions of the sea more perilous for the submarines than for cargo boats.

If adopted, the project would involve, it is said, important changes in the shipbuilding program, both merchant and naval, in order to meet the critical period of troop, supply and munition transportation next spring.

Neither the secretary nor Mr. Sprague would make any detailed statement regarding the plan, which [illegible] consideration by department officials and probably the general board of the navy before a decision is made.

REQUISITION OF MERCHANT SHIPS HAS BEEN HALTED

Major General Goethals Has Postponed His Plan to Requisition all Steel Merchant Ships Now Under Construction

GOVERNMENT YARDS WILL NOT BE STARTED

Statement Made at Gen. Goethal's Office that the Postponement Was Due to Request For Delay to Study the Program

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—The Government's merchant shipbuilding program was halted today when Major General Goethals, manager of the shipping board's fleet corporation, postponed his plan to requisition all steel merchant ships under construction and to let contracts for building two Government owned ship yards for producing fabricated steel ships.

At General Goethals' office it was said the postponement was due to a request by Chairman Denman, of the shipping board, for a short delay to give the board time to go over the program. This was denied at the shipping board, although the statement was made that General Goethals had been asked to supply additional information concerning his plans.

Today's development was regarded as bringing to a direct issue the question of who is to have supreme authority in carrying out the building program—Chairman Denman of General Goethals. Authority to spend $750,000,000 for acquiring a great merchant fleet, given to President Wilson by Congress has been divided in an executive order between the shipping board and its corporation, the board being authorized to acquire vessels by purchase and the corporato take charge of building.

In announcing his program last Friday, General Goethals apparently assumed that as manager of the corporation he would be given a free hand, but Mr. Denman in a statement tonight assumes responsibility for the shipping board, whose members are directors and stockholders of the corporation.

Officials who have watched the situation develop and who have been concerned lest differences between Chairman Denman and General Goethals hinder the Government's shipbuilding plans at a time when every vessel that can be constructed is needed to meet the German submarine menace, declared tonight that President Wilson might be called on to settle the controverty once for all. While the disagreement between the two men appears to be largely over the number and the type of wooden vessels to be built, it is no secret among their friends that their differences go deeper than that.

In a letter to Mr. Denman made public Friday, General Goethals announced that he would start his program today. The fact that he had postponed it was made known after he had received a letter from Mr. Denman this morning. The contents of this letter neither would divulge, and at the offices of one it was declared Mr. Denman had asked for a delay while at the office of the other it was asserted he merely had asked for more complete information.

Mr. Denman's statement accepting for the shipping board and the corporation responsibility for the shipbuilding program, given to the press tonight, reads:

"We requested of General Goethals certain information concerning his program for the expenditure of the $750,000,000 of public money of which the President's executive order has made the board and the corporation responsible, if the project has reached the condition of preparedness, which it has been asserted it had reached, the information could have been furnished in two hours, or we would have been told if the information was not in hand.

"When we do get the information in writing we will take up with General Goethals a discussion of all the matters involved in the project of building ships. What we want is speedy construction of ships, reasonable prices for steel in ship fabrication and retention of all alien tonnage on our stocks, which may be necessary to carry troops and supplies to Europe if the rate of submarine sinking continues at even two-thirds of that for the last five months.

"We also are interested in the retention by the Government of any fabricated plants constructed by the Government and are interested in determining the policy as to their sale on facts as they exist after the war and not now. We cannot now determine conditions of the world commercial warfare after the war and we may require operation of these plants by the Government after the European war is over.

"General Goethals has not even told the public or the directors of the corporation the name of the two contractors who will undertake the fabricating contracts. For all we know they may be mere subsidiaries of the steel producers.

"We are awaiting information from General Goethals on these and other matters referred to in the letter General Goethals gave to the public recently.

"The fact that we desire intelligent discussion of these matters is no reason why all persons responsible for them cannot come to an agreement."

There is no indication of how long the building program may be delayed by the new situation.

RECRUITING YESTERDAY

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Recruiting for the regular army yesterday and Saturday brought in 1,177 men making the total of war volunteers in the regulars 147,116.

