

KERENSKY MADE DICTATOR.

UNLIMITED POWERS LODGED IN HIS GOVERNMENT BY JOINT CONVENTION.

Council of Workmen and Soldiers, Together With That of Peasants, Votes to Give Present Cabinet as Much Strength as Possible.

Petrograd, July 23.—The council of soldiers and workmen's delegates and peasants of all Russia voted today, after an all night session, to grant the government of Premier Kerensky unlimited powers under the title "government of national safety" for the re-establishment of public order, both at the front and at home.

The sweeping new powers were granted to the provisional government in a resolution "adopted" by a combined sitting of the executive committee of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates and the council of peasants' delegates.

The resolution, which was passed by 352 to 57, read: "Recognizing that the country is menaced by a military debacle on the front, and by anarchy at home, it is resolved:

"First. That the country and the revolution are endangered.

"Second. That the provisional government is proclaimed the government of national safety.

"Third. That unlimited powers are accorded the government for reestablishing the organization and discipline of the army and a fight to the finish against the enemies of public order and the first realization of the whole program embodied in the governmental program just announced."

DRAFT MASTER LIST.

Official Copy of Order of Drawing for War Army Will be Available Within Short Time—Two Copies Will Go to Each by Way of Governor.

Washington, July 23.—The master list of the drawing last Friday, which fixed military liability under the draft, will not be ready for distribution to the local exemption boards until tomorrow. It had been hoped to mail it today but a delay resulted from mechanical difficulties in printing.

Pending publication of this official report of the drawing no authentic information is available to check the unofficial report transmitted to the newspapers during the drawing.

It is probable that a copy of the official list will be given out here tomorrow.

The governors will be furnished with two copies for each local board in each State. On receipt of the lists each local board will cancel the numbers higher than the top red ink number in its district and then from the remaining numbers enough men to make up double the district's quota will be notified to appear for physical examination. Provost Marshal General Crowder ruled today that posting at the board headquarters of the list of men ordered to appear constitutes legal notification.

The ruling was in connection with an order issued by the war department holding the ranks of the regular army open to registered men for voluntary enlistment up to the time such men have been posted as ordered to appear. Registered men may enlist also in the navy or National Guard up to that time.

In apportioning draft quotas, credit was given for all voluntary enlistments prior to June 30, but there has been no indication whether credits will be given for men coming in since that date. It is probable that the voluntary system has provided close to 50,000 men of the 637,000 called for under the draft act as necessary to fill up the regulars and guard and create the first increment of the National Army and it is entirely likely that in the end every man who enlists voluntarily will reduce by one the quota of his home district.

The office of the provost marshal was swamped today with applications for blanks requesting transfer of examination. All who applied were told that so steps in that direction could be taken until the registrant had been called for examination.

Every man finally certified for military service will return to the jurisdiction of his home board and go with the troops from his home town.

AVIATION BILL SIGNED.

President Wilson Signs \$640,000,000 Airplane Bill.

Washington, July 24.—The aviation appropriation bill carrying six hundred and forty million dollars became a law today with the president's signature.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED.

French Hold Lines Against Furlous Assaults.

Paris, July 24.—Two German attacks on the Aisne front, northwest of Brayen Laonnois last night were repulsed the war office announced. Between Cerny and Allies the Germans also attacked without result.

BLOOD AND IRON.

KERENSKY WILL RESORT TO EXTREME MEASURES TO SAVE RUSSIA.

If the People Will Not Listen to Reason, Honor and Conscience, He Will Adopt a Policy of Blood and Iron.

Petrograd, July 24.—Premier Kerensky has positively determined to rely on a "blood and iron" policy if necessary to save Russia. In an interview he said, "relying on the conscience of the masses and the army, the government will save Russia and Russian unity by blood and iron, if argument, reason, honor and conscience are not sufficient. The situation at the front is serious and demands heroic measures."

BITTER DEBATE IN SENATE.

James, of Kentucky, Says Tactics of Penrose Smacks of "Copperheadism and Sniping."

Washington, July 24.—During a bitter debate between Democrats and Republicans in the senate Senator James characterized Penrose's proposal to investigate the war and navy departments as "copperheadism and sniping" and "peanut politics."

