

IMPORTANT NEWS THE WORLD OVER

Happenings of This and Other Nations
For Seven Days Are
Given.

THE NEWS OF THE SOUTH

What is Taking Place in the South-
land Will Be Found in
Brief Paragraphs.

Domestic.

More than eleven hundred alleged members of the Industrial Workers of the World were deported from Bisbee, Ariz., on twenty-four cattle cars and sent toward New Mexico. They were driven out by two thousand citizens, aided by deputy sheriffs. Two men were killed. The deportation is the result of a strike.

Danger of starvation which became very real for the twelve hundred men deported from Bisbee, Ariz., as members of the I. W. W., was abated with the arrival here of two cars of provisions from the United States army base at El Paso.

The most daring raid yet carried out against the Krupp munitions works at Essen has been recounted to a newspaper correspondent by Sergeant Maxime Galois, a Frenchman, who defied all the German armament producing defenses and bombarded the heart of the German armament-producing factories with high explosives, crossed the German front line twice, flew over many Rhenish cities and reached home scathless.

A Denmark dispatch says that Von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, is slated to succeed Foreign Minister Zimmermann.

A Valejo, Cal., dispatch says that naval officers and federal agents cooperated in seeking out the responsibility for the explosion of a black powder magazine at the Mare Island navy yard in San Francisco bay in which it was reported that six persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

Government authorities will not advance any theory as to how the explosion of a magazine at the Mare Island navy yard in San Francisco bay was caused, and the rumors of an organized conspiracy against that navy yard are not confirmed.

The food control bill has a "rocky road to Jordan." It might also be said that it is a stormy one. Some senators say that it is absolutely necessary to revise the measure, if not, in fact, to re-write the whole measure.

Closure rules are being invoked in the United States senate because it is impossible to secure unanimous consent on the food control bill.

Washington.

Drawing of lots for the selective draft not only will determine what men are to be called to the colors in the first war army, but will show in what order the others registered will be liable for service when later armies are organized.

Major General Goethals, manager of the shipping board's emergency fleet corporation, took full charge of the government's sweeping plans for construction of the great merchant fleet with which the United States hopes to defeat the German submarine campaign.

The announcement that General Goethals has taken full charge of the emergency fleet corporation is regarded as indicating a final settlement in his favor of the long-drawn-out controversy between Goethals and Chairman Denman as to the policy to be pursued in building ships.

War appropriations of about three billion dollars, in addition to the enormous sums already appropriated or sought, will be asked of congress in estimates which administration officials have given notice will be submitted.

President Wilson declares that there must be one price for the government and one price for the public—that is, one price for all.

In unmeasured terms President Wilson condemns the ship owners of the country for maintaining a schedule of freight rates which has placed "almost insuperable obstacles" in the path of the government.

President Wilson says we must never speak of profits and patriotism in the same sentence.

New York City, with an estimated population of 6,504,185, will give 43,382 of the 687,000 men to be called on the first draft.

An arrangement under negotiation will give the United States and Great Britain control not only of all allied tonnage, but of neutral vessels as well. Ships now on runs not regarded as necessary to a successful conduct of the war will be forced into trades considered more essential, and all vessels now held in port through fear of submarines will be required to go into service.

Postponement of the drawing of "numbers" of men who will be called for examination for the national army seems probable when it is known that the states are not completing organization of their district exemption boards as rapidly as the war department officials had hoped.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration, will be used for determining apportionments. Secretary Baker says that he or some other official of the war department, not President Wilson, will make the drawing.

Unless strong and efficient government action is immediately taken, the food administrator reports, farmers will face a slump in wheat prices and consumers will be caught in a series situation.

It is authoritatively announced that South American countries need not fear the United States embargo, as it is intended to stop the Scandinavian neutrals from shipping their surplus food into Germany. It is not intended, however, to starve Denmark and Holland, but they must quit shipping American products into Germany.

Militants of the National Woman's Party have been ordered to vacate their offices near the white house. Leaders of that party say they will immediately "start an investigation" of the order.

