

COMMON SENSE RULE IN LISTS FOR EXEMPTION

Government Will Use Intelligence in Excusing Men From Selective Army Service—No Hard and Fast Rules for Guidance of Exemption Boards.

(By Gilson Gardner, Washington Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, July 19.—A lot of men will be excused from selective army service who are not included in the exemptions covered by the rules just announced.

(No rules will be announced for these exemptions. They will come under policies to be communicated to the exemption boards by the authorities in Washington.)

The farm worker must not be taken from his plow, the munitions maker from the munitions plant, the mechanic from the tractor factory, the coal miner from his coal mine, the textile blanket maker from the blanket factory, the shoemaker from his shoe machine, and so on thru the list of industrial activities necessary to a successful on-going of the war.

This has been the idea justifying selective service as against the volunteer army system, yet none of these classes are covered by the so-called class exemptions. The rules given out provide that the mayor of your city, your police force, your judges and your ministers and priests and your Quakers are excused from military service.

This class excuse is also extended to the husband and father of a dependent family, whose income is derived from his work of brain or hand; the son of a dependent widow, the son of aged, infirm and dependent parents, the brother of dependent children under 16 years of age.

This exempting business can't all be done by rules. The war department is going to try to get some human intelligence into the head of the exempting boards without making general rulings or issuing blanket instructions. The most valuable work of the exemption boards is to be in the application of ordinary common sense to every set of facts brought before them. There are a million cases that cannot be covered by rules.

For instance in the coal fields of West Virginia are 5000 coal miners on the registration lists. Every one of those 5000 ought to be excused from military service and permitted to go on mining coal.

Secretary of War Baker knows this and would admit it, but probably will not make any hard and fast rule that coal miners must be exempted.

This is to permit some local exemption board to send to the trenches some young chap who is nominally a miner but who is living on the wages of his parents and hanging around the saloon and pool room.

The exemption boards will find it easy to send young lawyers, surplus newspaper reporters, insurance agents and book agents, barkeepers, dentists, doctors, husky young bank clerks and particularly the promising and unoccupied sons of the rich.

In case any man thinks he has been unjustly treated in not being excused, he can take his appeal to the district appeal board. On the other hand, if some young chap who obviously ought to go into the service is excused as a result of political influence, the department has ordered the judge advocate general to take up such cases with the appellate board and see that the man is placed in the army.

FARMERS PROTEST PRICE FIXING BY CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Representatives of 15 farmers' organizations, including the National Farmers union, conferred with members of the food administration today and adopted resolutions protesting against the plan of senate leaders to fix a price of \$1.75 a bushel for wheat in the food control bill. Enactment of the measure, as it passed the house was urged, the proposed senate amendments being declared unworkable.

The price fixing section, as proposed, the resolutions declared, would permit "gambling, speculation and exportation to proceed without restriction."

HAMILTON, Ont., July 19.—Destruction, single-handed, first of a German submarine and then of a Zeppelin by Lieutenant Basil D. Hobbs of the Royal Flying corps is described in advices received today by his relatives. His exploits, which have won him a letter of congratulation from Admiral Jellicoe, and recommendation for the Victoria Cross, were accomplished from a seaplane.

RUSH TROOPS TO FRANCE AS FAST AS SHIPS READY

American Soldiers Sent Across Sea as Rapidly as Transports Secured

—Change in Plans Caused by Russian Revival and German Disturbances—Seek to End War in 1917.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—American soldiers are going to France just as fast as transports can be pressed into service to take them.

Just how fast this will be is somewhat problematical. If there were enough transports available now, and the situation in respect of cargo ships were satisfactory, it is probable the great bulk of the regular army and the federalized militia would be in France within the next few months.

Cargo ships are just as important as transports, as the amount of supplies that must be taken to France for an army of any considerable size is tremendous.

Of course, it would be more than folly to send troops to Europe any faster than they can be supplied with food, munitions, transport of every character and the thousand and one things that go to make up the complete equipment of a modern army.

Change Plans. The war department, from the secretary down, is working with almost superhuman energy to overcome what at times seems insurmountable obstacles to land an effective fighting force in France at the earliest possible moment.

Up to a few weeks ago it was not thought good strategy to send more

American soldiers to France this year than was necessary to evidence our good faith to our allies and for moral effect on Germany.

The allies had about given up all hope of landing the knock-out blow on Germany this year.

Russia's ability to renew an offensive on the eastern front was doubted, and it was thought America could best contribute to the final overthrow of the kaiser by diverting all possible shipping to the feeding of her allies and supplying them with necessary war material, while training her armies here.

Suddenly Russia, contrary to expectations, gathered herself together and began to strike. Then came well authenticated rumors of great dissatisfaction and unrest among the people of Germany.

Victory This Year.

The possibility of defeating Germany this year again claimed the attention of the allied strategists, and it was decided to press the enemy on every front and try to force a decision.

