

SELECTIVE DRAFT RULES EXEMPT FEW

Power Given Boards to Decide on Each Case.

SELECTION MYSTERY

System by Which Choice Will Be Made Will Be Made Only a Few Days Before Starting, Is Belief.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Preparation for the mobilization of the first contingent of \$25,000 troops of the new National Army advanced another step today when President Wilson promulgated the regulations to govern exemptions from military service.

Local and appeal exemption boards already have been appointed and the issuance of the regulations will permit them to organize immediately and prepare for the concluding phases of the task of getting the men under training for duty in France.

Exemption Is Last Step.

In the order in which they must come there are three steps in the organization process of the National Army as prescribed by Congress. They are registration, selection and exemption. The first step has been carried through and approximately 10,000,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age have been registered. The regulations issued today cover in detail the operation of the third step, exemption.

Information concerning the second step in the series, however, still is lacking and officials are guarding closely the method by which selection is to be applied.

Selection May Be by Number.

The exemption regulations announced that the boards will be advised of the selection process later, although none of the steps prescribed except the organization of the boards can be carried out until the selection machinery has finished the names of the men whose fitness and desirability for Army service the boards are to judge. There is one hint, however, as to how the selection machinery is to work.

The local boards are directed upon organization to take over from the registration precincts the cards and lists of the men registered on June 5, and as their first duty, to provide a serial number for each registration card.

This has given support to the belief that the selection is to be by number. Reports were current recently that the selection drawing was to be made in Washington.

Presumably the process of selection will be announced only a short time before it is put into operation. When that will be is not known.

September 1 has been the tentative date set for calling the 650,000 of the first contingent to the colors for training. Progress with construction of the 16 divisional cantonments for the troops will govern that action, however. It is now believed there will be no serious delay.

The examination process will not take a great deal of time. It is difficult to calculate the time the local boards will need in passing on the cases that come before them.

Speed to Be Required.

The regulations provide, however, that decision in any individual case shall not be delayed more than three days by the local boards. The whole process probably can be carried through in less than 30 days.

There were no surprises in the examination regulations. The task of passing upon the individual cases is left entirely to the local boards. While the President reserves the right to designate industries necessary for the public good, the question of whether retention of any individual engaged in these industries is essential is left to the boards.

Officers Being Trained.

While these steps are being carried out to get together the men of the National Army the War Department is making progress with the even more difficult task of finding officers for the forces.

Part of these will come from the 16 officers' training camps. The first 10,000 of the 40,000 men at the camps will be selected for commissions in the first increment of the new Army, and that is less than half the number of officers necessary.

The War Department today approved recommendations of commanders of regular regiments, which will commission 3000 or more regular non-commissioned officers to be captains in the first 425,000 contingent of the National Army. It is understood that more than 50 men from each regiment, in addition to those now at the officers' training camps, will be commissioned for the period of the war.

Regular to Be in Command.

A trained and experienced regular officer will command each regiment of the National Army. To aid him he will have several other regular officers experienced in particular lines such as his adjutant, at least one Major, his ordnance and quartermaster officers and some others. The remainder of the officers will come from the reserve lists, the training camps, or the ranks of the regular service.

The President issued the following statement today:

"The regulations which I am today causing to be promulgated, pursuant to the direction of the selective service law, covering 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

Greece Calls Two Classes.

Athens.—It is stated in reliable quarters that the classes of 1916 and 1917 have been called to the colors, as they normally would be, and probably will be sent to Saloniki for training. No other classes will be called out at present. Administrative control by representatives of the entente allies of various services will be withdrawn within the next week, except in cases of telegraph and censorship, which will be continued with the co-operation of Greek officers. Colonel Negroposte is expected to arrive at Saloniki soon.

the members of all other military forces.

Regulations Based on Need.

"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 for 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 out the requisite number for service.

"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 in their duty to their country requires an impartial and fearless performance of the delicate and difficult duties entrusted 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 citizen called upon to perform high public functions perform them with justice, fearlessness and impartiality."

Officials Are Exempt.

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 their first papers; county or municipal officers, custom house 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 a dependent, aged or infirm parent, or brother of dependent, orphan child under 16 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.

