

MEN 18 TO 45 TO REGISTER SEPT. 12

President Wilson Issues Call to Military Service.

13 MILLION TO SIGN

Registrants will Be Classified Under Questionnaire System—Hours, 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Washington, D. C.—All men from 18 to 45 years of age in the continental United States, except those in the army or navy or already registered, are summoned by President Wilson to register for military service on Thursday, September 12.

Machinery of the provost marshal-general's office was set in motion to carry out the second great enrollment under a presidential proclamation issued soon after the president had signed the new manpower act extending the draft ages.

The bill, completed in congress Saturday, had been sent to the white house for the president's signature soon after the house and senate convened.

It is estimated that at least 12,778,758 men will enroll, compared with nearly ten million at the first registration, June 5, 1917.

Of those, it is estimated that 2,300,000 will be called for general military service, probably two-thirds of the number coming from among the 3,500,000 or more between the ages of 18 and 21.

Based on the ratio shown by the registration of men from 21 to 31, June 5, 1917, the shares of the new registrations expected in Pacific northwest states are estimated as follows: Idaho, 55,461; Montana, 117,703; Oregon, 84,404; Washington, 146,853.

General March has said all registrants called into the army will be in France before next June 30, swelling the American expeditionary force to more than the 4,000,000 expected to win the war in 1919.

The last to be called will be the youths in the 18th year, but those of that age who desire and who have the necessary qualifications may be inducted into service on October 1 for special technical or vocational training.

Registration will be conducted by the local draft boards. All federal, state, county and municipal officers are called upon to aid the boards in their work, to preserve order and to round up slackers.

All registrants will be classified as quickly as possible under the questionnaire system, and a drawing will be held at the capitol to fix the order of registrants in their respective classes.

The hours of registration will be from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. on September 12, and all state and local officials are called on to make immediate arrangements for maintenance of registration places on that day.

Postmaster-General Burleson Lays Down New Phone Rules

Washington, D. C.—Under orders issued Saturday all changes in telephone rates must be submitted to Postmaster-General Burleson for approval before becoming effective, and the companies are required to make a charge for installing new telephones or changing the location of old ones.

A statement by the postmaster-general says the new changes are necessary to conserving labor and material and to eliminate a cost which is now borne by the permanent user of the telephone.

Installation charges where the rate is \$2 a month or less will be \$5. Where the rate is more than \$2 but not exceeding \$4 a month will be \$10, and where the rate is more than \$4 a month, \$15.

The moving charge to the subscriber, the statement says, will be the actual cost of labor and material necessary for making the change.

The order for submission of rates does not affect the notice of the postmaster-general in taking control, stating that "until further notice the telegraph and telephone companies shall continue operation in the ordinary course of business through regular channels." It merely means, it was explained, that approval must be given before new rates actually go into effect.

\$400,000,000 More Is Given.
Washington, D. C.—An additional credit of \$400,000,000 for Great Britain was established Monday by the treasury.

This brought the total of credits to Great Britain to \$3,725,000,000 and of credits to all the allies to \$7,092,040,000.

Sugar Crop to Be Rushed.
Honolulu, T. H.—The United States Shipping board is to make a determined effort to rush Hawaii's sugar crop to the mainland and to that end 40 freight vessels aggregating a tonnage of 100,000 will call here shortly.

ENGLAND GREET'S GOMPERS

Lloyd George Says Labor Leader and He Have Same Ideals.

London.—Premier David Lloyd George, at a luncheon given Saturday by the government in honor of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, proposed a toast to the health of the labor leader, who is visiting in England.

"I do this for two reasons," he said. "One of these is the country from which our guest comes—a country cradled and nurtured in freedom. It has proved itself true to the great traditions of being the champion and the protector of freedom. In this undertaking it has placed the whole of its resources at the disposal of the allies in the struggle for liberty."

"Therefore," he continued, "we salute the flag of this glorious land of America."

"In the second place," he added, "we welcome Mr. Gompers and his friends for their own sake. Mr. Gompers is a name as well known in every country as in his own."

"Mr. Gompers is a man who, like myself, has forgiven those who in the past have upbraided him for his policies. We are fully prepared to cooperate to secure the ideals which we have always held."

"Mr. Gompers is fighting the same democratic battle that this country has been fighting and is fighting today. In this country men of all classes have contributed in sacrifice and suffering, and I say without hesitation that victory in this war means more to those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow than to any other class."