It is not too much to say that the allies hope the German people are sufficiently disheartened so that six months' pounding on all fronts will convince them they are doomed to certain defeat, and cause them to turn against their rulers.

Under these suddenly changed conditions, it was decided that America could best contribute to the end sought by adding to the allies' strength on the western front as large an army as possible, delivered as soon as possible.

The reason for this is only partly military. The bigger reason is to prove to the German people that their rulers lied to them when they told them America would fight only with her dollars, and could not send more than a handful of soldiers to Europe in less than two years.

200,000 for France.

When the news filters into Germany that shipload after-shipload of American soldiers are landing in France a year and a half before the kaiser and Von Hindenburg said they

could, it is going to be pretty hard to restore the morale of the German people—at least this is the reasoning of the allied strategists and statesmen, and it seems both rational and logical.

While it is impossible to get any figures from the war department, it is probable there will be 200,000 American soldiers in France before the snow flies. It is possible there will be twice that number.

The Pershing expedition is merely the advance guard. Pershing has half a division, about 15,000 men. This will be made a whole division; after which a division of militia will follow and be followed by a division of regulars, and so on.

It has not yet been determined in what order the militia divisions will be sent.

The militia has been formally called to the colors. The president's proclamation names August 5 for its formal mustering into federal service and discharge from state control. Within a few weeks thereafter many regiments will be on their way to France.

The difficulty of transport service will be somewhat relieved by the return to service of the German interned ships, aggregating 600,000 gross tons. These will be available for the war department from August on. Some of these ships are freight carriers, while the Hamburg-American liners are peculiarly adapted to fast transport work.

VILLA BANDITS MASSACRE ENTIRE MEXICAN GARRISON

JUAREZ, Mex., July 19.—Leading his men in person, Francisco Villa yesterday took possession of Jiminez, an important junction point on the Mexican Central railroad, 131 miles south of Chihuahua City. Passengers who reached here today from the south report the massacre of the small garrison and the looting of the town by Villa. The capture of Jiminez cuts off both Torreon and Parral from communication with Chihuahua City.

TOURISTS MIX-UP WITH I. W. W., SNOW, FIRE AND STORM

A trip full of excitement and thrills was the ill or good fortune enjoyed by Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Emmons, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Collins and their Portland guests, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Brinkley, who arrived in the city late Tuesday from their auto journey to Klamath Falls and Crater Lake.

The party left the city Sunday ignorant of the I. W. W. troubles and excitement in Klamath Falls and vicinity. Sunday evening as they were nearing Klamath Falls and just about reached Keno bridge over the Klamath river, they were startled by several armed men swinging lanterns, jumping into the road and calling upon them to stop.

At first they thought it was a hold-up and one of the car occupants had a revolver out ready to shoot in self-defense.

The men proved, however, to be only a detachment of citizen guards and deputies on the lookout for I. W. W. members and suspicious characters. After a short interrogation the Medford party was allowed to proceed.

"The people in Klamath Falls and vicinity were certainly very much aroused," said Mr. Collins today. "About 300 citizens and deputies were out guarding the roads and by-ways, busily engaged in rounding up the I. W. W.s. There was excitement in the air everywhere. Next morning when we left for Crater Lake we were stopped again by guards outside Klamath Falls.

"Then there was some more excitement trudging thru the snow up to Crater Lake, and after that we longed for quiet and home, and started for Prospect Monday night at peace with all the world.

"But there was more excitement yet to come, for we had a run for a

WATER PERMITS ISSUED BY STATE JACKSON COUNTY

During the second quarter of 1917 State Engineer John H. Lewis issued 104 permits to appropriate water and four permits to construct reservoirs, covering the irrigation of 5,395 acres of land with an estimated cost of construction of \$86,520.

In Jackson county during that period eight permits were issued as follows:

To E. M. Richman, of Rogue river, to irrigate 20 acres from Evans creek.

To J. O. Pierce of Gold Hill, to irrigate four acres from Galls creek.

To A. W. Stone of Medford, to irrigate 35 1/2 acres from Daisy creek.

To Mrs. Mary Ingledue of Rogue River to irrigate 12 acres from Evans creek.

To Ed A. and Elias A. Smith of Ruth, to irrigate 63 acres from Little Applegate and Forest creeks.

To Frank E. Hybee of Jacksonville, to irrigate 793 acres from Antelope creek.

To Rose Baldwin of Applegate, to irrigate 49 acres from Chapman creek and reservoir.

To Ransom Carter of Rogue River, to irrigate 12 acres from Sivers creek.

mile or so thru a big forest fire. It was enjoyable excitement and picturesque, though.

"But the worst was yet to come. Shortly after we left Prospect Tuesday for Medford we were caught in a terrific electric and rain storm. We finally reached Medford at 11 p. m."

Mr. Brinkley, who is credit man for the Mason-Ehrmann company, and his wife, think that this section is a great country and that hereafter whenever things get slow in Portland they know where to go to get rid of their ennui.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure, with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only Constitutional cure on the market. It acts internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circular and testimonials.

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