TO SOLVE IRISH PROBLEM.

Arrangements Completed for Convention to Open Today.

Dublin, July 23.—Arrangements for the Irish convention on Wednesday, which will endeavor to solve the Irish problem, are complete. Henry E. Duke, chief secretary for Ireland, and Sir Francis Hopwood, visited Trinity College here today and inspected the convention hall and committee rooms.

Various bodies in Ireland have chosen their delegates to the convention. They constitute a group which is representative of all elements of Irish life, except the Sinn Finers and O'Brienites, who refused to take part in the convention. The nominations made by the government have not yet become known officially, but many of those who accepted have allowed the fact to become known through the press. Some of them were made to strengthen the labor presentation in view of the refusal of the Dublin and Cork trades councils to send delegates.

BACK FROM THE WAR ZONE.

American Army Officers Went on Special Mission.

At Atlantic Port, July 23.—Eleven American army officers, members of a special commission sent to France, England and Belgium early in June as investigators of army conditions, arrived here today on an American steamship.

The officers declined to say just what their work was, but it was on the western front and shrapnel-scattered steel helmets, which the brought back as souvenirs, supported their admission that they had been under fire.

They confirmed cabled reports of the enthusiasm with which the American soldiers were received by the French people and as one of the officers expressed it: "We are mighty proud of the way our boys sized up alongside the soldiers of whom they are now allies."

"The French people are wonderfully impressed with the American game of baseball," the officer said. "They see in it something more than sport and the almost unanimous expression is that the way they can throw the baseball will make them great fighters when it comes to hurling hand grenades in close trench warfare."

CONTROL WORLD'S SHIPPING.

United States and Allies Agree on Plans to Operate Ships.

Washington, July 24.—The shipping regulation plan, which all the allies, excepting Japan, have agreed to, give the United States and England virtual control of the world's shipping. Japan is expected to furnish an Atlantic trade fleet. The details of the agreement awaits the coming of the Japanese mission. Vessels of non-combatant countries declining to direct at least a portion of their sailings between allies' ports, will be refused bunker coal.

CHILE'S CABINET RESIGNS.

Majority of People Favor Abandonment of Strict Neutrality.

Santiago, July 24.—The cabinet has resigned. It was recently reported that most of Chile was favorable to the abandonment of the policy of a strict neutrality. Trouble over this might have resulted in the resignations of the ministers.

London, July 24.—The British are continuing their raiding tactics on the Franco-Belgian front, but apparently not on a large scale. The official statement mentions the fact that thirty prisoners were captured in three attempts west of Havrincourt, east of Vermeles, and west Hollebecke.

RUSSIANS STILL RUNNING.

CONTINUE DISORDERLY RETREAT TOWARD OLD LINE.

Officials are Not Hopeless However, as They Rely Upon Large Forces of Loyal Russians to Displace Disloyal Troops—French Cap. are and Hold Croone.

The retreating Russian armies bid fair not to stop until they reach the line held before the big offensive of last year. The Germans announce that they have taken Tarnopol. Despite the Petrograd movement official and unofficial Russian dispatches are not pessimistic. There are two encouraging factors; the Germans admittedly have not enough troops to inaugurate a general offensive in the east, being afraid to take from the west; and Russia has dependable reserves with which they replace the disloyal soldiers at the front as soon as they are weeded out.

The entente superiority in the west was again illustrated by the French winning the long drawn struggle for commanding positions on the Craonne front. The Germans tried to regain them again this morning, but were repulsed, the French holding all the ground gained and consolidated it.

The Russians took the offensive south of the Carpathians, penetrating the Teuton line, but stopped at a German protective position west of the point of attack, Berlin reports. The Germans have taken Stanislaw and Nadvorna.

The exceptionally heavy bombardment in Flanders continues, the Germans report.

THE EMBARGO PUT ON TIGHT

Especially as to Cargoes for Northern Europe.

Washington, July 23.—The American government's control of exports has resulted in absolute embargo on cargoes destined to the Northern European countries. Since the control was made effective, a little more than a week ago, a single cargo, it was learned today, has been licensed for shipment to these countries.