Claims for exemption because of dependents may be made by the man himself, his wife or other dependent or by a third party, who has personally investigated the case. The 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.

District boards must decide appeal cases within five days after the closing of proofs, and their decisions are final.

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

TROLLEY INTO RAPIDS

Nine Killed When Car Plunges Over Twenty-foot Embankment Into Niagara Falls Whirlpool.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—A belt-line car on the Great Gorge route left the rails, plunged down a 20-foot embankment and turned over in 10 feet of water on the edge of the Whirlpool Rapids at 3:30 p. m. Sunday.

Nine persons are known to be dead, two persons known to have been on the car have not been seen since the accident and probably are dead, an indefinite number, estimated at from two to ten, are reported missing and more than a score are in hospitals, suffering from injuries in the accident.

A washout, due to recent heavy rains, was the cause of the disaster which occurred just below the cantilever bridge, and 60 feet below the point where the smooth water of the upper reaches of the Niagara river break into turbulent waters of the Whirlpool Rapids. There were more than 50 persons on board, according to general estimates.

The car was running at a speed of 20 miles an hour. Less than half a minute elapsed from the time the motorman felt the first wobble until the car was bottomside up on the edge of the rushing rapids.

As it slipped down the 20-foot incline from the tracks to the edge of the river, screaming men and women fought to escape and some of them were able to get free, but were unable to obtain a footing on the steep bank.

There was a mad scramble in the shallow water between the wrecked car and the river bank. From the riverside the bodies of at least two of the passengers were seen to be caught in the swifter waters, and were carried down to the whirlpool.

Members of the National guard regiment, who were on guard at the bridge, saw the accident and were the first to the rescue. The soldiers slid down the bank into the river and worked in water up to their waists getting injured passengers free from the wreckage and passing them up the bank, where an emergency car had been placed to carry them to the Niagara Falls hospital.

Mexicans Get Rations.

Naco, Ariz.—Some 4000 Mexicans, former employees of the Cananea Copper company at Cananea, Sonora, are being supplied with free rations from the camp store, the stock of which has been confiscated by the local authorities there. Each man is being given goods to the value of \$1.25, Mexican money, daily. It is estimated the stock on hand will last about 10 days. Mexican authorities are encouraging the idle workmen to leave Cananea, and circulars have been posted announcing that free transportation.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest and Other Things Worth Knowing.

A strike of 9000 coal miners of Western Kentucky was called at a mass meeting in Central City Saturday night. The strike went into effect Tuesday. Higher wages are demanded.

Announcement was made Tuesday at the White House that President Wilson does not expect to take a vacation this summer, but plans to remain in Washington whether congress adjourns or not.

Colonel William S. Barker, of the Salvation Army, left America Tuesday for a port in France, where he will take charge of all Salvation Army operations among the overseas division of American troops.

The French steamer Himalaya, of the Messageries Maritimes, with 204 passengers and crew, has been sunk as the result of an explosion in the Mediterranean. One hundred and seventy-six persons were saved.

A concerted movement by American composers and dramatists and leaders of national civic and musical organizations, for the production of American opera and other native music in the English tongue has been formally launched in New York.

Forty-seven deaths from intestinal trouble have occurred in New Madrid county, Missouri, in the last six weeks. At least 100 persons, mostly children, are ill with the disease. The number of known deaths from the disease in Southeastern Missouri now is 118.

The German authorities broke the recent strike at the shipyards in Stettin by the same means they used to crush the April strike. They threatened to muster the strikers as soldiers and subject them to punishment meted out to mutineers unless the men resumed work.

The Reichstag this week will be called on to approve a measure supplementing the budget for the current fiscal year authorizing the chancellor to mobilize a new war credit of 15,000,000,000 marks, bringing the total appropriations for the war to 94,000,000,000 marks.

Registration of the country's housewives as members of the food administration was begun Monday by state defense councils and the women's committee of the National Council. Dr. Ray L. Wilbur, head of the administration's conservation section, said it was hoped enrollment would be completed within two weeks.

William H. Moody, former associate justice of the Supreme court, died at his home in Haverhill, Mass., at 1 a. m. Monday. Justice Moody retired seven years ago because of ill health. He was secretary of the Navy and attorney general in the cabinet of President Roosevelt, and was appointed to the supreme bench in December, 1906.