A Chinese dispatch announces that the monarchist leader has withdrawn his troops into the "Imperial City" and the "Temple of Heaven," the two most historic and beautiful sections of Peking. It is hinted that it is only a matter of a few days before the republic forces will effect complete destruction of the monarchist uprising.

The reason there are so many vacancies in the aviation section is that only a small percentage of those who apply can pass the physical test.

The last step necessary to make the entire National Guard available for duty in France was taken by President Wilson with the issue of a proclamation drafting the state troops into the army of the United States on August 5.

To make certain that the purpose of the national defense act is carried out, President Wilson's proclamation of July 9 specifically declares the men drafted must be discharged from old militia status on that date. In that way the constitutional restraint upon use of militia outside the country is avoided, and the way paved for sending the regiments to the European front.

Six hundred and eighty-seven thousand conscripts will be selected for the first army. Probably twice that number will be drawn, as the number of exemptions is estimated at 50 per cent.

European.

Another step in the outflanking of the Austro-German armies protecting Lemberg on the east has been achieved by the Russians, who have crossed the River Lomnica and captured Kalusz.

When the Russians occupied Kalusz, after forcing passage of the Lomnica, they had advanced twenty miles northwestward from Stanislaw in five days.

The German reichstag has gone on strike and the members have decided to suspend the labors both of the full house and the main committee until the political situation has cleared up.

The German political crisis centers principally on the question of peace and internal reform, and there is not the slightest reason to believe, according to competent triple entente authority, that it will result in anything remotely approaching revolution or any diminution of Germany's military or submarine power.

It is apparent to triple entente capitals that the present German food supply will hold out till the present crop is harvested, but it is stated that the sufferings of the poor is intense indeed.

Anent the political situation in Germany, it is pointed out that military domination has reached the stage that the imperial chancellor is utterly without authority over the military leaders and that the latter are doing as they please, leaving the civil authorities to do the apologizing.

There is reason to believe that the influence of Austro-Hungary is behind the sudden swing of the German Centrum to co-operation with the Socialists and Radicals.

The National Editorial Association, in session at Minneapolis, Minn., passed a resolution urging congress to take over the paper industry of the country as well as to regulate the shipment of Canadian paper into this country.

Halicz, the strategic gateway to Lemberg, capital of Galicia, has been captured by the Russians.

Halicz, Galicia, which has been captured by the Russians, was the center of much very heavy fighting about a year ago after the Russians had captured Bukovina and were attempting to reach Lemberg, but the revolution in Russia caused the activity of the Russian army to cease.

The allies opine that the fall of Halicz must inevitably cause the Teutonic forces to recede.

In the Russian advance many prisoners have been captured, together with guns and war materials.

The German chancellor seems to have rallied all forces. Bethmann-Hollweg, imperial chancellor, told the reichstag, July 10, that peace without annexation is impossible, and in no wise acceptable to the central powers.

In his speech to the reichstag, Imperial Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg admitted that Germany has many difficulties to surmount, but said the allies' difficulties were equally as great. He predicted German success.

Directors of the Chicago board of trade fixed a maximum price of \$1.28 for the December and May, 1918, deliveries of corn. No action was taken as to September corn.

Russian artillery is hammering the enemy lines to the south of Brzezany, and north of the rPipet marshes, near Riga, Dvinsk and Smorgon, where fighting activity has increased.

Premier Lloyd George, speaking at the secret session of the house of commons on July, told the members of that body that perfect air security for the city of London or any other city in England is impossible.



1—Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who, as imperial chancellor, has been the center of a storm or dissension in Germany. 2—Practice bayonet charge over a fence in one of the training camps of the Officers' Reserve corps. 3—French ladies of Moy driven to field work by the Germans who occupied the town; the photograph was found on a captured German officer. 4—Lieut. Gen. L. G. Korniloff, commander of the Russian army in Galicia and captor of Halicz.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

President's Embargo on Foods and Other Supplies, Hard Blow at Enemy.