Goods destined for the allied countries are licensed without question as are commodities that go to most other neutrals. Some shipments have been permitted to go forward to Switzerland, but not until the character of the consignee was established beyond question.

For the present, however, an export control license is no guarantee against British seizure. The Dutch minister, Mr. Van Rappard, has taken a particularly vigorous stand against the government's policy toward the European neutrals. Without awaiting the arrival of the special mission to leave Holland soon to negotiate here on the subject, he has laid before the exports council detailed statistics to refute charges that Holland has been developing an enormous export trade to the central powers.

That such exports are necessary to the existence of Holland and that she has large and absolute requirement for commercial salt, coal, lumber, steel and other articles, was declared by the minister to have been recognized by the Entente Allies themselves. The Allies also are parties to the division of the Dutch export trade between themselves and Germany, the minister insisted, as shown by the existence of an agreement between the Netherlands Bureau of Agriculture Exports and the British government, stipulating of Holland's total exports there must be delivered to the Allies of cheese 33 per cent, of butter 25 per cent., of meat 50 per cent., and so on for all of the principal commodities.

To support the statement that there has been no abnormal importation of American foodstuffs into Holland during the war, the minister declared that the total importation of grains and flour and nuts declined from 2,111,561 tons in the year 1912 to 1,917,303 tons in 1916.

KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Terrible Accident in New Brunswick Coal Mine.

Halifax, July 25.—Eighty workmen were killed in an explosion in number six mine of the Dominion Coal Co., at New Waterford, New Brunswick, according to advices from Sidney. Twelve bodies have been recovered at noon.

MANN DROPS OPPOSITION.

Food Control Bill Sent to Conference by House.

Washington, July 25.—The food control bill was sent to conference by the house under the rule without a record vote. The opposition which developed yesterday disappeared.

EXPLOSION IN SUBMARINE.

Five Men Killed in Accident in Philippines.

Washington, July 25.—An explosion yesterday in submarine A-7 at Cavite, Philippines, killed five and injured three of the officers and crew.

COTTON FUTURES BREAK.

CAUSED BY LIQUIDATION PROMPTED BY BEARISH CROP NEWS.

General List Finishes Steady at Net Loss of Fifty-one to Seventy Points

New York, July 23.—There was a further break in the cotton market today under liquidation prompted by bearish crop news from all parts of the belt. Prices made new low record for the present downward movement, October as low as 23.79 and December 23.77, presenting net declines of 66 to 74 points. Old crops were also weak in absence of any further bull interest and the whole market closed steady at a net loss of 51 to 70 points, having rallied slightly in the last few minutes on covering. Besides the favorable crop advices, the market influenced by apprehension over the Russian crisis and by increased offerings of cheaper new crop cotton from Texas while trade demand, which was active on Saturday's break, was absent almost entirely today. Good rains were reported in Southern Texas, and while showers continued to prevail over the eastern belt, private advices claimed that previous complaints of damage from this source has been exaggerated and that the crop was making excellent progress. The reported formal agreement among the Allies as to the principle of international ocean freight regulations was not considered especially bullish for the reason that it would not mean any increase of tonnage which is the present drawback to export business. Less activity was reported in the dry goods market, the government being about the only buyer which has made speculative holders of goods uneasy. No exports were reported today and those for the season aggregated 5,365,162 barrels. United States port stock 643,466. Port receipts 4,267.

SPREADING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Careless Disregard of Others Frequently Causes Suffering and Death to Children.

Editor Daily Item:

Will you allow space sufficient to call the public's attention to a condition all too common in this day of sanitation, prevention, etc., of contagious diseases? We have reference specifically to the fact that there was a lady visitor at our little resort, Pocala Springs, on Sunday, said lady having a little baby suffering from a fully developed case of whooping cough. We noticed that there were many children playing near where this lady sat with her sick baby. Despite the vigilance of the manager of the springs in endeavoring to safeguard the health of his visitors, it will happen that some irresponsible, careless party may cause no little suffering in consequence of their disregard of others. Feeling that some mother had children there Sunday evening and not apprised of this condition, I desire to thus call their attention to the fact that their children have been exposed to this dread disease to babies. In this connection I beg to say a word for the careful management of the spring. Had not a lady visitor from Manning called the writer's attention to the above matter, no one would have been the wiser. As soon as Mr. Beck knew of this, he went in search of the parties violating the rules of his resort, and had them leave at once. It is his rule, and the spring grounds are posted against the very same condition that obtained.

