

CALL 49,964 IN CHICAGO

LEWIS WAVES WHITE FLAG; ROILS SENATE

Sees Peace Proposal by Michaelis; Due to Chicagoans.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. Washington, D. C., July 23.—(Special.)—A proposal by Senator Lewis of Illinois that the United States accept Chancellor Michaelis' speech to the reichstag as a German bid for peace and proceed to enter into negotiations for withdrawal from the war caused a ruction in the senate this afternoon.

Senator Lewis found no support for his plea and he instantly was pounced upon by half a dozen irate senators who denounced any suggestion of peace until the German autocracy is overthrown and the wrongs of Germany's victims righted.

In prefacing his remarks the Illinois senator said that the suggestion to broach the matter of peace negotiations in the senate had come to him in telegrams from representative German-American citizens of Chicago whose loyalty in the present trying hour he can assure the senate he can himself attest.

TERMS OF PEACE. Senator Lewis went so far as to state the terms of peace which he said he believed Germany would accept now, although he did not disclose whether he received these suggestions from German sources. Here are the terms stated by the senator:

Restoration of Belgium and the gift to Belgium of a rehabilitation fund, of which each of the warring nations should contribute.

Restoration of French territory held by Germany and the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France.

Restoration of the status quo ante in Serbia, Bulgaria, and Roumania.

Restoration to Germany of colonies in Africa held by the allies.

Creation of a commission representing all the belligerents to frame an agreement and administrative machinery for preventing the recurrence of war.

THINKS GERMANY IS SINCERE. Senator Lewis said that after reading the speech of the German chancellor he had reached a view wholly different from that of Lloyd George.

"It is palpable to me," Senator Lewis said, "that Germany is ready for honorable peace, but having previously offered it, she will now wait for the terms of peace to be suggested by the others. To my mind it is a bid to the United States, which was the one nation which had asked for terms of peace and the one nation which at one time had submitted the humane proposition of peace without victory. It is a bid to us to ask again either for ourselves or in behalf of those with whom we are cooperating for peace."

"I am strongly moved to feel that in the United States have not given the attention to the speech of Michaelis which it would bear and which, if I am not altogether in error, it was intended to suggest."

WILSON URGES REJECTION OF WAR BOARD PLAN

Food Bill Amendment Is Reflection on Him, President Says.

Washington, D. C., July 23.—President Wilson asked congress today to eliminate from the food control bill a senate amendment creating a joint committee of senators and representatives to confer and advise with executive officials on war expenditures.

In a letter to Chairman Lever of the house agriculture committee the president pointed out in frank terms that such a committee would be likely to constantly harass those directly responsible for the conduct of the war.

Mr. Lever and other house leaders are understood to be ready to make a determined fight against the provision, which was voted into the bill near the close of the long senate debate. The house leaders also are planning to oppose vigorously the senate's provision for a food control board of three members instead of one administrator.

Mr. Wilson wrote to Representative Lever in response to a letter promising to hasten the food bill through conference, and asking advice on the war committee provision.

President Explains His Stand. The president's reply follows: "I am very much obliged to you for your thoughtful courtesy in stating to me the circumstances of the present action on the food administration bill, and I am particularly obliged to you for calling my attention to section 23. I deem it my duty to express my opinion about that section and its effect upon the whole administration of the war very frankly indeed, since the public interest manifestly demands that I should do so."

"Section 23 is not only entirely foreign to the subject matter of the food administration bill in which it is incorporated, but would, if enacted into law, render my task of conducting the war practically impossible."

Refers to Lincoln's Handicap. "I cannot believe that those who proposed this section scrutinized it with care or analyzed the effects which its operation would necessarily have. The constant supervision of executive action which it contemplates would amount to nothing less than an assumption on the part of the legislative body of the executive work of the administration."

"There is a very ominous precedent in our history, which shows how such a supervision would operate. I refer to the committee on the conduct of the war constituted by the congress during the administration of Mr. Lincoln. It was the cause of constant and distressing harassment, and rendered Mr. Lincoln's task all but impossible."

"I am not, I beg you to believe, in any way questioning what might be the motives or the purpose of the members of such a committee; I am ready to assume that they would wish to cooperate in the most patriotic spirit, but cooperation of that kind is not practicable in the circumstances. The responsibility rests upon the administration."