AMERICAN CROPS TO BE BIG

Russians, in Tremendous Drive on Lemberg, Break Through Teuton Line—Governmental Crisis in Germany May Result in Internal Reforms.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The matter of food, its production and control, is becoming more important daily as a factor in ending the war. The international aspect was brought sharply to the front last week when President Wilson proclaimed an embargo on shipments of food and certain other articles. No one has been blind to the fact that Holland and the Scandinavian countries have been shipping great quantities of foodstuffs into Germany ever since the war began. This was within their rights, but to do it and still feed their own populations, they have been importing very heavily from America. Therefore it is equally within the rights of America, certainly in the part of wisdom, to shut off the exportation to neutrals of all foodstuffs beyond what they need for their own sustenance and what we and our allies can spare. It would be stupid to continue to supply food, even indirectly, to our enemy, and the United States, though slow to act, is now acting firmly. The neutral nations of course are wailing, but if they are not for us they are in a degree against us and must stand the consequences.

President Wilson, being a humanitarian, insists that the neutrals named must be permitted to ship into Germany dairy products provided that they can give guarantees that such products will be consumed only by women and children and other non-combatants. This is kindly, but ignores the fact that the German women are doing most of the work in the empire, releasing all the men for fighting.

Great Crops in America.

The success of the American campaign for the increase of production is demonstrated by the highly encouraging government forecast of crops. The acreage sown was immense and the general outlook is for correspondingly immense yields of all grains except wheat, and even in wheat there will be a fair average crop. The yield of corn will be tremendous, and in a word, the United States will have not only an abundance of food grains for itself, but also great surplus stocks for its allies. The crop of potatoes will be the biggest on record, and the hay crop, also of prime importance, will be heavy.

On the other hand, Food Controller Batoeki, says Germany's fruit and vegetable harvest is far below the average and that the yield of grain will be "as good as in 1915," which was a year of drought and miserable crops in the empire.

The senate is still trying to formulate a law to regulate the distribution and use of the country's food and probably other supplies of vital importance, and has agreed to vote on the bill on July 21. The long and patience exhausting wrangle over this measure has been caused largely by the determination of the "drys" to take advantage of the circumstances and make it a prohibition law. Whether the distillation of whisky shall be prohibited, whether the stocks in bond shall be commandeered and used for munitions, whether beer and wine shall survive or perish, and a dozen other like questions have been the subjects of argument and dispute. The inclusion or exclusion of fuel, steel and other products also has been debated at length. Meanwhile President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have fidgeted and fumed and urged in vain, the food speculators have been making immense unearned

profits, and the people marvel at the stupidity of senators who are unable to comprehend the necessity for speedy action.

President Appeals to Business.

President Wilson on Wednesday issued an appeal to the business interests of the country to display true loyalty by foregoing unusual profits in selling their goods to both the government and the public. He warned them that extortion would not be tolerated, and condemned especially the ship owners who have maintained an unfairly high schedule of ocean freight rates. At the same time members of the Council of National Defense were holding important conferences with the heads of the great steel concerns to arrange for a sufficient supply of steel for war purposes.

The immediate result of this conference was the assurance of the steel producers that they would supply all the steel needed by the government at a price to be fixed after the conclusion of the trade commission's cost inquiry. Thereupon the president authorized Chairman Denman of the shipping board to commandeer ships on the stocks, shipyards and raw materials if necessary and to begin expenditure of the \$750,000,000 fund for the construction of a merchant marine. The board has adopted the policy of building as many steel ships as possible and making up the deficiency with wooden vessels.

Delay in sending in registration lists caused a postponement of the great day for which the registrants in the national army have waited, the day of the draft, the lottery of fate in which the prizes are to be honorable service for all selected and death and wounds for many. During the week the war department issued complete instructions for the work of the exemption boards so that it might be carried out with expedition and with reasonable assurance of fair and just treatment for all selected with death and wounds the training of the selected soldiers are being rapidly constructed and all other arrangements carried to completion.