We trust that naught of trouble will follow this violation of the laws regulating public health, but it is hoped that all mothers having their little ones out on that day will observe due precaution.

Jake Harvin.

BRITAIN SPENDING GREAT SUMS OF MONEY.

Has Also Loaned Her Allies and Dominions One Billion and Twenty-five Million Pounds.

London, July 24.—Chancellor of the Exchequer Law, announced in the commons that for one hundred and twelve days the average British expenditure had been six million, seven hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds daily. He said England loaned her allies and dominions one billion and twenty-five million pounds.

WHY AMERICA FIGHTS.

Prominent Speakers Will Explain Why America is in the War.

Washington, July 24.—Why America is in the war will be explained by prominent speakers at fairs and expositions throughout the country, according to an agreement between the public information committee and a representative of the American Association of Fairs and Expositions. The larger fairs and expositions are attended by nearly two million people annually.

AGAINST CHANGING CAMPS.

GEN. WOOD WRITES TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT ABOUT OFFICERS' TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Strongly Favors South—Believes That All of the Conscript Army Should be Trained in It.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., commanding the Southeastern Department, yesterday wrote the war department at Washington protesting against its announced intention of abandoning Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark., as sites for officers' training camps. He appeared to be very much surprised that the department had taken this action and said that he had opposed it.

Announcement was made in Washington Sunday that a complete revision in the plans for locations of the second officers' training camps to open August 27 had been decided upon. Under the new arrangements Fort McPherson, Fort Logan H. Roots and Fort Riley, Kan., are to be dropped from the list and Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., Fort Snelling, Minn., and Fort Sheridan, Ill., added.

Gen. Wood made it plain yesterday that he regarded the South, or a section of it, as ideal for training purposes. He expressed the belief that not only all of the National Guard should be trained in that section, but that the conscripted army should also be trained here.

The general referred to the fact that the late mobilization of the National Guard would probably mean that no considerable portion of it would be ready for the battlefields of Europe by early winter. He pointed out that the intense cold in the North would interfere very seriously with training of the men, practically all of which is outdoor work.

Asked as to the fears entertained in some cities having National Guard cantonments that their camps might be abandoned after the guardsmen are sent to Europe, the general expressed the belief that their fears were groundless. It was here that he reiterated his belief that the conscripted army ought to be trained in the South.

Speaking of his protest to the war department against the abandonment of Forts McPherson and Logan H. Roots as sites of officers' training schools, the general remarked that as these schools did not open until August 27 they would run into the early winter months. He thinks the cold weather will interfere with the work.

There can no longer be any doubt as to the position of the general in this matter. He is firmly of the opinion that the climate and soil and other advantages of such States as North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are such that they are ideal for training purposes and that it is highly important that the best sites be chosen. There should be no politics in the matter, he said.

It was intimated by the general yesterday that the war department might later establish more cantonments in this section. He appears to be of the opinion that the department is going to recognize the immense advantages of the South and train the greater portion of the conscripted army here.

MEN OBJECT TO CAPT. CATTS.

Tallahassee Company Refuses to Serve Under Him.

Tallahassee, Fla., July 23.—The men of the local military company today declared they would not serve under the captaincy of S. J. Catts, Jr., son of the governor and recently commissioned by the governor to be captain of the Tallahassee company. Lieut. H. Clay Crawford, Jr., so wired to Col. S. G. Harrison, the commander of the First regiment at Jacksonville, and the colonel wired back they must serve as the company has been federalized. To this the retort was made that the men would not serve under Catts, as they had chosen their commander.

Col. Harrison is expected here tomorrow to settle the difficulty.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

People Rebel Against Pro-German President.

Panama, July 24.—Ecuador dispatches say that a revolution has started against the president. Revolutionary propagandists here say the uprising started because of his pro-German policies.