There are abundant existing means of investigation, and of the effective enforcement of that responsibility. I sincerely hope that upon the re-consideration of this matter both houses of congress will see that my objections rest upon indisputable grounds, and that I could only interpret the final adoption of section 23, as arising from a lack of confidence in myself."

What Amendment Calls For. The section objected to by the president was embodied in an amendment introduced by Senator Owen, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, to take the place of a similar proposal by Senator Weeks, Republican. It was adopted by the senate, 83 to 21, after a brief debate. Briefly, it would create a committee of five senators and five representatives to ascertain just how contracts were being let and money spent in the conduct of the war, and to report to congress whenever it so desired.

Chicago Man Drowned in Iowa.

Davenport, Ia., July 23.—Charles N. Webb, local manager of the Jahn & Oiler Engraving company of Chicago, was drowned in Rock river, near here, Sunday afternoon.

LLOYD GEORGE TO TELL AIMS

LONDON, July 23.—The lobby correspondent of the Daily News states that Lloyd George has decided to address a meeting in London on Aug. 4, the anniversary of Britain's declaration of war, when it is understood that he will outline as precisely as is possible what are the war aims of Britain and the allies. A number of supporters of the government are going to form an allies' war aims committee, which shall be pledged to carry the war to such a successful conclusion as shall enable these war aims to be realized.

HOW LONG WOULD AN AMERICAN-GERMAN NEWSPAPER LAST IN BERLIN?



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THE WEATHER.

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1917.

Sunrise, 4:39; sunset, 7:17. Moon sets at 9:33 p. m. Chicago and vicinity.—Generally fair Tuesday, Wednesday partly cloudy and warmer, gentle to moderate northeast winds, becoming southerly Wednesday.

Illinois—Partly cloudy Tuesday, probably local thunderstorms in south portion. Wednesday generally fair and warmer.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. [Last 24 hours.]

Table with columns for time (3 a.m., 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 p.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., 12 p.m., 3 a.m., 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 12 p.m., 3 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., 12 p.m.) and temperature readings.

TWO GIRLS SAVED FROM DROWNING BY BLIND MAN

Traverse City, Mich., July 23.—(Special.)—Maj. Vandervoort of Chicago, a blind man, saved two girls from drowning in Traverse bay here Sunday evening by grasping them by the hair and holding them above water until help arrived. The boat had sprung a leak and was sinking. H. C. Schwartz of Chicago and Carl Mills of Kingsley were drowned.

SCREAMING GIRL FLEES AUTO IN HAVANA STREET

HAVANA, July 23.—A young woman escaped from an automobile today and rushed through an open doorway into a nearby house. A man who drove the car went into the building and demanded that the girl again enter the car, but her screams attracted a crowd and the man fled in his machine. The police say the girl may have been Miss Ruth Armstrong of Youngstown, O., who disappeared a week ago.

Another man asked the young woman if she was not Ruth Armstrong. She replied in the negative. When told that her disappearance was causing a lot of comment in the newspapers the young woman excitedly exclaimed: "Is my name in the papers?" and then called a passing automobile and hurried away. The numbers of both the private automobile and the one hired by the young woman have been given to the police, who are making an investigation. Inquiry today at the home where Miss Armstrong worked and at the place where she roomed failed to reveal any information concerning her whereabouts.

U. S. SHIP SINKS BIG SUBMARINE

PARIS, July 23.—An American steamer recently sank a large German submarine, according to a dispatch to the Temps from Havre.

While on a voyage from the United States the steamer was attacked by a submarine, and, replying to its fire, sent thirty-five shells at the under water boat, which assumed a perpendicular position and disappeared beneath the water.

Germans in Airplanes Try to Locate American Troops

AMERICAN TRAINING CAMP IN FRANCE, July 23.—German aerial squadillas apparently have persistently sought to locate the American troops since their arrival here, but without the slightest success to date. Counter-squadillas have been so watchful and energetic that the Germans have been unable to approach the encampment and have been beaten off each time they crossed the French line.

THE WAR

Berlin official report says the Germans have occupied the heights directly west of Tarnopol, and have begun an advance on both sides of the Dniester. Further south the Russians have retreated into the Carpathians.