About 250 rioting negroes in East St. Louis, Monday morning, every man armed either with a rifle or revolver, virtually took possession of the "Black Belt," killed one policeman and seriously wounded other. Without a word of warning the negroes opened fire on a police department automobile in which the officers were riding and raked the car with bullets.

The steamship Humboldt arrived at Seattle from Southeastern Alaska Thursday with \$400,000 of gold bullion from mining camps along the Yukon. Furs valued at \$180,000 also were brought.

A small contingent of the United States Flying Corps arrived in England Wednesday wearing civilian clothes with blue silk armlets, bearing in white letters "United States Flying Corps."

Two conscientious objectors to conscription, Frank J. Otto, Jr., and Stephen Stanley, of Philadelphia, have been sentenced in the United States court to serve a year in prison for willfully failing to register on June 5.

Admiral Frederick von Tirpitz, former German minister of marine, has arrived at St. Blaise, in the Black Forest. He is suffering seriously from diabetes. Von Tirpitz has been Germany's chief advocate of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Jesse Williamson, of Philadelphia, pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of about \$600,000 from the Pennsylvania company for the insurance of lives and granting of annuities to its clients, while serving as secretary of the company.

President Wilson has directed the Federal Trade commission to make an investigation into production costs of steel and lumber, the two principal materials that will be required for the great merchant fleet to be built for the government.

24,000,000 MEN AT WAR, SAYS EXPERT

Gen. Sir William Robertson Gives Graphic Facts About Present Struggle.

DEATH TOLL IS APPALLING

British in France Fired 200,000 Tons of Ammunition in Five or Six Weeks—How Transportation Difficulties Are Overcome.

London.—Gen. Sir William Robertson in a speech recently gave a graphic impression of some of the extraordinary aspects of the present war. It has become merely trite to observe that the war has now completely overshadowed every other occupation and interest in the world, but the extent to which it has done this is suggested in a most forcible way by some figures which General Robertson employed.

In the armies of all the belligerents, he said, there are now 24,000,000 men, which excludes the great civilian armies behind the front; in the Franco-Prussian war the total of all casualties was less than 500,000, while in this war the killed alone can be counted by the million.

"During the past five or six weeks we have, I suppose," said General Robertson, "expended some 200,000 tons of ammunition, which has had to be moved by road, rail and sea from the factories in England to the guns in France and man-handled probably not less than half a dozen times."

Great Transportation Task.

Two hundred thousand tons of ammunition means rather more than 16,000 carloads as measured by the miniature freight cars commonly loading about twelve tons that are used in England. General Robertson didn't suggest, but any railroad manager with whom one talks will promptly make good the omission, that the mere transportation of this one item of war supplies at a time when freight cars have been sent to France by the thousand constitutes a terrific drain on the country's capacity to move things.

To transport ammunition is a particularly delicate and dangerous business and it is only because of splendid organization and high efficiency among railroad employees that there have been so very few accidents and practically no real disasters as incidents to this service. General Robertson paid a special tribute to the men who have organized and carried on this branch of war work.

Comparing the scale and scope of the present war with former struggles, General Robertson was particularly interesting and impressive. He observed that the greatest peculiarity of the present war is in the colossal numbers of men employed at the front. As a matter of fact, he omitted to emphasize his figures by observing that the great proportion of the civil population immediately engaged in work for the support of the army is quite as impressive a peculiarity of this struggle.

A Warfare of Machinery.

It is a warfare of machinery and mechanisms, many of them new and heretofore almost untried. These have required to be produced, to be tested and to have great bodies of men trained for using them.

Comparing the present war with that of 1870 between Germany and France, General Robertson observed that "in the 1870 war armies were counted by the hundred thousand, and at the battle of Gravelotte, where the heaviest losses were incurred, the total casualties were only about 33,000 men on both sides, while for the whole war the total casualties of both sides were less than half a million.