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Approves of Higher Taxes

Washington, D. C.—The chamber of commerce of the United States announced Friday that commercial and trade organizations had overwhelmingly ratified recommendations that income tax rates should be increased and a new high war profits tax created in the revenue legislation now being framed.

The expression of opinion was obtained through a referendum vote of 11 specific recommendations of a special committee on the financing of the war.

The proposals not included in the draft of the new revenue bill are as follows:

A few regional boards of review appointed by the administrative authority should be authorized, with power to make recommendations on appeals from preliminary assessments.

Some system should be devised for equalization of federal taxes so as to protect the taxpayers against overpayment of assessments through error or ignorance without their being required to make specific claim for refund.

ALLIES SPOIL HUNS' PLANNED STATEMENT

Amsterdam.—Peculiar light on the reiterated German assertions that the retreat of the Teuton forces on the western front was prearranged and carried out according to plan without undue haste, is cast by A. S. Meyer, war correspondent of the Essen Allgemeine Zeitung, who gives an account of his visit to a high staff officer of General von Hutier's army to whom he was referred for information.

"In the midst of the officers' explanatory statement," says Meyer, "the telephone rang and news came that the enemy had rushed in on the left flank of the army of Von der Marwitz and that his right flank was endangered. A sudden stream of telephone orders directed the retirement, and the officer's story was cut short."

"We had to leave hurriedly. We were to lunch with General von Hutier, but during the luncheon the telephones never ceased ringing, and Von Hutier himself was hurriedly called away by a young orderly who was to have given us the rest of the story."

As the correspondent does not produce it, the assumption seems to be justified that there was no story that day. Such incidents do not prevent Karl Rosner, generally considered the press agent of Emperor William, from declaring that superior leadership and skill still are on the German side, and the Lokal Anzeiger, of Berlin, finds it necessary to print in large cross column type this assertion from Rosner: "Further developments may be awaited with complete calm."

On the other hand General von Salzmann, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, makes hysterical appeals to Germans to set their teeth and to carry on. The German public, so often told that France was at her last gasp, is now acted by General Salzmann to remember that the boundless resources of the entente powers lie at France's back, and that even the capture of Paris and Calais would not change that fact and would not bring France to her knees.

"If we possessed those resources," Salzmann exclaimed, "The Germans would long ago have been victors in Paris and all over the world."

An illuminating insight into Teutonic mentality is provided by the Cologne Volks Zeitung, which, lamenting the terrible bloodshed and destruction caused by the war, says:

"Much as we detest it as human beings and as Christians, yet we exult in it as Germans."

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.

An official German crop report estimates the yield this year at from 10 to 15 per cent above that of 1917.

The British captured in the month of August 57,318 German prisoners, 657 guns, more than 5750 machine guns and 1000 trench mortars.

The lava in the Halemaumau crater of the active volcano of Kilauea on the island of Hawaii is within 20 feet of the rim and continues to rise, according to a wireless dispatch from Hilo.

Increase of \$500 a year in pay of commissioned officers of the army, from second lieutenant to colonel, is proposed in a bill introduced in the house by Representative Dyer, of Missouri.

Under the tentative program for President Wilson's fourth liberty loan speaking tour, the president probably will leave Washington about September 30 to be away throughout the three weeks of the campaign period.

Captain Archie Roosevelt has arrived at an Atlantic port from France. He was wounded last April during the capture of Cantigny. On the same ship were 18 other officers and 300 men who also have been invalidated home.

The Spanish government has decided to take over all the German steamships interned in Spanish ports, in accordance with Spain's recent note to Berlin, because of the torpedoing of Spanish vessels by German submarines.

The house buildings and grounds committee has ordered a favorable report on a bill granting the president the right to take over buildings for housing purposes where exorbitant rent is charged and to commandeer real estate.

Because of the need of accountants and cost clerks who have had experience in airplane factories, the bureau of aircraft production is authorized to make a limited number of voluntary inductions of men registered under the present draft.

A bronze statue of President James A. Garfield, who died at Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881, was unveiled Monday by Misses Lucretia Garfield and Margaret Stanley Brown, of New York, grand-daughters of the former president.