Russian attacks near Krevo and Vilna penetrated German positions a distance of two miles, but German reports say most of the ground has been recovered.

Berlin says Russians are attacking on northern Rumanian front and artillery indicates great battle impends on lower Sereth river.

IMPEACHMENT OF TEXAS GOVERNOR NOW IS SOUGHT

Houston, Tex., July 23.—Speaker F. O. Fuller of the Texas house of representatives issued a call here today to the members of the house to meet in special session at Austin Aug. 1 to consider whether articles of impeachment shall be presented against Gov. James E. Ferguson.

This action, which is the outgrowth of the so-called "university muddle," is not taken under any specific authority of the Texas constitution or statutes, but upon advice of attorneys that the Gov. Sulzer case in New York established a precedent that will hold in Texas.

In his call Mr. Fuller specifies four charges growing out of the fight over the university and the location of a new agricultural and mechanical college at Abilene, in west Texas.

Gov. Ferguson some time ago vetoed bills appropriating money for the maintenance of the university, publicly stating, Fuller charged, it would not open its doors until President R. E. Vinson and several members of the faculty are removed. Mr. Fuller says that the governor removed members of the board of regents without good and sufficient cause, in order to appoint some one who will carry out his wishes.

Artist Held After Girl Makes Plea to Police

Theodore F. Riese, 7239 Luella avenue, an artist, with a studio at 12 North Michigan boulevard, was locked up at the Central detail station yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Lorraine Jenkins, 3807 Rhodes avenue, caused his arrest when she complained to Traffic Policeman John Sullivan at South State and Monroe streets that he had attempted to snatch her handbag. When arrested Riese expressed surprise and denied the charge, the police say.

UNITE BEHIND NEW DICTATOR TO SAVE RUSSIA

Every Faction Urges Army to Fight Kaiser's Men.

LONDON, July 24, 5 a. m.—So far there has been no official report from Berlin claiming the fall of Tarnopol. Its fall is expected, however, as it is known that the Germans are just west of the city and have driven the Russians back twenty-five miles.

PETROGRAD, July 23.—The entire force of Russia will be thrown behind Premier Kerensky to quell mutiny, desertions, and disorders in the army and to defeat the German plotters. M. Kerensky has been given absolute power to deal with the situation as dictator. The council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates and the peasants of all Russia have voted to create the "government of national safety" with unlimited power, to force reestablishment of order both at the front and at home.

APPEAL TO THE ARMY. Following this action, the two bodies, which at one time were the gravest problems with which the provisional government had to deal, have issued a joint appeal to the soldiers to stand firm against "Emperor William's hordes."

The appeal says there will be no salvation for Russia unless the troops obey, that the struggle for freedom will have been in vain unless the German advance is stopped, and that the fate of the entente allies is dependent upon the efforts of the men in the ranks of Russia's armies.

TEXT OF PROCLAMATION. The proclamation to the troops follows: "Fellow Soldiers: One of our armies has wavered; its regiments have fled before the enemy. Part of our front has been broken. Emperor William's hordes, which have moved forward, are bringing with them death and destruction."

"Who is responsible for this humiliation? The responsibility rests with those who have spread discord in the army and shaken its discipline, with those who, at a time of danger, disobeyed the military commands and wasted time in fruitless discussions and disputes."

PAID WITH THEIR LIVES. "Many of those who left the line and sought safety in running away paid with their lives for having disobeyed orders. The enemy's fire mowed them down. If this costly lesson has taught you nothing, then there will be no salvation for Russia."

"Enough of words. The time has come to act without hesitation. We have acknowledged the provisional government. With the government lies the salvation of the revolution. We have acknowledged its unlimited authority and its unlimited power. Its commands must be law. All those who disobey the commands of the provisional government in battle will be regarded as traitors. Toward traitors and cowards no mercy will be shown."

YIELD AND LOSE ALL. "Fellow soldiers! You want a durable peace. You want your land, your freedom. Then you must know that only by a stubborn struggle will you win peace for Russia and all nations. Yielding before the troops of the German emperor, you lose both your land and your freedom. The conquering, imperialistic Germans will force you again and again to fight for your interests."

"Fellow soldiers at the front! Let there be no traitors or cowards among you. Let not one of you retreat a single step before the foe. Only one way is open to you—the way forward."