"In the present war the killed alone can be counted by the million, while the total number of men engaged amounts to nearly 24,000,000. In fact, this war is not, as in the past, a war merely of opposing armies, but a war of nations, and there is not today a man or woman in the empire who is not doing something either to help or to hinder the winning of the war. A man of great distinction told me the other day that he estimated the weight of purely military effort at only 25 per cent of the whole, the remaining 75 per cent being, strictly speaking, of a nonmilitary nature, and made up of many elements—agriculture, food, shipping, diplomacy, etc. I think he is probably not far wrong, and when people ask me, as they sometimes do, how the war is getting on, I feel inclined to reply, 'Why ask me? Why not ask yourself and the remainder of the 75 per cent?'"

Allies Outnumber Enemy.

General Robertson's figure of 24,000,000 as the number of men actually engaged in the military operations is probably based on as good information as any man in the world possesses. The British general staff knows all about the armies of the entente countries, and knows all that anybody outside Berlin and Vienna knows about those of the central powers.

He didn't suggest how the numbers are now divided between the two sides, but it is very certain that the entente nations decidedly outweigh their enemies in mere numbers. The Germanic powers on the other hand, have the great advantage of shorter lines and easier communications. With Russia comparatively inactive, it is not at all certain that the weight of numbers is now very decidedly in favor of the entente peoples. But the weight of machinery is decidedly to their advantage.

In this connection there has been

some intimation in Petrograd recently of the possibility that Japan might be called upon in some fashion to take a more active part in the struggle.

The first suggestion of this sort which came from Russia was in a brief dispatch saying the government had categorically denied persistent rumors that Japan might be employed to bring pressure against Russia with the purpose of convincing Russia that it would be highly undesirable for her to repudiate her obligations to her allies. Such a suggestion of course would be most unfortunate, and the denial from Petrograd is unquestionably absolutely correct, according to the best authorities here.

World's Greatest Reserve.

But while the employment of Japanese force as an argument with Russia is quite unthinkable there has been a renewal of the suggestion that Japan's magnificent army might yet require to be employed in some way in the European field. It represents the greatest reserve of completely prepared military force that ever stood behind an active military campaign in the world. If there were only means of moving it Japan could readily and quickly put 2,000,000, or if necessary 4,000,000, soldiers into the field.

To move any considerable proportion of such a force even into the nearest fighting areas by water is a ridiculous impossibility at this time. But there has been serious discussion, I am told, at some of the recent conferences among allied leaders of the possibility of bringing Japanese soldiers to Europe by way of the Transsiberian railway. Today this would necessitate an immense expansion of the carrying capacity of that route.

A very large part of it has now been double-tracked, and if it shall be recognized by the end of this year that the war is likely to continue several years the further development of Transsiberian tonnage capacity might be found feasible and even necessary.

One thing is certain and that is that on neither side is there at present any such prejudice as formerly existed against introducing Asiatics and Africans upon the European battlefields.

The conception of this war as a war of the whole world has been strengthened very greatly since the beginning of the present year. It is looked upon by the western powers now as everybody's war, a war in which everybody has not only an interest but a duty to perform. That conception has affected the attitude of remote and detached peoples to a striking extent. For example, among tribes in Africa which would not be presumed to know anything about what is happening in Europe it is said that there is a very considerable interest and a desire to help the western nations.

BOY MAKES BOMB OF PENCIL; LOSES HAND

Lorain, O.—Aspirations to be a real munition worker just like some of his grown-up companions, cost fourteen-year-old John Katonak his right hand and lacerated his knee. Johnny took the lead from a pencil, filled the hollow tube with powder and plugged it with a dynamite cap in each end. He attached electric wires to set off the charge and when the wires became crossed the explosion followed.

WALL STREET BISHOP QUILTS

Famous Street Preacher Placed on Retired List by the Trinity Corporation.

New York.—"The Bishop of Wall Street" has held his last service in his open-air cathedral at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, with its pavement of asphalt and its ceiling of sky. In other words, the Rev. Dr. William Wilkinson, friend of millionaires and office boys in the financial district and holder of noon-day services there for many years, has been retired by Trinity corporation, whose missioner he has been.

The crowds of rich men and poor who fill the canyon of Wall street at

PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY ON FOREIGN SERVICE

Men of the army and navy of all ranks will receive a 20 per cent increase in pay while on foreign service. The increase is figured on the 1908 schedules.