Further exportation of copra from the Philippine islands has been prohibited in an order issued by Governor Francis Burton Harrison, who said the action was necessary to conserve cargo space and to assure a supply for the coconut oil mills at Manila.

Tang Hui Lung, minister of education for China, brother of Admiral Ting Fih Ah Ming, of the war department, Peking, was assassinated at 8 o'clock in Victoria, B. C., Sunday, by a local Chinese barber, who then committed suicide.

Twenty-two members of the naval armed guard of the American steamer Joseph Cudahy, sunk by a submarine on August 17, have been brought safely into Atlantic ports by British steamers. The same ships had aboard 16 civilian members of the Cudahy's crew leaving unaccounted for only 24 of the 62 persons missing.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, met with a rousing reception Monday when he arrived at Central Hall, Derby, England, for the annual Trades Union Congress. It was not only a jubilee, but by far the most representative congress ever held by members of the British labor party.

Senator Ollie M. James, of Kentucky, died at Johns Hopkins hospital, Baltimore, early Wednesday of an acute affection of the kidneys.

Wage increases for the 4000 office employees of the Schenectady, N. Y., plant of the General Electric company were announced by company officials to become effective at a date to be announced.

Fuel administration officials estimated that nearly eight million gallons of gasoline would be saved every Sunday through non-use of motor vehicles on those days as requested by Administrator Garfield.

Fifty thousand Liberty motors have been ordered, said John D. Ryan, director of aeronautics, Wednesday. Motor production is fully up to expectations. Each of the allied governments is seeking more of the engines than can be built.

U. S. FORCE IN BORDER FIGHT

29 Americans Wounded in Clash With Mexicans at Nogales.

Nogales.—Two Americans were killed, 29 wounded and more than 500 American troops were engaged for one and one-half hours on the border here late Tuesday during a skirmish between American troops and Mexicans.

Early reports were that between 10 and 20 Americans had been killed in the fighting, but this proved to be incorrect and the only deaths known to have occurred among the Americans were the two officially announced.

While the casualties on the Mexican side of the border were not known it was estimated that 100 had been killed by fire from the American side while at least twice this number, including a number of civilians, were wounded.

The fighting followed the alleged efforts of a Mexican custom's officer to smuggle a fellow countryman across the boundary into the United States.

An American sentry attempted to stop him. Two Mexicans fired at the sentry across the street, striking him in the right arm.

The fire was returned by American patrols and after Mexicans had rushed from nearby buildings and started shooting across the line from behind buildings and walls, the firing became general.

Reinforcements from an infantry regiment and a negro cavalry regiment were rushed to the border and took up combat positions.

It is estimated that more than 300 American soldiers and at least 50 civilians participated in the shooting.

It was reported that a detachment of cavalry crossed the border in pursuit of the Mexicans, but this was not confirmed.

The fighting which started at 4:05 p. m. continued without abatement until 5:30, when it died down except for an occasional sniping shot along the long International street.

SENATE ADOPTS MAN POWER BILL

Washington, D. C.—The man-power bill bringing within the army draft all men from 18 to 45 years old, was passed late Tuesday by the senate, with a modified "work or fight" clause.

All efforts to change the age limits or to direct separate classification of youths under 21 failed, and the measure now goes to conference between the house and senate with no difference of serious controversy, except the "work or fight" provision.

The senate was recorded unanimously for the bill. Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, who cast the only negative vote on the roll call, withdrew it and was excused from voting. There were 75 affirmative votes.

The final vote in the senate was recorded amid uncheered applause from the galleries. It is expected the measure will add 13,000,000 men to the nation's military strength and provide the army that will enable the allies to defeat Germany next year.

In conference the differences in the drafts of the bill as passed by the senate and as enacted Saturday by the house by a vote of 336 to 2 are expected to be compromised speedily, and the bill in its final form transmitted to President Wilson for his signature late this week.

Preparations being made by General Crowder are expected to insure the registration of all men within the ages of 18 and 21 and 31 and 45 within a week or ten days after the President signs the bill.

The senate adopted nearly all of the provisions desired by the administration, including the one giving the President authority to establish orders of call.

President Wilson is expected to follow the plans of the war department which provide for the calling of youths of 18 after the other classes, and the educating of such boys while in training and prior to their being sent overseas.