It was made known in Washington that every man of the 10,500,000 registered will be drawn and that enough of the first names as they come out of the box will be used to fill the first army. The rest will be on reserve and will be called out in their order as long as more are needed.

Yet another step in the making of the great national army was taken last week when President Wilson called into the federal service the entire National Guard and National Guard reserve, the transfer to be completed by August 5. This legalizes the sending of the Guard outside the boundaries of the nation.

Various occurrences, more or less unimportant in themselves, have aroused our more than lenient government to the danger of permitting Teutons and their friends full liberty in this country, and a number of German employees of the diplomats in Washington have been deported. Every day, too, German agents and spies in other parts of the country are being gathered in and put where they can do no harm. There is even some talk of legislation for the regulation of newspapers printed in the German language. This called forth a protest from the New Yorker Herald and a covert threat of disorders if it is carried out. The German-American press continues to attack our government's conduct of the war, to "strafe" Great Britain and to sneer at Russia.

Getting After the I. W. W.

The Industrial Workers of the World, a generally disreputable organization that is openly opposed to the war, is making all the trouble for the country that it can by fomenting strikes and riots in those parts of the West where it is strong. It is accused of being wholly pro-German and its doings are certainly treacherous and rebellious. The war department has announced that it is ready to do its part in suppressing these disorders, and various Western communities are taking steps to rid themselves of the men who stir them up. Bisbee, Ariz., was the first town to act. The decent citizens of that mining center rounded up 1,107 I. W. W. members and sympathizers, loaded them on a cattle train and deported them. Such mild treatment helps the town that applies it, but the

trouble makers only go on to other localities and continue their nefarious propaganda. Work is at a standstill in many of the biggest mining and lumber camps of the country.

The department of labor last week created the United States public service reserve, for the mobilization of adult male volunteers for service in employments of every kind, public and private, which are necessary to effective conduct of the war.

Russia's Drive on Lemberg.

Russia's re-awakened troops, directed by General Brussloff and commanded by General Korniloff, continued their great drive in Galicia last week and inflicted a tremendous blow on the Austro-German forces by breaking through their lines and capturing Halicz. This city is regarded as the key to Lemberg, the immediate objective of the Russian offensive, and last year was unsuccessfully attacked with Brussloff from the north. This time he moved on it from the south and took it with comparative ease, together with a great number of prisoners. The German and Austrian armies were separated and their morale so broken that Korniloff was enabled to use his Cossack cavalry in the pursuit with telling effect.

Some distance to the north the Russians fiercely attacked in the Pinsk sector, gaining considerable ground, and the activity of their artillery in the Riga region presaged an attempt to break that, the strongest part of the Teuton line in the east.

On the west front the Germans staged a successful drive against the British close to the Flemish coast, forcing them back across the Yser river in the dunes. British trenches were captured to a depth of 600 yards on a front of 1,400 yards. This German attack may be part of an attempt to reach Dunkirk, or it may have been made to forestall a British drive along the coast that would threaten the German submarine bases.

There was tremendous fighting in France, the Germans making desperate attacks especially along the Chemin des Dames. But the French withstood the assaults stoutly and when they were driven back anywhere, invariably recaptured the lost ground.

Germany's Internal Troubles.

Germany's internal ferment is increasing, the opponents of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg are growing in numbers and boldness, and the cabinet seems to be breaking up. But all this can have no immediate effect on the prosecution of the war, for it is internal and the general staff, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, dominates the entire imperial government. Changes in the ministry mean little more than the substitution of one set of puppets for another, and even the fall of the chancellor will be of only academic interest to the outside world.

It would appear that the war must go on until the Kaiser, the crown prince and the Prussian militaristic chiefs are eliminated, or until the German armies meet such crushing defeats that the people take matters into their own hands—which means the same thing.