The revised schedule of the army and Marine corps, just issued at Washington, is as follows:

	Monthly	Shore	Sea
Lieutenant general	\$1617	\$125.00	\$127.50
Major general	856.67	656.67	733.33
Brigadier general	550.00	500.00	500.00
Colonel	323.33	291.67	320.83
Lieutenant colonel	291.67	205.00	274.99
Major	250.00	166.67	191.67
Captain	208.33	141.67	148.33
First lieutenant	156.67	50.00	50.00
Second lieutenant	141.67		
First sergeant, all arms	61.00		
Battalion sergeant major	48.00		
Color sergeant	44.00		
Sergeant, cavalry, artillery, infantry	35.00		
Corporals, all arms	35.00		
Privates, first class, engineers, ordnance, signal corps, hospital corps	23.00		
Privates, second class, hospital corps	21.00		
Privates	20.00		

Nurses will receive an advance of \$10 a month. Doctors will receive pay equal to that of an army officer of equal rank. Chief nurses in general hospitals, base hospitals and hospital

JACK BINNS TO FLY



Jack Binns, wireless hero of the steamer Republic may gather fresh heroic laurels in the air. He has just enrolled for the British flying corps in the new British recruiting office opened in New York, under the direction of Brig. Gen. W. A. White.

Binns will be remembered as the first wireless operator to effect a rescue at sea through persistent calls for help. Binns was the wireless man aboard the Republic when she was rammed by the Florida off Nantucket, January 23, 1901. He stuck to his post while the ship was sinking and sent out the famous S. O. S. until the Baltic responded and rescued all of the 800 persons aboard the rammed ship.

Since then he has resided in America.

lunch hour will miss the stocky, white-haired figure who preached the Gospel in the heart of what the major part of the nation has come to regard as a den of wickedness.

He has enjoyed the reputation of being the highest paid street preacher in the world. From Trinity he received a salary of \$5,000 a year. No one will ever know how much of this "the bishop" expended on himself, but the poor will tell that he has always been open-handed and has never withheld his aid when money was needed to keep a home together.

He was a close friend of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, who often went to his house.

SMOKE MORE AND EAT LESS

Latest Advice Given to British People in the Food Shortage Situation.

London.—"Smoke more and eat less!"

This is the latest advice given to the British people in the food shortage situation. It comes from Sir John Rees, who says:

"It is to be hoped that the increased tobacco duty will not reduce the quantity. The less people smoke the more they are liable to eat. It is well known that the grossest eaters are non-drinkers and non-smokers."

This advice refers to women as well as men, for the smoking habit has spread widely among women since the war started. Formerly women smoked only in their homes or in restaurants. Now they can be seen in the streets and in factories puffing away at pipes, mild cigars or cigarettes.

Arrests of women for smoking in munition factories became so common that the magistrates had to impose severe penalties to break it up.

The weather's about the only thing some married couples have in common.—Chicago Examiner.

PAY OF ARMY AND NAVY ON FOREIGN SERVICE

ships are to receive a \$30 a month increase.

Pay in the navy under the new schedule will be as follows:

Rank	Monthly	Shore	Sea
Admirals	\$1,125.00	\$1,275.00	
Rear admirals (1st 9)	656.67	733.33	
Rear admirals (2d 9)	500.00	500.00	
Chiefs of bureaus	500.00		
Captains	323.33	306.67	
Commanders	291.67	320.83	
Lieutenant commanders	205.00	274.99	
Lieutenants	166.67	191.67	
Lieutenants, junior grade	141.67	148.33	
Ensigns		50.00	
Midshipmen — at academy		50.00	
Chief boatswains, gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, machinists and pharmacists	141.67	155.67	
Medical directors	323.33	306.67	
Medical inspectors	291.67	320.83	
Surgeons	205.00	274.99	
Pay directors	156.67	166.67	
Pay inspectors	141.67	148.33	
Paymasters	125.00	135.00	

Chief petty officers will receive from \$47.00 to \$77.50 a month; second class petty officers, \$41; first class seamen, \$38.40; ordinary seamen, \$32.00, and apprentice seamen, \$32.