THIRTY ITALIAN LABORERS SENT AWAY FROM CAMP

(By The Associated Press.)

Baltimore, Md., July 16.—Thirty Italian laborers who tried to chase a group of negro workmen from Camp Meade, the national army encampment at Admiral, Md., today, were themselves ousted by a detachment of regulars on guard there, put on board a train bound for this city and told that if they ever came back they would be severely dealt with. The Italians, it was said, feared the negroes would work for less money.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR IS CRITICIZED BY PAPERS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS

George Bernhard in Vossische Zeitung Openly Accuses Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and His Foreign Secretary, Dr. Zimmerman, of Having Played a Double Game With Washington, Making War Inevitable by Attempts to Deceive and Mislead President Wilson in Regard to the Policy and Intentions of Germany—Vorwaerts Says Germany Must Get Away From Ambiguity

(By The Associated Press.)

Copenhagen, July 16.—In their reviews of the administration of the retiring German chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German newspapers comment prominently and often in an uncomplimentary manner on his treatment of relations with America. In the Vossische Zeitung, George Bernhard openly accuses Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and his foreign secretary, Dr. Zimmermann, of having played a double game with Washington, making war inevitable by attempts to deceive and misled President Wilson in regard to the policy and intentions of Germany.

Herr Bernard intimates that the submarine policy, if managed skilfully, might not have led to war with the United States had not these diplomats artificially increased the danger and destroyed every chance of avoiding a break. He says they encouraged the idea of mediation by President Wilson in America but did nothing to make it acceptable at home, launching the proposal to Mexico to turn against the United States while negotiating with Mr. Wilson, and arranged the dinner to Ambassador Gerard and approved the text in the speeches at the dinner, and then astonished the President and the ambassador with the submarine note. As to this note, Herr Bernard says much more might be written if patriotic considerations did not forbid. After all these acts, he concludes, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg followed the customary course and attempted to unload the entire responsibility on the former German ambassador at Washington, Count von Bernstorff.

The Vorwaerts comments on the retirement of the chancellor in a manner similar to the Vossische Zeitung, saying:

"We must get away from the ambiguity and lack of clarity which have given Germany's foreign policy the reputation of dishonesty."

The newspaper demands that the new chancellor declare plainly whether his peace program is one of conquest or not. It says there can be no middle ground.

The Berliner Tagblatt and the Frankfurter Zeitung shares the friendly appreciation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg as expressed in the official article concerning his resignation printed in the North German Gazette. Other newspapers, however, unsparingly criticize the departing chancellor as having been a weak though good intentioned official, who did excellently in subordinate posts but was unable to see his own lack of qualification for a position of chief responsibility during a tremendous war.

PARLIAMENTARIZING OF THE ADMINISTRATION UNLIKELY

Copenhagen, July 16.—If the German press correctly reflects public opinion on the event, the appointment of George Michaelis as imperial chancellor will be associated with the death of the movement to parliamentarize the imperial administration by giving the Reichstag seats in the cabinet on a new controlling body to be created, such as the proposed imperial council of representatives.

The press of Bavaria and other States in the empire was quick to point out that a parliamentary ministry could not be introduced without upsetting the whole Federal character of the empire, which finds expression in the supreme Bundesrath. The alternative idea, which Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg actually considered for a time, namely, the institution of an imperial council consisting of five representatives each of the Government, the Bundesrath and the Reichstag to serve as a connecting link between the Government and the representative institutions of the Nation, has been dropped, according to the Catholic newspaper Germania.

MUST GIVE PARLIAMENT POWER SAYS NEWSPAPER

Amsterdam, July 16.—The Tageblatt of Berlin says the new chancellor must guarantee personnally and by his actions that he has made up his mind to prepare to give parliament full power to control future events and assume responsibility for them.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung, asserts that the burden of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's incapacity prevented the German Nation from breathing and that danger of actual suffocation was not far removed. Moreover, he was unable to find a way to advance the cause of peace.

Notwithstanding the political crisis, says the Catholic Germania, the Nation remains determined not to end the war until a happy conclusion is assured.