Charlotte May Lose Camp.

Charlotte, N. C., July 23.—Unless Charlotte provides camp facilities for 50,000 guardsmen and regular army regiments instead of a camp for 25,000 guardmen alone, as originally stipulated, the camp will be removed to another city. This announcement was authorized this afternoon by Major Kilbourne of Gen. Wood's staff, who will await the arrival of Col. Edward R. Ladue tomorrow morning before final decision is made.

USING THE BAYONET.

PERSHING'S MEN UNDERGOING STRENUOUS PRACTICE PREPARATORY TO TAKING TRENCHES.

Need for Interpreters—Hurry Call Goes to Paris for Frenchmen Who Can Speak English.

American Training Camp in France, July 23.—(By the Associated Press).—The American troops today began intensive bayonet, hand grenade, trench mortar and machine gun practice and will devote two hours daily to these branches of modern warfare. The individual regimental officers have decided to adopt the French system of selecting the most efficient men for the most onerous camp duties, such as cooking and cleaning up. Accordingly, each corporal will be allowed to bid for fifteen men, who in his estimation are the keenest and most alert and have the best record, to compose his squad. Each company's best men will be determined in this manner, and those not asked for by the non-commissioned officers will be relegated to camp duties.

Every succeeding day reveals the need of skilled interpreters, and a hurry call has gone to Paris for Frenchmen who know English or Americans who know French.

The officers are feeling the need of better banking facilities than exist here. Many of them carry accounts in American banks, but are running short of cash and cannot easily get checks honored.

Staff officers are scouring the neighborhood for miles around in search of billets for the troops yet to come. When the next troops arrive they will find their quarters all ready and will not have to provide them as the original divisions.

JOIN STATE ASSOCIATION.

Sixty-one Graduate Nurses Admitted at Meeting Monday in Columbia.

Columbia, July 24.—The applications of 61 graduate registered nurses for membership in the South Carolina Graduate Nurses' Association were accepted at a called meeting of the association held yesterday at the Jefferson Hotel. The meeting was called to give eligible nurses who do not already belong to the association an opportunity to join in order to make it possible for them to enroll in the Red Cross nursing service. It is a requirement of enrollment in the Red Cross that a nurse belong to her State association.

As it is believed that most of the young women now entering the association do so in order to volunteer for the Red Cross, it will soon be possible to form a Red Cross unit in South Carolina. A unit is composed of 25 nurses. When the Red Cross nurses are thus banded they will then be ready for a call to service wherever the Red Cross needs them.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by the president, Miss Mary McKenna, superintendent of St. Francis Xavier Infirmary, Charleston. Other out of town officers and members present were: Miss Antonio Gibson of Sumter, secretary; Mrs. E. W. Dabbs of Mayesville, Miss Marie Zullfelder of Spartanburg, Miss Maude Fauquier, superintendent of the government hospital in Spartanburg; Miss Lina Baumberger, superintendent of the Greenwood hospital, and Miss Katharine Falwell of Greenville.

There was an interesting discussion at the meeting of the matter of raising the standards of the pupil nurses in the training schools and also of making an effort to induce the college graduates to take up trained nursing as a profession. Miss Gibson read a timely article on "The Nursing Field of National Service for College Women."

The officers of the State association and the out of town delegates to yesterday's meeting were entertained last evening at a supper party at the Columbia nurses' registry on Richland street, by the nurses resident there.

MORE MONEY NEEDED.

Secretary McAdoo Prepares New Estimate of Revenue Required.

Washington, July 24.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has prepared new war estimates for congress that are very much in excess of those already presented. The adoption of them would necessitate raising revenue not contemplated when the senate finance committee revised the war tax bill. The bill will probably be further revised. The government bases its estimates on the needs of the army and navy and wants the war tax bill to authorize an additional five million. Secretary McAdoo will appear before the finance committee late today to explain the treasury's needs. Whether five billion will be raised by a bond issue has not been determined. It is understood that Secretary McAdoo asked for another billion by taxation and also an additional credit of two and a-half billions. Five billion is understood as needed only for the war and navy departments.