Before adopting by a vote of 40 to 29 the "work or fight" amendment providing for draft of men exempted for industrial and other reasons who do not continue at work, a proviso was added that in case of strikes, penalties of the "work or fight" rules shall not apply if the men submit their disputes to the war labor board and continue their labor.

All Asked to Give Aid.

Washington, D. C.—Local authorities in all parts of the country have been called upon to co-operate with the government in enforcing order and bringing about a complete registration of men within the new draft ages on the day to be fixed as soon as congress passes the manpower bill.

All federal marshals, deputy marshals and investigating agents and all police officers of states, counties, townships, municipalities and of towns will be directed to hold themselves in readiness to render assistance. They will be required to report any persons liable to registration who fail to appear.

Age Limit is Extended.

Washington, D. C.—In order that younger men may be released for more active positions the enlistment of men between the ages of 45 and 55 years has been approved by the War department. The Ordnance department, Quartermaster and Medical corps and for certain branches of the Signal corps.

HAYWOOD GETS 20 YEARS, \$20,000 FINE

Sentence Passed on 97 I. W. W. at Chicago.

PENALTIES VARIOUS

Fourteen Receive Same Punishment as Their Leader—Some to Serve Only Ten Days.

Chicago.—William D. Haywood, "uncrowned king" of the Industrial Workers of the World, and 14 of his chief aides in the conspiracy to overturn the American war programme were sentenced to 20 years in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., by Federal Judge K. M. Landis Saturday.

Ten year sentences were imposed upon 33 of the organization's leaders; five years on 33; one year and one day on 12 and 10 days' sentences on two.

Cases against Benjamin Schraeger, editor of the Polish I. W. W. paper, and Pietro Nigra were continued.

All sentences on the four counts in the indictment will run concurrently. Fines ranging from \$20,000 on Haywood and his chief aids down to \$5000 were imposed.

Ninety days is granted in which to file a bill of exceptions and a stay of seven days in which to petition for bail.

"It is the closing chapter in America's biggest criminal case," said Frank K. Nebeker, chief prosecutor. "We are confident a new trial will be granted," said George F. Vanderveer, chief counsel for the defense.

Before pronouncing sentence on the 97 men, Judge Landis reviewed at some length the salient points in the government's case, laying especial stress on the I. W. W. preamble declaring eternal war on the employing class and denouncing war with other nations.

He referred to the meeting of the executive board after America had entered the war, at which it was decided to expel members entering military service, and later the concerted plan, by strikes and rebellion, to block war measures.

"In times of peace you have a legal right to oppose, by free speech, preparations for war. But when war has been declared, that right ceases forthwith," was the court's closing remarks.

Aside from a slight disturbance in the corridor when one of the prisoners became hysterical while being led away there was no disorder. Scores of special police banked the corridors and courtroom. Only relatives of the defendants were admitted.

There was a deep silence as Haywood and his 14 chief assistants were called before the bar. As Haywood arose from his seat a group of women who had been weeping started a mild ovation, which was quickly silenced.

10,000 POLICE ON STRIKE IN LONDON

London.—The police of the London Metropolitan district, embracing an area of 700 square miles and a population of 8,000,000, went on strike Saturday for more pay. Ten thousand are said to have walked out.

The "city," comprised within an area of a little more than a square mile and which has its own police force, is not yet affected. The force numbers about 22,000.

The Press Bureau in a statement says the striking Metropolitan police have been told that if they return to work the government will give full and sympathetic consideration to their representations.

Union leaders say 10,000 of these were "out" at noon and the greater part of the others had shown sympathy with the strike.

A union leader said the pay of London policemen is 38 shillings weekly, plus 12 shillings war bonus and the possible addition of two shillings weekly after 21 years' service. Sergeants receive 10 shillings more weekly than the patrolmen.

"The London police are about the poorest paid in the world," said this union leader. "For a year we tried all the routine methods. It was only when these failed we decided to strike."

There was a similar disturbance on a smaller scale in 1872 and again in 1890, although both attempts were suppressed in a day or two.

Stefansson at Dawson.

Dawson, Y. T.—Vilhjalm Stefansson, who headed the Canadian expedition exploring the Arctic regions north of Canada which sailed from Esquimalt, B. C., under direction of the naval department in 1913, arrived here Friday en route to Esquimalt, to make his report.

He will then proceed to Ottawa and later go to New York, where he will open his official Red Cross lecture tour, probably late in October.