The Socialist organ Vorwaerts says that the Socialists in co-operation with the future Government are willing to raise Germany to the level of the freest countries of the world and support a durable peace.

PEOPLE OF BERLIN STIRRED BY EVENTS

(By The Associated Press.)

Amsterdam, July 16—The events of the past few days have stirred Berlin as the city has not been stirred since the war began, according to information reaching here. The man in the street took tremendous interest in the great political battle going on behind the scenes and although the exact issues between the two great groups of combatants were veiled from the "common people," the latter nevertheless quickly gained the impression that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, as champion of popular reforms, had entered the lists against the emperor, the crown prince, Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Lundendorff.

It was almost the first time that von Bethmann-Hollweg had figured

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Greece Full Belligerent In European Struggle

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Uncertainty as to Greece's status in the world war was cleared away today with the receipt of official information that the Greek Government not only has severed relations with all four of the Central powers but is actually in a state of war with them.

Information has reached the State Department that the Greek minister in Paris has notified the French Government that Greece considers herself a full belligerent and will act accordingly. It said it was not necessary to issue a formal declaration of war as the Government feels it is bound by the declarations previously issued at Saloniki by Premier Venizelos who took with him to Athens all the responsibilities and commitments of the temporary Saloniki Government.

As a belligerent, Greece is expected to lose no time in mobilizing her war resources and joining effectively in the common Allied operations in the Balkans. The strength of the Venizelos army is placed at about 60,000 men, and the remnants of the former regular army, while not over 30,000 now, has at times been mobilized to a total of 200,000 men and is capable of reaching 300,000 if munitions are provided. The regulars practically were demolished by the Allies when the former King Constantine held the organization as a threat to the Allies' rear, but can quickly be called to the colors again.

While it is understood the new Government has not yet mobilized this army, the classes of 1916 and 1917, previously prevented by the Allies from being called out, were called to the colors about two weeks ago.

A Greek mission may be sent to the United States, not only to negotiate for suffies for this army, but also to present Greece's situation as to the general world reconstruction after the war. For the present, it is probably Greece will be munition by the Allies.

It is understood here that while some pro-German, anti-war spirit remains in Greece a great majority of the people are happy that a fleet decision has at last been made and that the perils and uncertainties that have beset the Nation's attempt to be neutral are ended.

WANTS A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION OF RIOT

(By The Associated Press.)

Washington, July 16.—Urging prompt adoption of his resolution for a Congressional investigation of the recent race riots at East St. Louis, Ill., Senator Sherman told the Senate today the situation was still serious there, and "that there is much influence for acquitting the guilty men than there ever was."

He urged that the Federal authorities either through the Department of Justice or a Congressional committee investigate the situation ... If the House refuses to concur in the resolution, that a Federal grand jury be empanelled to investigate and prosecute those responsible for the riot because prosecutions would be "inconclusive and incompetent" unless made by government authorities.

Senator Tillman made a speech supporting the resolution, remarking that the "average Yankee" wanted the negro's vote and nothing else, but that the North was beginning to understand the South and the race problem.

"I have known for many years and not hesitated to say so all over the North in my lectures and on the floor of this Senate," said Senator Tillman, "that the average Yankee—we Southerners call men Yankees north of the Mason and Dixon line—has no love for the negro, except for political reasons. They want his vote and nothing else."

"The North is now beginning to understand the South and to understand the race problem too, and I am very glad to see so many Northerners being ordered to camps in the South for training. In this way, they will see something of the problems where there are most negroes. They will learn mor than they would have ever learned in the North about it.

"The more the Northern people know of the negro the less they like him."

GAS ATTACK IS MADE ON THE GERMAN LINES

(By The Associated Press.)

Canadian Army Headquarters in France, July 16—The western part of Lens, particularly that known as the Cite Du Moulin, was subjected to a gas attack early this morning. The first of the gas cylinders was projected into the enemy's positions about one o'clock and projectiles and drums loaded with deadly vapors were sprayed upon the Germans for almost two hours. The enemy attempted to cause a cessation of the attack by putting an artillery and gas shell barrage on that part of our front from which he supposed the gas was being circulated. In this he failed and the operations proceeded until the available drums had been discharged.