"Fellow soldiers in the rear! Be ready to advance to the front for the support of your brothers, abandoned and betrayed, fleeing from their positions. Gather all your strength for the struggle for a durable peace, for your land and your freedom."

RUIN LIES IN FAILURE. "Without wavering, without fear, without disastrous discussions, carry out all military commands! At the time of battle disobedience and wavering are worse than treachery. Your ruin lies in them, the ruin of Russia."

"Fellow soldiers! You are being watched by those who work for Russia and your freedom."

A 4-page section of this edition of The Tribune is devoted to a careful listing of the army draft numbers chosen in each district, under the quotas announced last night. See this list if you want to know whether you are drawn.

FIRST CALLED IN COOK COUNTY

List of Net Quota of Fighting Men and Number to Be Examined.

The following table shows the net quota of fighting men called first in the draft in Chicago and Cook county, and also the number of those to be examined for the first call:

Table with columns for Chicago districts (1-34), Total reg., and Fighting by quota. It lists the number of men called first in the draft for each district and the total number of men to be examined.

COOK COUNTY DISTRICTS.

Table with columns for district numbers (1-9) and corresponding counts for reg., quota, and examined.

NET QUOTA OF FIGHTERS FROM CITY IS 24,982

Volunteers Cut the Number Called in State to 51,653.

BOARDS MEET TONIGHT

Egan Calls Exemption Members to Map Out Program.

County Judge Scully and Chief Clerk Egan of the election board last night issued a call for a meeting of all the members of the Chicago exemption boards in the Red room at the Hotel La Salle tonight at 8 o'clock.

The purpose of the meeting is to map out a definite program of organization to be followed in conducting the physical examinations of the first contingent called under the draft.

The official lists of drawings from Washington are expected tomorrow and notices will be mailed out to the men Thursday. It is planned, tonight's meeting will determine a definite program of organization by which the work can be expedited and systematized from now on.

Chicago's net quota of fighting men for the first national army is 24,982. The first contingent called for examination, therefore, will be 49,964, double the quota of fighting men required.

The fighting quota of the county towns of Cook county is 2,858, which means that 5,716 men will be called for the initial examination.

Cook county complete, however, is asked to furnish 27,830 fighting men, which shows on the face of the figures a discrepancy of ten. This is accounted for by the fact that the city of Danville sent more than its quota for the new army to the colors as volunteers.

EXCESS CREDIT OF 86. The excess credit is eighty-six, and Adjt. Gen. Dickson has decided to scatter this credit around the state, and Cook county is down for ten of it. It has not yet been apportioned to districts and for the present the net quotas will stand.

The net quota for the entire state is 51,653. These figures were announced last night by Adjt. Gen. Dickson in Springfield.

VOLUNTEERS A BIG FACTOR. The gross total of the quota in Illinois is 78,957, but the men who enlisted as volunteers before the operation of the draft are deducted from the gross quota of each district, and the number of these men totals 27,394, which brings the net quota now to be furnished down to 51,653.

In figuring the net quotas allotted to each exemption district in the state the adjutant general has deducted the number of men already enlisted from the full quota asked, so that the quotas for the several Chicago districts are not based on the total registration, but on the number of smaller districts of Chicago is now asked to furnish more fighting men in the first draft than is a district with much larger registration. But the larger district already has furnished a sufficient number of volunteers to bring its net quota down below a much smaller district where few or virtually none went into the service through the volunteer route.

EACH DISTRICT BY ITSELF. Each exemption district, then, is figured all by itself and bears no relation to the general registration figures, except as the number of volunteers, tabulated in the adjutant general's office at Springfield, has been deducted, which figures have not yet been made public.

So in scanning the Chicago districts, for instance, it will be seen that what purposes to be a large district is now asked for a comparatively small number in the first fighting quota. Out in the state, also, a first glance at the tables might indicate that some counties were getting off with a comparatively light quota. But these counties already have sent a large number of boys into the service as volunteers and they are deducted from the full state quota of 78,957.

DANVILLE BANNER CITY. In other words, when the 51,653 net quota now asked of Illinois (raised the state will have furnished its regular quota of 78,957, as 27,394 already are in the service. The banner city of the state is Danville, where more men entered the service as volunteers than were apportioned