The main committee of the reichstag refused to vote a war credit unless the government declared its policy regarding peace and reform, and this the government refused to do. Since the demand of the committee is supported by a majority in the reichstag, a ministerial crisis was inevitable. The emperor himself went so far as to issue a manifesto declaring for equal franchise in Prussia. This, if granted, will decidedly weaken the dominance of the Junkers in the Prussian government.

The attempt to restore the Manchurian empire in China met with dismal failure, and now turns out to have been financed by Germany. Another brilliant stroke of foreign policy by Zimmermann. The young emperor again abdicated and General Chang Hsun, his sponsor and the Kaiser's agent, retired to the Imperial city section of Peking, where he and his fast dwindling army were hemmed in by the republicans forces.

The weekly report of the British admiralty on submarine activities was very gratifying, showing only 17 merchantmen were sunk, while 17 others that were attacked, escaped. During the same period arrivals in British ports were 2,898, and sailings 2,798. The American steamer Kansas was destroyed by a German U-boat.

BETHMANN-HOLWEG RETIRES FROM POST

POLITICAL TURMOIL CULMINATES
IN RESIGNATION OF THE
CHANCELLOR.

GEORGE MICHAELIS SUCCEEDS

Chancellor's Resignation Came Unexpectedly.—His Retirement Seems to Have Been Forced by the Crown Prince—May Affect War

London.—(British Admiralty per Wireless Press).—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor has resigned.

Dr. Georg Michaelis, Prussian under secretary of finance, and food commissioner has been appointed to succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The message relating to the resignation of the imperial German Chancellor was circulated through the wireless stations by the German government and was received by the British admiralty. It says also that the emperor has accepted the resignation of Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and named Dr. Michaelis to succeed him.

The political turmoil which has been convulsing Germany ever since Russia's first startling success on the resumption of her offensive, has culminated for the present in the resignation of the imperial chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, but all indications serve to show that his resignation, far from being the last act in the drama, is but the beginning of far-reaching developments which are bound to affect the fabric of the German empire and have momentous consequences on the progress of the European struggle.

The resignation of the chancellor came in the end quite unexpectedly, for Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the prolonged party discussions and heated debates of the main committees of the reichstag, which have been proceeding all through the week, seemed to have triumphed over his opponents, who have been clamoring for his head, by making concessions which were tantamount to the formation of a kind of imperial coalition ministry.

NAMES OF HEROES OF FORMER WARS GIVEN TO CAMPS

Washington.—Names of American military heroes of past wars, including several Confederate leaders, have been given by the war department to the thirty-two cantonments in which the national army and the national guard will be mobilized for training. In announcing the designations, the department revealed that the subject has been given consideration by a board of officers headed by Brigadier General Kuhn, chief of the war college division, and the selections were governed by a carefully prepared policy. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp. Short names were chosen for convenience, names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. In part the names chosen follow:

For National Guards:
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., after General Nathaniel Greene, of the continental army, a native of Rhode Island.

Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., after Brigadier General J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V., born in New York.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., after Brigadier General John Sevier, U. S. A., member of congress from North Carolina and first governor of Tennessee.

For National Army:
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., after Major General Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., born in North Carolina and chosen president from Tennessee.
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, after Lieutenant General J. B. Gordon, C. S. A., a governor of Georgia.

SOLDIER TOOK HIS BRIDE TO FRANCE

An Atlantic Port.—"Somewhere in France" is a sergeant in the American army who was married just before he left the United States and ventured to take his bride with him on the transport which carried his regiment overseas. She was with him as a soldier, dressed in regulation khaki and with her hair cut short. The young woman has returned from France, her efforts to pose as a "Sammy" having failed.

HEAVY GUNS USED IN PONTA DELGADO ATTACK

Paris.—Advices from Ponta Delgado in the Azores, regarding the recent attack upon that port by a German submarine declare the shells fired were of fifteen centimeter caliber, indicating that the U-boat was probably of unusual size, probably 1,000 tons. The vessel is said to carry two or three guns. The submarine attack on Ponta Delgado occurred on July 4, the result in casualties being a girl killed.